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United States Environmental Protection Agency

Fiscal Year 2015

Justification of Appropriation Estimates for the Committee on Appropriations

EPA-190-R-14-002

March 2014
www.epa.gov/ocfo

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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. We achieve this by keeping pollution out of the air we breathe, 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 2015 budget supports implementation of the EPA's priorities through focused efforts to develop and implement creative, flexible, cost-effective, common sense and sustainable actions to fight climate change, to protect public health, and to safeguard the environment. Today's environmental problems require critical thinking about the complex interactions of environmental pollutants and new tools that promote innovation, incentives and partnerships. To this end, the EPA's FY 2015 budget focuses on reinforcing that our work effects people's lives and wellbeing at the community level, advancing environmental justice and ensuring fair and effective enforcement of environmental laws, improving how the EPA's work is communicated to the public, and achieving transparency in agency decision making.

The FY 2015 budget reflects the EPA's commitment to increase our engagement with local communities and address what really matters to people, to make a visible difference with new approaches and tools to accelerate environmental progress. The EPA works to enhance the livability and economic vitality of neighborhoods; strengthen our relationship with America's agricultural community; support green infrastructure; reduce air pollution along roadways, railways and at ports; and take into consideration the impacts of our decisions on disproportionately disadvantaged communities through increased analysis, better science, and enhanced community engagement. Central to our strategy is modernizing and streamlining how we work and effectively leveraging 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 scientific information and a commitment to transparency and accountability.

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, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/aboutepa/.

FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan

The EPA's FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan budget of $7.89 billion is almost $310 million, or nearly 4%, below the FY 2014 Enacted budget of $8.2 billion. Very difficult decisions impacting

the agency workforce and water infrastructure funding were made in developing this budget, but they are necessary to keep the EPA relevant and sustainable for the future. An essential aspect of the FY 2015 budget is our investment in maintaining a high performing environmental protection organization. We are redesigning the way we do business and focusing on achieving the greatest environmental benefits for our efforts. Making the greatest difference to communities, adapting and embracing opportunities for innovation and reinvention and ensuring our state and tribal partners are well positioned to adapt to the changes are important principles as we move forward. Throughout this budget we have identified activities where resources have been realigned to focus our efforts on the highest priorities of the Administration. These realignments recognize the need for the Agency to increase certain program areas while reducing others within our overall total. Common to all of these realignments is the need to achieve more efficiencies in the ways in which we deliver environmental protection to the nation. Implementing this strategy will involve all the business lines of the agency, and each individual aspect of the plan is integral to the success of the whole.

As we redefine how we do our work, the agency requests 15,000 appropriated FTE in FY 2015 to support our highest priorities and our critical mission. This budget highlights actions to reduce costs through implementing approaches such as strategic sourcing, redesigning long-standing processes to capture technological advances, and accelerating the pace of employee facilities reduction. Successfully implementing these changes to our facilities and our business processes requires a commitment in time and resources.

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 FY 2015 President's Budget is presented following the anticipated structure of the FY 2014 - FY 2018 Strategic Plan. The EPA's FY 2013 performance information is highlighted throughout the budget.

FY 2014 - 2015 Agency Priority Goals

This budget highlights EPA's six FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goals that advance the Administrator's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan. Additional information on the EPA's Agency Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov and in subsequent chapters in this document.

Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Cars and Trucks

Through September 30, 2015, the EPA, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Transportation's fuel economy standards program, will be implementing vehicle and truck greenhouse gas standards that are projected to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 6 billion metric tons and reduce oil consumption by about 12 billion barrels over the lifetime of those vehicles and trucks.

Clean Up Contaminated Sites to Enhance the Livability and Economic Vitality of Communities

By September 30, 2015, an additional 18,970 sites will be made ready for anticipated use, protecting Americans and the environment one community at a time.

Assess and Reduce Risks Posed by Chemicals and Promote the Use of Safer Chemicals in Commerce

By September 30, 2015, EPA will have completed more than 250 assessments of pesticides and other commercially available chemicals to evaluate risks they may pose to human health and the environment, including the potential for some of these chemicals to disrupt endocrine systems. These assessments are essential in determining whether products containing these chemicals can be used safely for commercial, agricultural and/or industrial uses.

Improve Environmental Outcomes and Enhance Service to the Regulated Community and the Public

By September 30, 2015 reduce EPA reporting requirements by one million hours through streamlined regulations, providing real-time environmental data to at least two communities, and establish a new portal to service the regulated community and public.

Improve, Restore, and Maintain Water Quality by Enhancing Nonpoint Source Program Leveraging, Accountability, and On-the-ground Effectiveness to Address the Nation's Largest Sources of Pollution

By September 30, 2015, 100 percent of the states will have updated nonpoint source management programs that comport with the new Clean Water Act Section 319 grant guidelines that will result in better targeting of resources through prioritization and increased coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Improve Public Health Protection for Persons Served by Small Drinking Water Systems, Which Account for More than 97% of Public Water Systems in the U.S., by Strengthening the Technical, Managerial, and Financial Capacity of those Systems

By September 30, 2015, EPA will engage with an additional ten states (for a total of 30 states) and three tribes to improve small drinking water system capability to provide safe drinking water, an invaluable resource.

FY 2015 Funding Priorities

Support for Core Mission and Priorities

The FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan and Budget of $7.89 billion invests in maintaining and strengthening a high performing environmental protection organization to better serve Americans. Our FY 2015 budget will advance our work to make a visible difference in communities across the country; address climate change and improve air quality; take action on toxics and chemical safety; protect the nation's waters; advance efforts to maintain and strengthen a high performing environmental organization; and work toward a sustainable future. Additional details and supporting information can be found in the program descriptions.

Making a Visible Difference in Communities Across the Country

Community, as an organizing principle for our work, is well established, but resources to strengthen this integrated approach are essential. Within our budget proposal, we are realigning $7.5 million and 64 FTEs toward efforts that will make a difference in people's everyday lives and make a visible difference in their communities. Resources will build on current work by providing green infrastructure technical assistance to up to 100 communities to help them more easily implement cost-effective and sustainable approaches to water management. This includes

modeling and design assistance to demonstrate how green infrastructure can help to cost-effectively make progress on multiple water and combined sewer overflows goals. The resources also will allow the agency to obtain and disseminate information about successful approaches for adopting green programs. Research under this focus area will contribute to the development and application of new and enhanced technologies for large-scale green infrastructure in pilot communities. Finally, the agency will focus efforts on considering the impacts of our decisions on environmental justice communities through increased analysis, better science, and increased transparency of data and information to enhance community engagement.

Through realignments and existing core work, the EPA will continue to lead efforts to preserve, restore, and protect our land for both current and future generations. 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. Local land use and infrastructure investments also can generate unanticipated environmental consequences, such as increased stormwater runoff, loss of open space, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. We will continue our work to prevent and reduce exposure to contaminants, accelerate the pace of cleanups, and reduce the environmental impacts associated with land use across the country. We also will partner with other federal, state and local governments to better coordinate and leverage resources to support community efforts.

Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

One of the most significant challenges of this and future generations is the threat from a changing climate. Building on existing efforts, the agency is realigning $10 million and 24 FTE within our budget proposal to support implementation of the President's Climate Action Plan, to enhance education and outreach, and to foster state engagement and partnership. The Climate Action Plan tasks the EPA with setting carbon dioxide (CO2) standards for power plants and applying its authorities and other tools to address hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and methane. Realigned resources will support the development of GHG standards, regulations, or guidelines, as appropriate, for modified, reconstructed, and existing power plants. This will require extensive engagement with the states as they develop and implement their plans. This realignment will also support developing and implementing the President's interagency methane strategy, which requires the assessment and collection of emissions and control technology data to inform our reduction programs and measures. In addition, Heavy Duty Vehicle GHG Phase 2 standards will require the development of new testing cycles and methods, and upgrades to the testing equipment and software at the National Vehicle and Fuel Emission Laboratory (NVFEL). The EPA also is implementing a range of activities in support of the President's call to cut energy waste in homes, businesses, and factories, including ENERGY STAR's efforts to increase energy efficiency in multifamily housing. Finally, resources are realigned to provide technical assistance and support tools to address adaptation planning. This includes technical assistance for water utilities at greatest risk from storm surge with emphasis on using the Climate Resilience Evaluation Awareness Tool (CREAT), which helps utilities scope potential climate impacts and risks. Research and development efforts will focus on decision support tools for at-risk communities/tribes in preparing for the effects of climate change.

Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety

Realignment of $23 million and 24 FTE will support activities under the President's Executive

Order on Chemical Safety[1], as well as agency efforts on chemical prioritization, air toxics, radon, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in drinking water. Chemicals and toxic substances 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. Keeping communities safe and healthy requires action to reduce risks associated with exposure to chemicals in commerce, our indoor and outdoor environments, and products and food. Continuing to oversee the introduction and use of pesticides, improve our Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) program, screen chemicals already in commerce for potential risk, reduce radon risks, identify and address children's health risks in schools and homes, and improve chemical management practices will remain of central relevance to the EPA's mission, including maintaining incentive-based efforts and research to promote green chemistry. Chemicals often are released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal.

The Executive Order on Chemical Safety seeks to expand tools, information and materials for State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees. Realigned resources will be used to fund technical support, EPA/interagency data system enhancements, and outreach in the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness program. Computer Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) enhancements will build more mobile device accessibility for easy use by first responders and provide hands-on technical assistance in the riskiest areas including towns and cities at risk due to local infrastructure and presence of high risk facilities.

Realigned resources for air toxics work will enhance the analytical capabilities required to develop effective regulations, to continue the progress in developing the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), to update methods for estimating area and mobile source emissions, and to update air dispersion modeling based on recent advances in the science. In the agency's chemical safety program, realignments will be used to develop and release 19 draft chemical risk assessments and complete 10 final chemical risk assessments. These actions are critical in achieving the agency's long-term chemical safety goals.

Also included in this realignment are resources in support of the Federal Radon Action Plan and work on the drinking water VOC rule. Regulating groups of drinking water contaminants, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), more effectively addresses potential risks and demonstrates a predictable strategy for regulating similar contaminants and/or groups in the future. This group regulation requires more scientific input, complex analyses, and supporting documentation than a regulation for a single contaminant.

Protecting Water: A Precious, Limited Resource

The EPA and its federal partners along with states, tribes, municipalities, and private parties, will continue efforts to restore the integrity of the imperiled waters of the United States as part of the Agency's mission. We are reminded almost daily of the importance of clean water through natural disasters, industrial spills and outbreaks of illnesses. The nation's water resources are the lifeblood of our communities, supporting our economy and way of life. Our FY 2015 budget reflects this recognition of the expected long-term benefits of healthy aquatic systems as economic cornerstones vital to property values, tourism, recreational and commercial fishing,

[1] Executive Order on Improving Chemical Facility and Security #13650

and hunting. We will need to build resiliency to deal with impacts from climate change and build new approaches for water quality management.

The agency is realigning $8 million and 10 FTE to advance Clean Water. As we look to protect the nation's water, new approaches are needed to make progress. A centerpiece of this strategy is a water quality framework to improve return on investment, accountability and environmental results. Improvements in permitting in the stormwater energy sectors are also elements of the strategy.

Resources also are being realigned for the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) program for technical support to select communities with newly regulated MS4s that must develop effective stormwater permits for the first time. Resources will strengthen green infrastructure activities and make a visible difference at the local level with an emphasis on sustainability. Realignments of resources also will help the agency to continue providing technical expertise for states and tribes as they manage their response to new requirements for hydraulic fracturing activities. Funding will also be used to conduct inspections of permitted wells to ensure ongoing compliance. Implementation support will ensure that authorized agencies are effectively managing and overseeing the rapidly growing energy sector while preventing endangerment of underground sources of drinking water.

Launching a New Era of State, Tribal and Local 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 in the EPA's budget request, and prioritizes funding to state categorical grants.

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds are provided $1.775 billion in FY 2015, a nearly $581 million reduction from the FY 2014 enacted budget. 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 $757 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund and public water treatment systems are supported by $1.018 billion under the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

For Categorical Grants, a total of $1.13 billion is provided, which is an increase of $76 million from the FY 2014 enacted budget. Increases above FY 2014 levels are included for tribal grants and environmental information grants. Tribal environmental and health needs far outstrip available funding, and environmental information grants directly support the agency's E-Enterprise business model. Requested increases over enacted levels recognize the importance of state partners in the progress made to provide air that is safe to breathe, water that is safe to drink, cleaner land and safer chemicals.

Maintaining and Strengthening a High Performing Environmental Protection Organization

An integral component of the agency's FY 2015 strategy is the work to become a high performing organization. We are undertaking efforts to attract and retrain the workforce of the future, modernize our business practices and more fully employ new tools and technologies. We are implementing or accelerating a number of key efforts, including realigning our workspace, launching new collaboration tools, and leaning our business processes to bring about change and efficiency at the EPA, We are realigning resources and staff to ensure the success of these efforts. This is not an effort to just save money; the EPA is looking toward the future at ways to better serve the American people.

This complements our work in E-Enterprise, a major joint EPA and state initiative to modernize our business practices to increase accessibility, efficiency, and responsiveness. The agency is expanding efforts in the second year of the multi-year E-Enterprise business model including realigning people and resources to accelerate development of the E-Manifest system and associated rule-making work. Benefits of implementing the E-Manifest system include annual savings estimated at $75 million for over 160,000 waste handlers.

In addition, we are making changes to long-standing business practices such as contracts and grants management and the regulation development process. One area of emphasis is in Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and records management, where existing processes are not effective or efficient, and EPA is pursuing new approaches. Achieving the full potential of these new approaches and tools we are developing is only possible when the workforce has the skills to use them.

The EPA also has been focusing, as has most of the federal government, on reducing its physical footprint and achieving greater energy efficiency. Since 2006, the EPA has released approximately 428 thousand square feet of space at headquarters and facilities nationwide, resulting in a cumulative annual rent avoidance of over $14.6 million. But space reconfiguration takes both time and resources. The agency will realign resources to accelerate the timeline to achieve long-term rent avoidance through reducing and reconfiguring our space. These achieved savings and potential savings partially offset the EPA's escalating rent and security costs.

Working Toward a Sustainable Future

Sustainability is not a new program, but we are building it in to our day-to-day operations in partnership with businesses, government and other stakeholders. We must move beyond the traditional foundation of environmental protection that the EPA has built with our state, tribal, and community partners. As problems become more complicated we need new tools and approaches to meet the challenges. We need new ways to deal with threats to human health and the environment that cannot be effectively managed through regulations alone, or for which there are no existing regulations. Examples include household disposal of pharmaceuticals and other chemicals. Wherever possible, the agency is seeking to grow its capacity for local partnerships and engagement with local organizations, and for regionally-focused outreach to cities, towns, and businesses. These efforts will build on where we are and promote greater cross media collaboration and innovation to allow us to continue to move forward to a more sustainable future for all of us.

Maintaining Core Enforcement Strength

In FY 2015, the EPA seeks to maintain the strength of its core national enforcement and compliance assurance program. Our objective is to pursue civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities; assuring strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide. Recognizing the tight fiscal climate at both the federal and state level, EPA will continue to focus federal enforcement on the most important environmental problems where noncompliance is a significant contributing factor and where federal enforcement attention can have a significant impact. EPA's top enforcement priorities will be pursuing large, complex cases that require significant investment and long term commitment.

As an important supplement to a strong enforcement program, EPA is investing in Next Generation Compliance strategies and tools to increase 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. Next Generation Compliance is part of the agency's E-Enterprise business model and promotes advanced monitoring, electronic reporting and transparency. Next Generation Compliance incorporates multiple components using state-of-the-art monitoring technology to detect pollution problems, leverage electronic reporting, expand transparency, develop and implement innovative enforcement approaches, and structure regulations and permits to be easier to implement.

Priority Science and Research

Science and research continue to be the foundation of our work at the EPA. The Research and Development program's integrated and cross-disciplinary organization of the scientific research programs provides 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 2015, 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. Realignments include efforts to minimize the impacts of climate change, and developing effective, systems-based watershed management approaches and forward-looking national, regional and community level strategies for green infrastructure, chemical safety and other innovative alternative practices.

Environmental Education

The EPA is committed to environmental education, a core part of our efforts to safeguard public health and the environment. Environmental education provides communities with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed choices and take responsible action. The primary goals of the EPA's educational activities are to share information about how to protect the environment, and particularly how the EPA protects the water we drink and the air we breathe. Environmental education activities also aim to improve participation in advanced programs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields and thereby foster the next generation

of scientists and engineers to tackle current and future environmental challenges. The EPA fulfills its environmental education mission by connecting educators with the most up-to-date, science-based information and research. Our programs also provide public funding for projects and activities that enable environmental education in communities across the nation. Moving forward, the EPA will ensure that there is an environmental education presence in every Regional Office so that our agency has voices for environmental education across the country, supported by a core staff at headquarters. These individuals will help develop and disseminate environmental education publications, curriculum, and training opportunities, and also manage related award programs and federal grant assistance. To assure that all EPA programs are participating and focused on environmental education, funds for the agency-wide effort are distributed, and a chart has been included in the appendix of this document. This distribution brings broader engagement both inside and outside the Agency.

FY 2015 Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative

Recognizing the importance of the two-year budget agreement Congress reached in December, which the President's Budget adheres to, levels are not sufficient to expand opportunity to all Americans or to drive the growth our economy needs. For that reason, the Budget also includes a separate, fully paid for $56 billion Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative, which will be split evenly between defense and non-defense funding, shows how additional discretionary investments in FY 2015 can spur economic progress, promote opportunity, and strengthen national security.

The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative will support the efforts of the Climate Resilience Fund, through which the Budget will invest in research and unlock data to better understand the projected impacts of a changing climate, help communities plan and prepare for impacts, and fund breakthrough technologies and resilient infrastructure. Funding at EPA will support a nation that is better prepared for the impacts of climate change by protecting and enhancing coastal wetlands and supporting urban forest enhancement and protection.

Eliminated Programs

The EPA continues to examine its programs to find those that have served their purpose and accomplished their mission. The FY 2015 President's Budget eliminates a number of programs totaling nearly $56 million including Beaches Protection categorical grants; State Indoor Radon Grants; and Diesel Emissions Reductions Assistance grants. Details are found in the appendix to the EPA FY 2015 Congressional Justification.

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APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Pres Budget
Science & Technology	$740,520.0		$759,156.0		$763,772.0
Environmental Program & Management	$2,473,536.8		$2,624,149.0		$2,737,156.0
Inspector General	$44,003.9		$41,849.0		$46,130.0
Building and Facilities	$33,538.3		$34,467.0		$53,507.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$16,593.7		$18,209.0		$24,133.0
Superfund Program	$1,123,847.7		$1,059,614.0		$1,126,689.0
IG Transfer	$10,088.9		$9,939.0		$11,064.0
S&T Transfer	$21,429.1		$19,216.0		$18,850.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,155,365.7		$1,088,769.0		$1,156,603.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$100,816.9		$94,566.0		$97,922.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$3,534,513.9		$3,535,161.0		$3,005,374.0
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	$0.0		$3,674.0		$10,423.0
SUB-TOTAL, EPA	*$8,098,889.2*		*$8,200,000.0*		*$7,895,020.0*
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	$0.0		$0.0		($5,000.0)
SUB-TOTAL, EPA (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)	*$8,098,889.2*		*$8,200,000.0*		*$7,890,020.0*
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental	$6,379.3		$0.0		$0.0
TOTAL, EPA	$8,105,268.5		$8,200,000.0		$7,890,020.0

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

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APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2013 Actuals		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Pres Budget
Science & Technology	2,272.2		2,233.9		2,243.1
Science and Tech. - Reim	0.1		1.5		1.5
Environmental Program & Management	9,924.6		9,782.4		9,663.2
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	36.4		0.0		0.0
Inspector General	271.5		271.4		263.0
Inland Oil Spill Programs	87.0		87.9		100.5
Oil Spill Response - Reim	10.1		0.0		0.0
Superfund Program	2,697.0		2,621.2		2,534.5
IG Transfer	62.8		60.1		58.5
S&T Transfer	99.2		79.0		74.7
Hazardous Substance Superfund	2,859.0		2,760.3		2,667.7
Superfund Reimbursables	109.7		22.8		17.5
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	60.5		54.5		54.5
WCF-Reimbursable	147.5		153.1		160.6
FIFRA	112.3		145.0		145.0
Pesticide Registration Fund	18.3		0.0		0.0
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	0.0		8.0		8.0
UIC Injection Well Permit BLM	2.9		0.0		0.0
Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment	0.3		0.0		0.0
Hurricane Sandy Supplemental	1.0		0.0		0.0
TOTAL, EPA	15,913.4		15,520.8		15,324.6

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

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GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Pres Budget
Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	$939,619.1		$985,053.3		$1,031,179.1
Science & Technology	$238,410.5		$250,558.3		$257,425.7
Environmental Program & Management	$426,951.0		$446,901.9		$490,342.5
Inspector General	$5,537.1		$5,410.6		$6,635.0
Building and Facilities	$7,972.8		$8,300.5		$12,865.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$3,314.9		$3,077.2		$3,366.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$257,432.7		$270,804.8		$260,544.1
Protecting America's Waters	$3,966,511.1		$4,044,767.7		$3,489,406.7
Science & Technology	$142,843.4		$144,572.5		$146,171.1
Environmental Program & Management	$884,320.7		$968,753.5		$962,702.9
Inspector General	$27,115.1		$25,742.8		$26,097.0
Building and Facilities	$5,512.1		$5,694.6		$8,867.9
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$2,906,719.7		$2,900,004.2		$2,345,567.9
Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	$1,845,368.0		$1,787,901.7		$1,908,837.8
Science & Technology	$171,754.0		$169,755.7		$159,773.1
Environmental Program & Management	$314,433.8		$331,704.6		$346,198.3
Inspector General	$5,648.4		$5,247.2		$6,553.4
Building and Facilities	$6,648.0		$6,566.4		$10,160.1
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$14,107.8		$15,560.8		$21,401.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$918,576.9		$855,816.8		$923,065.2
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$100,055.5		$93,757.7		$97,232.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$314,143.5		$305,818.6		$334,031.1
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	$0.0		$3,674.0		$10,423.0
Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	$605,409.9		$630,388.5		$672,918.3

	FY 2013 Actuals*		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Pres Budget
Science & Technology	$170,486.8		$177,635.5		$183,585.9
Environmental Program & Management	$385,890.7		$400,592.9		$427,954.7
Inspector General	$3,116.5		$2,984.2		$3,697.7
Building and Facilities	$9,260.3		$9,625.5		$14,998.3
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$4,980.5		$6,455.1		$6,936.1
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$31,675.1		$33,095.2		$35,745.5
Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance	$741,981.1		$751,888.8		$792,678.1
Science & Technology	$17,025.3		$16,634.0		$16,816.3
Environmental Program & Management	$461,940.6		$476,196.0		$509,957.6
Inspector General	$2,586.8		$2,464.2		$3,146.9
Building and Facilities	$4,145.1		$4,280.0		$6,614.9
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$2,485.9		$2,648.2		$2,731.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$228,493.3		$223,419.9		$223,235.7
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$761.4		$808.3		$689.6
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	$24,542.9		$25,438.2		$29,485.3
Sub-Total	*$8,098,889.2*		*$8,200,000.0*		*$7,895,020.0*
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	$0.0		$0.0		($5,000.0)
Total	$8,098,889.2		$8,200,000.0		$7,890,020.0

***2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental**

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Authorized Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2013 Actuals*		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Pres Budget
Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	2,552.4		2,525.8		2,509.1
Science & Technology	705.2		695.6		703.0
Science and Tech. - Reim	0.0		1.5		1.5
Environmental Program & Management	1,761.1		1,745.1		1,717.5
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	2.2		0.0		0.0
Inspector General	33.9		35.1		37.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	15.7		13.6		12.5
WCF-REIMB	34.1		35.0		36.7
Inspector General - Reim	0.3		0.0		0.0
Protecting America's Waters	3,217.4		3,189.6		3,138.4
Science & Technology	460.8		461.4		462.0
Environmental Program & Management	2,549.2		2,530.8		2,495.1
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	8.2		0.0		0.0
Inspector General	166.1		166.9		148.8
WCF-REIMB	28.7		30.3		32.6
UIC Injection Well Permit BLM	2.9		0.0		0.0
Inspector General - Reim	1.2		0.0		0.0
Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment	0.2		0.0		0.0
Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	4,125.3		3,889.9		3,865.3
Science & Technology	496.0		447.0		444.6
Science and Tech. - Reim	0.1		0.0		0.0
Environmental Program & Management	1,526.6		1,515.1		1,515.6
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	14.3		0.0		0.0
Inspector General	34.6		34.0		37.4
Inland Oil Spill Programs	71.5		73.6		86.2
Oil Spill Response - Reim	10.1		0.0		0.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,789.5		1,709.5		1,675.2

	FY 2013 Actuals*		FY 2014 Enacted		FY 2015 Pres Budget
Superfund Reimbursables	97.7		22.8		17.5
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	56.6		51.1		51.1
WCF-REIMB	28.1		28.7		29.8
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	0.0		8.0		8.0
Inspector General - Reim	0.3		0.0		0.0
Deepwater Horizon Natural Resource Damage Assessment	0.1		0.0		0.0
Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	2,455.7		2,412.3		2,412.0
Science & Technology	533.4		553.9		557.8
Environmental Program & Management	1,704.9		1,635.8		1,628.6
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	9.6		0.0		0.0
Inspector General	19.1		19.4		21.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	20.3		19.9		19.9
WCF-REIMB	37.7		38.3		39.7
Pesticide Registration Fund	18.3		0.0		0.0
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	112.3		145.0		145.0
Inspector General - Reim	0.1		0.0		0.0
Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance	3,561.5		3,503.2		3,399.8
Science & Technology	76.8		75.9		75.9
Environmental Program & Management	2,382.8		2,355.5		2,306.4
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	2.1		0.0		0.0
Inspector General	15.8		16.0		17.9
Inland Oil Spill Programs	15.5		14.3		14.3
Hazardous Substance Superfund	1,033.5		1,017.3		960.1
Superfund Reimbursables	12.0		0.0		0.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	3.9		3.4		3.4
WCF-REIMB	18.9		20.8		21.8
Inspector General - Reim	0.1		0.0		0.0
Total	15,912.4		15,520.8		15,324.6

***2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental**

Goal 1: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Minimize the threats posed by climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and taking actions that help to protect human health and help communities and ecosystems become more sustainable and resilient to the effects of climate change.
- Achieve and maintain health and welfare based air pollution standards and reduce risk from toxic air pollutants and indoor air contaminants.
- Restore and protect the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.
- Minimize releases of radioactive material and be prepared to minimize exposure through response and recovery actions should unavoidable releases occur.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority

Full-time Equivalents

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	**FY 2014 Enacted**	**FY 2015 Pres Budget**	**FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted**
Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	**$939,619.1**	**$985,053.3**	**$1,031,179.1**	**$46,125.8**
Address Climate Change	$179,974.0	$189,469.7	$234,677.5	$45,207.8
Improve Air Quality	$708,376.0	$744,419.4	$741,931.2	($2,488.2)
Restore and Protect the Ozone Layer	$16,382.6	$16,799.3	$17,318.6	$519.3
Minimize Exposure to Radiation	$34,886.5	$34,364.9	$37,251.7	$2,886.8
Total Authorized Workyears	2,552.4	2,525.8	2,509.1	-16.7

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

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, tribes, and local governments to implement programs and standards. Air pollution concerns are diverse and significant, and include: the changing climate, outdoor and indoor air quality, stratospheric ozone depletion, and radiation exposure.

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 2012, population-weighted ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter and ozone have decreased 26 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Even with this progress, in 2012, approximately 45 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 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, 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 that 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 adoption of cost-effective technologies and practices.

EPA's strategies to address climate change reflect the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan, which, among other initiatives, tasks the EPA with setting carbon pollution standards for power plants and applying its authorities and other tools to address hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and methane. Specifically, using authority under section 111(b) of the Clean Air Act, on September 20, 2013, the EPA issued a new proposal for carbon pollution from new power plants and will finalize that rule after consideration of public comment as appropriate. Using authority under sections 111(d) of the Act, the EPA will propose carbon pollution standards, regulations, or guidelines, as appropriate, for modified, reconstructed, and existing power plants by June 1, 2014, and finalize these standards, regulations, or guidelines by June 1, 2015.

The EPA also will promote the use of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to HFCs through application of the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program. Specifically, the EPA will use authority under section 612 of the Act to list more environmentally friendly alternatives with lower GWPs, and review existing SNAP listings to consider whether any change to the status of currently acceptable higher-GWP alternatives is appropriate.

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 draft *Climate Change Adaptation Plan*, released to the public in February 2013, to meet the agency-wide priorities on climate adaptation.

Scientific consensus shows that as a result of human activities, GHG concentrations in the atmosphere are at record high levels and data shows that the Earth has been warming over the past 100 years, with the steepest increase in warming in recent decades. The evidence of human-induced climate change goes beyond observed increases in average surface temperatures; it includes melting ice in the Arctic, melting glaciers around the world, increasing ocean temperatures, rising sea levels, acidification of the oceans due to excess carbon dioxide, changing precipitation patterns, and changing patterns of ecosystems and wildlife.

As the number of days with extremely hot temperatures increases, severe heat waves are projected to intensify and lead to increased heat-related mortality and sickness. The increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events also has contributed to 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 climate change associated impacts include increased hospital visits, respiratory and cardiovascular diseases, and even premature death – especially for certain vulnerable populations like the elderly, and children.

The EPA continues to implement climate change programs that work with key industry sectors to reduce greenhouse gases and facilitate energy-efficiency improvements. As an example, the ENERGY STAR program introduced 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 diversity of biofuels in America grows 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. 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 2012 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. Under the Climate Action Plan, EPA and NHTSA will develop Phase 2 GHG and fuel efficiency standards for Heavy Duty Vehicles. A proposal will be issued in March 2015, and a final rule is expected to be issued in March 2016. The EPA will

continue to implement the Renewable Fuels program, which requires a percentage of vehicle fuel sold in the country to be from renewable sources.

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 (NATA), often have greater cumulative exposure to air toxics than non-industrial areas. In 2014 and 2015, approximately 21 stationary source air toxics rules are on court-ordered deadlines and are in some stage of development. The EPA will focus its efforts on rules under section 112 of the CAA under court orders. 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 2015 Changes

While continuing EPA's ongoing commitment to science, the rule of law and transparency, we have updated and refined our current direction to maximize our effectiveness and guide our agenda in the months and years ahead. Goal 1 resources includes extramural resources and FTE that have been realigned to enhance our core work in targeted areas and build on progress to date to advance priorities in FY 2015. In implementing these changes, we will seek to increase effectiveness and efficiency without undermining vital environmental protection activities or quality and financial management.

Address Climate Change

The FY 2015 budget addresses climate change and reflects the President's 2013 Climate Action Plan. The broad based plan will cut carbon pollution that causes climate change and affects public health. The EPA's Climate Protection Program promotes efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and will implement the President's Climate Action Plan through programs such as regulatory support for state programs, encouraging energy efficiency and renewable energy policies in the carbon pollution standards, voluntary partnerships with key industries, technical assistance and reporting, verification and publication of GHG data, and strengthening communities' ability and capacity to anticipate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from the impacts of climate change. $19.8million is requested for state capacity development and implementation of the key work under the President's Climate Action Plan.

These programs complement and support the agency's implementation efforts across all elements of the President's Climate Action Plan. Key Climate Action Plan elements supported include:

- Cutting carbon pollution from power plants
- Cutting energy waste in homes, businesses, and factories
- Reducing methane and HFCs emissions
- Reducing GHG emissions from the transportation sector
- Protecting our country from the impacts of climate change
- Leading international efforts to address climate change, including supporting efforts to control HFCs under the Montreal Protocol

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to consider the results of scientific assessments to address the climate impacts of short-lived climate pollutants. These air pollutants, including black carbon, HFCs and ozone are having an immediate effect on climate, particularly in the Arctic region. Reducing emissions of these pollutants can reap near-term climate and public health benefits. The EPA will continue to identify the most significant domestic and international sources of black carbon and ozone precursor emissions by working through the multilateral Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), through collaboration with the Arctic Council and the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), and other related international efforts. Based on these findings and enhanced analytical capabilities, the EPA will pursue effective steps for reducing these emissions. The EPA will continue its collaboration with CCAC partners to develop a rapid assessment tool to enable countries to determine the benefits, particularly to human health, of mitigating short lived climate pollutants.

Improve Air Quality

Toxic air pollutants are known to cause or suspected of causing increased risk of cancer and other serious health effects, such as neurological damage and reproductive harm. Realigned resources will provide additional capabilities to enhance the analytical components required to develop effective regulations, to continue progress in developing the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), to update methods for estimating area and mobile source emissions, and to incorporate recent advances in the science into updated air dispersion modeling. The funding will allow the EPA to continue to coordinate actions to meet multiple CAAA objectives for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants while considering their cost effectiveness and technical feasibility, as well as providing greater certainty for the regulated industry.

In FY 2011, the EPA launched the Federal Radon Action Plan (FRAP). The Action Plan is designed to catalyze industry and nonprofit action to build on, leverage and amplify the impact that federal agencies make to reduce radon risk. During the next phase of the Action Plan, federal partners are focused on maintaining momentum, increasing impacts, and fostering relationships that will advance the ultimate goal of the Federal Radon Action Plan – the elimination of preventable, radon-induced cancer through increased testing and mitigation of high radon levels in existing homes and schools and construction of radon-resistant new homes. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to lead and drive action on radon in collaboration with other federal agencies. Realigned resources will be targeted towards updating radon risk assessment and cost-benefit analyses, beginning work to improve radon data management, and providing support to drive

sustainable changes in radon policy and action in health, medical, real estate, construction, and finance sectors.

Building a High Performing Environmental Protection Enterprise

E-Enterprise is part of an agency-wide effort to modernize our business processes and systems to reduce reporting burden on states and regulated facilities. In FY 2015, the agency will enhance its ability to collect electronic submissions of emissions data directly from sources subject to the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). By requiring facilities to report emissions data electronically, over time, reporting burden and costs for industry, states, and tribes will be minimized. Electronic submissions also will reduce the need to develop information collection requests that are otherwise a part of the rule development process, and to expedite the development and revision of emissions factors and improve the quality of the data the agency uses for rulemakings. As part of the EPA's broad E-Enterprise business model, the agency is building a public portal for improved access to environmental data. As part of that effort, the EPA will upgrade its AirNow air quality data and system to provide the public with improved access and higher quality information for real-time air quality data and forecasts nationwide.[1]

Agency Priority Goals

As part of the formulation of the FY 2015 budget, the EPA has developed FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goals that advance the Administrator's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan.

Through September 30, 2015, the EPA, in coordination with the Department of Transportation's fuel economy standards program, will be implementing vehicle and truck greenhouse gas standards that are projected to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 6 billion metric tons and reduce oil consumption by about 12 billion barrels over the lifetime of the affected vehicles and trucks.

Additional information on the EPA's Agency Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

[1] For more information about AirNow, visit www.airnow.gov

FY 2015 Activities

Objective 1: Address Climate Change. *Minimize the threats posed by climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and taking actions that help to protect human health and help communities and ecosystems become more sustainable and resilient to the effects of 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 could increase costs to local communities.

The agency's budget includes nearly $200 million that 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 2015, the agency will focus on core program activities including:

- Implementing the ENERGY STAR program across the residential, commercial and industrial sectors.
- Overseeing compliance with recently revised vehicle fuel economy labelling requirements, which provide consumers with GHG as well as fuel economy information. The new label enables consumers to compare the energy and environmental impacts of both traditionally- and alternatively-fueled vehicles, including those using renewable fuels, gaseous fuels, and electricity.
- Implementing 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 plans to propose a second phase of heavy-duty GHG regulations that 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.
- Supporting implementation and compliance with GHG emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and the National Highway and Transportation Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Corporate Average Fuel Economy (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.
- Finalizing standards for carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from existing power plants and evaluating petitions seeking the establishment of GHG emissions standards for a variety of industrial sectors and mobile source categories.
- Supporting reporting and verification in the GHG Reporting Program of emissions across 41 industry sectors and emission sources and approximately 8,000 reporters. Work in FY 2015 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.

- Prioritizing and reviewing low GWP options for use in key consumer and industrial use sectors under SNAP, while carefully considering existing listings that may require reassessment based on the advent of new, more environmentally friendly options. Work in FY 2015 will involve continued SNAP listings, rulemakings and technical support for stakeholders and innovative firms with new alternatives.
- Leading the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and enhancing public-private sector cooperation to reduce global methane emissions and deliver clean energy to markets.

Objective 2: Improve Air Quality. *Achieve and maintain health and welfare based air pollution standards and reduce risk from toxic air pollutants and indoor air contaminants.*

Clean Air

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue its CAA prescribed responsibilities to administer the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The NAAQS improve air quality and reduce related health and welfare impacts and their costs to the nation. The EPA will continue to implement a strategy that, where appropriate, supports the development and evaluation of multiple pollutant measurements. This strategy includes changes, where the agency deems necessary, to effectively implement revised NAAQS monitoring requirements for ozone, lead, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and Particulate Matter (PM). 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 SO_2 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.

In FY 2015, the EPA will be continuing its reviews of several NAAQS, including NO2, SO2, and CO in accordance with the statutory mandate to review the standards every five years, and make revisions, as appropriate. In particular, the EPA will be working to complete the review of the lead standards by mid-2015. The EPA also will be working on the completion of the ozone NAAQS review. Implementation of the PM NAAQS, including the 2012 PM NAAQS revisions, is among the agency's highest priorities for FY 2015. The EPA will provide technical and policy assistance to states and tribes developing or revising attainment State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs) and will designate areas as attainment or nonattainment, as appropriate. EPA will work with states to implement the 2010 1-hour SO2 NAAQS, including finalizing the data requirements rule. The agency will continue consulting with states and tribes to determine additional methods to improve the SIP/TIP development and implementation process that are within current statutory limitations. The agency will also continue efforts to reduce the number of SIPs that the agency has not taken action upon within the CAAA mandated timeframe.

The EPA will 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 $223.4 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 2015, the EPA will continue its work with states, tribes, and communities to implement the existing 2008 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. The EPA also will work with the states to address the interstate transport of pollution that contributes to nonattainment or interferes with maintaining ozone and/or PM NAAQS in other areas. The agency is awaiting the outcome of the Cross State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) litigation and will be working with states to implement obligations to address the transportation of air pollution across state lines.

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 2015, 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 2015, the EPA anticipates reviewing and approving more than 5,000 vehicle and engine emissions certification requests 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 2015 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 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 2015, the EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments to

determine whether the technology-based rules appropriately protect public health to comply with legal deadlines.
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, tribal, and local governments, and the public, using analytical tools such as the NATA, enhancing quantitative assessment tools such as BenMAP, and improving emission inventory estimates for toxic air pollutants. 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 air toxics program.

Indoor Air

The EPA will continue to build the capacity of community-based organizations to promote comprehensive asthma care that integrates management of environmental asthma triggers and health care services. 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 continue to co-lead the implementation of the Coordinated Federal Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Asthma Disparities, an initiative under the auspices of the President's Taskforce on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children.

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 2015 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.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to lead on radon activities in collaboration with other federal agencies, as well as continue to implement the agency's own multi-pronged radon program. The EPA will drive action at the national level to reduce radon risk in homes and schools using partnerships with the private sector and public health groups, public outreach, and education activities. The agency will encourage radon risk reduction as a normal part of doing business in

the real estate marketplace, will promote local and state adoption of radon prevention standards in building codes, and will participate in the development of national voluntary standards (e.g., mitigation and construction protocols) for adoption by states and the radon industry.

Objective 3: Restore and Protect the Ozone Layer. *Restore and protect the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.*

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 2015, 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.

Objective 4: Minimize Exposure to Radiation. *Minimize releases of radioactive material and be prepared to minimize exposure through response and recovery actions should unavoidable releases occur.*

In FY 2015, 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. In FY 2015 the EPA will complete its revisions to the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings (40 CFR 192), last reviewed in 1995, and the related Hazardous Air Pollutants, Subpart W Standard for Radon Emissions from Operating Uranium Mill Tailings (40 CFR 61). The Agency plans to begin work 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.

The EPA’s Radiological Emergency Response Team will maintain and improve the level of readiness to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan in FY 2015. The agency’s national ambient radiation air monitoring system, RadNet, which includes the country’s 100 most populous cities, will continue to provide data to assist in protective action determinations. The EPA will continue to support waste site

characterization and clean-up by providing field and fixed laboratory environmental radioanalytical data and technical support, radioanalytical training to state and Federal partners, and developing improved radioanalytical methods.

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. 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 -- that rely on the EPA's research.

The Air, Climate and Energy (ACE) program, funded at $101.9 million for FY 2015, conducts high priority research on environmental and human health impacts related to air pollution, climate change, and biofuels. This work directly supports the EPA's goal of addressing climate change and improving air quality.

Human 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.

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.

Theme 2: Prevent and Reduce Emissions – Provide the science needed to develop and evaluate approaches to preventing and reducing harmful air emissions. Decision makers and other stakeholders need such data and methods to 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.

In addition, in 2012, the EPA signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with DOE and DOI, to 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. In particular the EPA's ACE and the Safe and

Sustainable Water (SSWR) research programs, will undertake a coordinated effort to study the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, water quality, and ecosystems.

Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters

Protect and restore waters to ensure that drinking water is safe and sustainably managed, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants, wildlife, and other biota, as well as economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Achieve and maintain standards and guidelines protective of human health in drinking water supplies, fish, shellfish, and recreational waters, and protect and sustainably manage drinking water resources.
- Protect, restore, and sustain the quality of rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands on a watershed basis, and sustainably manage and protect coastal and ocean resources and ecosystems.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority

Full-time Equivalents

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	**FY 2014 Enacted**	**FY 2015 Pres Budget**	**FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted**
Protecting America's Waters	**$3,966,511.1**	**$4,044,767.7**	**$3,489,406.7**	**($555,361.0)**
Protect Human Health	$1,277,115.2	$1,273,076.0	$1,117,695.7	($155,380.3)
Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems	$2,689,395.9	$2,771,691.7	$2,371,711.0	($399,980.7)
Total Authorized Workyears	3,217.3	3,189.6	3,138.4	-51.2

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Introduction

As we work to protect the nation's water, new approaches and new partnerships are needed to make and sustain progress. 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 the impacts of climate change 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 fair[2]. In addition, the latest national assessments[3] 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 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).

We can no longer rely on traditional tools and approaches to protect our waters in urban and rural settings. We are focusing on developing new targeting tools, promoting green infrastructure and sustainable solutions and building resiliency to deal with the impacts from climate change, and strengthening our partnerships with federal agencies, non-government organizations and private companies committed to supporting local efforts to improve and protect waterways. 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 urban and rural 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[4] that focuses on working with states and communities to promote more effective management and enhance technical, managerial and financial capacity within the

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[2] 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.

[3] 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/streamsurvey. 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.

[4] http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/sustain/upload/Sustainability-Policy.pdf

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 2015 Changes

The FY 2015 Congressional Justification builds from our core programs and identifies realignments to support our top priority work in six areas. In Goal 2, resources have been realigned to focus on Communities; Addressing Climate Change; Protecting Waters; Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety; and Building a High Performing Environmental Protection Enterprise. Goal 2 resources include over $2.9 billion in extramural resources and 1,868.3 FTE. Resources and FTE have been realigned to focus in these targeted areas, building on progress to date and advancing these priorities in FY 2015. The total increase to the categorical grant funding for states in support of core environmental programs in Goal 2 is approximately $22.2 million[5]. In FY 2015, the agency is requesting $1.8 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), a reduction of approximately $581 million from the FY 2014 operating level.

Making a Visible Difference in Communities across the Country

The agency's budget realigns $5.0 million extramural resources and 30 FTE to strengthen green infrastructure activities to further sustainability goals, particularly in urban, underserved and economically distressed communities. Incorporating green infrastructure and enhancing stormwater management helps to create livable urban communities and improve the quality of urban waters. Green Infrastructure is a cost-effective and resilient approach to our stormwater infrastructure needs that provides many community benefits: improving water and air quality; reducing energy use and mitigating climate change; improving habitat for wildlife; reducing a community's infrastructure cost and promoting economic growth.[6] More information is available at http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/gi_costbenefits.cfm.

Protecting Waters

Most waters take years to recover fully, and although incremental improvements represent progress, these improvements are often difficult to measure. In FY 2015, the EPA will redirect $4.5 million and 10 FTE in a new approach for measuring local improvements in water quality. This new tool builds upon efforts that the EPA has already made in coordinating with USGS on

[5] $7.7 M PWSS categorical grant dollar increase, $18.4 Pollution Control (Section106) categorical grant dollar increase, $5.7 Nonpoint Source grants increase for a total of $31.8 million, minus Beaches categorical grant dollar decrease, $9.9million.
[6] http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/gi_why.cfm#Community

the National Hydrography Dataset Plus (NHDPlus), water quality monitoring, and providing information in a common format via the Water Quality Data Portal. This approach will provide data on water quality priority areas that will integrate with national and state-scale statistical surveys to provide a complete picture on water quality.

The agency's budget realigns $2.5 million extramural resources for efforts directed toward Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). These efforts will assist MS4s, particularly newly regulated MS4s, and support clean water goals of protecting the Nation's waterbodies from the harmful effects of stormwater discharges.

In FY 2015, resources will be used to develop tools to identify priorities in support of the TMDL 10-year vision. The CWA 303(d) Listing and TMDL program has engaged with states to implement the new 10-year vision for the program. As part of this effort, the EPA will continue to encourage states to identify priority waters for assessment, development of TMDLs and other restoration plans for impaired segments and watersheds, and pursuit of protection approaches for unimpaired waters. The EPA will work with states and other partners to develop and implement activities and watershed plans to restore and protect these waters. This integrated approach will promote transparency, sharing of data and reduce reporting burden.

In FY 2015, the EPA is proposing a realignment of $1 million to support states and tribes in making sound permitting decisions and providing oversight related to implementation of EPA's guidance on hydraulic fracturing with diesel fuels. On February 12, 2014, the EPA released an interpretive memorandum and technical recommendations for EPA regions and state and tribal Directors responsible for implementing the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program Class II requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act for oil and gas hydraulic fracturing activities using diesel fuels. This work supports the agency's priorities of safeguarding public health and environmental justice, while recognizing the important role that energy extraction, including natural gas development, plays in our energy future. These funds will help states and tribes review complex data. Funding will also be used to conduct inspections of permitted wells to ensure ongoing compliance. Implementation support will ensure that authorized agencies are effectively managing and overseeing the rapidly growing energy sector while preventing endangerment of underground sources of drinking water. In addition, this also will help address the increased volume of wastewater and produced water that comes from hydraulic fracturing activities.

Addressing Climate Change

In FY 2015, in support for the President's Climate Action Plan, the EPA is realigning $2 million to advance the long-term sustainability of water sector infrastructure and supplies by incorporating climate change and resiliency considerations into effective utility management practices. Climate change and other extreme events, in the absence of adequate planning, directly threaten water systems' ability to fulfill their public health and environmental missions as is evident from the devastation from Superstorm Sandy. We will continue working to ensure that water sector utilities have tools and information to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from serious hazards including terrorist attacks, and extreme weather events. The EPA will promote more robust drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater (water sector) system adaptation by increasing the national prominence of the Climate Ready Water Utilities (CRWU) initiative and

our emergency response (ER) and preparedness efforts. These redirected resources will improve the ability of drinking water and wastewater systems to continue to fulfill their public health and environmental missions despite unprecedented extreme weather events.

Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety

As part of the Drinking Water Strategy, the agency is realigning $1 million and 2 FTE to increase its focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Grouping contaminants can more effectively addresses potential risks and demonstrates a predictable strategy for regulating similar contaminants and/or groups in the future. This group regulation requires more scientific input, complex analyses, and supporting documentation than a regulation for a single contaminant. The innovative nature of the group regulation also dictates the need for increased public/scientific outreach and comment in the form of webinars and/or public meetings.

Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

The Administration has strongly supported the SRFs. Including the FY 2015 request, federal capitalization totals over $22 billion since 2009. Since their inception, the SRFs have been funded (including the FY 2015 request) at over $59 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 targets 20 percent of the CWSRF capitalization grants to green infrastructure projects including those to manage stormwater, which helps communities improve water quality while creating green space, mitigating flooding, and enhancing air quality. The CWSRFs have provided over $2.6 billion for water and energy efficiency, green infrastructure, and environmentally innovative projects.

<u>Agency Priority Goals</u>

The EPA has developed new FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goals that advance the Administrator's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan. The EPA's two proposed goals to improve water quality are:

Improve, restore, and maintain water quality by enhancing nonpoint source program leveraging, accountability, and on-the-ground effectiveness to address the nation's largest sources of pollution. By September 30, 2015, 100 percent of the states will have updated nonpoint source management programs that comport with the new Section 319 grant guidelines that will result in better targeting of resources through prioritization and increased coordination with USDA.

Improve public health protection for persons served by small drinking water systems, which account for more than 97% of public water systems in the U.S., by strengthening the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of those systems. By September 30, 2015, the EPA will engage with an additional ten states (for a total of 30 states) and three tribes to improve small drinking water system capability to provide safe drinking water, an invaluable resource.

Additional information on the EPA's Agency Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2015 Activities

The EPA will continue to emphasize watershed stewardship, watershed-based approaches, water efficiencies, and best practices. In addition to the realignments highlighted above, the EPA will continue to implement its core water programs to maximize efficiencies and environmental results.

Objective 1: Protect Human Health. *Achieve and maintain standards and guidelines protective of human health in drinking water supplies, fish, shellfish, and recreational waters and protect and sustainably manage drinking water resources.*

Drinking Water

To help achieve the agency's priority to protect America's waters, in FY 2015 the EPA will continue to implement its Drinking Water Strategy, an approach to expanding public health protection for drinking water. The EPA's goal is to 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 urban and rural communities. As part of the strategy, the agency is investing an additional $1 million to increase its focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants which more effectively addresses potential risks and creates a framework for regulating similar contaminants and/or groups in the future.

In FY 2015, the EPA will invest an additional $7.7 million in PWSS grants to augment state and tribal efforts in meeting 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 2013, 92 percent of the population served by community water systems (CWSs) received drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards. This result equaled the performance target.

To help ensure water is safe to drink and to address the nation's aging drinking water infrastructure, $757 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will support new infrastructure improvement projects for public drinking water systems in FY 2015 and beyond. Getting these funds to where they are most needed in a timely manner is important. In FY 2015, appropriated DWSRF funds will again be allocated to the states in accordance with each state's proportion of total drinking water infrastructure need based on the new 2011 Needs Survey

which was reported to Congress in April 2013. 7 The EPA also published data concerning the drinking water infrastructure needs of water systems serving tribes and Alaskan Native Villages as a special focus of this survey.

These funds have been utilized effectively by the states. Since FY 2006, the fund utilization rate[8] for the DWSRF has surpassed its target, and most recently in FY 2013, the DWSRF utilization rate of 91 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 requests a funding floor for assistance provided to Tribes, and will reserve the greater of $20 million or 2% of appropriated funds for the Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages. 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.

The responsibility for communities and public water systems to continuously provide safe drinking water is a key component of the nation's health and well being. The delivery of safe drinking water is often taken for granted and is extremely undervalued. More than 156,000 public water systems provide drinking water to the approximately 320 million persons in the U.S. More than 97% of these public water systems serve fewer than 10,000 persons. While most small systems consistently provide safe, reliable drinking water to their customers, many small systems are facing a number of significant challenges in their ability to achieve and maintain system sustainability. These challenges include aging infrastructure, increased regulatory requirements, workforce shortages/high-turnover, increasing costs, and declining rate bases.

The EPA is emphasizing attention to the needs of these small communities/systems while balancing current fiscal realities as the state grant and state assistance programs are implemented. In FY 2012, the EPA re-energized its small systems focus by working more closely with state programs to improve public water system sustainability and public health protection for persons served by small water systems as part of an Agency Priority Goal. Again in 2014 and 2015, by continuing the Priority Goal, the EPA is building on its successful efforts to strengthen small system technical, managerial and financial capability through the implementation of the Capacity Development Program, the Public Water System Supervision state grant program and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The Capacity Development Program establishes a framework within which states and water systems can work together to help these small systems achieve the SDWA's public health protection objectives. The state Capacity Development programs are supported federally by the Public Water System Supervision state grant funds and the set-asides established in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Since the 1996 SDWA Amendments, states have implemented a variety of activities to assist small systems with their compliance challenges and enhance their technical, managerial, and financial capacity.

The EPA continues to increase public awareness of the risks to human health associated with the consumption of fish contaminated with mercury, an effort directly linked to the agency mission

[7] Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment. April 2013. http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/dwsrf/upload/epa816r13006.pdf

[8] 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.).

to protect human health. EPA analysis of data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)), show that the geometric mean of blood mercury levels decreased by 34 percent in women of childbearing age between the first survey cycle (1999 – 2000) and second survey cycle (2001-2002), and then remained fairly constant between 2003 and 2010.The study also found that there was a 65 percent decrease in the number of women of childbearing age with blood levels of mercury above the level of concern between the first and second survey cycles of NHANES. While the data do not indicate that women are consuming less fish, the analysis suggests that women have reduced their consumption of the types of fish that have higher mercury concentrations. Further information is available in the EPA study published in June 2013 entitled *Trends in Blood Mercury Concentrations and Fish Consumption among U.S. Women of Childbearing Age;* http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/fishshellfish/fishadvisories/upload/Trends-in-Blood-Mercury-Concentrations-and-Fish-Consumption-Among-U-S-Women-of-Childbearing-Age-NHANES-1999-2010.pdf

Objective 2: Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems*: Protect, restore, and sustain the quality of rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands on a watershed basis, and sustainably manage and protect coastal and ocean resources and ecosystems.*

Clean Water

In FY 2015, 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 a key to reducing the number of impaired waters nationwide. The programs provide a multi-faceted approach to the problem, using 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. Working with states to more fully utilize the revolving fund capitalization grants will help build, revive, and "green" our aging infrastructure. In FY 2015, funding 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 2015, the EPA will continue to forge and strengthen strategic partnerships with other federal agency programs, in particular with the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, which implements Farm Bill conservation programs that can help control nonpoint source pollution. Agricultural sources of pollution in the form of animal waste, fertilizer, and sediments have a particularly profound effect on water quality. In FY 2015, the EPA will partner with USDA to focus federal resources on watersheds in every state. As part of our joint work, in FY 2014, 173 priority watersheds were selected in 51 states and areas for targeted USDA conservation investments. In FY 2014, the EPA worked with states as they stood up in-stream monitoring support in impaired watersheds to assess water quality progress from implemented conservation practices in 68 of the NWQI watersheds; this monitoring will continue in FY2015. Tackling nonpoint source pollution is an FY 2014-2015 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 Loads[9] (TMDLs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, built upon scientifically sound water quality standards and technology-based pollutant discharge limits. In FY 2015, the CWA 303(d) Listing and TMDL Program will continue to engage with states to implement the new 10-year vision for the program. As part of this effort, the EPA will continue to encourage states to identify priority waters for assessment and for completing TMDLs and other restoration plans to address impaired segments. The EPA will work with states and other partners to develop and implement activities and watershed plans to restore these waters.

The EPA also will work with states and other partners to improve our ability to identify and protect healthy waters/watersheds, and to pursue integration and application of core program tools. As part of an agency-wide effort to make regulations easier to implement, resources have been realigned to accelerate implementation of e-reporting, which will minimize burden for data entry and error resolution, reduce effort in responding to public requests for data, establish consistent requirements for electronic reporting across all states, and allow more timely access to NPDES program data in an electronic format for the EPA, states, regulated entities, and the public.

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. Reductions in nutrient levels in sources of drinking water reduce treatment costs while strengthening public health protection. In 2008 there were only 60 watersheds that experienced improved water quality conditions, as identified by removal of one or more causes of impairment. By FY 2013, this number had risen to 376, exceeding the target of 370. Water quality conditions remain a significant challenge, with approximately 41,000 known impaired water bodies nationwide in 2013. In FY 2015, the EPA will focus on: promoting the use of green infrastructure and water quality-based effluent limits in stormwater permits; controlling discharges from concentrated animal feeding operations; 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 the EPA is the NPDES permitting authority.

The EPA requests $1.018 billion in capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). As of June 2012, the CWSRF has offered over 33,000 assistance agreements to local communities, providing approximately $100 billion in affordable financing for wastewater infrastructure, nonpoint source pollution control, and estuary management projects. In FY 2015, the Agency continues to provide an important tool for reaching underserved and disadvantaged communities by allowing the CWSRF to provide a portion of the federal funds as additional

[9] For more information, visit: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/cwa/tmdl/index.cfm.

subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness, negative interest, or grants. In 2015, the Agency is requesting that not less than 10 percent but not more than 20 percent of the CWSRF appropriation made available to each state be used to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these). The additional subsidy would apply to the entire CWSRF appropriation.

In FY 2015, the agency is requesting a Tribal set-aside of two percent, or $30 million, whichever is greatest, of the funds appropriated from the CWSRF. The agency requests the establishment of a funding floor for the Tribes due to overall declining funding levels that have negatively impacted the Tribes. Resources for the tribes will provide much needed assistance to these communities whose sanitation infrastructure lags behind the rest of the country causing significant public health concerns.

The Section 106 Categorical State Grant Program supports prevention and control measures that improve water quality. In FY 2015, the agency is requesting an additional $18.4 million in Section 106 funding for states and tribes to implement water pollution control programs and support state and tribal nutrient management efforts consistent with EPA guidance issued in March 2011. Nitrogen and phosphorus pollution is one of the costliest and most challenging environmental problems, but there are solutions for both point and nonpoint sources that can yield progress.

Through the Monitoring and Assessment Partnership, the EPA will work with states to develop and apply innovative and efficient monitoring tools and techniques to optimize availability of high-quality data to support Clean Water Act program needs and to expand the use of monitoring data and geo-spatial tools for water resource protection to set priorities and evaluate effectiveness of water protection. The EPA, states, and tribes will collaborate to plan and mobilize to conduct field sampling for the 2015 National Coastal Condition Assessment. In FY 2015, the EPA and states will release the 2012 National Lakes Assessment following partner and external peer review. The EPA and states will initiate data analysis and peer review of the second National Rivers and Streams Assessment, and the report will be completed in FY 2016. In FY 2015, the EPA/State Steering Committee for the National Wetlands Assessment will be planning the next survey targeted to be conducted in the field in calendar year 2016.[10]

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 FY 2015, the agency is providing $14.7 million for Wetlands Program Development Grants. In addition, in FY 2015, the EPA will be working with other federal and state partners to maximize the effectiveness of resources provided through the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act (RESTORE Act) and supporting the Natural Resource Damage Assessment associated with the Deepwater Horizon oil spill to restore the Gulf of Mexico.

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 2015 budget requests $26.7 million for

[10] National Water Quality Assessment Report. http://www.epa.gov/waters/ir/about_integrated.html

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 2015 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. 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. This work supports the President's American's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative. In FY 2015 the EPA will continue to co-lead the Urban Waters Federal Partnership to deliver technical assistance to 18 Federal Partnership locations to help advance their water restoration and community revitalization goals. In FY 2015 the Partnership will continue to align federal resources to meet local needs more effectively and to advance shared multi-agency priorities. For example, the partnership will help address storm water management and promote green infrastructure through identification and transfer of best practices and successful local approaches. Also in FY 2015, the Partnership will continue to support public-private partnerships that leverage additional resources to support local efforts to restore watersheds.

Climate Change- Management of Sustainable Resources

Climate change 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 both 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.

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 2015. 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. The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative would support additional preparation for the impacts of climate change by protecting and enhancing coastal wetlands.

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. Four prominent examples of the EPA of cross-agency restoration efforts are the Puget Sound, 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 these waters.

Puget Sound:

The Puget Sound program's FY 2015 budget request of $25 million will allow the EPA to continue supporting 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 2013 the Puget Sound was able to report 30,128 acres of near shore, riparian, and wetland habitat acres protected or restored, an increase of over 6,000 since 2012.

The EPA provides leadership for the Puget Sound Federal Caucus and co-chairs the overall federal effort to address Treaty Rights at Risk[11]. The EPA addresses its obligations under federal Tribal treaties by funding Puget Sound projects that support treaty-protected resources such as indigenous populations of shellfish, fish and other wildlife. By emphasizing these areas, the agency's implementation of the EPA actions in the Federal Habitat Plan and its participation in the Tribal-Federal Habitat Forum further demonstrate its commitment to Tribal concerns in Puget Sound. In FY 2015, the EPA proposes to provide twenty-five 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.

Great Lakes:

In FY 2015, $275 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

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

Department of Transportation and begins efforts under a new action plan beginning in 2015. This effort has contributed to the removal of 29 Beneficial Use Impairments at 13 different Great Lakes Areas of Concern through FY 2013, meeting the EPA's FY 2013 cumulative target of 41 for this measure.

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. The EPA expects to continue remediating and restoring Areas of Concern, preventing and controlling invasive species, protecting nearshore areas and addressing nonpoint sources of pollution, protecting and restoring habitats and species, and addressing other crosscutting issues.

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. Expected outcomes include remediation of over 400 thousand cubic yards of contaminated sediment; completing management actions at additional Areas of Concern and 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 is funded in FY 2015 at approximately $73 million which will allow the EPA-led inter-agency Federal Leadership Committee to continue to implement the President's Executive Order (EO) on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration, to meet the EPA's broad responsibilities under Clean Water Act Section 117. Key initiatives include: completing and implementing a new partnership agreement to establish management strategies and outcomes for fisheries, water quality, habitat, and other key areas that are consistent with the EO; continuing to assist states in implementing their Phase II Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs); preparing for a mid-point assessment of progress made under the Bay TMDL; assisting Bay jurisdictions in developing effective offset and trading programs; conducting assessments of jurisdictions' agricultural, stormwater and trading and offset programs; conducting permit reviews; continuing compliance and enforcement in accordance with the EO strategy; providing financial support and technical guidance for innovative environmental technologies, market mechanisms, and alternative financing approaches to more effectively achieve the goals of the TMDL; developing strategies to implement the goals to address toxics; improving the Bay monitoring system; implementing a basin-wide Best Management Practice verification framework; and improving the publicly available web-based accountability tools Chesapeake*Stat* and the Bay Tracking and Accountability System (BayTAS).

FY 2015 funding will help the Chesapeake Bay Program continue to implement pollution controls necessary to restore Bay water quality. The program met or exceeded its FY 2013 targets for pollution controls. Several of the Bay watershed jurisdictions have established or expanded water quality trading programs to support the goals of their WIPs and other milestones. By FY 2015, the program expects to achieve 37.5 percent of its goals for implementing nitrogen,

phosphorus and sediment reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations (the FY 2010 baseline is 0 percent, and the long term goal is 100 percent goal achievement by 2025).

The Chesapeake Bay Program's grant programs are important tools for ensuring progress on the seven Bay jurisdictions' WIPs, 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. The EPA also will direct investments toward local governments and watershed organizations based on their ability to reduce nutrient and sediment loads under such key sectors as development and agriculture. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to provide resources to Bay watershed jurisdictions working to improve the viability and integrity of their water quality offset and trading programs.

Gulf of Mexico Program:

The Gulf of Mexico program's FY 2015 budget request of $3.8 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 Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act (RESTORE Act) 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. During FY 2015, funding will support (through the competitive federal process) the development and implementation of comprehensive, stakeholder-informed coastal improvement projects and tools. The focus will be efforts that directly enhance community planning, risk assessment, green infrastructure and smart growth implementation. The Gulf Program works extensively and collaboratively with multiple agencies that share responsibility in this area, including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Sea Grant Programs and the U.S. Geological Survey.

Homeland Security

In FY 2015, the EPA will focus on conducting extensive training and outreach on the recently completed electronic deployment tool, the Surveillance and Response System, that guides water systems though the process of designing and deploying drinking water contamination warning systems. The EPA also will continue to support the Water Alliance for Threat Reduction to protect the nation's critical water infrastructure and oversee the national laboratory network that forms the Water Laboratory Alliance. The Water Laboratory Alliance enables the water sector to rapidly analyze a surge of laboratory samples during a significant contamination event.

In FY 2015, the EPA will invest $500 thousand in cybersecurity in order to fulfill its obligations under Executive Order (EO) 13636 – Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity – which designates the EPA as the lead agency responsible for cybersecurity in the water sector. Recent assessments by the Department of Homeland Security have supported the widespread concern that the primary threat to the nation's critical infrastructure is cyber-attack on Industrial Control Systems (ICS). Both drinking water and wastewater systems rely heavily on ICS that were

designed in many cases decades ago with little or no consideration of cyber security. Any interruption of a clean and safe water supply would erode public confidence and could produce significant public health and economic consequences. As such, the EPA will increase its efforts in cybersecurity as consistent with the President's direction.

In FY 2015, 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.

Research

The Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) research program, funded at $114.2 million in FY 2015, conducts research and provides the information and tools to EPA, water resource managers, and other decision makers at all levels of government. Research integrates social, economic, and environmental sciences to support the nation's range of growing water-use and ecological requirements.

The SSWR research program conducts research around two inter-related themes:

Theme 1: Sustainable Water Resources - Integrates environmental, economic, social, and sciences to provide effective and efficient tools to ensure safe and sustainable water quality and availability. Research focuses on protecting and restoring water resources for designated uses (e.g., drinking water, aquatic life, recreation, agriculture, industrial processes).

Theme 2: Sustainable Water Infrastructure Systems – Focuses on developing innovative water infrastructure management approaches and techniques for reducing barriers to improved water-resources management. Research encompasses system design, treatment alternatives and potential negative/positive health effects, life-cycle analysis, best management practices (BMP), resiliency and viability. SSWR is increasingly focusing on unique needs for small water systems.

In FY 2015, the EPA will shift the emphasis of its Green Infrastructure research efforts away from performance monitoring of best management practices (BMP) at individual sites to work with communities and to expand research efforts with constructed and natural green infrastructure to a more holistic, watershed approach. This will include reinvesting $2.3 million for the pilot-testing of approaches for:

- Integrating the use and placement of natural green infrastructure (wetlands, riparian buffers) and constructed green infrastructure (permeable pavement, green roofs, etc.) within the watershed for maximum stormwater interception and mitigation;
- Mitigating flood events and "heat-island" effects that have associated public health and economic consequences, especially during extreme weather events and a warming climate; and
- Reducing sediment and nutrients in source water watersheds used for drinking water.

- Research on long-term performance monitoring and new BMP development will continue through support for extramural research at academic institutions.

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 at the local, state, and federal levels, in creating an environmentally responsible energy policy. In particular, in FY 2015 hydraulic fracturing (HF) research will focus on understanding any potential impacts of energy-associated activities on water resources. In conjunction with this, in 2012, the EPA signed a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with DOE and DOI, to 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. 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, and ecosystems. The EPA expects to publish the *Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources* draft synthesis report for peer review in December 2014. This synthesis 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.

Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Support sustainable, resilient, and livable communities by working with local, state, tribal, and federal partners to promote smart growth, emergency preparedness and recovery planning, brownfield redevelopment, and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits.
- Conserve resources and prevent land contamination by reducing waste generation and toxicity, promoting proper management of waste and petroleum products, and increasing sustainable materials management.
- Prepare for and respond to accidental or intentional releases of contaminants and clean up and restore polluted sites for reuse.
- Directly implement federal environmental programs in Indian country and support federal program delegation to tribes. Provide tribes with technical assistance and support capacity development for the establishment and implementation of sustainable environmental programs in Indian country.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority

Full-time Equivalents

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	**FY 2014 Enacted**	**FY 2015 Pres Budget**	**FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted**
Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	**$1,845,368.0**	**$1,787,901.7**	**$1,908,837.8**	**$120,936.1**
Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities.	$460,859.1	$455,793.8	$457,466.3	$1,672.5
Preserve Land	$218,089.7	$226,931.8	$236,298.2	$9,366.4
Restore Land	$1,079,428.6	$1,018,489.1	$1,094,800.6	$76,311.5
Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country	$86,990.7	$86,687.0	$120,272.7	$33,585.7
Total Authorized Workyears	4,124.5	3,889.9	3,865.3	-24.6

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Introduction

The EPA has made it a priority to work with other federal agencies, states, tribes and local communities to improve the health of American families and protect the environment one community at a time, all across the country. Resources in Goal 3 will: expand the work we do to enhance the livability and economic vitality of neighborhoods in and around brownfields sites and take into consideration the impacts of our decisions on environmental justice communities. Increased resources will support improvements to oversight of chemical storage and manufacturing, carried out by EPA in coordination with our interagency partners. These efforts will remain a key focus of attention. The EPA will continue to enhance the tracking and management of hazardous waste through modern e-Manifest tracking systems.

The EPA strives to protect and restore land, 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. Local land use and infrastructure investments also can generate unanticipated environmental consequences, such as increased stormwater runoff, loss of open space, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. By cleaning up contaminated sites and returning them to communities for reuse, assisting communities to use existing infrastructure and plan for more efficient and livable communities, and encouraging the minimization of environmental impacts throughout the full life cycle of materials, EPA programs promote sustainability. The EPA leads efforts to preserve, restore, and protect our land, for both current and future generations. We will continue our work to prevent and reduce exposure to contaminants, accelerate the pace of cleanups, and reduce the environmental impacts associated with land use across the country. The EPA works collaboratively with international, state, tribal, and local partners to achieve these aims. In addition, we will continue to work with communities to address risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of hazardous substances into the environment and ensure that communities have an opportunity to participate in environmental decisions that affect them. Our efforts are guided by scientific data, tools, and research that alert us to emerging issues and inform decisions on managing materials and addressing contaminated properties.

In FY 2015, the EPA will partner with state and tribes to prevent and reduce exposure to contaminants. For example, 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 Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) has moved into an implementation phase. This initiatve integrates and leverages 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. The agency will continue to apply lessons learned from conducting a series of project management pilots under the ICI which include practices that better integrate the remedial design and remedial action phases of site cleanup.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (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 processes that generates, recycles, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of waste.

It is estimated that 27 million people in the U.S. live within a mile of hazardous waste management facilities.[12] In FY 2015, the agency is providing over $1.1 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, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (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. Many communities across the country regularly face risks posed by intentional and accidental releases of hazardous substances into the environment.

In FY 2015, 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 scientific data, research, and cost-effective tools. The EPA is making significant progress in assuring that in advance of the full cleanup process, 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 moves forward. Across all cleanup programs, the EPA will continue to take action to address any unacceptable exposures and eliminate acute risks while also pursuing long-term, permanent cleanups. This approach is exemplified by the EPA's goal to control contaminated groundwater migration at 1,133 final and deleted NPL sites and non-NPL sites through Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) agreements; and to control human exposures to contamination at 1,421 final and deleted NPL sites and non-NPL sites through SAA agreements by the end of FY 2015.

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.

Under federal environmental statutes, the EPA has responsibility for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. Under the EPA's 1984 Indian Policy, the agency works with tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of the federal government's trust responsibility to federally-recognized tribes and that the "EPA recognizes tribes as the primary

[12] Estimate drawn from OSWER Near Site Population Database, an internal EPA database that merges facility size and location information from RCRAInfo with population data, at the block and block group levels, from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Census. The demographics were captured around the total number of facilities that have approved controls in place that result in the protection of this population (20 million people).

parties for setting standards, making environmental policy decisions, and managing programs for reservations consistent with agency standards and regulations."

Major FY 2015 Changes

The FY 2015 request funds for our top priority work in six areas. In Goal 3, resources are focused on Making a Visible Difference in Communities Across the Country**;** Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety; Working Toward a Sustainable Future; and Building a High Performing Environmental Protection Enterprise. While continuing EPA's ongoing commitment to science, the rule of law and transparency, we have updated and refined our current direction to maximize our effectiveness and guide our agenda in the months and years ahead. Goal 3 resources include extramural resources and FTE will be focused to enhance our core work in these targeted areas and build on progress to date to advance these priorities in FY 2015. Further details are organized below by the Administrator's themes and found in the specific program project narratives.

Making a Visible Difference in Communities across the Country

Resources to strengthen an integrated approach to communities and tribes across multiple programs are essential. We are realigning and focusing resources and substantial FTE for the regional offices to further implement and coordinate activities and also to provide support to enhance program design, build new tools, and leverage the work of other partners. Redirected FTE will build on current efforts and support increased focus on enhancing the livability and economic vitality of neighborhoods in and around brownfields sites by furthering on-the ground implementation and coordination activities. The focus will be enhancing program design by including considerations of resiliency, adaptation, equitable development, and environmental justice, and leveraging the work of other partners.

Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety

Protecting communities and improving safety is a key responsibility of the EPA. The President's Executive Order on Chemical Safety[13] (August 1, 2013) recognized the need to take some common sense steps now to improve safety and security and build on ongoing work across federal agencies to reduce the risks associated with hazardous chemicals. In FY 2015, resources aligned to this priority area will support activities to expand tools, information and materials for State Emergency Response Commissions and Local Emergency Planning Committees. Nearly $12 million and 12 FTE in additional resources will be used to fund technical support, EPA/interagency data system enhancements, and outreach in the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness program.

Working Toward a Sustainable Future

We need to move beyond the foundation of environmental protection that the EPA has built with our state, tribal, and community partners. The EPA's budget proposal provides resources to multiple programs and regional offices to support integrated cross-program approaches, which

[13] Executive Order on Improving Chemical Facility and Security #13650

focus on increasing sustainability. A redirection of 5 FTE for Sustainable Materials Management will improve regionally-focused outreach to cities, towns, and businesses.

Building a High Performing Environmental Protection Enterprise

Necessary to our strategic approach to the FY 2015 budget and constrained resources is redesigning the way we do business. Resources have been realigned to focus on the building blocks of a modern, more efficient EPA, in order to support and even accelerate the pace of better integrating technology, enhancing internal programmatic leveraging, and updating or implementing new approaches to core business processes. As part of the E-Enterprise business model, resources and FTE have been realigned to E-Manifest for system development and for support of on-going efforts to incorporate e-reporting and provide greater efficiency in implementation across the full range of the agency's of rules updates and targeting tools.

To meet the FY 2015 target and provide support to our top priorities, we will make fundamental changes to our long-standing business practices in contracts, grants and oversight of delegated programs, among others. Implementing these changes requires realigning resources and people to ensure that we increase effectiveness without undermining vital protections or quality and financial management.

Agency Priority Goals

As part of the formulation of the FY 2015 budget, the EPA has developed FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goals that advance the Administrator's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan.

Clean up contaminated sites to enhance the livability and economic vitality of communities. By 2015, an additional 18,970 sites will be made ready for anticipated use, protecting Americans and the environment one community at a time. All of OSWER's cleanup programs (Superfund, RCRA Corrective Action, Brownfields, and LUST) contribute to this goal and take positive action to protect human health and the environment through the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties.

Additional information on the EPA's Agency Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

FY 2015 Activities

In FY 2015, 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. 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.

Objective 1: Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities. *Support sustainable, resilient, and livable communities by working with local, state, tribal, and federal partners to promote smart growth, emergency preparedness and recovery planning, redevelopment and reuse of contaminated and formerly contaminated sites, and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits.*

The EPA supports the goals of urban, suburban and rural communities to grow in ways that improve the environment, human health and quality of life for their residents. With the support of partners across all levels of government, communities can grow in ways that also strengthen the economy, help them adapt to climate change, improve their resiliency to disasters, use public resources more efficiently, revitalize neighborhoods, and improve access to jobs and amenities. By making sustainable infrastructure investments, communities can successfully build innovative and functional systems on neighborhood streets and sidewalks to deal with the run-off from stormwater and still provide easy access for pedestrians, bicyclists, on-street parking and other beneficial uses. Under local planning and zoning codes that account for the environmental impacts of development, the private sector can more easily construct market-ready "green" buildings serving a range of housing needs. Communities also can benefit from tools, technology and research that better engage citizens and inform local decision making to support smart and sustainable growth.

In FY 2015, 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.

<u>Brownfields:</u>
The EPA's Brownfields program is funded at nearly $161 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. The Brownfields program also helps address climate change by ensuring that potential climate change impacts are taken fully into account when brownfield cleanups are planned and implemented.

The EPA plans to award approximately 119 assessment grants, 52 cleanup grants, 17 Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training grants, 20 area wide planning grants, and a variety of technical assistance, targeted assessment, and petroleum brownfields grants. Beginning in FY 2015, the agency plans to alternate the grant competition cycle and award Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) cooperative agreements to eligible recipients every other year. By holding this competition every other year, the program will be able to reduce the costs of the grant competition and will utilize the grant funds in off years to fund eligible high performing existing RLF grantees. Additionally, this alternating schedule will allow regional staff to provide more assistance and attention to managing existing grants and maximizing results and promoting timely implementation. This would have the additional benefit of reducing unliquidated obligations in existing RLF grants. The next RLF grant competition will occur in FY 2016.

In addition, the Brownfields program, in collaboration with the EPA's Smart Growth program, will address critical issues for brownfields redevelopment, including financing, coordination with local government efforts to improve land use planning, and other factors that influence the economic viability of brownfields redevelopment. In FY 2015, the Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, local, and public-private partnerships to return 2,800 acres of brownfields properties to productive economic use in communities. The Brownfields program generally, and area-wide planning specifically, will continue to be a component of the *Investing in Manufacturing Communities Partnership* (*IMCP*) to advance manufacturing uses on redeveloped brownfield sites.

Chemical Safety:

In FY 2015, the EPA is providing $27.5 million for the State and Local Prevention and Preparedness program, which includes an increase of over $12 million to support additional high-risk chemical facility inspections, and activities related to the President's Executive Order on Chemical Safety.[14] 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 and training personnel. Accidents reported to the EPA since 2005 by the current universe of Risk Management Program facilities have resulted in approximately 60 worker and public deaths, over 1,300 injuries, nearly 200 thousand people sheltered in place, and more than $1.6 billion in on-site and off-site damages, including recent high profile incidents. States and communities often lack the strong infrastructure needed to prepare for and/or respond to these emergencies or to prevent them from happening in the first place.

Smart Growth:

The Smart Growth program helps community and government leaders protect the environment and public health, build the economy, and improve the quality of people's everyday lives by making smart growth and sustainable design practices commonplace. Also, through the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, in its fifth year, EPA's Smart Growth program works with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to align housing, transportation, and infrastructure investments and policies, and build capacity in communities to grow in a more sustainable and resilient manner. 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, resilient, 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, and offer protection against the impacts of climate change.

In FY 2015, the Smart Growth program, under the Integrated Environmental Strategies and the Brownfields program projects, will continue 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

[14]Executive Order on Improving Chemical Facility and Security #13650

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.

Environmental Justice:
The EPA is committed to fostering public health in communities disproportionately burdened by pollution by 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." The EPA's program offices implement the EPA's strategic plan on Environmental Justice, Plan EJ 2014[15]. The EJ Program facilities this implementation by: (1) supporting and promoting the agency's efforts to address environmental justice issues; (2) supporting the EPA's outreach to other federal agencies through the interagency working group on environmental justice; and, (3) promoting opportunities for communities to be heard on environmental justice issues. In FY 2015, the EPA is providing $8.5 million for the EJ program to continue its efforts to facilitate the integration of environmental justice considerations into planning and performance measurement processes. The agency will implement environmental justice activities consistent with the vision and commitments outlined in the agency's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, the FY 2014 annual action plan for the Cross-Cutting Fundamental Strategy for EJ and Children's Health, and Plan EJ 2014.

Objective 2: Preserve Land*. Conserve resources and prevent land contamination by reducing waste generation and toxicity, promoting proper management of waste and petroleum products, and increasing sustainable materials management.*

RCRA Waste Management

The FY 2015 budget provides $70.5 million to the RCRA Waste Management program. The RCRA program is critical to comprehensive and protective management of solid and hazardous materials for the entire lifecycle. In FY 2015, RCRA permits for approximately 20,000 hazardous waste units (such as incinerators and landfills) at 6,600 treatment, storage, and disposal facilities in the permitting universe will be issued, need to be updated or maintained. The EPA provides leadership, work-sharing, and support to the 50 states and territories authorized to implement the permitting program and directly implements the entire RCRA program in Iowa and Alaska.[16]. The EPA is facing an increasing amount of implementation support responsibility at the request of states, including addressing complex regulatory and statutory interpretation issues. Requests for this type of support are expected to continue through FY 2015.

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

[15] Plan EJ 2014 can be found at http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/plan-ej/index.html
[16] http://www.epa.gov/wastes/hazard/tsd/permit/pgprarpt.htm

wastes against the criteria specified in TSCA. This effort will be tracked by a new performance measure that will track all approvals issued by the EPA under TSCA. Beginning in FY 2014, the Agency will have annual targets to authorize approvals for cleanup, storage, and disposal activities. The EPA estimates approximately 20 disposal and storage approvals and 130 cleanup approvals are issued per year. The annual target for both FY 2014 and 2015 for the comprehensive measure for cleanups, disposal, and storage activities is 150.

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 approximately $75 million annually. The legislation contains aggressive deadlines for rulemaking and system development. In 2014, EPA completed the regulation that authorizes the electronic transmittal of manifest, began work under a new contract for development of the technical architecture of the system, and began work on the user fee rule. 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 and reimburse system development costs.

In FY 2015, the EPA is providing a total of $10.4 million within the RCRA Waste Management program, to continue work on the e-Manifest system. This funding will be used for system acquisition/development; development of the economic models to support the user-fee rule; and analyses to support further revision of EPA regulations needed to implement an e-Manifest system. E-Manifest remains a key component of the E-Enterprise business model.

Sustainable Materials Management (SMM)

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to advance 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 2015, the EPA will utilize SMM to offset the use of virgin resources by 8,603,033 tons of materials and products. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to promote the SMM approach in high priority areas (e.g., Sustainable Food Management, Used Electronics, and Federal Government), which are selected based on an analysis of opportunities for reducing environmental impacts in *Sustainable Materials Management: The Road Ahead*.[17] In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to lead by example, and will help other federal agencies adopt SMM approaches and promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which furthers the goals of Executive Order 13514 ("Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic

[17] U.S. EPA OSWER ORCR. Sustainable Materials Management: The Road Ahead. June 2009 http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/smm/pdf/vision2.pdf.

Performance"), and also save money. For example, the EPA estimates that the national implementation of the Federal Green Challenge will save the taxpayers more than $10 million by the end of FY 2014. The EPA will also explore the application of the SMM approach into other high priority sectors, based on lessons learned from the first two years of the national SMM program and re-evaluation of *The Road Ahead.*

LUST Prevention

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 (EPAct) 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.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to assist states in complying with release prevention activities authorized by the EPAct. States rely primarily on federally funded assistance agreements to maintain inspection frequency and ensure compliance which will help prevent future confirmed releases. States may use money from LUST assistance agreements for inspections, other release prevention and compliance assurance activities for federally-regulated USTs, and enforcement activities related to release prevention.

***Objective 3**: **Restore Land**. Prepare for and respond to accidental or intentional releases of contaminants and clean up and restore polluted sites for reuse.*

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, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) Cleanup and Disposal, and LUST Cooperative Agreements) and its partners are taking proactive steps to facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. To support the Land Revitalization Initiative, the EPA created the Land Revitalization Agenda[18] to integrate reuse into EPA's cleanup programs, establish partnerships, and help make land revitalization part of EPA's organizational culture.

In FY 2015, 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. There are multiple benefits associated with cleaning up contaminated sites: reducing mortality and morbidity risk; preventing and reducing human exposure to contaminants; making land available for commercial, residential, industrial, or recreational reuse; and promoting community economic development. A 2011 study suggests that Superfund cleanups reduce the incidence of congenital

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

anomalies in infants by roughly 20-25 percent to mothers living within 2,000 meters of a site.[19] In another case, the EPA contracted with researchers at Duke University and the University of Pittsburgh to conduct a study to determine the effects of Superfund site status on housing values. The study found that when sites are cleaned up and deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL), properties within three miles of the sites experience an 18.6 to 24.5 percent increase in value.[20]

A cummulative total of 1,694 sites have been listed on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL), 366 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. In FY 2015, the agency plans to achieve control of all identified unacceptable human exposures at 9 additional sites, bringing the program's cumulative total of Human Exposure Under Control (HEUC) sites to 1,408. Additionally, the agency expects to achieve Groundwater Migration Under Control (GMUC) at 13 additional sites, bringing the program's cumulative total to 1,119 sites.

The FY 2015 budget provides $187 million for the Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program. The agency will continue to support all emergency actions and focus on encouraging viable Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs), when available, to conduct removal actions. In FY 2015, the EPA will oversee 275 removal actions for both Superfund-lead and PRP removals.

The Superfund Remedial program is funded at $543 million in FY 2015. 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 help support community revitalization and economic redevelopment and will provide funding to initiate cleanup construction work at several construction projects. The program estimates accomplishing 105 remedial action project completions in FY 2015.

RCRA Corrective Action

The FY 2015 budget provides $36 million for the RCRA Corrective Action program. The EPA works in partnership with states, having authorized 44 states and territories to directly implement the corrective action program.[21] Resources for state implementation are provided through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance categorical grant. This program is responsible for overseeing and managing cleanups that protect human health and the environment at active RCRA sites. The agency provides leadership and support to its state partners and serves as lead regulator at a significant, and increasing, number of facilities. States have been challenged in the cleanup area due to downsizing and are looking to the federal program for assistance. As a result

[19] Currie, Janet; Michael Greenstone, and Enrico Moretti. 2011. "Superfund Cleanups and Infant Health." American Economic Review, 101(3): 435-41.
[20] S. Gamper-Rabindran, C. Timmins. 2013. "Does cleanup of hazardous waste sites raise housing values? Evidence of spatially localized benefits," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management.
[21] State implementation of the CA Program is funded through the STAG (Program Project 11) and matching State contributions.

and at the request of states, the EPA has resumed work previously agreed to by states under work-sharing agreements and this trend has been increasing, particularly for sites that have complex issues[22] or for more specialty components such as ecological risk assessments.

Through its RCRA Corrective Action program, the EPA and its state partners will issue, update, or maintain RCRA permits for 3,779 hazardous waste facilities. The facilities are a subset of approximately 6,000 sites with corrective action obligations and include some of the most highly contaminated, technically challenging, and potentially threatening sites the EPA confronts in any of its cleanup programs.[23] As of the end of FY 2013, a total of 3,212 RCRA facilities are designated as having with human exposures to toxins under control.

In FY 2015, 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. The EPA will also place additional focus on identifying facilities where the corrective action process can be considered completed (i.e., where cleanup performance standards have been met, or no further cleanup action is necessary). These activities will be consistent with the programmatic response developed by the agency after a 2011 GAO report on the RCRA corrective action program, which also is reflected in revisions to targets for 3 RCRA Corrective Action performance measures.[24] In FY 2015, the EPA has also developed a new performance measure to account for the last step in the cleanup process and will increase the number of RCRA facilities with corrective action performance standards attained to 22 percent.[25]

LUST Cleanup

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 annual confirmed releases from Underground Storage Tanks (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 424,637) 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 due to the complexity of remaining sites, an increased state workload, a decrease in available state resources and the increasing costs of cleanups. 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

[22] For example, vapor intrusion, wetlands contamination or extensive groundwater issues.
[23] 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.
[24] Hazardous Waste: Early Goals Have Been Met in EPA's Corrective Action Program but Resource and Technical Challenges Will Constrain Future Progress (GAO-11-514), July 2011.
[25] Hazardous Waste: Early Goals Have Been Met in EPA's Corrective Action Program but Resource and Technical Challenges Will Constrain Future Progress (GAO-11-514), July 2011.

releases remaining[26]. The 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.

Oil Spills Prevention

The discharge of oil into U.S. waters can threaten human health, cause severe environmental damage, and create 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, 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 2015, 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 (FRP) in order to create reporting efficiencies for the agency, states, local government and industry.

In FY 2015, the EPA is providing a total of $20.5 million for the Oil Spill Prevention, Preparedness and Response program which include a $2 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 60 percent of SPCC and FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant during the FY 2010 through FY 2015 inspection cycle into compliance.

Homeland Security

The EPA's Homeland Security work is an important component of the agency's prevention, protection, and response activities. The FY 2015 President's Budget includes $33.8 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.

[26] For more information, please see *The National LUST Cleanup Backlog: A Study of Opportunities* at http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/cat/backlog.html

Objective 4: Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country. *Directly implement federal environmental programs in Indian country and support federal program delegation to tribes. Provide tribes with technical assistance and support capacity development for the establishment and implementation of sustainable environmental programs in Indian country.*

The EPA works under two important Tribal infrastructure Memoranda of Understandings (MOU) amongst five federal agencies[27]. The EPA, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development work as partners to improve infrastructure on Tribal lands and currently focus efforts on providing access to safe drinking water and basic wastewater facilities to tribes.

The first, or umbrella MOU, promotes coordination between federal Tribal infrastructure programs, including financial services, while allowing federal programs to retain their unique advantages. Under the umbrella MOU, for the first time, five federal departments joined together and agreed to work across traditional program boundaries on Tribal infrastructure issues. The efficiencies and partnerships resulting from this collaboration will directly assist tribes with their infrastructure needs. The second MOU, addressing a specific infrastructure issue, was created under the umbrella authority and addresses the issue of access to safe drinking water and wastewater facilities on Tribal lands. Currently, the five federal agencies are working together to develop solutions for specific geographic areas of concern (Alaska and the Southwest), engaging in coordination of funding, and promoting cross-agency efficiency. These activities are completed in coordination with federally recognized tribes. For more information, please see the web link: http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/mous.htm.

The EPA continues to work closely with other federal agencies as well as the Domestic Policy Council to implement the President's directive regarding the Tribal consultation process. The President's November 5th, 2009 Memorandum directs each executive department to develop a detailed plan to implement Executive Order (EO) 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments[28]." Under EO 13175, "…all departments and agencies are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have Tribal implications, and are responsible for strengthening the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes." On May 4, 2011, the EPA released its final policy on consultation and coordination with Indian tribes. The EPA is among the first of the federal agencies to finalize its consultation policy in response to President Obama's first tribal leaders summit in November 2009 and, following the issuance of Executive Order 13175, to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications.

The EPA recently partnered with the Corporation for National and Community Service to leverage AmeriCorps grant resources, announcing that Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) grants may be used as match funding for tribally-sponsored AmeriCorps programs. More

[27] http://www.epa.gov/tribal/trprograms/2013-itf-memorandum-of-understanding.pdf
[28] http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/memoranda/2010/m10-33.pdf

than $3 million worth of AmeriCorps funding is dedicated to support tribal communities every year, but often, tribal governments face financial challenges that prevent them from providing the required matched funding. The combination of AmeriCorps grants and EPA program funding, such as GAP, enable tribal governments to bring in energetic, committed people to help build an environmental program. Examples of activities eligible for funding include conducting environmental education, performing assessments of indoor air quality or household pesticide usage, and assessing baseline environmental conditions. Additionally, the EPA has entered into a MOU [29] with the Department of Energy and the Department of the Interior and formed an inter-agency work group to understand the implications of hydraulic fracturing on tribal lands.

Research

In FY 2015, the Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program, funded at $158.6 million, will continue to support the EPA's program offices, state, and Tribal partners in protecting and restoring land, and providing community decision makers with decision tools to support community health. The work of the SHC research program falls into four inter-related themes:

- *Decision Support and Innovation* will use decision science, interactive social media, spatial analyses, and sustainability assessment methods to provide communities with tools to frame their decision options, outcomes and potential costs and benefits.

- *Community Well-being: Public Health and Ecosystem Goods and Services* will utilize the sciences of ecosystem services and human health to enable communities to assess how the natural and built environment affects the health and well-being of their residents. This research will address impacts in all communities including communities and tribes that are at risk for disproportionate environmental and health impacts;

- *Sustainable Approaches for Contaminated Sites and Materials Management* will build upon federal, regional and state experiences. This research aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of mechanisms that address land and groundwater contamination. This research also will review and characterize innovative approaches that communities can use to:
    - Reduce new sources of contamination,
    - Enable recovery of energy, materials, and nutrients from waste, and
    - Enable brownfields sites to be put to new, economically productive uses that benefit communities; and

- *Integrated Solutions for Sustainable Outcomes* research will develop methods and data that will allow communities to consider the full costs and benefits of their decisions. For example, SHC will review and characterize systems modeling approaches that communities can use to account for the linkage among:
    - Waste and materials management,
    - Building codes and zoning for land use planning,

[29] http://unconventional.energy.gov/pdf/oil_and_gas_research_mou.pdf

- Transportation options, and
- Provision of infrastructure, including water and energy.

The SHC research program will invest $7.8 million in ongoing research to develop models, data bases, metrics and other decision-support tools that will empower communities to make decisions regarding sustainable approaches to environmental protection. These additional funds will allow EPA to increase its capacity to provide community based decision support tools which consider ecosystem goods and services, contaminated sites, multimedia pollutants within environmental justice communities, and the beneficial use of sustainable materials. In addition, the SHC program will realign $1.3 million to develop tools for at risk communities and tribes to examine the impacts of climate change adaptation on ecosystems goods and services to support the agency's goal of working with communities to address climate change.

Consistant with Administration priorities, EPA's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) and the Greater Research Opportunities (GRO) fellowship programs, and all funds, will be consolidated across the government as part of a comprehensive reorganization to facilitiate a cohesive national strategy of STEM education programs to increase the impact of Federal investment in four areas: K-12 instructions; undergraduate education; fellowships and scholarships; and information education.

The SHC research program will continue to 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. This science will be used to develop guidance on site assessment, remedial investigations, and to provide technical support resources to agency programs and regional offices.

The SHC research program 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. Additional research outcomes include improved characterization and remediation methods for fuels released from leaking underground storage tanks.

Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution

Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals that enter our products, our environment and our bodies.
- Conserve and protect natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other sustainability practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority

Full-time Equivalents

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	**$605,409.9**	**$630,388.5**	**$672,918.3**	**$42,529.8**
Ensure Chemical Safety	$552,681.0	$578,591.5	$618,877.2	$40,285.7
Promote Pollution Prevention	$52,728.9	$51,796.9	$54,041.1	$2,244.2
Total Authorized Workyears	2,455.7	2,412.3	2,412.0	-0.3

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

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. Vulnerable populations, including low-income, minority, and indigenous populations, may be disproportionately impacted by, and thus particularly at risk from, exposure to chemicals[30,31,32]. In addition, research shows that children receive greater relative exposures to chemicals because they inhale or ingest more air, food, and water on a body-weight basis than adults do.[33,34,35,36] The agency's FY 2015 funding level for Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution is $672.9 million, an increase of $42.5 million over the FY 2014 enacted operating plan.

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 they pose significant risks to human health or the environment. The $62.7 million provided in FY 2015 for the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction Program 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 2015, 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 assessments of priority chemicals to determine whether risk management action is warranted and, if so, what type of action.

In FY 2015, the EPA's pesticide licensing program will continue to evaluate new pesticides before they reach the market and 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.

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[30] Holistic Risk-based Environmental Decision Making: a Native Perspective (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241171)
[31] Executive Order 12898: Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low Income Populations
[32] 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)
[33] 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/$File/EPA_ADP_Guide_508.pdf)
[5] Holistic Risk-based Environmental Decision Making: A native Perspective (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1241171)
[35] Executive Order 13045: Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks
[36] Guide to Considering Children's Health When Developing EPA Actions: Implementing Executive Order 13045 and EPA's Policy on Evaluating Health Risks to Children (http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochp/ochpweb.nsf/content/ADPguide.htm/$File/EPA_ADP_Guide_508.pdf)

The EPA has a long history of collaboration to address 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. Examples include, 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, enhancing opportunities through effective consultation and collaboration related to environmental 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.

Pollution prevention is central to the EPA's sustainability strategies. In FY 2015, 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 2015 Changes

To meet the FY 2015 target and provide support to our top priorities we will make fundamental changes to our long-standing business practices in contracts, grants and oversight of delegated programs, among others. Implementing these changes requires realigning resources and personnel to ensure that we increase effectiveness without undermining vital protections or quality and financial management. The FY 2015 President's Budget funds our top priority work in six areas. In Goal 4 resources are focused on Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety; Sustainability; and Building a High Performing Environmental Protection Enterprise. While continuing EPA's ongoing commitment to science, the rule of law and transparency, we have updated and refined our current direction to maximize our effectiveness and guide our agenda in the months and years ahead.

Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety

The EPA has evaluated its priorities and made necessary adjustments to focus FY 2015 resources on the most significant efforts that help protect health and the environment from chemical risks. The EPA's budget represents an increase in FY 2015 of approximately $4 million above the FY 2014 Enacted Budget for critical work in the objective of Ensuring Chemical Safety under the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program. In FY 2015, EPA will be following up on its projected early-achievement in FY 2014 of its FY 2015 goal to complete reviews and, where appropriate, challenge all of the more than 22,000 TSCA CBI claims in health and safety studies in existence as of August 2010. The agency has been simultaneously reviewing and, where appropriate, challenging all new TSCA CBI claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies as they are submitted, consistent with the EPA's 2015 Strategic Plan goal of making all health and safety studies available to the public for chemicals in commerce, to the extent allowed by law. The EPA will continue this important work in FY 2015. In recent years, hundreds of such claims have been submitted annually.

Agency Priority Goals

The EPA has developed FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goals that advance the Administrator's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan.

By September 30, 2015, the EPA will have completed more than 250 assessments of pesticides and other commercially available chemicals to evaluate risks they may pose to human health and the environment, including the potential for certain of these chemicals to disrupt endocrine systems. These assessments are essential in determining whether products containing these chemicals can be used safely for commercial, agricultural and/or industrial uses.

Additional information on the EPA's Agency Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov.

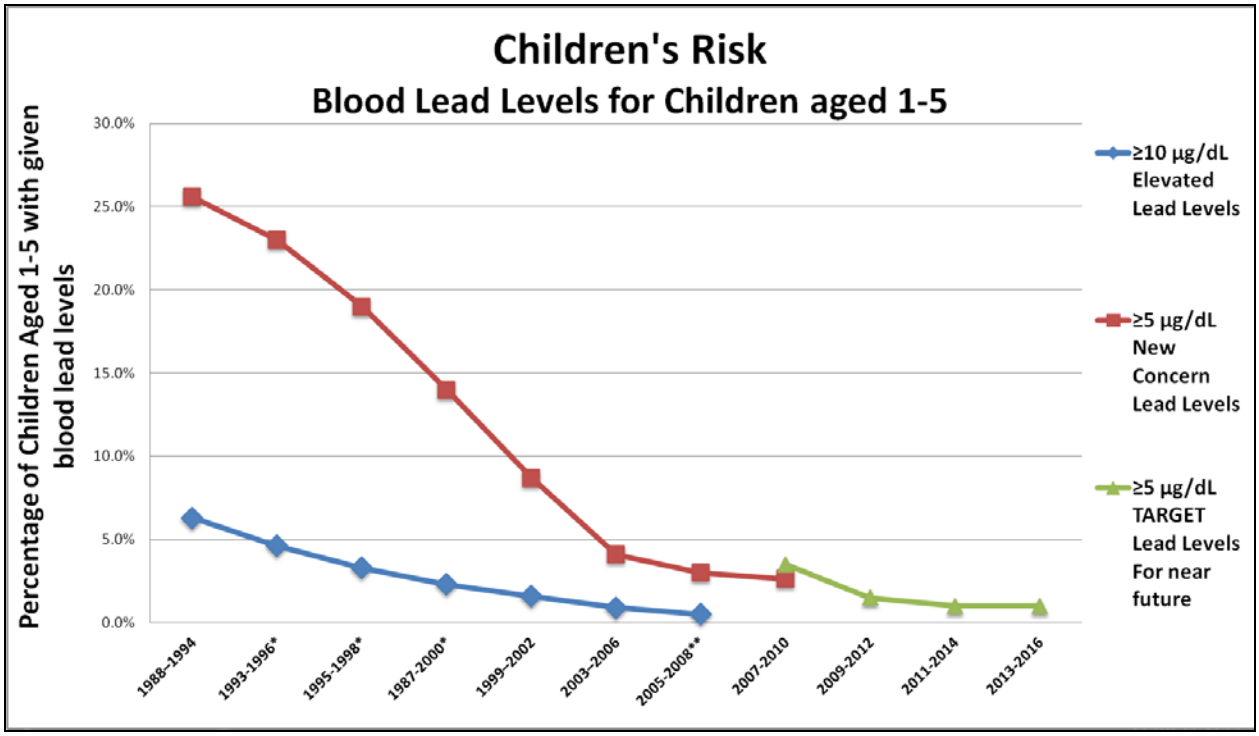
FY 2015 Activities

Objective 1: Ensure Chemical Safety. *Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals that enter our products, our environment and our bodies.*

The TSCA chemical management 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 received annually prior to their entry into the U.S. marketplace. In FY 2015, EPA's toxics program will maintain its 'zero tolerance' goal for 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 categories: 1) obtaining, managing, and making chemical information public; 2) screening and assessing chemical risks; and 3) taking action to manage chemical risks. Progress will be made to address existing chemicals already in commerce under the EPA's comprehensive approach to enhance the agency's existing chemicals management program, giving particular emphasis to assessing the 83 TSCA Work Plan Chemicals identified by the agency in March 2012.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to implement the chemicals risk management program to further eliminate risks from high-risk "legacy" chemicals, albeit at a substantially reduced level. The EPA will continue to maintain a base resource level to enable the agency to meet any continuing obligations under statutes associated with PCBs and other long-standing chemical risks. The budget request sustains the lead program at historic levels. As illustrated in the figure below, the EPA will build on the successful national effort to reduce childhood blood lead levels and continue ongoing implementation of the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule through outreach efforts and targeted activities to support renovator certifications.



*** Values are not CDC data; interpolated for graphical display only**
**** ≥10 µg/dL estimate is considered unreliable (relative standard error greater than 40 percent).**
Note: 2007-2010 data is the most currently available data.

During FY 2015, the agency will fulfill several key milestones in the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program including:

- Prioritizing and selecting additional chemicals for Tier 1 screening using a scientific process informed by a combination of scientifically peer-reviewed, in silico, structure activity, expert judgement, physiochemical properties based, read across, chemical categorization, and other computational toxicology-based approaches, (*e.g.*, high throughput technology);
- Continuing to issue additional Tier 1 Test Orders for select chemicals in the EDSP universe of chemicals informed by a combination of scientifically peer-reviewed, in silico, structure activity, expert judgement, physiochemical properties based, read across, chemical categorization, and other computational toxicology-based approaches, (subject to obtaining an approved Information Collection Request; without an approved ICR, test orders cannot be issued to registrants, manufacturers or importers for Tier 1 assay data for chemical screening);
- Continuation of the multi-year transition away from the traditional assays used in EDSP through efforts to validate and use computational toxicology and high throughput screening methods. This will allow the agency to more quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity.

- Continued collaboration with the EPA's Research and Development program on computational toxicology-based approaches to support more refined chemical prioritization and continue efforts to increase scientific confidence in these approaches so they can expedite and streamline the scientific methods used by the EDSP for screening chemicals for the potential to interact with the endocrine system.
- Coordination and collaboration with the Research and Development program to determine the applicability of computational toxicology-based approaches for developing more targeted testing approaches that better assess a chemical's potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, and thyroid systems.
- 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.

The agency also will continue to collaborate with international partners, through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to maximize the efficiency of the EPA's resource use and promote adoption of internationally harmonized test methods for identifying endocrine disrupting chemicals. The EPA represents the U.S. as either the lead or a participant in OECD projects involving the improvement of assay systems including the development of non-animal prioritization and screening methods and validation of Tier 2 assays.

Identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the pesticides on which our society and economy depend are integral to ensuring environmental and human 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 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 2015, $128.8 million is provided to support the EPA pesticide applications review and registration program. The EPA will focus this funding on improving pesticide registrations' compliance with the Endangered Species Act. A portion of the funding will ensure that pesticides are correctly registered and applied in a manner that protects water quality. The EPA will continue registration and reregistration requirements for antimicrobial pesticides which differ somewhat from those of other pesticides. The EPA 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.

Objective 2: Promote Pollution Prevention. *Conserve and protect natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other sustainability practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.*

In FY 2015, the funding level of $18.3 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 P2 program's efforts advance the agency's priorities to pursue sustainability, take action on climate change and reduce chemical risks. The interplay between different media and different statutes requires renewed attention to improve "synergy" to achieve long-term solutions.

The Pollution Prevention Program accomplishes its mission by fostering the development of P2 solutions to environmental problems that eliminate or reduce pollution, waste and risks at the source, such as: cleaner production processes and technologies; safer, "greener" materials and products; and improved practices such as conservation techniques and reuse and remanufacturing of hazardous secondary materials in lieu of their discard, including offsite reuse/remanufacturing under appropriate conditions. The program promotes the adoption, use and market penetration of those solutions through such activities as providing technical assistance and demonstrating the benefits of P2 solutions. The EPA will continue to support the Green Suppliers Network and the Economy, Energy, and Environment (E3) Partnership among federal agencies, local governments, and manufacturers to promote energy efficiency, job creation, and environmental improvement. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with its federal partners and state pollution prevention programs to conduct facility-specific assessments for small and medium-sized suppliers and increase the implementation rate of E3 final report recommendations to help suppliers reduce business costs, improve productivity and efficiency, and measure greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The E3 Initiative and GSN have conducted more than 600 assessments, by leveraging existing resources across the E3 federal agency partners. In FY 2015, the EPA will leverage expertise from other EPA programs to enhance new sustainability and pollution prevention education and outreach resources. Through an intra-agency working group, each program office will disseminate educational resources and information to the public.

International Priorities

To achieve our domestic environmental and human health goals, international partnerships, including those with the business community and entrepreneurs, are essential. Pollution is often carried by winds and water across national boundaries, posing risks to human health and ecosystems many hundreds and thousands of miles away.

Through these partnerships, the EPA will maintain focus on several priorities. In FY 2015, the EPA will work with other nations to build strong environmental institutions and legal structures with the goal of combating climate change by limiting pollutants and improving air quality in the U.S. and around the world. The EPA will work to expand access to clean water, and protect vulnerable communities from toxic pollution that impacts North America and nations worldwide. Through joint 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. The agency's international priorities will guide collaboration with Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC) and all international partners.

In FY 2015, the EPA will enhance sustainability principles through expanded partnership efforts in multilateral forums and in key bilateral relationships. In addition, we will strengthen existing

and build new international partnerships to encourage increased international commitment to sustainability goals and to promote a new era of global environmental stewardship based on common interests, shared values, and mutual respect. And finally, the EPA will continue to focus on technical and policy support for global and regional efforts such as strengthening the EPA leadership in the Arctic Council and with other governments to improve policies and implement cooperative projects that address climate change and reduce contamination of the arctic.

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 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, 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 2015, EPA will accelerate EPA's expansion of the risk-based prioritization effort for application to TSCA chemicals, across toxicological endpoints and exposure scenarios beyond those used with endocrine disruptors. Specifically, these funds would be used to: (1) model and generate exposure data; (2) evaluate background exposure levels and biological relevance of environmental exposures; and (3) translate for fit-for-purpose risk-based prioritization. This effort supports the agency's priority of taking action on toxics and chemical safety. This will complement efforts of the Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention program to apply high throughput and other 21st Century exposure information to TSCA chemical prioritization. This directly supports the EPA's efforts to take action on toxics and chemical safety.

In FY 2015, the Agency's Human Health Risk Assessment Research Program will continue to develop assessments and scientific products that are used extensively by EPA program and regional offices and the risk management community to estimate the potential risk to public health from exposure to environmental contaminants. These include:

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

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 by providing stakeholders and partners with valuable detection and response analytics

for incidents involving chemical, biological, or radiological agents. The program will continue to emphasize the 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 $162.6 million to the Chemical Safety and Sustainability, Human Health Risk Assessment, and Homeland Security Research programs in FY 2015.

Goal 5: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Use Next Generation Compliance strategies and tools to improve compliance with environmental laws.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities to achieve compliance. Assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide. Use Next Generation Compliance strategies and tools to improve compliance and reduce pollution.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority

Full-time Equivalents

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance	**$741,981.1**	**$751,888.8**	**$792,678.1**	**$40,789.3**
Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance	$741,981.1	$751,888.8	$792,678.1	$40,789.3
Total Authorized Workyears	3,561.5	3,503.2	3,399.8	-103.4

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

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 to 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 supporting public health in communities disproportionately burdened by pollution by 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"[37] which reaffirms the importance of effective enforcement and compliance with regulations. It states "[s]ound 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."

In FY 2015, 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. Our objective is to pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities; assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide; and use modern, streamlined and data-rich techniques, strategies and tools to improve targeting and transparency and increase compliance with environmental laws. The EPA will continue to focus resources on the most important environmental problems where noncompliance is having a significant impact. This strategy means EPA's top enforcement priority will be pursuing large, complex cases that require significant investment and a long-term commitment.

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 find ways 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 reduce pollution and increase compliance over the long-term. The EPA is developing and implementing new methods based on advances in both monitoring and information technology benefitting government and business alike 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.

[37] Please see: http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/01/18/presidential-memoranda-regulatory-compliance

This initiative, Next Generation Compliance, incorporates multiple components: using state-of-the-art monitoring technology to detect pollution problems; leveraging electronic reporting to enhance government efficiency, reducing paperwork reporting burden and having more accurate, complete and timely information on pollution sources, pollution, and compliance; expanding transparency so the public is aware of facility and government environmental performance; developing and implementing innovative enforcement approaches; and structuring regulations and permits to be easier to implement with a goal of improved compliance and environmental outcomes.[38] Implementation of the Next Generation Compliance effort will enable the EPA to better evaluate the effectiveness of its enforcement and compliance strategies using evidence-based performance approaches. The agency is working to develop tools that will help collect data to establish a baseline level of environmental compliance information. More complete, timely information will allow the agency to evaluate compliance, experiment with new approaches and to identify what works. This more complete data can be made publicly available, with transparency itself serving as a compliance driver.

In FY 2015, the agency proposes to accelerate its Next Generation Compliance approaches to harness state-of-the-art technology making this program more efficient and effective. In particular, the burden 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 more effectively deploy its inspection resources. In July 2013, the EPA proposed a new rule to convert the NPDES paper based reporting systems to a more effective and efficient national electronic based system. The final rule, expected in FY 2015, will benefit the public regulated facilities, states, and the EPA by providing high quality, complete, and timely data for the NPDES program.

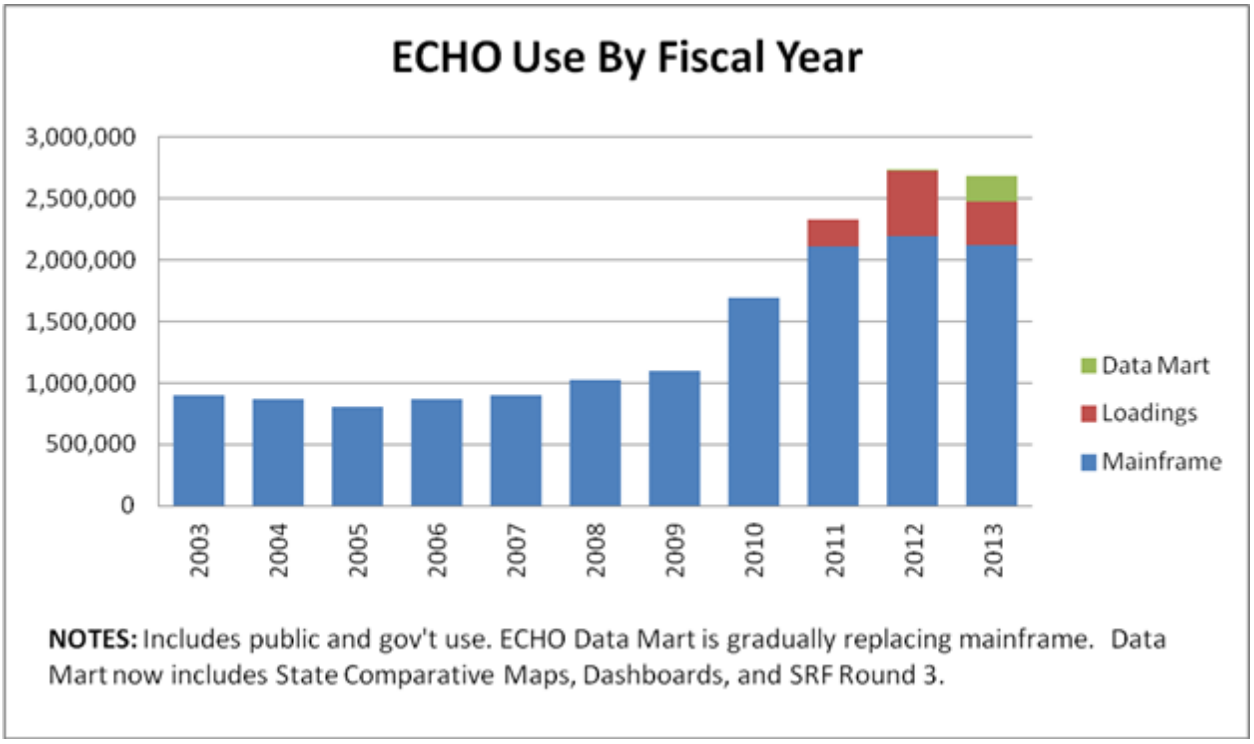
Efforts already being implemented have shown that these approaches will have meaningful benefits. For example, the EPA's Region 6 implemented the first federal General Permit in the nation that required electronic submission of data through EPA's electronic reporting tools. Implemented for the Offshore Oil & Gas NPDES General Permit program, the effort uses electronic reporting to reduce reporting burden on permitted entities and the EPA, while allowing for automated tracking of permit limits and reporting requirements, enhancing data quality, and increasing transparency for regulators and the public. The agency estimates that without deployment of the electronic reporting tools, data entry alone would have cost the EPA's Region 6 approximately $2.6 million over a five year permit cycle. This demonstrates that the benefits from requiring electronic reporting in other programs (such as Ohio's NPDES program and the EPA's TRI program) are likely to be expanded as electronic reporting becomes the norm. The EPA also is developing an exporter interface to enable exporters of hazardous waste to submit notification data electronically to the EPA, in order to avoid the expense and errors associated with manual entry and to facilitate more effective compliance monitoring.

Next Generation Compliance is part of the agency's E-Enterprise business model which promotes advanced monitoring, electronic reporting and transparency. E-Enterprise supports all of the agency's goals and programs, and will make Next Generation Compliance easier to

[38] See September/October 2013 article in the Environmental Forum on Next Generation Compliance. http://www.eli.org/pdf/forum/30-5/30-5nextgenerationcompliance.pdf

implement and should result in higher compliance. E-Enterprise resources in the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will support a variety of projects, including: 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; 3) supporting e-reporting rule development and program evaluation; 4) purchasing advanced monitoring equipment; and 5) supporting transparency through modernization of Integrated Data and Enforcement Analysis (IDEA)/Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO).

Data transparency is a key foundation of ECHO and the EPA believes making compliance information publicly available to better serve the American people and provide an incentive to promote greater compliance with environmental laws. ECHO 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. ECHO usage has grown to more than 2 million queries in FY 2013.



Major FY 2015 Changes

In FY 2015[39], the key changes to the enforcement and compliance budget reflect efforts to reshape and realign the workforce to support the Administrator's themes and priorities and to reflect changes in programmatic direction and efficiencies gained from modernizing our business processes. The EPA is accelerating our efforts under both E-Enterprise and Next Generation

[39] EPA is providing a total of $552 million for the National Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program. There are additional resources for the program under Goals 2, 3 and 4.

Compliance to reflect advances in pollutant monitoring and information technology. These advances, combined with a focus on designing rules and permits that are easier to implement, will result in reduced pollution and improved environmental results. In addition to the realigned resources supporting the EPA as a High Performing Environmental Protection Enterprise, resources across Goal 5 will be focused on advancing efforts in the Administrator's priorities: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality; Cleaning Up Our Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development; and Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution.

Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

In FY 2015, the EPA will help improve air quality in communities by targeting large pollution sources, especially in the coal-fired 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 which cut toxic air pollution in communities will improve the health of residents, particularly those overburdened by pollution. In FY 2015 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. The EPA also will work to ensure compliance with climate change standards, including greenhouse gas rules effective in FY 2015.

Protecting America's Waters

In FY 2015, the EPA will work with states to use compliance and enforcement approaches which more effectively and efficiently address the most important water pollution problems. Our focus will include getting raw sewage out of water, cutting pollution related to 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 and incorporation of green infrastructure in enforcement remedies where appropriate. 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. These options are proving attractive to communities that need to make changes to their CSO programs. Enforcement efforts also will support the goal of assuring clean drinking water for all communities, including small systems and in Indian country, and improving the quality of Safe Drinking Water Act data reported by states to ensure compliance.

Cleaning Up Our Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development

In FY 2015, 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 (EJ) considerations 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 with potential environmental justice concerns.

Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution

In FY 2015, 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 that accumulates on the floors and window sills of homes that were painted with pre-1970's lead-based paint.

Agency Priority Goal

The EPA has developed FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goals that advance the Administrator's Priorities and the agency's Strategic Plan. E-Enterprise is a state-EPA joint approach to environmental management across the agency, including regional offices. The State-EPA E-Enterprise leadership council has been convened and is actively working to prioritize and consolidate projects to maximize the benefits. The priority goal is housed in Goal 5, but E-Enterprise work will occur in agency programs that interact with states, tribes, and industry. The FY 2014-2015 Priority Goal is:

E-Enterprise: Use advanced monitoring, information technologies, optimized business processes, and increased transparency to improve environmental outcomes and enhance service to the regulated community and the public. By September 30, 2015 reduce reporting burdens to EPA by one million hours through streamlined regulations, provide real-time environmental data to at least two communities, and establish a new portal to service the regulated community and public.

Additional information on the EPA's Agency Priority Goals can be found at www.performance.gov

FY 2015 Activities

***Objective 1*: Enforce Environmental Laws.** *Pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities to achieve compliance. Assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide. Use Next Generation Compliance strategies and tools to increase compliance with environmental laws.*

It is critically important that the EPA continually assess priorities and embrace new approaches that can help achieve the agency's goals more efficiently and effectively. The EPA's FY 2015 budget submission for the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program continues to invest resources in high priority areas with the greatest impact on public health, while reducing resources 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 EPA carefully evaluated program activities and directed 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. The EPA will continue to examine the areas most appropriate for reduction while implementing new enforcement approaches through Next Generation Compliance to make the program more efficient and effective.

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 2015 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.

Furthermore, in designing and implementing Compliance Monitoring program activities, the EPA tracks and assesses recent studies and evaluations regarding the effectiveness and limits of compliance monitoring and enforcement in promoting compliance and deterrence. The evidence in the literature consistently demonstrates that strong and active compliance monitoring and enforcement increases compliance and reduces pollution.[1] EPA's Compliance Research Literature web page references many of these studies and reports.[2] In addition, the EPA has commissioned its own studies of compliance and enforcement interventions, compliance, deterrence, and recidivism to better understand their relationship and to support measures development.

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[40] For example: R. Hanna & P. Oliva; *The Impact of Inspections on Plant-Level Air Emissions under the Clean Air Act*; 10 B.E Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy 1 (2010). And J. Shimshack & M. Ward, *Enforcement and Over-Compliance*, J. Environ. Econ. 55(1): 90-105 (2008)

[2]For more information, refer to: http://www.epa.gov/Compliance/resources/reports/compliance/research/index.html

Compliance Monitoring - Targeting the Most Serious Hazards in Communities

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. The program also determines whether conditions at facilities present imminent and substantial endangerment exist.

In FY 2015, 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 to better leverage resources and enhance collaboration**.** In FY 2013, the EPA conducted nearly 18,000 federal inspections and evaluations.

In FY 2015, 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 2015, 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 addition, the EPA plans to work toward modernization of Integrated Data and Enforcement Analysis (IDEA)/Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO). 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.

In FY 2015, the proposed compliance monitoring budget is $120.1 million.

Assuring Strong, Consistent and Effective Enforcement

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 2013, the EPA's enforcement actions required regulated entities to invest more than $7 billion in actions and equipment to control pollution (injunctive relief). Also in FY 2013, the enforcement program obtained a total of $1.1 billion in federal administrative and civil judicial penalties primarily due to a record settlement of $1 billion reached with Transocean for its liability for the Deepwater Horizon Gulf of Mexico oil spill. The EPA's enforcement actions required regulated entities to reduce pollution by an estimated 1.3 billion pounds per year. Sustained and focused enforcement attention to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) resulted in a 75 percent reduction in the number of public water systems with serious unresolved violations in the past three years; this was the result of combined federal and state actions and enforcement work.

In FY 2015**,** the EPA's civil enforcement program will focus on the national enforcement initiatives, especially in communities that may be disproportionately exposed to risks and harm from pollutants in their environment, including minority and/or low-income areas**.** The National Enforcement Initiatives were selected for FY 2014-2016 through a collaborative selection process completed in FY 2013. These national initiatives address problems that remain complex and challenging. Current initiatives keep raw sewage and contaminated stormwater out of our nation's waters, prevent animal waste from contaminating surface and ground waters, and address 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.[40]

As with the compliance monitoring program, the 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 business model. The EPA and states will be able to better prioritize enforcement

[41] For more information, refer to http://www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/index.html

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 fence line monitoring can be applied in enforcement settlements, such as in the 2013 CAA settlement with Shell Deer Park, in order to make more data available, as well as using independent third parties to monitor compliance with the settlement (e.g., the 2013 CWA settlement with Transocean). Fence line monitoring can be used to monitor the environment immediately surrounding a regulated entity, thereby providing the community with information about local 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, and making data on government and facility performance in the Bay watershed accessible and understandable to the public.

In FY 2015, the proposed budget for civil enforcement is $183.8 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 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 2013, the conviction rate for criminal defendants was 94 percent.

To maximize efficient use of resources, in FY 2015 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 2015, the proposed budget for Criminal Enforcement is $58.3 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 environmental scientific expertise. In FY 2015, NEIC will continue to function under rigorous International Standards Organization 17025 requirements for environmental data measurements to maintain its accreditation.

In FY 2015, the proposed budget for Forensics Support is $15.3 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 take action to ensure that federal agencies actively and appropriately manage their own cleanup efforts with the legally-required EPA oversight. 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.[41] 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 $21.8 million to the Department of Justice through an Interagency Agreement. This partnership to ensure polluters pay has been very effective. In FY 2013, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments exceeding $1.6 billion. This amount includes three components: PRPs who committed to perform future response work with an estimated value of more than $1.2 billion; who agreed to reimburse the agency for $292.3 million in past costs; and who were billed by the EPA for approximately $92.8 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 2015 the proposed budget for Superfund enforcement is $154.3 million.

[42] 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 2015, 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 2015, the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will provide $23.0 million in grants to the states and Tribes 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 human health and 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. The Toxic Substances Compliance Grants protect the public and the environment from PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint.

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APPROPRIATION: Science & Technology

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology				
Budget Authority	$740,520.0	$759,156.0	$763,772.0	$4,616.0
Total Workyears	2,272.3	2,235.4	2,244.6	9.2

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

Bill Language: Science & Technology

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, $763,772,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

Program Projects in Science &Technology

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$8,206.1	$8,596.0	$8,447.0	($149.0)
Climate Protection Program	$13,008.9	$8,313.0	$8,018.0	($295.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$6,883.7	$7,020.0	$7,047.0	$27.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$86,858.1	$96,500.0	$94,974.0	($1,526.0)
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	$114,956.8	$120,429.0	$118,486.0	($1,943.0)
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$56.7	$198.0	$0.0	($198.0)
Radiation: Protection	$1,931.4	$2,133.0	$2,019.0	($114.0)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$4,040.2	$3,807.0	$3,667.0	($140.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$361.3	$311.0	$412.0	$101.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	$6,389.6	$6,449.0	$6,098.0	($351.0)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	$14,389.0	$14,125.0	$14,149.0	$24.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$10,382.8	$10,431.0	$12,067.0	$1,636.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$27,961.7	$27,381.0	$26,800.0	($581.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$540.0	$548.0	$576.0	$28.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$38,884.5	$38,360.0	$39,443.0	$1,083.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$3,676.0	$3,525.0	$3,089.0	($436.0)
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$74,351.2	$70,370.0	$75,824.0	$5,454.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$3,647.8	$3,585.0	$3,430.0	($155.0)
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$2,257.4	$2,056.0	$2,293.0	$237.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$392.3	$587.0	$502.0	($85.0)
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	$6,297.5	$6,228.0	$6,225.0	($3.0)
Research: Air, Climate and Energy				
Research: Air, Climate and Energy	$87,126.1	$94,972.0	$101,942.0	$6,970.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$106,240.9	$111,018.0	$114,175.0	$3,157.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$154,720.2	$154,978.0	$144,144.0	($10,834.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$34,226.1	$40,010.0	$37,870.0	($2,140.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Endocrine Disruptors	$18,069.1	$16,253.0	$15,677.0	($576.0)
Computational Toxicology	$20,130.8	$21,409.0	$28,626.0	$7,217.0
Research: Chemical Safety and	$50,667.0	$53,160.0	$54,336.0	$1,176.0

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Sustainability (other activities)				
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$88,866.9	$90,822.0	$98,639.0	$7,817.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$123,093.0	$130,832.0	$136,509.0	$5,677.0
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	$3,610.8	$3,636.0	$3,688.0	$52.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$6,784.4	$4,234.0	$0.0	($4,234.0)
Subtotal, Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$6,784.4	$4,234.0	$0.0	($4,234.0)
TOTAL, EPA	$740,520.0	$759,156.0	$763,772.0	$4,616.0

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

Program Area: Clean Air and Climate

Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$20,330.2	$19,626.0	$18,349.0	($1,277.0)
Science & Technology	***$8,206.1***	***$8,596.0***	***$8,447.0***	***($149.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$28,536.3	$28,222.0	$26,796.0	($1,426.0)
Total Workyears	77.3	73.0	72.8	-0.2

Program Project Description:

This program develops, implements, assesses, and provides regulatory, modeling, and emissions monitoring support for programs that address major regional and national air issues from the power sector and other large stationary sources. Clean air allowance trading programs help implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and reduce toxic emissions and regional haze. Pollutants reduced include sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), ground-level ozone, fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$), and, as a co-benefit of SO_2 and NO_x emission reductions, mercury.

Carried long distances by wind and weather, power plant emissions of SO_2 and NO_x travel across state lines. As the pollution is transported, it reacts in the atmosphere and contributes to ground-level ozone (smog) and fine particles,[1] which are associated with significant human health effects including mortality and morbidity. Researchers have associated fine particle and smog exposure with adverse health effects in numerous toxicological, clinical, and epidemiological studies.[2,3] Transported SO_2 and NO_x emissions are significant contributors to nonattainment in many states in the eastern half of the U.S. and under the "good neighbor" provision of the Clean Air Act (CAA),[4] upwind states must share responsibility for achieving air quality goals.

Operating programs in FY 2015 will include the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) or a replacement program for regional control of transported ozone and fine particle pollution. The

[1] Seinfeld, John H. and Spyros N. Pandis. Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics: From Air Pollution to Climate Change. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (New York). 1998. Describes pollution transport and formation of ground-level ozone and fine particles in the atmosphere from sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides emissions.

[2] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 2009. Integrated Science Assessment for Particulate Matter (Final Report). EPA-600-R-08-139F. National Center for Environmental Assessment – RTP Division. December. Available on the Internet at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=216546>. Also, U.S. EPA. Provisional Assessment of recent Studies on the Health Effects of Particulate Matter Exposure. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. EPA/600R-12/056, 2012. Available on the Internet at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/isa/recordisplay.cfm?deid=247132>.

[3] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 2013. Integrated Science Assessment for Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants. EPA/600/R-10/076F. Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. EPA. February. Available on the Internet at <http://oaspub.epa.gov/eims/eimscomm.getfile?p_download_id=511347>.

[4] Clean Air Act § 110(a)(2)(D), 40 U.S.C. § 7410(a)(2)(D).

regional air programs are designed to control the significant contributions of power plant emissions of SO_2 and NO_x to air quality problems (*i.e.*, nonattainment and interference with maintenance of ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ standards) in downwind areas. The EPA administers CAIR pursuant to a 2008 decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit remanding CAIR for replacement, but allowing the rule to remain in force in the interim in order to preserve the rule's environmental values.[5]

In 2011, the EPA finalized the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) to replace CAIR, but the newer rule has not been implemented. After first staying CSAPR, on August 21, 2012, the D.C. Circuit vacated the rule and ordered the EPA to continue administering CAIR pending the promulgation of a valid replacement rule. The agency successfully petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court to hear an appeal of the D.C. Circuit's decision, and the Supreme Court is expected to issue its opinion on the merits by June 2014.[6] Regardless of the outcome of remaining litigation, the EPA and the states are still responsible, under the CAA, for addressing interstate transport of air pollution.

Annual SO_2 emissions from sources subject to the CAIR $PM_{2.5}$ program in 2012 were less than 2.77 million tons, a 70 percent drop from the program baseline (2005) and 28 percent (1.10 million tons) lower than the previous year (2011). Each year, SO_2 emissions have made steady progress toward successful achievement of the program goal, the regulatory Phase II cap of 2.6 million tons scheduled to go into effect in 2015. Annual NO_x emissions from sources subject to the CAIR $PM_{2.5}$ program in 2012 were 1.17 million tons, a 57 percent drop from the baseline and 14 percent (184 thousand tons) lower than the previous year. During the 2012 ozone season, NO_x emissions from sources subject to the CAIR ozone program were 514 thousand tons, a drop of 37% from the baseline and 9 percent (53 thousand tons) lower than the previous year. Although CAIR implementation has been making significant reductions in NO_x emissions, EPA's analysis indicates that more needs to be done for public health protection.[7] For additional information on CAIR, please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets.

The EPA is responsible for managing the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET), a long-term ambient and deposition monitoring network, established in 1987, which serves as the nation's primary source for atmospheric data on the dry component of acid deposition, rural ground-level ozone, and other forms of particulate and gaseous air pollution. Used in conjunction with the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) and other networks, CASTNET's long-term datasets and data products are used to determine the effectiveness of national and regional emission control programs through monitoring geographic patterns and temporal trends in ambient air quality and atmospheric deposition in non-urban areas of the country. Maintaining the CASTNET monitoring network continues to be critical for assessing the Acid Rain Program and regional programs that control transported emissions (thereby reducing secondary pollutant formation of ozone and fine particles). In FY 2015, CASTNET's rural ozone monitoring will contribute to implementation of the ozone NAAQS and the agency's reconsideration of current ozone standards.

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[5] North Carolina v. EPA, 550 F.3d 1176, 1178 (D.C. Cir. 2008).

[6] Please see http://epa.gov/crossstaterule/ for updates on CSAPR.

[7] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 2013. Integrated Science Assessment for Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants (Final Report). Washington, DC, EPA/600/R-10/076F. 2013.

Surface water chemistry is a direct indicator of the environmental effects of acid deposition and enables assessment of how water bodies and aquatic ecosystems are responding to reductions in sulfur and nitrogen emissions. Surface water chemistry also is indicative of how water bodies and ecosystems are responding to climate change and other terrestrial factors. Two EPA-administered programs, the Temporally Integrated Monitoring of Ecosystems (TIME) program and the Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) program, were specifically designed to assess whether the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments have been effective in reducing the acidity of surface waters in New England, the Adirondack Mountains, the Northern Appalachian Plateau (including the Catskill and Pocono mountains), and the Blue Ridge region (including streams in western Pennsylvania). Both programs are operated cooperatively with numerous partners in state agencies, academic institutions, and other federal agencies.

In FY 2015, the TIME/LTM surface water chemistry monitoring program will provide valuable field measurements for understanding biogeochemical changes in sulfur, nitrogen, acid neutralizing capacity (ANC), aluminum, and carbon in streams and lakes in relation to changing pollutant emissions as well as for the emerging area of climate change detection and ecological response. The TIME/LTM program is one of the longest running projects in EPA history, providing an important long-term dataset based on sampling and measurements that go back to 1983.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Reducing emissions of SO_2 and NO_x remains a crucial component of the EPA's strategy for improving air quality. Emissions of SO_2 and NO_x can be chemically transformed into sulfate and nitrates that are very tiny particles which, when inhaled, can cause serious respiratory problems and may lead to premature mortality. Winds can carry sulfates and nitrates hundreds of miles from the emitting source. These same small particles also are a main pollutant that impairs visibility across large areas of the country, particularly damaging in national parks known for their scenic views. Nitrogen oxides emissions also contribute substantially to the formation of ground-level ozone which, when inhaled in sufficient concentrations, can cause serious respiratory problems.

In FY 2015, the EPA will:

- Assure the continuation of ongoing NO_x and SO_2 emission reductions from power plants in the eastern half of the U.S. by implementing CAIR or a replacement program for regional control of transported ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ pollution.

- Provide legal and technical assistance to states in developing and implementing state plans and rules for NO_x and SO_2 control programs for emissions that significantly contribute to nonattainment or interference with maintenance of ozone and/or $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS in another state. Assist states in resolving issues related to source applicability, emissions monitoring, monitor certification, reporting, and permitting as desired by the affected states.

- Modify, expand, and improve, the EPA-administered emissions monitoring and reporting system supporting required continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS)[8] to incorporate, process, and quality assure additional data for power plants pursuant to the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule[9] (*e.g.*, mercury monitor certification, mercury emissions, pertinent operating data, etc.) and for the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rule[10] while operating and maintaining the system for emissions monitoring and reporting by clean air allowance trading programs.

- Operate and maintain the EPA-administered clean air allowance trading systems. Conduct annual/seasonal reconciliation of facility emissions against allowances for compliance.

- Maintain and modify, as needed, the operating infrastructure for implementation of clean air allowance trading and other programs (*e.g.*, MATS) using the EPA-administered emissions monitoring and reporting system for source compliance with CEMS requirements and/or the EPA-administered allowance trading and accounting systems.

- Ensure effective and efficient operation of multi-state programs for controlling interstate emissions transport through ongoing maintenance and continuous improvement of the e-GOV infrastructure supporting the electronic emissions reporting, monitor certification, and compliance determination systems.

- Ensure accurate and consistent results for the program. Successful air pollution control programs require accurate and consistent monitoring of source emissions and environmental results. Work will continue on performance specifications and investigating monitoring alternatives and methods to improve the efficiency of monitor certification and emissions data reporting.

- Continue quality assurance, analysis, and reporting of environmental data from the CASTNET deposition/rural ozone and TIME/LTM surface water monitoring networks. Analyze and assess trends in sulfur and nitrogen deposition, rural ozone concentrations, surface water quality, and other indicators of ecosystem health and ambient air quality in non-urban areas of the U.S.

- Assist states with considering regional programs for electric generating units (EGUs) and other large stationary sources (*e.g.*, industrial boilers) to comply with CAA Section 110 requirements. This will include the development and proposal of implementing regulations for reducing the interstate transport of NO_x emissions contributing to the formation of ozone and the nonattainment and interference of maintenance of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The EPA will work with states to create flexible approaches, such as emissions averaging and trading programs, where they potentially could be more cost-

[8] 40 C.F.R. pt. 75 (Continuous Emission Monitoring).
[9] 40 C.F.R. pt. 63, subpt. UUUUU (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units).
[10] Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (proposed), available at http://www.epa.gov/carbon-pollution-standards/2013-proposed-carbon-pollution-standard-new-power-plants.

effective than application of source-specific emission standards as well as to assess the feasibility of air pollution emission controls.

In FY 2015, the program will continue to provide analytical support for the interagency National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP). NAPAP coordinates federal acid deposition research and monitoring of emissions, acidic deposition, and their effects, including assessment of the costs and benefits of Title IV.

In FY 2015, the program will continue to manage the CASTNET ambient monitoring program and the TIME/LTM program for monitoring surface water chemistry and aquatic ecosystem response in sensitive areas of the U.S. The FY 2015 request level for CASTNET is $4.89 million and $0.95 million for TIME/LTM.[11]

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Clean Air Allowance Trading Program under the Environmental Program and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

The EPA tracks the change in nitrogen deposition and sulfur deposition to assess the effectiveness of the Acid Rain and related programs with performance targets set for every three years. Please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/progress-reports.html for additional information.

The EPA tracks changes in surface water acidity in lakes and streams in acid sensitive regions to assess change in the number of chronically acidic water bodies. This is a long-term measure with a performance target set for 2030. Please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/progress-reports.html for additional information.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$149.0) This reduction will be absorbed through programmatic efficiencies from improved effectiveness in updating the economic power sector forecasting model that the EPA uses to evaluate pollution control options and to perform regulatory impact analyses assessing the likely economic impacts associated with various options. These analyses include impacts on electricity prices, overall cost to industry, impact on fuel markets, and likely investments in pollution control technologies.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q.

[11] For additional information on CASTNET, please visit http://epa.gov/castnet/javaweb/index.html. For additional information on TIME/LTM, please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/assessments/TIMELTM.html.

Climate Protection Program

Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$90,161.4	$95,436.0	$103,996.0	$8,560.0
Science & Technology	***$13,008.9***	***$8,313.0***	***$8,018.0***	***($295.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$103,170.3	$103,749.0	$112,014.0	$8,265.0
Total Workyears	226.9	224.2	222.1	-2.1

Program Project Description:

The Climate Protection Program supports implementation and compliance with greenhouse gas (GHG) emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles developed under the EPA's Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification program. Resources under this program also support compliance activities for implementing the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards. Under authorities contained in the Clean Air Act and the Energy Policy Act, the EPA is responsible for issuing certificates and ensuring compliance with both the GHG and CAFE standards. These historic programs, including the proposal for model years 2017-25, if implemented properly, will save American consumers about $1.7 trillion in fuel costs and the nation 12.5 billion barrels of fuel and reduce more than 6 billion metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions over the life of the vehicles.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Resources under this program will support implementation and compliance activities associated with the EPA's GHG and NHTSA's fuel economy standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and engines. Resources will support the following activities:

Certification and Compliance – Implementation of the first-ever GHG emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles and engines is significantly increasing the EPA's certification and compliance workload. These new GHG emission standards will not only result in a changing fleet of vehicles, but also will introduce numerous innovative features into the vehicle certification process that provide greater flexibility for manufacturers in how they comply with the standards. These features include new and more comprehensive trading programs, credits for off-cycle emission reductions, and new federal test procedures that the EPA and the manufacturers must deploy. Heavy-duty vehicle and engine certifications alone are expected to increase by 170 percent with the inclusion of this entirely new industry segment. Information technology systems (which provide an efficient means for manufacturers to apply for and receive certificates of conformity) also will need to be updated to reflect the revised compliance and certification requirements of the new light-duty and heavy-duty GHG standards.

Vehicle and Engine Testing Services - Over the past several years, the EPA has invested significant levels of resources to upgrade its vehicle and engine testing capacity and capability at its National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory in order to implement new standards for fuels, vehicle, and engine emissions. This includes adding new 4-wheel drive dynamometers and analytical systems needed to conduct certification testing of hybrid vehicles and vehicles operating on renewable fuels; adding a new cold temperature test facility needed to confirm that new light-duty vehicles are in compliance with mobile source air toxics emissions standards; adding a new hot temperature testing facility needed to confirm that new light-duty vehicles are in compliance with emission standards while operating in high temperatures and using air conditioning; adding a new plug-in hybrid/electric vehicle test facility to verify manufacturer fuel economy label values, such as electric range and electricity consumption for plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) and electric vehicle (EV) vehicles; and building and equipping a new heavy-duty certification test facility to address GHG emissions from heavy-duty vehicles. In FY 2015, staff will conduct and run testing operations and develop new test procedures in these new test cells. Because this testing can reveal instances of non-compliant design, it can spur American innovation that corrects these deficiencies and reduces mobile source emissions. This testing also helps ensure a level playing field with foreign imports.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Climate Protection Program under the Environmental Program and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$54.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$349.0) This reduction reflects savings that will be achieved through the use of strategic sourcing and the use of more efficient contract mechanisms in the procurement of laboratory services. Efficiencies will include volume discounts on purchases made with other federal facilities in the Ann Arbor and Detroit, MI area and the use of bulk purchasing for laboratory supplies.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. - Sections 102, 103, 104, and 108; Energy Policy Act of 2005; Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007; Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (40 CFR Parts 85, 86, and 600); Pollution Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq. - Sections 6602, 6603, 6604, and 6605; NEPA, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. - Section 102; Global Climate Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. 2901 - Section 1103.

Federal Support for Air Quality Management
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$117,475.0	$121,757.0	$136,365.0	$14,608.0
Science & Technology	***$6,883.7***	***$7,020.0***	***$7,047.0***	***$27.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$124,358.7	$128,777.0	$143,412.0	$14,635.0
Total Workyears	794.5	803.3	786.1	-17.2

Program Project Description:

Federal support for the criteria pollutant and air toxics programs includes a variety of tools to help characterize ambient air quality and the level of risk to the public from air pollutants and to help measure national progress toward improving air quality and reducing associated risks. The program supports development of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) through modeling and other tools and assists states in implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants. The program also develops and provides information, training, and tools to assist state, Tribal, and local agencies, as well as communities, to reduce air toxics emissions and risk specific to their local areas. Finally, the program includes activities related to the Clean Air Act's stationary source residual risk program, which involves an assessment of source categories subject to Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards to determine if more stringent standards are needed to further reduce the risks to public health (taking into account developments in practices, processes, and control technologies).

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of implementing the ozone and particulate matter (PM) standards, the EPA will continue providing state and local governments with assistance in developing SIPs during FY 2015. The EPA also will help states identify the most cost-effective control options available and provide guidance, as needed, to assist them with attaining the NAAQS. The EPA will ensure national consistency in how conformity determinations are conducted across the U.S. and the agency will work with state and local air quality agencies to ensure that PM hot-spot analyses are conducted in a manner consistent with the transportation conformity regulation and guidance.

In FY 2015, the EPA will work with partners to continue improving emission factors and inventories, including the National Emissions Inventory. This effort includes gathering improved activity data and using geographic information systems and satellite remote sensing, where possible, for key point, area, mobile, and fugitive sources, and global emission events. The EPA is working on improving monitoring systems to fill data gaps and to get a better assessment of actual population exposure to toxic air pollution. At a reduced level, EPA laboratories will

continue to provide Quality Assurance proficiency testing for federal and commercial laboratories that produce data from $PM_{2.5}$ air monitoring systems to ensure quality data for use in determining air quality.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program in the Environmental Program and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$61.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$34.0 / +2.5 FTE) This is the net result of increased agency analytic support for states in developing clean air strategies and realized efficiencies through improved business practices. The realigned resources include an increase of 2.5 FTE and associated payroll of $389.0.

Statutory Authority:

CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).

Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change; Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$86,858.1***	***$96,500.0***	***$94,974.0***	***($1,526.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$86,858.1	$96,500.0	$94,974.0	($1,526.0)
Total Workyears	303.5	300.5	300.5	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification program develops, implements, and ensures compliance with national standards to reduce mobile source related air pollution from light-duty cars and trucks, heavy-duty trucks and buses, nonroad engines and vehicles, and from the fuels that power these engines. The program also evaluates emission control technology and provides state, Tribal, and local air quality managers and transportation planners with access to information on transportation programs and incentive-based programs. As part of ensuring compliance with national standards, the program tests vehicles, engines, fuels, and establishes test procedures for federal emissions and fuel economy standards.

The National Vehicle and Fuel Emission Lab (NVFEL) will continue to ensure fair competition in the marketplace by conducting testing operations on motor vehicles, heavy-duty engines, nonroad engines, and fuels to certify that all vehicles, engines, and fuels that enter the U.S. market comply with all federal clean air and fuel economy standards. The NVFEL conducts vehicle emission tests as part of pre-production tests, certification audits, in-use assessments, and recall programs to ensure compliance with mobile source clean air programs.

The EPA works with states and local governments to ensure the technical integrity of the mobile source controls in State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and transportation conformity determinations. The EPA also develops and provides information and tools to assist state, local, and Tribal agencies, as well as communities, to reduce air toxic emissions and risks specific to their local areas. Reductions in emissions of mobile source air toxics, such as components of diesel exhaust, are achieved through establishing national emissions standards and innovative partnership approaches working with state, local, and Tribal governments, as well as a variety of stakeholder groups.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Climate Change

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to take action related to mobile sources to address climate change by targeting the transportation sector's largest contributors to greenhouse gas (GHG)

emissions. These efforts will include implementing the harmonized fuel economy and GHG emission standards for light-duty (LD) vehicles (Model Years 2012-2016 and 2017-2025) and heavy-duty vehicles (Model Years 2014-2018). These efforts were finalized by the EPA in coordination with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and the EPA is responsible for implementing both the emission standards and significant aspects of the fuel economy standards. These new standards will save American consumers about $1.7 trillion and the nation 12.2 billion barrels of fuel and reduce more than 6 billion metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions over the life of the vehicles. The harmonized standards also will provide regulatory certainty to the marketplace and spur innovation in vehicle technology over the coming decade.

Consistent with the President's Climate Action Plan, the agency plans to propose in March 2015 a second phase of heavy-duty greenhouse gas standards for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles model year 2018 and beyond and plans to finalize the standards in March 2016. This second phase of regulations will build upon the success of the first phase and offer further opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, decrease the nation's oil use, and benefit consumers and business by reducing the cost of transporting goods while spurring job growth and innovation in the clean energy technology sector. In FY 2015, the EPA will be ensuring that new engines are in compliance with the HD Phase 1 GHG emissions standards and the EPA will be generating engine and vehicle test data to support a rule proposal for HD phase two GHG standards.

A comprehensive evaluation of advanced technologies will support the EPA's Technology Review for the second phase of light-duty GHG standards. For example, the EPA will perform testing on vehicles and fuels to support the 2017+ GHG Midterm Technology Review. The Midterm Technology Review is a critical element of the light-duty GHG rule and requires both the EPA and NHTSA to make a formal assessment of the technology feasibility required to meet the final Model Year 2025 standards. Testing will be performed on conventional engines including both naturally aspirated and downsized turbo-charged engines, as well as transmissions and various electrified vehicle technologies. In support of the review, the EPA will document the progress of ongoing testing of conventional engines and hybrid technologies in the form of a joint EPA/NHTSA Technical Assessment Report.

The EPA also will continue work to assess GHG emissions from nonroad sources. The EPA is participating in the international forums for ocean-going vessels (International Maritime Organization-IMO) and aircraft (International Civil Aviation Organization-ICAO) to address GHG emissions from these sources. As part of the US delegation to IMO, the EPA is developing a ship efficiency program for international shipping in coordination with the State Department and US Coast Guard. The EPA also is coordinating its efforts with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to develop GHG standards and testing procedures for aircraft at ICAO.

In FY 2015, the EPA will oversee compliance with recently revised vehicle fuel economy labelling requirements, which provide consumers with GHG as well as fuel economy information. The new label enables consumers to compare the energy and environmental impacts of both traditionally- and alternatively-fueled vehicles, including those using renewable fuels, gaseous fuels, and electricity. Consumers will be able to make car-by-car comparisons to ensure they have the best information to help save on fuel costs and reduce emissions.

In the fuels area, the EPA will continue to implement the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) program and to carry out several other actions required by the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007. EISA dramatically expanded the renewable fuels provisions of EPAct and requires additional EPA studies in various areas of renewable fuel use.

EISA requires that the EPA set an annual volume standard for renewable fuels and the 2016 RFS volume requirements will be promulgated in FY 2015. EISA also required the EPA to develop a comprehensive lifecycle GHG methodology to implement the Act's GHG threshold requirements for the RFS. Producers of new and advanced biofuels regularly seek to qualify their fuels under RFS and the EPA will continue to apply its lifecycle analysis to such fuels to evaluate and determine eligibility for the program.

In FY 2015, the agency will increase oversight of the RFS program and continue to ensure compliance with RFS provisions through its real-time reporting system, which is used to track shipments and trades of renewable fuel. This real-time tracking system handles 4,000 to 6,000 submissions per day, encompassing 30 thousand to 40 thousand transactions per day, and the generation of 1.3 billion Renewable Identification Numbers (RINs) per month. RINs are assigned to each gallon of renewable fuel generated, and recording RINs allows for an accurate tracking of the renewable fuel throughout the supply chain.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue the implementation and commissioning of laboratory expansions made specifically to implement the Heavy-Duty 2010 engine emissions standards, the Renewable Fuels Standards, MSAT, 5-cycle fuel economy testing, and the Model Years 2012-2016 LD GHG standards. The laboratory modernization initiative begun in FY 2010 has provided facility expansions and new equipment necessary for the EPA to conduct confirmatory testing of manufacturer's engines and vehicles and ensure the veracity of manufacturer submitted certification data.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to transition its Fuel and Fuel Additive Registration Reporting System to an interactive system that is fully integrated with the EPA's new E-Enterprise project. The Fuel and Fuel Additive Registration Reporting System is one of a handful of systems that is being included in the first set of offerings in the new customer-facing web service. The fuels and fuel additive universe includes approximately 630 fuel manufacturers, 1,250 additive manufacturers, 750 registered fuels, and 7,500 registered additives. The Electronic Fuels Unified Reporting project is reducing regulatory reporting burden through hours saved by reducing the number of reports and duplicate fields, reusing existing data elements in a company's profile, previous reports, or data entered in other data systems (EPA Moderated Transaction System (EMTS)), and providing an easy-to-use interface with guidance built into the web-form. The EPA anticipates a 10% time reduction under RFS and a 20% reduction under other Fuels programs for an estimated 170 thousand annual hour reduction in time spent. Through the Electronic Fuels Unified Reporting project, the EPA will transform 66 quarterly and annual reports with some 1,300 data fields, currently submitted to the EPA in multiple formats, into a single quarterly web-form report. Manufacturers also will save through reduced costs in the preparation of the reports and the elimination of paper, ink, and delivery costs.

Criteria Pollutants and Mobile Source Air Toxics

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to achieve results in reducing pollution from mobile sources, especially nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions associated with national emissions standards included in the agency's National Clean Diesel Campaign. The Tier 2 Vehicle program, which took effect in 2004, resulted in new cars, SUVs, and pickup trucks that are 77 to 95 percent cleaner than 2003 models. The Clean Trucks and Buses program, which began in 2007, resulted in new highway diesel engines that are as much as 95 percent cleaner than previous models. For non-road diesels, new fuel standards will reduce sulfur in off-highway diesel fuel by more than 99 percent facilitating more stringent engine standards. Implementation of the Locomotive and Marine Engines Rule's new fuel and engine requirements will reduce dangerous fine particle (PM) emissions by 90 percent and NOx by 80 percent for newly-built locomotives and marine diesel engines. Combined, these measures are estimated to prevent over 26,000 premature deaths each year, reduce millions of tons of pollution a year, and prevent hundreds of thousands of respiratory illnesses by 2030, avoiding 20,000 hospital admissions and 3.3 million lost work days.

Clean Fuel/Engine Standards will Lead to Substantial Air Quality/Health Benefits in 2030

2030	Light-duty Tier 2	Heavy-duty 2007	Nonroad Diesel Tier 4	Locomotive & Marine Diesel	2030 Total
NOx (short tons)	2,800,000	2,600,000	738,000	795,000	6,933,000
$PM_{2.5}$ (short tons)	36,000	109,000	129,000	27,000	301,000
VOC (short tons)	401,000	115,000	34,000	43,000	593,000
SOx (short tons)	281,000	142,000	376,000	0	799,000
Cost	$5 billion	$4 billion	$2 billion	$740 million	$11.74 billion
Net Benefits	$25 billion	$70 billion	$80 billion	$11 billion	$186 billion
Avoided Premature Mortality	4,300	8,300	12,000	1,400	26,000
Avoided Hospital Admission	3,000	7,100	8,900	870	19,870
Avoided Lost Work Days	700,000	1.5 million	1.0 million	120,000	3,320,000

In addition, recent standards to control emissions from ocean-going vessels will reduce NOx emission rates by 80 percent and PM emission rates by 85 percent, compared to the current limits applicable to this class of marine engines. The reductions are projected to prevent an additional 13,000 premature deaths annually (40 CFR Parts 80, 85, et al).

EPA modeling shows that additional reductions to criteria pollutant emissions from light-duty vehicles will be key to helping areas maintain and attain the ozone, PM, and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and to reducing exposure to toxics for the millions of people living, working, or going to school near major roads. In FY 2015, the EPA will begin implementation of the Tier 3 standards for light-duty vehicles (completed in March 2014), which will include lower sulfur limits for gasoline, and improved exhaust and evaporative standards for vehicles, including hydrocarbon, NOx, and PM standards. To prepare for certifying

manufacturers' fleets in 2016 (vehicle Model Year 2017), the EPA will implement new test procedures and equipment to meet the requirements of the light-duty Tier 3 standards. Because the EPA is responsible for establishing the test procedures needed to measure tailpipe emissions and for verifying manufacturers' vehicle fuel economy data, the agency will deploy its laboratory testing resources to ensure that new cars and trucks are in compliance with the more stringent Tier 3 emissions standards.

With regard to nonroad engines, the agency is planning to develop standards establishing onboard diagnostics (OBD) requirements to ensure that engines are properly maintained and compliant. The agency will continue working with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to develop further programs to control conventional pollutant emissions from marine and aircraft engines, respectively. The EPA will work with ICAO on its program to develop international action plans to reduce CO2 emissions from international civil aviation. In addition, the EPA will continue its efforts, in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), to evaluate endangerment from lead emissions from piston-engine aircraft using leaded aviation gasoline, with plans to issue a final endangerment finding in the 2015/2016 timeframe.

The EPA has achieved major improvements in the area of emissions modeling with the implementation of its new emission model called the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES). MOVES is greatly improving the agency's ability to support the development of emission control programs, as well as providing support to states in their determination of program needs to meet air quality standards. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue its upgrades to the MOVES modeling platform, incorporating new data gathered from emission testing programs and expanding the application of the model to include additional nonroad sources and toxic emissions. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue work on future MOVES upgrades, including the integration of nonroad sources into the MOVES architecture. A critical part of the EPA's support of states' emissions modeling efforts includes full disclosure of modeling information on our website and comprehensive materials providing training to stakeholders. This supports states in remaining current with the latest modeling and methodology that serves as the basis for protecting air quality in their communities.

The EPA will continue to ensure manufacturer compliance by conducting testing operations on motor vehicles, heavy-duty engines, nonroad engines, and fuels to certify that all vehicles, engines, and fuels that enter the U.S. market comply with all federal clean air and fuel economy standards. The EPA will continue to conduct vehicle emission tests as part of pre-production tests, certification audits, in-use assessments, and recall programs to ensure compliance with mobile source clean air programs. Tests are conducted as a spot check comparison for motor vehicles, heavy-duty engines, nonroad engines, and fuels to: 1) certify that vehicles and engines meet federal air emission and fuel economy standards; 2) ensure engines comply with in-use requirements; and 3) ensure fuels, fuel additives, and exhaust compounds meet federal standards. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to conduct testing activities for tailpipe emissions, fuel economy, gasoline sulfur, reformulated gasoline, ultra low sulfur diesel, alternative fuel vehicle conversion certifications, on-board diagnostics (OBD) evaluations, certification audits, and recall programs.

In FY 2015, the EPA anticipates reviewing and approving more than 5,000 vehicle and engine emissions certification requests, including light-duty vehicles, heavy-duty diesel engines, nonroad engines, marine engines, locomotives, and others. This represents a significant increase in demand for EPA's certification services compared to 1995 levels, due in part to the addition of certification requirements for stationary engines and for marine and small spark-ignited engines. The EPA uses in-use emissions data provided by light-duty vehicle manufacturers as a means to measure compliance and determine if any follow-up evaluation or testing is necessary. Since 2000, light-duty vehicle manufacturers have been required, by regulation, to test a number of newer and older in-use vehicles and provide the data to the EPA. The EPA receives over 2,000 test results annually. The EPA reviews the data and is able to determine if there are any specific vehicles, models, or manufacturers that are having problems complying with the emission standards. If there are a number of vehicle models that are failing emissions in-use, the EPA will procure some of the same vehicles and perform further emission testing to assess whether there is an emission problem that needs to be addressed. The EPA also uses this information to determine if there are vehicle models that should be targeted for EPA certification testing for the upcoming model year prior to granting the manufacturer a certificate of conformity which allows the manufacturer to sell vehicles in the U.S. By having manufacturers test in-use vehicles, the EPA has access to far more data than could be cost-effectively generated by the agency on its own. This also allows the EPA to focus its testing efforts on vehicles that have already been screened and determined to have a potential problem.

As part of implementing the eight-hour ozone and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) standards, the EPA will continue to provide state and local governments with substantial assistance in developing State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and making transportation conformity determinations during this period. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to ensure national consistency in how conformity determinations are conducted across the United States and continue to ensure consistency in adequacy findings for motor vehicle emissions budgets in air quality plans, which are used in conformity determinations.

The EPA will continue to provide assistance to state and local transportation and air quality agencies working on $PM_{2.5}$ hot-spot analyses to make sure analyses use the latest available information and that some measure of consistency exists across the nation. In addition, the EPA will work with states and local governments to ensure the technical integrity of the mobile source controls in the SIPs for the eight-hour ozone and $PM_{2.5}$ air quality standards. The EPA will assist in identifying control options available and provide guidance, as needed, for areas that implement conformity.

The EPA will continue partnering with states, tribes, and local governments to create inspection and maintenance (I/M) programs that focus on in-use vehicles and engines. Basic and/or enhanced I/M testing is currently being conducted in over 30 states with technical and programmatic guidance from the EPA.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with a broad range of stakeholders to develop targeted, sector-based, and place-based incentives for diesel fleets (including construction, ports, freight, and agriculture) to limit emissions from older, pre-2007 diesel engines not subject to stringent emissions standards. Reducing emissions from diesel engines will help localities meet

air quality standards and reduce exposure to air toxics from diesel engines. The EPA also is working with industry to bring about field testing and emissions testing protocols for a variety of innovative energy-efficient, emissions reducing technologies for the legacy fleet.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(O40) Percent of small nonroad engines tested in EPA surveillance program that comply with emissions requirements								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target							No Target Established		Percent in Compliance
Actual									

Measure	(N35) Limit the increase of Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1.35	1.52	1.69	1.86	2.02	2.19	2.36	2.53	Tons Emitted
Actual	1.35	1.52	1.69	1.86	2.02	2.19			

Measure	(O33) Cumulative millions of tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1.37	1.54	1.71	1.88	2.05	2.23	2.4	2.57	Tons Reduced
Actual	1.37	1.54	1.71	1.88	2.05	2.23			

Measure	(O34) Cumulative millions of tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	2.71	3.05	3.39	3.73	4.07	4.41	4.74	5.08	Tons Reduced
Actual	2.71	3.05	3.38	3.73	4.07	4.41			

Measure	(P34) Cumulative tons of PM-2.5 reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	97,947	110,190	122,434	136,677	146,921	159,164	171,407	183,651	Tons Reduced
Actual	97,497	110,190	122,434	136,677	146,921	159,164			

Performance results for the reduction of toxicity-weighted emissions are supported by work under the Federal Stationary Source Regulations Program under Environmental Programs and Management and can be found in the Performance Eight-Year Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$496.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$2,223.0 / +1.5 FTE) This realignment of resources will support work that builds on the program's success in attaining GHG reductions within the transportation sector and work to meet GHG reduction and fuel efficiency improvement targets established in the

President's Climate Action Plan. Resources will be directed towards testing to support the development of the post 2018 GHG and fuel efficiency standards for heavy duty vehicles and engine test procedures including baseline GHG emission testing, aerodynamic testing, and vehicle modeling/simulation. These resources include 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $223.0.

- (-$4,491.0) This reduction reflects savings that will be achieved through strategic sourcing and the use of more efficient contract mechanisms in procuring laboratory services. Efficiencies will include volume discounts on purchases with other federal facilities in the Ann Arbor and Detroit, MI area and use of bulk purchasing programs for laboratory supplies.

- (+$400.0) This reflects a realignment of resources for the implementation of the agency's E-Enterprise initiative as it pertains to the Fuel and Fuel Additive Registration Reporting System.

- (-$221.0 / -1.5 FTE) This reflects a realignment of 1.5 FTE from lower priority activities to support work under the President's Climate Action Plan. This includes 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $221.0.

- (+$67.0) This realignment of resources will cover required increases in fixed costs to operate and maintain the agency's vehicle and fuel emissions testing laboratory in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Statutory Authority:

CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f); Motor Vehicle Information Cost Savings Act; Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988; National Highway System Designation Act; NEP Act, SAFETEA-LU of 2005; EPAct of 2005; EISA of 2007; Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (40 CFR Parts 85, 86, and 600); Control of Emissions from New Marine Compression-Ignition Engines at or Above 30 Liters per Cylinder (40 CFR 80, 85, 86, 94, 1027, 1033, 1039, 1042, 1043, 1045, 1048, 1051, 1054, 1060, 1065, and 1068).

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

Indoor Air: Radon Program
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$3,563.1	$2,366.0	$3,369.0	$1,003.0
Science & Technology	***$56.7***	***$198.0***	***$0.0***	***($198.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$3,619.8	$2,564.0	$3,369.0	$805.0
Total Workyears	18.1	9.1	10.6	1.5

Program Project Description:

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) authorized the EPA to undertake a variety of activities to address the public health risks posed by exposures to indoor radon. Under the statute, the EPA studied the health effects of radon, assessed exposure levels, set an action level, and advised the public of steps they can take to reduce exposure. The EPA also evaluated mitigation methods, instituted training centers to ensure a supply of competent radon service providers, established radon contractor proficiency programs, and assisted states with program development through the administration of a grants program.

This program, combined with the Indoor Air EPM Program, supported the National Center for Radiation Field Operations (NCRFO) in Las Vegas, Nevada. NCRFO is the only federal radon laboratory that maintains NIST-traceable standards.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

There is no request for this program in FY 2015. Over the 26 years of its existence, EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states and other entities establish their own programs. Because exposure to radon gas continues to be an important risk to human health, the EPA will continue its headquarters program at the federal level, including implementation of 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.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in Indoor Air: Radon Program under Environmental Programs and Management and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$198.0) The EPA will eliminate S & T funding support for radon testing.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990; Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act; Title IV of the SARA of 1986; TSCA, Section 6, Titles II and Title III (15 U.S.C. 2605 and 2641-2671); and IRAA, Section 306.

Reduce Risks from Indoor Air
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$13,327.6	$14,508.0	$14,565.0	$57.0
Science & Technology	***$361.3***	***$311.0***	***$412.0***	***$101.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,688.9	$14,819.0	$14,977.0	$158.0
Total Workyears	54.7	45.7	39.4	-6.3

Program Project Description:

Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) gives the EPA broad authority to conduct and coordinate research on indoor air quality, develop and disseminate information, and coordinate efforts at the federal, state, and local levels.

The EPA will conduct field measurements and assessments and provide technical support for indoor air quality remediations, when requested. EPA's indoor air quality technical assistance and training work is primarily focused toward Tribal communities and cost-effectively meets an identified need for federal assistance.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to provide limited support to Tribal communities with field measurements and assessments, upon request, and provide technical support for indoor air quality remediation.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Reduce Risks from Indoor Air program under the Environmental Program and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$98.0 / +0.6 FTE) This increases technical support to Tribal communities for indoor air field measurements and assessments. The increased resources include 0.6 FTE and associated payroll of $82.0.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990; Title IV of the SARA of 1986.

Radiation: Protection
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Minimize Exposure to Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$9,033.1	$8,714.0	$9,138.0	$424.0
Science & Technology	***$1,931.4***	***$2,133.0***	***$2,019.0***	***($114.0)***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$2,223.5	$1,991.0	$2,044.0	$53.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,188.0	$12,838.0	$13,201.0	$363.0
Total Workyears	65.6	62.1	59.1	-3.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA will continue to support waste site characterization and cleanup by providing field and fixed laboratory environmental radioanalytical data and technical support, radioanalytical training to state and federal partners, and by developing new and improved radioanalytical methods. This program supports the ongoing radiation protection capability at the National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama, and the National Center for Radiation Field Operations (NCRFO) in Las Vegas, Nevada. These two organizations for analytical and field operations provide radioanalytical and mixed waste testing, quality assurance, analysis of environmental samples, field radiological support, and field measurement systems and equipment to support site assessment, cleanup, and response activities in the event of a radiological accident or incident.

Together, these organizations provide technical support for conducting site-specific radiological characterizations and cleanups, using the best available science to develop risk assessments. They also develop guidance, in collaboration with the public, industry, states, tribes, and other governments, for cleaning up Superfund and other sites that are contaminated with radioactive materials.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA, in cooperation with states, tribes, and other federal agencies, will provide limited ongoing site characterization and analytical support for site assessment activities, remediation technologies, and measurement and information systems. The EPA also will provide analytical support to states and industry to assist with radon measurement accuracy efforts and conduct laboratory intercomparisons. The EPA also will provide training and direct site assistance, including limited field surveys and monitoring, laboratory analyses, health and safety, and risk assessment support at sites with actual or suspected radioactive contamination. Some of these sites are located near at-risk communities, emphasizing the Administration's commitment to protect vulnerable communities.

NAREL and NCRFO will continue to support regional Superfund Remedial Project Managers and On-Scene Coordinators, providing laboratory and field-based radioanalytical and mixed waste analyses, technical services, guidance, and quality assurance oversight.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Radiation Protection program in the Environmental Programs and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$58.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$251.0 / +2.1 FTE) This increases personnel for providing laboratory and field-based radiological technical assistance, including quality assurance oversight. This includes 2.1 FTE and associated payroll of $251.0.

- (-$423.0) This decreases support for conducting site-specific radiological characterizations and instrument loan.

Statutory Authority:

Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq. (1970), and Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970; Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the SARA of 1986; Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 1992, P.L. 102-486; Executive Order 12241 of September 1980, National Contingency Plan, 3 CFR, 1980; National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300; Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) of 1982; Public Health Service Act (PHSA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) of 1978; Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act of 1992.

Radiation: Response Preparedness
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Minimize Exposure to Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$2,508.6	$2,493.0	$3,121.0	$628.0
Science & Technology	***$4,040.2***	***$3,807.0***	***$3,667.0***	***($140.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$6,548.8	$6,300.0	$6,788.0	$488.0
Total Workyears	37.4	34.7	37.5	2.8

Program Project Description:

The National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama, and the National Center for Radiation Field Operations (NCRFO) in Las Vegas, Nevada, provide laboratory analyses, field sampling and analyses, and direct scientific support to respond to radiological and nuclear incidents. This work includes measuring and monitoring radioactive materials and assessing radioactive contamination in the environment. This program comprises direct scientific field and laboratory activities to support preparedness, planning, training, and procedure development. In addition, selected personnel are members of the EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT), a component of the agency's emergency response program, and are trained to provide direct expert scientific and technical assistance in the field. The EPA's Radiation and Indoor Air program's RERT asset is identified as an Agency Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR).

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA's RERT will continue to provide support for federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). They also will support field operations with fixed laboratory and limited mobile laboratory analyses to provide rapid and accurate radionuclide analyses of environmental samples.[12]

In FY 2015, NAREL and NCRFO will continue to develop rapid deployment capabilities to ensure that field teams are ready to provide scientific data, analyses, and updated analytical techniques for radiation emergency response programs across the agency. Both organizations also will maintain limited readiness for radiological emergency responses; participate in the most critical emergency exercises; provide on-site scientific support to state radiation, solid waste, and health programs that regulate radiation remediation; participate in the Protective Action Guidance (PAG) development and application; and respond, as required, to radiological incidents.

[12] Additional information can be accessed at: http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Radiation: Response Preparedness program under the Environmental Programs and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$58.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$198.0 / -0.2 FTE) This reduction will narrow the scope of EPA's national level preparedness and response activities, including exercise planning. To accommodate this reduction, the EPA will continue its work to increase collaboration and leveraging with other federal and state efforts to achieve efficiencies and savings. The reduced resources include 0.2 FTE and associated payroll of $27.0.

Statutory Authority:

Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq. (1970), and Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970; Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300; Executive Order 12241 of September 1980, National Contingency Plan, 3 CFR, 1980; Executive Order 12656 of November 1988, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, 3 CFR, 1988; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA); Public Health Service Act (PHSA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and EAA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); and Title XIV of the Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA) of 1997, PL 104-201 (Nunn-Lugar II).

Program Area: Enforcement

Forensics Support

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$14,389.0***	***$14,125.0***	***$14,149.0***	***$24.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$2,382.2	$2,344.0	$1,112.0	($1,232.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$16,771.2	$16,469.0	$15,261.0	($1,208.0)
Total Workyears	89.0	80.3	80.3	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Forensics Support program provides expert scientific and technical support for the nation's most complex civil and criminal enforcement cases, as well as technical expertise for the agency's 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 expertise across media. The NEIC works closely with the EPA Criminal Investigation Division to provide technical support (e.g., sampling, analysis, consultation and testimony) to criminal investigations. The NEIC also works closely with the headquarters and regional offices to provide technical assistance, consultation, on-site inspection, investigation, and case resolution services in support of the agency's Civil Enforcement program.

The NEIC is an environmental forensic center accredited for both laboratory and field sampling operations that generate environmental data for law enforcement purposes. It is fully accredited under International Standards Organization (ISO) 17025, the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.[13] Accreditation is the recognition of technical competence through a third-party assessment of a laboratory's quality, administrative, and technical systems. It also provides the general public and users of laboratory services a means of identifying those laboratories that have successfully demonstrated compliance with established international standards.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The NEIC will continue to apply its technical resources in support of the agency's national civil and criminal enforcement priorities. Initiatives to stay at the forefront of environmental enforcement in FY 2015 will include improvements in inspection methods used at Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulated facilities; exploring new technologies for on-site air

[13] Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, National Academy of Sciences, 2009, available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12589.

and water sampling for toxic and non-conventional pollutants using advanced remote sensing and DNA technologies; and developing methods of evaluating electronic, self-monitoring databases.

The NEIC will continue to deploy its Geospatial Measurement of Air Pollution (GMAP) monitoring capabilities by field testing its mobile monitoring vehicle and verifying on-site, real-time results with laboratory measurements. NEIC also will continue to deploy fence-line passive air sampling techniques. Additionally, NEIC will work with our partners in the agency's research and development programs to field test other advanced monitoring equipment. Another focus will be to work with various agency offices to develop more enforceable regulations. In response to case needs, the NEIC will conduct applied research and development to identify, develop, and deploy new capabilities, test and/or enhance existing methods and techniques, and provide technology transfer to other enforcement personnel involving environmental measurement and forensic applications.

In FY 2015, the NEIC will continue to function under rigorous ISO requirements for environmental data measurements to maintain its laboratory and field accreditation. NEIC also will continue to participate in the agency's efforts to advance the implementation of the consolidation of its laboratories to improve space and resource efficiency. This is part of the agencywide effort to review overall space requirements.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$204.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$180.0) This change reflects expected savings from improved business process streamlining and strategic sourcing of contracts that support the forensic investigation activities at NEIC.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,; Ocean Dumping Act (i.e., MPRSA); Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Program Area: Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection

Program Area: Homeland Security
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$10,382.8***	***$10,431.0***	***$12,067.0***	***$1,636.0***
Environmental Program & Management	$875.1	$980.0	$1,004.0	$24.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$11,257.9	$11,411.0	$13,071.0	$1,660.0
Total Workyears	27.6	23.9	23.1	-0.8

Program Project Description:

This program provides resources to coordinate and support protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats and all-hazard events. Reducing risk in the water sector requires a multi-step approach to: determine risk through vulnerability, threat, and consequence assessments; reduce risk through security enhancements; prepare to effectively respond to and recover from incidents; and measure the water sector's progress in risk reduction. The Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Response and Preparedness Act of 2002 (Bioterrorism Act) also provides that the EPA support the water sector in such activities.[14] This program also provides the tools and technical assistance to advance the long-term sustainability of water sector infrastructure and supplies by incorporating climate change and resiliency considerations into effective utility management practices.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Since the events of 9/11, the EPA has been designated as the sector-specific agency responsible for protecting the critical infrastructure of the nation's drinking water and wastewater systems. The EPA is utilizing its position within the water sector and working with its stakeholders to provide information to reduce the risks to water systems from all-hazard events such as terrorism and extreme weather events. Specifically, the EPA is responsible for assessing new security technologies to detect and monitor contaminants as part of the Water Security Initiative (WSI), establishing a national water laboratory alliance, and enhancing the preparedness and resiliency of water systems through exercises and technical assistance.

In FY 2015, the EPA will focus on conducting extensive training and outreach on the recently completed electronic deployment tool, the Surveillance and Response System, that guides water systems though the process of designing and deploying drinking water contamination warning systems. The EPA also will continue to support the Water Alliance for Threat Reduction to protect the nation's critical water infrastructure and oversee the national laboratory network that

[14] Please see http://www.epa.gov/safewater/watersecurity.

forms the Water Laboratory Alliance. The Water Laboratory Alliance enables the water sector to rapidly analyze a surge of laboratory samples during a significant contamination event.

In FY 2015, the EPA will invest $500 thousand in cybersecurity in order to fulfill its obligations under Executive Order (EO) 13636 – Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity – which designates EPA as the lead agency responsible for cybersecurity in the water sector. Recent assessments by the Department of Homeland Security have supported the widespread concern that the primary threat to the nation's critical infrastructure is cyber-attack on Industrial Control Systems (ICS). Both drinking water and wastewater systems rely heavily on ICS that were designed, in many cases decades ago, with little or no consideration of cyber security. Any interruption of a clean and safe water supply would erode public confidence and could produce significant public health and economic consequences. As such, EPA will increase its efforts in cybersecurity as consistent with the President's direction.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue working to ensure that water sector utilities have tools and information to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from all hazards including terrorist attacks and extreme weather events. The EPA is realigning $2 million ($1.2 million in new investment and $800 thousand in redirection from within the water security base program) to promote more robust drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater (water sector) system adaptation by increasing the national prominence of the Climate Ready Water Utilities (CRWU) initiative in conjunction with our emergency response and preparedness efforts. The mission of our CRWU initiative is to assist water sector utility owners and operators in tackling climate change and extreme weather impacts, through the provision of innovative but readily accessible electronic tools that enable water systems to adapt to climate change and thereby enhance their resiliency. Funding will support the development and dissemination of a more robust Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT) that incorporates sea-level rise and storm surge components via GIS, allows for mapping of assets, and leverages conventional asset management practices. The EPA will work with its stakeholders to promote the use and adoption of effective, implementable, and sustainable climate adaptation practices in the water sector. With this tool and EPA's support, utilities will have access to additional information in order to better fulfill their public health and environmental missions despite unprecedented climatic impacts. Climate change and extreme events, in the absence of adequate planning, directly threaten water systems' ability to fulfill their public health and environmental missions as evident from the devastation borne by Superstorm Sandy. This realignment also will advance the long-term sustainability of water sector infrastructure and supplies by encouraging incorporation of climate change and resiliency considerations into effective utility management practices.

Water Security Initiative and Water Laboratory Alliance

The EPA's goal is to develop a "robust, comprehensive, and fully-coordinated surveillance and monitoring system"[15] for drinking water and a water laboratory network that would support water surveillance and emergency response activities. The objective of the initiative is to design and demonstrate an effective system for timely detection and appropriate response to drinking

[15] Homeland Security Presidential Directive 9 (HSPD-9).

water contamination threats and incidents through a pilot program that has broad application to the nation's drinking water utilities in high threat cities.

The Water Security Initiative consists of five general components: (1) enhanced physical security monitoring; (2) water quality monitoring; (3) routine and triggered sampling for high priority contaminants; (4) public health surveillance; and (5) consumer complaint surveillance. Peer reviewed simulation analyses underscore the importance of a contaminant warning system that integrates all five components of event detection, as different contaminants are detected by different sequences of triggers or "alarms." EPA awarded a total of five drinking water security pilots for the Water Security Initiative.

With the conclusion of these pilots in FY 2013, EPA conducted a meta-analysis of the data to assess the efficacy and dual use benefits from operating a contamination warning system. EPA supplemented these actual performance data with data based on modeled simulations of contamination events at the pilot utilities.

The FY 2015 request includes $5.7 million for necessary Water Security Initiative activities to conduct outreach and training to disseminate knowledge from the water security pilots, while continuing to improve the design and implementability of such warning systems, and $1.2 million for the Water Alliance for Threat Reduction.

In FY 2014, the EPA will complete development of a software tool that will provide practical, actionable information for water systems to design and deploy contamination warning systems. The EPA also will begin to develop a national outreach and training program, in cooperation with stakeholder groups, to promote the use of these tools for the adoption of effective, implementable, and sustainable contamination warning systems in the water sector.

Funding in FY 2015 will enable the EPA to conduct the outreach and training efforts necessary to promote the adoption of contamination warning systems within the water sector. This phase of the Water Security Initiative is absolutely critical as the success of this initiative ultimately hinges on whether water systems begin to implement the guidance materials. The EPA will target training for water systems serving large populations or serving customers with either regional or national security significance. The EPA also will continue to refine the design of contamination warning systems to improve their effectiveness and implementability, and therefore their appeal to water systems. For example, as part of work in FY 2013, EPA found that advanced event detection algorithms, which can be dauntingly complicated for water systems, need *not* be included as part of an effective contamination warning system. Instead, a water system can use simple set points based on historical water quality levels to detect anomalies in drinking water. Such preliminary findings render contamination warning systems much more accessible to water systems of all sizes. EPA also will develop an online technology clearing house that will assist water systems in selecting the most appropriate water quality monitoring systems for that individual system's specific needs.

In a contamination event, the sheer volume or unconventional type of samples could quickly overwhelm the capacity or capability of a single laboratory. To address this potential deficiency, the EPA has established a national Water Laboratory Alliance comprised of laboratories

harnessed from the range of existing lab resources from the local (e.g., water utility) to the federal levels (e.g., the Center for Disease Control's Laboratory Response Network). The Water Laboratory Alliance focuses solely on water and provides specialized expertise to support the water component of the EPA's Environmental Response Laboratory Network, which focuses on analyses of all other environmental media. The Water Laboratory Alliance will reduce the time necessary for confirming an intentional contamination event in drinking water and speed response and decontamination efforts. Launched in 2009, the Water Laboratory Alliance is composed of a number of environmental, public health, and commercial laboratories across the nation with membership increasing steadily. In FY 2015, EPA will continue to refine, through exercises and expert workshops, the Water Laboratory Alliance Plan, which provides a protocol for coordinated laboratory response to a surge of analytical needs.

The EPA also will continue work with regional and state environmental laboratories to conduct exercises and continue efforts to expand the membership of the Water Laboratory Alliance with the intention of achieving nationwide coverage. The Water Laboratory Alliance has 138 member laboratories that are geographically diverse and can provide a wide range of chemical, biological, and radiological analyses. In order for the Water Laboratory Alliance to become a robust infrastructure that can cover major population centers and address a diverse array of high priority contaminants, membership must continue to increase. Activities in 2014 and 2015 will target laboratories located in areas where the Water Laboratory Alliance has both inadequate membership levels and gaps in laboratory analytical capabilities. In FY 2015, EPA also will seek to dramatically expand the membership of the laboratory network by reaching out to laboratories at water systems that do not meet the capability criteria for membership in the broader Environmental Response Laboratory network. This phase will increase the membership of the lab alliance and bring water utility labs into the fold of the network, enabling access to a wide range of chemical, biological, and radiological analyses, which will serve both homeland security and public health purposes.

Water Sector-Specific Agency Responsibilities

The EPA is the sector-specific agency "responsible for infrastructure protection activities" for the water sector (drinking water and wastewater utilities). The EPA is responsible for developing and providing tools and training on improving security to the 53,000 community water systems and 16,000 publicly-owned treatment works. EPA's role as the federal lead for enhancing the preparedness and resiliency of the water sector against all hazards was reaffirmed through Presidential Decision Directive 21 (February 2013).

In addition, under the February 12, 2013, Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Executive Order, EPA, in FY 2015, will build on work initiated in FY 2013 by investing $500 thousand to coordinate water sector specific cybersecurity risks with DHS and the sector, and conduct outreach and training to the sector. Funding also will allow the agency to supplement ongoing work including its responsibilities to annually report on the progress of the water sector participating in cybersecurity risk reduction, coordinate with the sector to develop a voluntary critical infrastructure cybersecurity program, and develop an implementation guidance to address sector specific risks, identify high priority water systems, and promote voluntary cybersecurity

practices across the industry. EPA also will assess whether changes or updates are required in its current regulatory framework to support cybersecurity and resiliency practices.

The following preventive and preparedness activities will be implemented for the water sector in collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and states' homeland security and water sector officials:

- Conduct webcasts to prepare utilities, emergency responders, and decision-makers to evaluate and respond to physical, cyber, and contamination threats and events;
- Disseminate tools and provide technical assistance to ensure that water and wastewater utilities and emergency responders react rapidly and effectively to intentional contamination and natural disasters. Tools include: information on high priority contaminants, incident command protocols, sampling and detection protocols and methods, and treatment options;
- Sustain operation of the Water Desk in the agency's Emergency Operations Center in the event of an emergency by updating roles/responsibilities, training staff in the incident command structure, ensuring adequate staffing during activation of the desk, and coordinating with EPA regional field personnel and response partners;
- Support the adoption and effectiveness of mutual aid agreements among utilities to improve recovery times;
- Complete development of an electronic tool that consolidates all of the preparedness and resiliency products that EPA has released over the last decade into one comprehensive, coherent, and compelling framework, and conduct training and outreach on this tool for water systems and state officials;
- Continue to implement specific recommendations for emergency response, as developed by the EPA and water sector stakeholders, including providing an expanded set of tools (e.g., best security practices, incident command system and mutual aid training, recovery, and resiliency) in order to keep the water sector current with evolving water security priorities;
- Coordinate with other federal agencies, primarily Department of Homeland Security, Centers for Disease Control, Food and Drug Administration, and Department of Defense, on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems;
- Continue to implement specific recommendations of the Water Decontamination Strategy as developed by the EPA and water sector stakeholders (e.g., defining roles and responsibilities of local, state, and federal agencies during an event); and
- Develop annual assessments, as required under the National Infrastructure Protection Plan, to describe existing water security efforts and progress in achieving the sector's key metrics.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the EPA's Protect Human Health objective. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$62.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$112.0 / -0.7 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. The reduced resources include 0.7 FTE and associated payroll of $112.0.

- (+$1,186.0) Funding will support the development and dissemination of a more robust Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT) that incorporates sea-level rise and storm surge components via GIS, allows for mapping of assets, and leverages conventional asset management practices. This funding for the Climate Ready Water Utilities Initiative will allow the agency to improve the ability of drinking water and wastewater systems in continuing to fulfill their public health and environmental missions despite unprecedented climatic impacts and enhance abilities to identify specific needs for water system adaption investments for local, state, and federal decision-makers. These resources, combined with a redirection in base resources in this program, provide for a total of $1,986.0 for this climate work.

- (+$500.0) This funding will support cybersecurity activities within the water infrastructure sector pursuant to Executive Order (EO) 13636. EPA will coordinate water sector specific cybersecurity risks with DHS and the sector, and conduct outreach and training to the sector. Funding also will allow the agency to supplement ongoing work including its responsibilities to annually report on the progress of the water sector participating in cybersecurity risk reduction, coordinate with the sector to develop a voluntary critical infrastructure cybersecurity program, and develop an implementation guidance to address sector specific risks, identify high priority water systems, and promote voluntary cybersecurity practices across the industry.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA 42 U.S.C. §300f–300j–9 as added by Public Law 93–523 and the amendments made by subsequent enactments, Sections – 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435; CWA 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.; Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. §11001 et seq – Sections 301, 302, 303, and 304.

Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
Program Area: Homeland Security
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Minimize Exposure to Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$27,961.7***	***$27,381.0***	***$26,800.0***	***($581.0)***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$39,468.4	$36,802.0	$35,754.0	($1,048.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$67,430.1	$64,183.0	$62,554.0	($1,629.0)
Total Workyears	153.8	140.7	137.2	-3.5

Program Project Description:

Human lives can be at stake when people are exposed to hazardous chemicals, microbial pathogens, and radiological materials purposely released into the environment by terrorists or unintentionally as a result of industrial accidents or natural disasters. Our communities and country can recover more quickly and cost effectively from these events if effective tools, methods, information, and guidance are developed and successfully delivered to local, state, and federal decision-makers. EPA's Homeland Security Research Program (HSRP) enhances the nation's preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities for large-scale catastrophic incidents by filling critical gaps associated with EPA's homeland security responsibilities. Over the years, the research program has developed many products that address critical terrorism-related issues while having resilience applicability to other natural and manmade disasters. Recent examples of critical support provided by HSRP's emergency response experts include: (1) the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill cleanup, (2) the *Fukushima* Daiichi nuclear reactor meltdown recovery, and (3) the 2013 Ricin contamination incidents' response.

HSRP collaborates with other federal agencies including the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Defense (DOD), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on key research areas of mutual interest. By planning research based on the needs of partners and stakeholders (EPA's Homeland Security Program, Water Program, Solid Waste and Emergency Response Program, and the Regions) and using a cradle-to-grave approach, HSRP efficiently and effectively delivers timely products to its internal partners and the aforementioned federal stakeholders while simultaneously preventing duplication of scientific and technical work conducted by other agencies.

Recent Accomplishments Include:

- **Bio-Response Operational Testing and Evaluation (BOTE):** The results of this project, conducted with several federal partners, provide state and local leaders with tested and

effective decontamination techniques in the event of a biological incident. In the Ricin attacks of 2013, both the results of this study and the NHSRC project leaders' expertise were invaluable in the decontamination decision process.

- **Water Security Toolkit:** This toolkit is comprised of a suite of modeling, simulation, and optimization tools that will assist water utilities in planning to respond to a drinking water distribution system contamination event. The tools include: source inversion, flushing optimization, and booster optimization.

- **Protocol for Detection of Bacillus anthracis in Environmental Samples During the Remediation Phase of an Anthrax Event:** This protocol is the first ever detailed procedure available to all government departments and agencies, and their contractors, to detect *Bacillus anthracis* from multiple environmental sample types. The protocol includes adaptations of many procedures of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) Laboratory Response Network (LRN) protocols.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In accordance with Presidential Policy Directive-8, HSRP is pursuing an all-hazards approach in conducting its work in order to provide the tools and capabilities necessary to prepare the nation for disasters of all types. Building resiliency in the nation's communities requires that they be prepared to respond to disasters that are terrorism-based, accidental, or naturally occurring. HSRP, by utilizing input from the relevant EPA Program Offices and Regional Offices, is focusing on reacting to terrorism-related issues to better provide products with multiple benefits that are applicable to a broader set of disasters. HSRP will prioritize contributions in order of perceived threat to focus on biological contaminants, followed by radiological contaminants, and lastly chemical contaminants. As new chemical agents emerge, priorities will be informed and adjusted guided by information from the DOD and the DHS. New agency responsibilities also were recently outlined in Executive Order (EO) 13636: "Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity" and Presidential Policy Directive (PPD)-21: "Critical Infrastructure Security and Resilience," and the HSRP is determining the most cost-effective way to address the new needs resulting from these additional responsibilities.

Decontamination Research

As outlined in the HSPDs-7,-9,-10, and 22[16] as well as the National Response Framework, EPA is tasked with remediating contaminated environments due to either terrorist attacks or inadvertent disasters and with developing a nationwide laboratory network with the capability and capacity to analyze for CBR agents during routine monitoring and in response to terrorist attacks and other disasters.

[16] HSPD-7: Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7: Critical Infrastructure Identification, Prioritization, and Protection, HSPD- 9: Defense of U.S. Agriculture and Food, HSPD-10: Biodefense for the 21st Century, HSPD-22: Domestic Chemical Defense.

In FY 2015, decontamination research will continue to address existing scientific knowledge gaps in responding to and recovering from wide-area CBR attacks on urban centers and public areas. Sampling and analytical methods will be developed by the HSRP and compiled in their widely-accepted and regularly-updated Selected Analytical Methods for Environmental Remediation and Recovery (SAM)[17] in support of post-incident decisions regarding exposure assessment, remediation, and re-occupancy.

The EPA's HSRP's "systems" view of cleanup and the resultant products help decision-makers:

- determine holistic clean-up approaches,
- develop solutions that optimize cleanup efficacy, and
- minimize cost and recovery time as well as unintended consequences.

This allows the consideration of how a choice in clean up method might place requirements on the analytical method used and the amount and character of the resulting waste stream.

The EPA's HSRP's decontamination research also will focus on developing methods and strategies for remediation after a wide area contamination event, particularly for *B. anthracis* and radiological contamination. This will include testing widely available cleanup technologies, developing methodologies for decontamination of outdoor areas, developing strategies for scaling up effective technologies for wide-area use, and developing scalable approaches to manage the contaminated waste.

Water Infrastructure Protection Research

The Water Infrastructure Protection Research Program is directly responsive to the water sector specific needs of the agency. Specifically, the HSRP is conducting research directly related to needs identified by the Water Sector Coordinating Council and the Water Government Coordinating Council's [17] Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council, organized by the Department of Homeland Security. The new White House priority, outlined in PPD-21 and EO-13636, will result in new HSRP research efforts to support best practices for cybersecurity in the water sector.

In FY 2015, high priority needs that the HSRP will focus on include:

- increasing knowledge and understanding of Contamination Warning Systems' practices and opportunities, containing and/or disposing of large amounts of contaminated water, and
- developing decontamination procedures for infrastructure in treatment plants, distribution, and collection systems.

[17]Please see http://www.epa.gov/nhsrc/aboutconrisk.html#samana for additional information.
[18] The Water Sector Coordinating Council is a "self-organized, self-run, and self-governed council" composed of water utilities. This council facilitates the development of policy impacting the water sector. The Water Government Coordinating Council was formed as the government counterpart to the Water Sector Coordinating Council and is responsible for interagency coordination of efforts related to the water sector.

Accordingly, research on real time distribution system models and methods to isolate and treat contaminated water, clean distribution systems, redirect water, and return water systems to service quickly and affordably is in progress. The HSRP also will look to expand the application of rapid *B. anthracis* analysis methods developed for environmental samples to drinking water samples. HSRP also will investigate the chemical, biological, and physical aspects of decontamination processes to design and optimize the cleanup process for removal or mitigation of CBR contamination in wastewater.

Modeling tools will be developed and applied to both idealized and real systems to support decisions, designs of new networks of pipes, and the retrofitting of existing networks. To support all of the water research efforts outlined above, the HSRP also will set up a test bed to conduct field scale evaluations of water contamination sensors, decontamination methodologies, and the tools that support response actions.

Radiation Monitoring

Maintenance of the RadNet air monitoring network supports EPA's responsibilities under the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the National Response Framework (NRF). The network includes near real-time stationary monitors and deployable monitors. This network is identified as an EPA Critical Infrastructure/Key Resource (CI/KR) asset.

Through FY 2014, the EPA expects to install 6 additional RadNet fixed monitors bringing the national total to 140. All 140 monitors provide near real-time radiation monitoring coverage for each of the 100 most populous U.S. cities, as well as expanded geographic coverage. In FY 2015, the agency will operate and maintain the expanded RadNet air monitoring network. Fixed stations will operate routinely and, should there be an emergency, in conjunction with as many as 40 deployable monitors following a radiological incident. The expanded RadNet air monitoring network will provide the agency, first responders, and the public with greater access to data, improving officials' ability to make decisions about protecting public health and the environment during and after an incident. The EPA will continue to update its fixed and deployable monitoring systems, including their communications capability, across various media. Additionally, the data will be used by scientists to better characterize the effect of a radiological incident.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(HS1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Homeland Security research program.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	100			

Measure	**(HS2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners to improve their capabilities to respond to contamination resulting from homeland security events and related disasters.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					78	100			

The tables reflect the HSRP's annual performance measures. The EPA uses these measures to assess our effectiveness in delivering needed products and outputs to clients (decision-makers, states, and local governments).

Also, beginning in 2014, EPA is establishing a standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Councilors for the HSRP program which will evaluate its performance and provide expert feedback to the agency.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For example, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture. The EPA also works with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy and supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment–Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$142.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$785.0) This reduction in funding will decrease the agency's ability to rapidly characterize water contamination and perform remediation after the release of a radiological agent as well as delay the development of long-term water contamination detection methods for agents potentially retained by surfaces and released after an initial contamination incident.

- (-$363.0 / -1.5 FTE) This includes realignment of infrastructure support resources. This also reflects overall efficiencies gained through projected workforce attrition and core business process examination aimed at increased efficiency as the agency works to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts. The reduced resources include 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $230.0.

- (+$425.0 / +0.7 FTE) This provides support for providing critical maintenance and updates to fixed and deployable radiation monitoring systems including communications capability. These resources include 0.7 FTE and associated payroll of $97.0.

Statutory Authority:

AEA of 1954, as through P.L. 105–394, November 13, 1998, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq. - Section 275 Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970; CAA Amendments 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq – Sections 102 and 103; CERCLA, as amended by the SARA 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq., Sections 104, 105, and 106; Executive Order 12241 of September 1980, National Contingency Plan, 3 CFR, 1980; Executive Order 12656 of November 1988, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness

Responsibilities, 3 CFR, 1988; PHSA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq., Section 241; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq. – Sections 201, 204, 303, 402, 403, and 502; SDWA 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq. – Sections 1433, 1434, and 1442; NDAA of 1997, Public Law 104-201, Sections 1411 and 1412; PHSBPRA of 2002, Public Law 107–188, 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq., Sections 401 and 402 (amended the SDWA); TSCA, 15 U.S.C. 53 – Section 2609; OPA, 33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq; PPA, 42 U.S.C 133; RCRA 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq; EPCRA 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq.; CWA 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; FIFRA 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.; FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. 9; FQPA 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. Executive Order 10831 (1970); FSMA, Pub. Law 111-353 - Sections 203 and 208; Executive Order 13486: Strengthening Laboratory Biosecurity in the United States (2009).

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$540.0***	***$548.0***	***$576.0***	***$28.0***
Environmental Program & Management	$7,328.9	$5,724.0	$5,716.0	($8.0)
Building and Facilities	$5,861.9	$6,676.0	$7,875.0	$1,199.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$683.5	$1,265.0	$1,113.0	($152.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,414.3	$14,213.0	$15,280.0	$1,067.0
Total Workyears	3.8	4.7	4.7	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program involves activities to ensure that EPA's physical structures and assets are secure and operational and that certain physical security measures are in place to help safeguard staff in the event of an emergency. These efforts also protect the capability of EPA's vital laboratory infrastructure assets. Specifically, funds within this appropriation support security needs for the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL).

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to provide enhanced physical security for the NVFEL and its employees. This funding supports the incremental cost of security enhancements required as part of an agency security assessment review.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$28.0) This reflects funding for security needs at the NVFEL.

Statutory Authority:

CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f); Motor Vehicle Information Cost Savings Act; Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988; National Highway System Designation Act; NEP Act, SAFETEA-LU of 2005; EPAct of 2005; EISA of 2007.

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$77,765.7	$85,579.0	$86,793.0	$1,214.0
Science & Technology	***$3,676.0***	***$3,525.0***	***$3,089.0***	***($436.0)***
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$13,667.4	$13,911.0	$14,234.0	$323.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$95,109.2	$103,015.0	$104,116.0	$1,101.0
Total Workyears	476.7	476.6	466.1	-10.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Information Technology/Data Management (IT/DM) program promotes the use of quality environmental information for informing decisions, improving management, documenting performance, and measuring success, which supports the agency's mission to protect public health and the environment. Science and Technology (S&T) resources for EPA's IT/DM program fund the following activities: Quality Program (QP),[18] EPA libraries, and One EPA Web.

The Quality Program ensures that all environmentally-related data activities performed by or for the agency will result in the production of data that is of adequate quality to support specific decisions or actions. In order for this data to be used with a high degree of certainty by its intended users, its quality must be known and documented. The Quality Program ensures that appropriate resources are made available and proper procedures followed throughout each phase of environmental projects: planning, implementation and evaluation phases. Specifically, the Quality Program provides Quality Assurance (QA) policies, training, oversight and technical support to assist EPA programs in the implementation of their quality management systems which are required by EPA Quality Policy CIO 2105.0 for all environmental data operations. The Quality Program also oversees the implementation of the EPA Information Quality Guidelines.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to maintain EPA libraries and the One EPA Web, which supports hosting for all agency websites and Web pages. Also, the agency will support

[18] More information about the EPA Quality Program can be found at http://www.epa.gov/quality.

development and use of high quality environmental decision-making data, ensuring that the data is documented, defensible, and of appropriate quality for its intended use. The program will revise the EPA Quality Policy (CIO 2106.0) and Procedures to reflect the current scope of environmental data operations. The program will provide technical support to all EPA programs and laboratories for implementation of EPA Quality Policies, Procedures and Standards. The Quality Program also will develop QA training courses for EPA personnel and make core QA courses available through the agency's online training portal.

In FY 2015, the Quality Program will complete at least five Quality Management Plan reviews and conduct Quality System Assessments of at least four EPA programs. In addition, the program will provide technical support to EPA organizations conducting internal audits of their conformance with the Field Operations Group Guidelines. These oversight activities ensure the data used to support environmental decision-making is appropriate for its intended use and enhances the reliability of the data. Additionally, the Quality Program will provide oversight of EPA Information Quality Guidelines and facilitate the development of agency responses to the public's request for correction of EPA disseminated information.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports all five of the agency's strategic goals. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$100.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$536.0 / -0.8 FTE) This reflects a reduction in the number of Quality System Assessments and Quality Management Plan reviews that EPA's Quality Program will conduct annually. This reduction includes 0.8 FTE and associated payroll of $119.0.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 42 U.S.C. 553 et seq. and Government Information Security Act (GISRA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535 and 3536 and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606 et seq. – Sections 101-128, 301-312 and 401-405 and Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104 and 108 and Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1314 et seq. – Sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, and 109 and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2611 et seq. – Sections 201, 301 and 401 and Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 36 et seq. – Sections 136a – 136y and Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. – Sections 102, 210, 301 and 501 and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq. – Sections 1400, 1401, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1441, 1454 and 1461 and Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346 et seq. and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq. – Sections 322, 324, 325 and 328 and Resource Conservation

and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962 et seq. – Sections 1001, 2001, 3001 and 3005 and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), 39 U.S.C. 2803 et seq. – Sections 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 and 1119 and Government Management Reform Act (GMRA), 31 U.S.C. 501 et seq. – Sections 101, 201, 301, 401, 402, 403, 404 and 405 and Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 5001, 5201, 5301, 5401, 5502, 5601 and 5701and Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. and Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. 802 et seq. – Sections 801, 811, 821, 841, 871, 955 and 961 and Electronic Freedom of Information Act (EFOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. – Sections 552(a)(2), 552 (a)(3), 552 (a)(4) and 552(a)(6).

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$547.4	$584.0	$498.0	($86.0)
Environmental Program & Management	$293,188.6	$310,057.0	$325,138.0	$15,081.0
Science & Technology	***$74,351.2***	***$70,370.0***	***$75,824.0***	***$5,454.0***
Building and Facilities	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$933.4	$823.0	$836.0	$13.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$80,960.5	$67,470.0	$78,905.0	$11,435.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$477,657.5	$477,095.0	$526,833.0	$49,738.0
Total Workyears	382.8	367.2	361.6	-5.6

Program Project Description:

Science & Technology (S&T) resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program fund rent, utilities, and security. This program also supports centralized administrative activities and support services, including health and safety, environmental compliance and management, facilities maintenance and operations, energy conservation, sustainable buildings programs, and space planning. Funding is allocated for such services among the major appropriations for the agency.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA’s efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), the agency reviews space needs, and has implemented a long-term space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within the remaining facilities, and reduce the square footage wherever practical. In FY 2015, the agency will continue to invest to reconfigure the EPA’s workspaces with the goal of reducing long-term rent needs. This work will enable the agency to release office space in support of the President’s June 2012 memorandum on “Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate”. Since 2006, the EPA has released approximately 428 thousand square feet of space at headquarters and facilities nationwide, resulting in a cumulative annual rent avoidance of over $14.6 million. These achieved savings and potential savings partially offset the EPA’s escalating rent and security costs.

In August 2014, the EPA will end its lease at 1310 L Street and will begin to move over 500 employees into the EPA's Federal Triangle and Potomac Yard space and save the agency approximately $7.5 million annually in rent. In FY 2015, the EPA will complete the consolidation of 1310 L Street as well as consolidations in Regions 1, 2 and 4, which will further reduce the agency's space footprint. For FY 2015, the agency is requesting $34.80 million for rent, $21.41 million for utilities, and $11.28 million for security in the S&T appropriation.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to improve operating efficiency and encourage the use of advanced technologies and energy sources. The EPA will direct resources towards acquiring alternative fuel vehicles and more fuel-efficient passenger cars and light trucks to meet the goals of Executive Order (EO) 13423,[19] *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*. The agency will attain the EO's environmental performance goals related to buildings through several initiatives, including: comprehensive facility energy audits; re-commissioning; and sustainable building design.

EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, expands upon EO 13423 and requires additional reductions to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To meet the requirements of EO 13514 the EPA will manage existing building systems to reduce consumption of energy, water, and materials, consolidate and dispose of existing facilities, and optimize real property and portfolio performance. In FY 2015, the agency is targeting to reduce energy utilization (or improve energy efficiency) by approximately 37 billion British Thermal Units or three percent. This ongoing effort to become more efficient has yielded impressive results - approximately 27 percent less energy used than in FY 2003, and annual cost savings of $5.9 million.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the performance measures in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program under the EPM appropriation. These measures can also be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$18.0) This reflects an increase in transit subsidy costs based on projected needs.
- (+$1,768.0) This change reflects the net effect of restoring rent funded from congressional reprogramming in the prior year, projected contractual rent increases and the rent reduction realized from space consolidation efforts.
- (+$620.0) This reflects the net effect of an increase in utility costs and a reduction in utility consumption realized from energy conservation initiatives.
- (+$369.0) This reflects an increase in security guard contractual costs.

[19] Information is available at http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13514/, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*; and http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13423/, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*

- (+$1,566.0) This realignment provides resources to begin a regional move in Dallas (Region 6) and to complete regional moves in San Francisco (Region 9) and Seattle (Region 10). As part of the agency's ongoing consolidation plans, the EPA will continue to reduce its space footprint and will look to enhance workplace flexibility in these regions through space reconfiguration and support the government telework initiative. These efforts will contribute to the agency becoming a HPO.

- (+$1,113.0) This change restores funding required for basic facility operations at EPA's facilities in Research Triangle Park, NC and Cincinnati, OH. This funding will allow the agency to meet basic operations including custodial services and ground maintenance.

Statutory Authority:

FPASA; PBA; Annual Appropriations Act; CWA; CAA; D.C. Recycling Act of 1988; Executive Orders 10577 and 12598; United States Marshals Service, Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities Report; Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure Protection); Energy Policy Act of 2005; Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk
Program Area: Pesticides Licensing
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$52,854.4	$58,070.0	$59,931.0	$1,861.0
Science & Technology	***$3,647.8***	***$3,585.0***	***$3,430.0***	***($155.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$56,502.2	$61,655.0	$63,361.0	$1,706.0
Total Workyears	388.0	401.8	405.8	4.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Pesticide Program screens new pesticides before they reach the market and ensures that pesticides already in commerce are safe. As directed by FIFRA, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 as well as the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3), the EPA is responsible for registering and re-evaluating pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations. To make regulatory decisions and establish tolerances,(maximum allowable pesticide residues on food and feed), the EPA must balance the risks and benefits of using the pesticide, consider cumulative and aggregate risks, and ensure extra protection for children.

The national program laboratories for the EPA's Chemical Safety, Pollution Prevention, and Pesticide Programs consists of four laboratories that support the goal of protecting human health through diverse analytical testing and analytical method development and validation efforts. The laboratories also provide a variety of technical services to the EPA, other federal and state agencies, Tribal nations, and other organizations.

EPA's Microbiology Laboratory

The Microbiology Laboratory work will include limited testing of the efficacy of antimicrobial pesticides used to combat infections due to human pathogenic microorganisms and the development of methods for new and emerging pathogens.

The laboratory has the lead for issues related to chemical control agents and testing for *Clostridium difficile* (*C. difficile).* Deaths related to *C. difficile* continue to increase due in part to a stronger germ strain, and have now reached 14 thousand deaths per year. Almost half of the infections occur in people younger than 65, but more than 90 percent of the deaths occur in people 65 and older.[20] The organism has been shown to persist in the hospital environment, and disinfectants are essential to reduce disease transmission. Any new emerging human or animal

[20] http://www.cdc.gov/media/releases/2012/p0306_cdiff.html

pathogen (H1N1, *Clostridium difficile*, MRSA, etc.) represents a new method development challenge for evaluating disinfectants.

The laboratory has developed new methods used to evaluate hospital disinfectants. These methods have been adopted or are currently under review at standard setting organizations such as the American Society for Testing and Materials or Association of Official Analytical Communities and posted at http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/methods/atmpindex.htm.

EPA's Analytical Chemistry Laboratory

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory provides technical review of enforcement methods, method validation, and serves as a third-party confirmation laboratory. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the laboratory analyzed over 350 antimicrobial products and found approximately 8 percent of them deficient, necessitating a response, which may include removal of deficient products from the market. In addition, the laboratory provides analytical and technical support to various EPA regional offices in enforcement cases, such as evaluating possible adverse effects of pesticide use, including possible pet poisoning and contaminated or deficient products. The laboratory develops and validates multi-residue pesticide analytical methods to monitor and enforce agricultural uses of pesticides. Multi-residue methods are a more efficient (time and monetary) "one stop shop" method for multiple (100+) pesticides, based on their mode of action and chemical properties.

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory also works to standardize analytical methods to provide the agency with scientifically valid data for use in risk assessment, such as for determining the permeability of agricultural tarps to fumigants. This work assists the EPA in determining potential buffer zone credit for fumigated fields and assists crop growers with information to help determine the best tarps for their practices.

Additionally, the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory operates the OPP National Pesticide Standard Repository (NPSR), which collects and maintains pesticide standards (i.e., samples of pure active ingredients or technical grade active ingredients for pesticides) and distributes these standards to EPA and other federal, state, and tribal laboratories involved in pesticide use enforcement.

Finally, the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory provided analytical data for a FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) on health effects of atrazine and its metabolites on people and their reproductive systems. Data generated by the laboratory were successfully used in the September 2010 SAP for atrazine.[21]

EPA's Environmental Chemistry Laboratory

The Environmental Chemistry laboratory, located in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, provides the EPA with specialized testing and analyses across a broad range of sample matrices such as food products, sediments, animal tissues, water, soil, air, and commercial pesticide products. The laboratory provides expertise in high resolution mass spectrometric analyses for legacy and current use pesticides and toxic compounds. The laboratory provides a number of specific

[21] http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/meetings/2010/september/091410minutes.pdf

analyses to support various agency initiatives to protect human health and the environment, for example on dioxin, dairy feeds and feed components, human breast milk, and food samples. These analyses assist EPA staff in carrying out pesticide-related work such as developing tolerance levels and reviewing pesticide registration submissions.

The Environmental Chemistry Laboratory assisted in a cooperative agreement with the governments of Canada and Mexico in the establishment of the Mexican Dioxin Air Monitoring Network, similar to the EPA's National Dioxin Air Monitoring Network. The laboratory provided analytical services in the analyses of ambient air samples collected from a number of sites in Mexico over the past four years in response to the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, and in accordance with the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. Its work was to support cooperation among the NAFTA partners to address environmental issues of continental concern, including the environmental challenges and opportunities presented by continent-wide free trade.

EPA's Microarray Research Laboratory

The Microarray Research Laboratory (MARL) is located at Fort Meade, Maryland. MARL conducts research on the effects of antimicrobial active ingredients on pathogenic bacterial genomes, including the increasing emergence of antimicrobial and disinfectant resistant pathogens. CDC statistics on nosocomial infections (infections contracted during the receipt of medical care) shows that more than 2 million Americans get infected and 90 thousand die annually from these infections.

For more information on the laboratories, please visit:

http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/labs/index.htm.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the agency will protect human health by ensuring the availability of appropriate analytical methods for detecting pesticide residues in food and feed, ensuring suitability for monitoring pesticide residues, and enforcing tolerances. The Microbiology laboratory will continue with efficacy testing of antimicrobials including: *C. difficile* claims; complete current method development activities; evaluate the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development collaborative data and determine course of action with respect to the method; conduct collaborative studies of Quantitative Petri Plate method for towelettes; and One Step Method (for *C. difficile*); and publish the new performance standard for the use dilution method. Post-registration testing of antimicrobials enables the agency to remove ineffective products from the market. New methods enable the regulated community to register new products for use against emerging pathogens.

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will continue to: (a) develop improved analytical methods using state of the art instruments to replace outdated methods, thus increasing laboratory efficiency and accuracy of the data; (b) continue to provide analytical support to fill in data gaps for the Pesticide Programs' risk assessment and Section 18 emergency exemptions, and to

perform studies for use in risk mitigation; (c) provide analytical assistance and technical advice to all EPA Regions in their enforcement cases; (d) continue operation of the NPSR; (e) continue verifying that antimicrobial pesticides are properly formulated; and (f) validate, optimize, and standardize a method to determine permeability of agricultural tarps to fumigants.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results listed in EPM Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section. Some of this program's performance measures are program outputs, which represent statutory requirements to ensure that pesticides entering the marketplace are safe for human health and the environment and when used in accordance with the packaging label, present a reasonable certainty of no harm. While program outputs are not the best measures of risk reduction, they do provide a means for realizing benefits in that the program's safety review prevents dangerous pesticides from entering the marketplace. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$26.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$181.0) This decrease implements strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least five percent savings for goods and services. The EPA is reducing funding needed to support the pesticides registration program due to efficiencies in operations primarily supporting registration and efficacy testing.

Statutory Authority:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended; Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) as amended, §408 and 409; Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk
Program Area: Pesticides Licensing
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$37,911.9	$34,162.0	$39,035.0	$4,873.0
Science & Technology	***$2,257.4***	***$2,056.0***	***$2,293.0***	***$237.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$40,169.3	$36,218.0	$41,328.0	$5,110.0
Total Workyears	294.5	256.6	261.9	5.3

Program Project Description:

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Section 3(c)(5), states that the Administrator shall register a pesticide if it is determined that, when used in accordance with labeling and common practices, the product "will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment." FIFRA defines "unreasonable adverse effects on the environment," as "any unreasonable risk to man or the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide."[22]

In complying with FIFRA, the EPA must conduct risk assessments using the latest scientific methods to determine the risks that pesticides pose to human health and ecological effects on plants, animals, and ecosystems that are not the targets of the pesticide. The agency's regulatory decisions are posted for review and comment to ensure that these actions are transparent and that stakeholders, including at risk populations, are engaged in decisions that affect their environment. Under FIFRA, the EPA must determine that a pesticide will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment. For food uses of pesticides, this standard requires the EPA to determine that food residues of the pesticide are "safe." For other risk concerns, the EPA must balance the risks of the pesticides with benefits provided from the use of the product. To avoid unreasonable risks, the EPA may impose risk mitigation measures such as modifying use rates or application methods, restricting uses, or denying uses. In some regulatory decisions, the EPA may determine that uncertainties in the risk determination need to be reduced and may subsequently require monitoring of environmental conditions, such as effects on water sources or the development and submission of additional laboratory or field study data by the pesticide registrant.

In addition to FIFRA responsibilities, the agency has responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).[23] Under ESA, the EPA must ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions will

[22] Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act. Sections 2 and 3, Definitions, Registration of Pesticides (7 U.S.C. §§ 136, 136a). Available online at http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/regulating/laws.htm.
[23] The Endangered Species Act of 1973 sections 7(a)(1) and 7 (a)(2); Federal Agency Actions and Consultations (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)). Available at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act of 1973 internet site: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/section-7.html

not destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or result in jeopardy to the continued existence of species list by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as threatened or endangered. Where risks are identified, the EPA must work with the FWS and NMFS, in a consultation process, to ensure these pesticide registrations will meet the ESA standard.

The national program laboratories for the EPA Chemical Safety, Pollution Prevention, and Pesticide Programs provide a diverse range of environmental data that are used by the EPA to make informed regulatory decisions. The work of the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory, Microbiology Laboratory, and the Environmental Chemistry Laboratory each provide critical laboratory testing and support activities to assist the decision-making processes of the agency. The laboratories develop efficacy data and validate environmental and analytical chemistry methods to ensure that the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the EPA offices, and states have reliable methods to measure and monitor pesticide residues in food and in the environment.

EPA's Microbiology Laboratory

The Microbiology Laboratory provides analyses that support the development of efficacy data for pesticides used for decontamination of buildings such as chlorine dioxide, to support research on methods and rapid detection assays, and evaluates commercial products used for remediation and decontamination of sites contaminated with biothreat agents including *Bacillus anthracis* (commonly known as anthrax). There are currently no antimicrobial products registered for use against *Bacillus anthracis.* In response, the laboratory developed data to enable the agency to issue Section 18 emergency exemptions. The Microbiology Laboratory is the only EPA laboratory with a Select Agent registration under the CDC Select Agent Program, enabling the laboratory to receive, transfer, and work with biothreat agents. Finally, the laboratory ensures that pesticides deliver intended results by evaluating efficacy and registrant claims.

EPA's Analytical Chemistry Laboratory

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory supports the work of the EPA to determine the ecological risks that pesticides pose to plants, animals, and ecosystems, such as bees, that are not the targets of the pesticide by bringing new analytical methods online and using in-house expertise to develop and validate multi-residue pesticide analytical methods. Additional benefits are gained by transferring technologies, such as the multi-residue methods, to other EPA organizations and state laboratories for use in monitoring pesticide residues in the environment and ecological systems, and the standard method for testing permeability of agricultural tarps to fumigants, which is currently used by tarp manufacturers to measure the efficiency of newly developed and manufactured tarps.

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will continue to provide analytical support to fill data gaps for the Pesticide Program's risk assessments and for Section 18 emergency exemptions, and to perform studies for use in risk mitigation. Additionally, the Analytical Chemistry Laboratory provides the Pesticide Program analytical assistance and technical advice to all EPA Regional

offices for use in enforcement cases including reviewing and validating analytical methods or studies submitted as part of a pesticide registration.

EPA's Environmental Chemistry Laboratory

The Environmental Chemistry Laboratory, under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation, assisted in conducting research in the areas of environmental health with respect to the presence of dioxins and related compounds in lacustrine sediments and ambient air for the Commission for Environmental Cooperation. The Environmental Chemistry Laboratory also assisted the EPA Research and Development program by extending the number of emerging contaminants to be analyzed, specifically perfluorinated compounds (PFCs), in its Drinking Water Part II Study for the analyses of source and drinking water sites within the United States. The laboratory also completed analyses of twenty-five sampling sites along many of the major river systems in the U.S., which are used to provide drinking water to millions of urban residents.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will realize the benefits of pesticides by operating the National Pesticide Standard Repository and conducting chemistry and efficacy testing for antimicrobials. As the recognized source for expertise in pesticide analytical method development, the EPA's laboratories will continue to provide quality assurance and technical support and training to the EPA's regions, state laboratories, and other federal agencies that implement FIFRA.

The Microbiology Laboratory is working with the EPA's Emergency Management and the Research and Development program to evaluate and refine a Rapid Viability Polymerase Chain Reaction method (detects DNA) for *Bacillus anthracis* in environmental samples. The method will be used to evaluate samples from remediation sites.

The laboratory is working with the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center under an Interagency Agreement to evaluate various materials (wood, concrete, fabric, tile, etc.) for recovery of bio-threat agents and treatment with standard decontamination technologies such as chlorine dioxide and bleach. These types of materials are found in sites requiring remediation due to contamination with non-spore forming bio-threat agents.

The Analytical Chemistry laboratory will continue to focus on analytical method development and validations as well as special studies to address specific short-term, rapid turnaround priority issues. The laboratory will continue to provide technical and analytical assistance to the USDA's various minor crop projects (under the cooperative IR-4) that benefit specialty crop growers, globally and in the U.S.

The Environmental Chemistry Laboratory will continue to evaluate and develop test methods for pesticides in soil and water and provide analytical support to national dioxin initiatives and monitoring studies.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in EPM Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk and can be found in the Program Performance and Assessment section. Some of the measures for this program are program outputs which measure progress toward meeting the program's statutory requirements. This is to ensure that pesticides entering the marketplace are safe for human health and the environment, and when used in accordance with the packaging label, ensure a reasonable certainty of no harm from dietary and non-occupational exposure. While program outputs are not the best measures of risk reduction, they do provide a means for reducing risk, in that the program's safety reviews prevent dangerous pesticides from entering the marketplace.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$16.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$221.0) This realignment represents funds to support laboratory fixed costs for the pesticides program.

Statutory Authority:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3); Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIRA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) as amended §408 and 409; Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability
Program Area: Pesticides Licensing
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$12,120.3	$10,249.0	$10,525.0	$276.0
Science & Technology	***$392.3***	***$587.0***	***$502.0***	***($85.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$12,512.6	$10,836.0	$11,027.0	$191.0
Total Workyears	81.3	72.2	69.5	-2.7

Program Project Description:

The Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention program's national program laboratories make significant contributions to help the EPA realize the value of pesticides.

EPA's Microbiology Laboratory

The Microbiology Laboratory evaluates and develops data to support Section 18 requests to combat emerging or novel pathogens such as prions, new use sites, such as those colonized by biofilms and conducts applied research on new analytical methods for novel antimicrobials. In many cases of new claims or pathogens, there is no standard method available for determining efficacy to support a pesticidal claim. For example, it is recognized that microorganisms that exist as biofilm communities may be more resistant to disinfection. The laboratory has technical expertise on managing unusual pathogens for which Section 3 registration of a pesticide might not be economically viable. The evaluation of these requests is necessary in order to make pesticides available in the marketplace for these unusual or emergency situations. Examples include the H1N1 virus, prions, foot and mouth disease, and SARs (Severe Acute Respiratory infections). The Microbiological Laboratory also evaluates the efficacy of antimicrobials to allow the EPA to remove ineffective products from the market. In addition, the Microbiology Laboratory provides technical support on numerous non-standard protocols for antimicrobials, including: foggers, chemicals used for inactivation of prions, use of citric acid for control of foot and mouth disease, and evaluation of requests from other federal agencies to use paraformaldehyde for decontamination of laboratory environments.

EPA's Analytical Chemistry Laboratory

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory conducts work to benefit specialty crop growers by developing more cost-effective and efficient ways to establish tolerances (maximum residue levels). This is accomplished through the USDA's Inter-Regional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4)[24], Crop Group Validation, which focuses on the development of analytical methods and

[24] http://www.csrees.usda.gov/nea/pest/in_focus/pesticides_if_minor.html

analysis of crop samples to determine if, when applied at the same rate, pesticide residues found in crops from same crop groups are similar. The data will be used to determine whether a representative crop from a crop group can be used as a model to establish tolerances for all the members of the crop group. Such a validation would support the concept of crop grouping being accepted in the Codex (the international food standards organization established by the World Health Organization and the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization) and by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Over 500 samples have been analyzed to date in support of this project. The laboratory also is providing analytical support to the IR-4 Global Study to evaluate the influence of spatial variation between various geographic locations around the world on the level of pesticide residues in field grown tomatoes when subjected to standardized application parameters and rates. This work is not currently being done by any other EPA organization.

EPA's Environmental Chemistry Laboratory

The Environmental Chemistry Laboratory conducts environmental chemistry analytical method reviews in support of pesticide registration and emergency exemption activities. Results from the laboratory's method validations are used to judge the quality, reliability, and consistency of analytical results that can be achieved by the registrant's methods. This work is not currently being done by any other EPA organization.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Microbiology Laboratory will continue to evaluate Section 18 and novel protocol requests for new uses and novel pathogens. The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory will continue its work with the IR-4 Global Study and IR-4 Crop Group Validation Study. The Environmental Chemistry Laboratory will continue to evaluate environmental chemistry methods for the EPA and other federal agencies, as requested.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results listed in Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability under the Environmental Programs and Management account and found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section. Some of this program's performance measures are program outputs, which represent statutory requirements to ensure that pesticides entering the marketplace are safe for human health and the environment and, when used in accordance with the packaging label, present a reasonable certainty of no harm. While program outputs are not the best measures of risk reduction, they do provide a means for realizing benefits, in that the program's safety review prevents dangerous pesticides from entering the marketplace. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$88.0) This decrease reflects a realignment of resources to statutorily mandated activities.

Statutory Authority:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) as amended, §408 and 409; Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Program Area: Research: Air, Climate and Energy

Research: Air, Climate and Energy

Program Area: Research: Air, Climate and Energy
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change; Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$87,126.1***	***$94,972.0***	***$101,942.0***	***$6,970.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$87,126.1	$94,972.0	$101,942.0	$6,970.0
Total Workyears	298.2	296.9	298.8	1.9

Program Project Description:

American communities face serious health and environmental challenges from air pollution and the effects of climate change. The EPA's Air, Climate, and Energy (ACE) research program engages with the EPA's partners and a wide range of stakeholders to provide research to inform policy and regulatory action. The EPA relies on this scientific and technical information to understand the interplay between air quality, climate change, and the changing energy landscape. With ACE research, the EPA can effectively meet Clean Air Act (CAA) and other statutory and regulatory obligations. The ACE research program is organized around three interlinked themes, which support the EPA Administrator's priority of addressing climate change and improving air quality and the President's call to action on climate change:

- *Assessing Air Quality and Climate Impacts*
- *Preventing and Reducing Emissions*
- *Responding to Changes in Climate and Air Quality*

The ACE research program is integrated with other EPA research programs. For example, ACE collaborates on nutrient management and global change impacts research with the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) and the Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research programs, and this research is reflected in the data synthesis of the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) program's integrated science assessments (ISA) and multi-pollutant science documents (MSD).

Recent accomplishments include:

Next Generation Air Monitoring

- EPA scientists developed a prototype solar-powered air quality measurement system housed in a park bench called "The Village Green project".[25] The system: 1) promotes community air pollution awareness; 2) increases pollution monitoring coverage; and 3) advances the EPA's ability to measure and communicate air pollution information in real-time at lower cost.

[25] For more information: http://www.epa.gov/research/priorities/docs/village-green-project-fact-sheet.pdf

- EPA scientists developed an innovative mobile emissions monitoring tool that has been effectively applied to characterize emissions in near source environments (e.g. roadways, refineries, and oil/gas production pads) in various states (Colorado, Texas, and Wyoming).
- My Air, My Health – The EPA and Health and Human Services issued an open challenge for a personal, integrated system for monitoring and reporting air pollutants and potentially related physiological measures. The winner developed wearable fabric (e.g. a T-shirt) with sensors for air pollution and breathing rate and volume.

Air Quality Modeling improvements

- The EPA has incorporated the use of computational chemistry in its Community Multi-Scale Air Quality Model as an alternative to lengthy and costly laboratory measurements.
- The EPA developed a more efficient approach for analyzing emissions scenarios, which was used by the EPA's Air program in the Ozone Risk and Exposure Assessment to determine off-peak ozone concentrations in urban areas.

Health Implications of Multi-pollutants

- The EPA research shows simultaneous human exposure to diesel and ozone reduces lung function to a greater extent than ozone exposure alone.
- Two different EPA funded studies found associations between air pollution exposure (fine particulate matter and black carbon) and intima-medial (innermost two layers of the arterial wall) thickness, an indicator of atherosclerosis. This supports the biological plausibility for air pollution as a cause for cardiovascular mortality and morbidity.

Climate Change Results

- The EPA assessed and modeled the sensitivity of waterbody health measures (e.g. nutrient and sediment loading) to climate change across a range of climate and urban development scenarios in 20 large watersheds in different regions of the nation. The models are used to assess the benefits of green infrastructure for stormwater management.[26]
- Research funded by the EPA has shown that global greenhouse gas mitigation may potentially avoid millions of deaths by the years 2030, 2050, and 2100. Additionally, global average marginal co-benefits of avoided mortality are $50-$380 per ton of carbon dioxide.[27]

Better Burning, Better Breathing:

- EPA researchers tested several household cook stoves for performance and air pollution emissions. Results are providing better information to guide decisions about which stove designs best protect the health of women and children who spend the most time using cook stoves, while reducing emissions of black carbon, a climate forcing pollutant.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Below are examples of several major ACE research efforts planned for FY 2015.

[26]For more information, http://epa.gov/sciencematters/climatechange/ccwatershed.htm
[27]For more information, http://www.nature.com/nclimate/journal/v3/n10/full/nclimate2009.html

Supporting NAAQS Through a Multi-Pollutant Assessment of Emissions, Exposures, and Effects:
The EPA's research has provided the scientific basis for air quality standards and management practices that are far-reaching in their impacts. In FY 2015, ACE will continue to provide the underlying research to support the agency's implementation of the CAA, which mandates the review of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The EPA research currently provides 40 percent of the cited fundamental data used to develop the NAAQS levels.[28]

The EPA also will examine the effects from exposures to air pollutant mixtures rather than single contaminants to reflect real-life exposure to better protect the public and the environment. Research will study exposures and health impacts of pollutant mixtures found in urban settings (e.g., mixtures of automobile exhaust and industrial emissions) and relevant settings (e.g., near ports and rails). This and other air pollutant research will inform the EPA on the causes of air pollution related health effects. For example, the EPA will study the cardiovascular and respiratory effects associated with exposures to pollutant mixtures and will investigate what factors, such as disease and genetics factors, impact susceptibility to these health impacts.

Modeling and Decision Support Tools to Support Air Quality Management:
In FY 2015, the ACE research program will continue to develop models to support effective air quality management. State and local agencies rely on such tools to implement NAAQS. Improvements to the Community Multiscale Air Quality (CMAQ) modeling system[29] will increase users' (over 2,500 users worldwide) capabilities to evaluate strategies for reducing air pollution. Improvements also will help determine what approach best fits their situation by accurately modeling how levels of ozone, particulate matter, and hazardous air pollutant concentrations change when different emission reduction alternatives are used. ACE also is developing CMAQ's capabilities to evaluate the impacts of a changing climate on air quality and to more effectively model community-scale air quality.

ACE also is working to integrate air, water, and land-use modeling to understand and estimate integrated, multimedia impacts on air quality, water quality, and other ecological endpoints. The research, integrated across EPA's ACE, SSWR, and SHC programs and applied in the HHRA program, allows policymakers to design more effective management practices for nitrogen, supporting decision-making at the community, state, and national levels.

Improving Air Pollution Measurements:
Air monitoring is crucial to effective compliance and enforcement of air regulations. In FY 2015, the ACE program will continue to develop and evaluate source and ambient air monitoring methods required to support implementation of regulations. Demand for improved air monitoring data is growing while budgets for state and local air monitoring organizations are shrinking. To respond to this, the EPA will evaluate and demonstrate innovative, low cost sensor technologies and mobile monitoring approaches that measure emissions and air pollution exposures. These new technologies and approaches will enhance community monitoring, inform health research, and enhance compliance and enforcement of air pollution regulations. The EPA also is working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to examine how satellites may be used to improve air quality management activities.

[28]For more information, http://www.epa.gov/ncea/isa/
[29] For more information, http://www.cmaq-model.org/

Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change and Developing Effective Responses:
In alignment with the President's Climate Action Plan,[30] the EPA will continue to coordinate research with other agencies through the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and support USGCRP priority research topics, with particular emphasis on developing actionable science to inform decisions on how to respond to our changing climate. ACE research on models and observations of environmental changes related to climate change are critical to the EPA's ability to improve and maintain clean air and water and healthy ecosystems. This research allows EPA to understand and prepare for climate change impacts, informing decisions at local, state, and national levels through ACE-developed information and tools for communities, states, and businesses to use to build resilience to climate change. For example, ACE research will inform possible revisions to design guidelines for new, and modifications to existing, water treatment systems to enable them to better adapt to climate-driven events that overwhelm treatment systems and degrade water quality.

In coordination with other EPA research programs and federal agencies, ACE will focus on understanding how climate change is affecting vulnerable human populations and ecosystems. For example, the EPA is working with the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Army Corps of Engineers to study the impacts of climate change on estuarine ecosystems. This research provides information for watershed and coastal resource managers to protect productive fisheries and habitats. The EPA also will develop tools to inform and support analyses of potential co-benefits and trade-offs of air quality management practices in a changing climate.

Understanding the Environmental Impacts of Energy Production and Use:
In FY 2015, the EPA is collaborating with the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Department of the Interior (DOI), under a Memorandum of Agreement, to evaluate the potential impacts of unconventional oil and gas operations, including those related to air quality. This complements efforts in the SSWR research program to study the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on water quality and drinking water resources.

In addition, the ACE research program will develop and apply models to evaluate how future changes in energy technology may affect air pollutants and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and other environmental and human health endpoints. These analyses will consider the environmental impacts of energy production and use across the full life cycle, such as the links between energy and water related to possible future energy production scenarios. The results will guide policy makers at federal, state, and local levels to build an economically and environmentally sustainable energy system for the United States.

Research Partnerships:
ACE will continue its successful research partnerships with academia and private sector research organizations, through the EPA's ACE Research Centers and the Health Effects Institute. In order to approach air pollution and climate change sustainably, the EPA is strengthening interactions with other agencies, including the NOAA, the DOE, the USDA, the National Institutes of Health, the Federal Highway Administration, and the National Association of Clean

[30]For more information, http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/image/president27sclimateactionplan.pdf

Air Agencies. These and other partnerships have made the ACE research program more useful to decision makers and have helped achieve multiple goals in less time with fewer resources.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(AC1) Percentage of products completed on time by Air, Climate, and Energy research program.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	92			

Measure	(AC2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients for use in taking action on climate change or improving air quality.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					77	83			

The table reflects the ACE program's annual performance measures. The EPA uses these measures to assess our effectiveness in delivering needed products and outputs to clients (decision-makers, states, and local governments).

To assess research performance and provide strategic direction, two federal advisory Committees reviewed the EPA's research programs. In July 2012, both the Science Advisory Board and the Board of Scientific Counselors acknowledged ACE's research progress and ambitiousness. Beginning in 2014, EPA is establishing a standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Councilors for the ACE program which will evaluate its performance and provide expert feedback to the agency.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For instance, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the DOE, and the USDA. The agency also will work with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy. The EPA supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment—Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$813.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$3,793.0 / +4.5 FTE) This increase reflects support for hydraulic fracturing within the ACE research program to address the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing (HF) on air quality as part of the interagency effort with DOE and DOI. This increase includes 4.5 FTE and associated payroll of $650.0.

- (+$1,175.0) This increase will allow EPA to move forward with planned activities to assess the impacts of climate change to provide data and tools necessary for EPA, state, and local governments to effectively respond to the human health and environmental impacts. Activities include enabling the EPA to investigate the impact of a changing climate on air pollution emissions at a reduced level. This supports the agency's priority of addressing climate change.

- (+$1,053.0) This increase will allow EPA to perform innovative multipollutant research that supports more effective air quality management decisions aimed at protecting public health and the environment.

- (+$1,030.0) This increase will enable the EPA to conduct research to better understand the environmental and human health impacts of the production of biofuels.

- (-$894.0 / -2.6 FTE) This reduction includes a realignment of infrastructure support resources. The agency is working to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least five percent savings for goods and services. This also reflects overall efficiencies gained through business process examination and projected workforce attrition. The reduced resources include 2.6 FTE and associated payroll of $377.0.

Statutory Authority:

CAA 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. Title 1, Part A – Sec. 103 (a) and (d) and Sec. 104 (c); CAA 42 U.S.C 7402(b) Section 102; CAA 42 U.S.C 7403(b)(2) Section 103(b)(2); Clinger Cohen Act, 40 U.S.C 11318; Economy Act, 31 U.S.C 1535; EISA, Title II Subtitle B; ERDDA, 33 U.S.C. 1251 – Section 2(a); Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 31 U.S.C. 6502; NCPA; NEPA, Section 102; PPA; USGCRA 15 U.S.C. 2921.

Program Area: Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources

Program Area: Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems; Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$106,240.9***	***$111,018.0***	***$114,175.0***	***$3,157.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$106,240.9	$111,018.0	$114,175.0	$3,157.0
Total Workyears	406.7	411.2	411.9	0.7

Program Project Description:

The Safe and Sustainable Water Resources (SSWR) research program supports the EPA's National Water program and regional offices in achieving their statutory and regulatory obligations under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA) as well as supporting the agency's goal of protecting the nation's water by:

- Characterizing and managing risks to human health and the environment across the water continuum;
- Providing data, tools, and technical support for the development of drinking water and water quality criteria;
- Developing effective systems-based watershed management approaches;
- Applying technological options to restore and protect bodies of water by providing information on effective identification, treatment, and management alternatives; and
- Developing and demonstrating new integrated approaches for water and wastewater treatment and resource recovery.

Although the EPA provides much of the scientific foundation for protecting the environmental and public health of America's water resources, it does not act alone. The SSWR research program works with communities, cities, states, and other federal agencies in this effort.

Recent Accomplishments include:

Stormwater Calculator

- The National Stormwater Calculator (SWC) is phase I of the Stormwater Calculator and Climate Assessment Tool package announced in the President's Climate Action Plan. The SWC is a desktop application that estimates the annual amount of stormwater runoff from a specific site based on local soil conditions, slope, land cover, and historical rainfall records. The enhanced version of the Stormwater Calculator, Phase II, that is linked with the existing Climate Assessment Tool was released early 2014.

Waters of the U.S. Connectivity Report

- The draft report, "*Connectivity of Streams and Wetlands to Downstream Waters: A Review and Synthesis of the Scientific Evidence*," has undergone scientific peer review and will undergo an SAB Panel review in FY 2014. As part of this process, the assessment will be released through the SAB for public review and comment. The draft science report explores the available scientific evidence on the connection between smaller and larger water bodies, and the effects that smaller water bodies might have on larger downstream waters. The draft report is based on a well-established scientific understanding of stream systems.

The Future of Water Quality Monitoring

- EPA researchers developed ways to use satellite remote sensing technology to monitor water quality. This research includes deriving water quality parameters in coastal areas, estuaries, and lakes using satellites. Currently, the EPA is developing a proposed satellite remote sensing approach to monitor coastal waters for numeric nutrient criteria in the State of Florida. A mobile application using this tool is in development.

Hydraulic Fracturing

- The EPA is conducting a study to better understand any potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water resources. The progress report was released in December 2012 and a draft report is expected to be released for peer review in December 2014.

Bristol Bay Assessment

- The EPA has released the final report in January of 2014, "*Assessment of Potential Mining Impacts on Salmon Ecosystems of Bristol Bay, Alaska*". The assessment examined the potential impacts of large-scale mining development on fisheries and wildlife and on Alaska Native cultures of the region. For more information: http://www2.epa.gov/bristolbay

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

SSWR is organized around two interrelated themes: *Sustainable Water Resources* and *Sustainable Water Infrastructure Systems*.

Sustainable Water Resources

This integrates environmental, economic, and social sciences to provide effective and efficient tools to ensure safe and sustainable water quality and availability. Research focuses on protecting and restoring water resources for designated uses (e.g., drinking water, aquatic life, recreation, agriculture, industrial processes).

Watersheds, and associated aquatic resources, provide essential goods and services that support our economy and society. Stressors (e.g., extreme weather events (flooding, drought), climate change and variability, land-use practices that alter habitat and increase pollutant loading and runoff, invasive species, etc.) have degraded a large number of watersheds across the nation. The SSWR program is developing needed water resource management tools that allow decision

makers to systematically consider complex tradeoffs occurring within a watershed on a regional or national scale. The goals of SSWR research are to:

- Improve understanding of the resiliency of watersheds to stressors;
- Characterize watersheds that require enhanced protection to sustain water resources; and
- Understand factors affecting successful watershed restoration to improve prioritization of restoration efforts.

In FY 2015, the EPA will support this effort by:

- Developing approaches to assess watershed integrity, resilience and restoration potential by establishing key watershed indicators;
- Using a systems-based approach to investigate methods for sustaining water quality and availability in watersheds;
- Continuing to study the environmental, economic, human health and social impacts of water quality degradation, which also increases demand for clean water resources; and
- Evaluating cost-effective watershed management strategies.

The EPA's researchers will continue to develop tools for better detection and assessment of individual and groups of harmful waterborne chemicals (including natural cyanotoxins) and microbial contaminants. These assessments and tools allow decision makers to more effectively reduce risks, improve cost-effective treatment options, and develop guidance for less hazardous options.

The EPA is conducting research on systems-based approaches to identify and manage water resources degraded by nutrients, and to promote protection and recovery of those resources. The EPA's Nitrogen Research Strategy will produce interoperable tools that address nitrogen and co-pollutant (e.g., phosphorous, sulfur, sediment) management across multiple scales and multiple media (water and air) to inform policy decisions. This program will continue developing integrated nutrient management methods for freshwater and estuarine ecosystems and watersheds to develop solutions that can be broadly applied nationally.

Energy (and mineral) resource extraction and processing have the potential to impact surface and subsurface water resources. The EPA's research will assist decision makers (Federal and state, industry and energy sectors, and the public) in making environmentally-responsible energy extraction and processing decisions. In particular, research devoted to mountaintop mining and valley fill and unconventional oil and gas activities, including hydraulic fracturing, will focus on understanding, preventing, and mitigating potential impacts on aquatic communities' water resources (including drinking water).

To achieve this goal, the EPA will continue its *Study of Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing on Drinking Water Resources*, including a draft report to be released for peer review in December 2014. This report will provide a synthesis of the state of the science, including the results of research focused on whether hydraulic fracturing impacts drinking water resources, and if so, what are the driving factors.

Based on recommendations from the SAB[31], complementing the knowledge gained in the above noted study on hydraulic fracturing, and in coordination with federal partners DOE and USGS, the EPA will study potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, water quality, water resources, ecosystems, and health. This research will assist decision makers (federal, state, and local; the industry and energy sectors, and the public) in making environmentally responsible decisions that support sustainable approaches to oil and natural gas extraction.

Sustainable Water Infrastructure Systems

This research focuses on developing innovative water infrastructure management approaches and techniques for reducing barriers to improved water-resources management. A systems-based approach to water management considers a paradigm shift from 'treating wastewater' to 'recovering resources' (e.g., water, nutrients, energy, metals) from municipal treatment facilities. Research also focuses on disinfection by-products generated post-treatment, pathogen occurrence, groundwater recharge and groundwater quality, and incorporation of Green Infrastructure, among others. Research encompasses system design, treatment alternatives and potential negative/positive health effects, life-cycle analysis, best management practices (BMP), resiliency, and viability. SSWR is increasingly focusing on unique needs for small water systems.

In addition, the EPA will continue developing complete life-cycle assessments of several types of water systems to aid regional, state, and municipal water managers in making decisions that result in sustainable infrastructure to provide safe water. This integration of public health, socio-economic, and ecological factors is important for stakeholder comparisons between current and alternative scenarios for water services.

Researchers will continue working with metropolitan partners to demonstrate treatment technologies for drinking water and wastewater treatment at the Water Technology Innovation Cluster in Cincinnati and elsewhere. These technologies will improve the cost-effectiveness and efficiency in water systems. Results of this research will be provided to communities and regions to assist in future planning.

Breaches in aging drinking water distribution systems, between the treatment plant and the consumer's tap, can result in exposure to detrimental amounts of contaminants (both chemicals and pathogens), and substantial water loss (up to 40 percent). These contaminants can represent a significant source of adverse waterborne health impacts. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to conduct research to develop innovative approaches to monitor and improve water quality within aging water distribution and collection systems.

Another area of focus is combined sewer systems that collect municipal sewage and stormwater into a single pipe system, and can often overflow during storm events, resulting in combined sewer overflows (CSO) of sewage and other pollutants into nearby waterways. Excessive stormwater discharges and CSO may cause negative environmental impacts and pose health risks. Green Infrastructure projects (e.g., rain gardens, rain barrels, cisterns and natural areas, such as wetlands and riparian buffers that absorb or reduce runoff) may offer a more cost-effective solution for managing these storm-related flows. Green Infrastructure BMPs retain and

[31] http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/CC09DE2B8B4755718525774D0044F929/$File/EPA-SAB-10-009-unsigned.pdf

infiltrate stormwater and provide co-benefits such as new jobs, recreational opportunities, community revitalization, increased property values, flood control, mitigation of the urban heat-island effect, and habitat.

Green Infrastructure research will provide guidance to select and implement appropriate technologies at various scales and locations. This information is important for municipal governments facing stormwater consent decrees and for capital planning projects to meet both the current and future needs of their constituencies. The EPA continues to provide technical guidance to municipalities, such as Philadelphia, Omaha, Louisville, Cleveland and Kansas City, to improve water quality by incorporating Green Infrastructure with traditional grey infrastructure into plans to better control water pollution during storm events.

In FY 2015, the EPA will shift the emphasis of its Green Infrastructure research efforts away from performance monitoring of best management practices (BMP) at individual sites to expand work with communities and research on constructed and natural Green Infrastructure on a more holistic, watershed approach. This will include the pilot-testing of approaches for:

- Integrating the use and placement of natural Green Infrastructure (wetlands, riparian buffers) and constructed Green Infrastructure (permeable pavement, green roofs, etc.) within the watershed for maximum stormwater interception and mitigation;
- Mitigating flood events and "heat-island" effects that have associated public health and economic consequences, especially during extreme weather events and due to a warming climate; and
- Reducing sediment and nutrients in source water used for drinking water.

These efforts will support the agency's goal of delivering innovative solutions to communities across the country.

Research on long-term performance monitoring and new BMP development will continue through support for extramural research at academic institutions.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(SW1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources research program.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					86	70			

Measure	**(SW2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners to improve the Agency's capability to ensure clean and adequate supplies of water that support human well-being and resilient aquatic ecosystems.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					50	100			

The table reflects the SSWR program's annual performance measures. The EPA uses these measures to assess its effectiveness in delivering needed products and outputs to clients (decision makers, states, and local governments).

Also, beginning in 2014, the EPA is establishing an SSWR standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Councilors, which will evaluate the SSWR research program performance and provide expert feedback to the agency.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For example, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture. The EPA also works with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy and supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment–Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$993.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$4,299.0 / +5.5 FTE) This change will address the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on water quality and aquatic ecosystems, as part of the interagency effort with DOE and DOI. This study is separate and distinct from current research to study the potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on drinking water. The additional resources include 5.5 FTE and associated payroll of $776.0.

- (+$1,200.0) This realignment represents a refocus of emphasis in EPA's Green Infrastructure research efforts away from performance monitoring of best management practices (BMP) at individual sites toward expanded work with communities and research on Green Infrastructure and a more integrated, watershed approach in pilot communities. These resources will expand Green Infrastructure research work with states and communities on local solutions that will have national significance and will support the EPA's goal of making a visible difference in communities across the country. These pilot testing approaches include: integrating the use and placement of natural and constructed Green Infrastructure for maximum stormwater interception and mitigation; mitigating flood events and "heat-island" effects; and reducing sediment and nutrients in source water.

- (-$1,731.0) This reduction may limit the agency's ability to provide water quality research for future use by decision makers in areas such as Combined Sewer Overflows and wastewater systems.

- (-$1,098.0 / -1.5 FTE) This reduction reflects the completion of work to develop real-time optical sensors for measurement of E. coli at freshwater beaches. The reduced resources include 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $212.0.

- (-$506.0 / -3.3 FTE) This reflects the net result of a realignment in infrastructure support resources. The agency is working to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least five percent savings for goods and services. This also reflects overall efficiencies gained through business process examination and projected workforce attrition. The reduced resources include 3.3 FTE and associated payroll of $465.0.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA Part E, Sec. 1442 (a)(1); CWA Title I, Sec. 101(a)(6) 33 U.S.C. 1254 – Sec 104 (a) and (c) and Sec. 105; ERDDA 33 U.S.C. 1251 – Section 2(a); MPRSA Sec. 203, 33 U.S.C. 1443; ODBA Title II; SPA; CVA; WRDA; WWWQA; MPPRCA; NISA; CZARA; CWPPRA; (ESA; NAWCA; FIFRA 7 U.S.C. 135 et seq; TSCA U.S.C. 136 et seq.

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$597.6	$664.0	$485.0	($179.0)
Science & Technology	***$154,720.2***	***$154,978.0***	***$144,144.0***	***($10,834.0)***
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$382.1	$320.0	$405.0	$85.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$17,885.7	$14,380.0	$14,032.0	($348.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$173,585.6	$170,342.0	$159,066.0	($11,276.0)
Total Workyears	578.6	510.0	503.5	-6.5

Program Project Description:

The Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program conducts research and develops decision- support tools to serve two primary customers: 1) federal decision-makers at the U.S. EPA including the Solid Waste and Emergency Response program, the regional offices, and other EPA program offices; and 2) community decision makers across the country. SHC's research products inform and empower decision-makers to equitably integrate human health, socio-economic, and environmental factors into their decisions. SHC's research products also provide the EPA's regional and program offices with tools to help develop regulations that are more cost effective to implement. Where possible, SHC helps avoid the need for regulation by providing research on innovative and effective non-regulatory approaches to protecting human and environmental health. This program directly supports the agency's priority of making a visible difference in communities across the country. It also supports the agency's priority of enhancing state, Tribal, and local partnerships.

The EPA's research and decision support tools are important because communities rarely focus on social, economic, health, and ecological outcomes when making critical decisions about transportation, materials management and solid waste, land use, and the built environment. SHC's products provide an opportunity for decision-makers to utilize an integrated systems approach to simultaneously address all of these objectives while avoiding unanticipated consequences. As a result, communities have an improved ability to proactively make environmental management choices based on a full accounting of the costs, benefits, and tradeoffs among social, economic, health, and ecological outcomes of alternative management actions.

These research products are important to agency because they support critical regulatory and policy needs. These include managing waste and materials, remediating contaminated sites, protecting children's health, ensuring environmental justice, and linking environmental quality, including ecosystem goods and services, to community health and economic outcomes.

Recent accomplishments include:

- **Introduced the "EnviroAtlas"** – a mapping tool which provides information that community decision-makers need to make strategic choices about development and environmental policy from the perspective of ecosystem goods and services (e.g., clean air, water quality and quantity, recreation, biodiversity). This atlas is being combined with the USGS BISON tool to respond to the 2011 PCAST report calling for the development of ecological information for the U.S. (EcoInforma). It also has been referenced by groups such as the Ecosystems Services Partnership.[32]

- **Developed the Community and Tribal-Focused Environmental Risk and Sustainability Tools (C-FERST/ T-FERST) -** which access web tools and geographic information systems (GIS) to assist communities as they identify and prioritize issues, and make decisions about exposures and risks. [33]

- **Prepared a nitrogen mapping tool -** which will allow communities to examine nitrogen sinks and sources within the landscape, thus enabling them to make better nitrogen management decisions.

- **The Final Ecosystem Goods and Services Classification System (FEGS-CS) -** provides a foundation for measuring, quantifying, mapping, modeling, and valuing ecosystem services. Appropriately defining and classifying ecosystem services- benefits supplied by nature- to minimize double-counting and to relate them directly to human users is a fundamental challenge. The system can be applied at multiple special scales, promotes interdisciplinary communication about the nature of ecosystem services, and facilitates development of measures to link ecosystem goods and services to human well-being.

- **Developed Two Health Impact Assessments (HIAs)** - which provide information to: 1) help the City of Springfield, MA narrow down school renovation options to those that best address environmental problems and improve health and well-being in the school community; and 2) help the Proctor Creek communities of Atlanta, GA assess green infrastructure options to address pervasive flooding, impaired water quality, poverty, and aging infrastructure. [34]

- **Released the Eco-Health Relationship Browser -** which illustrates the linkages between human health and ecosystem services (benefits supplied by nature), and how those services, or their degradation and loss, may affect human health and well-being. [35]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, research in this area is organized into four inter-related themes:

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[32] http://www.es-partnership.org/esp/81288/9/0/50
[33] http://ajph.aphapublications.org/doi/abs/10.2105/AJPH.2010.300087
[34] http://www.healthimpactproject.org/hia/us/gerena-elementary-school-hia
[35] http://www.epa.gov/research/healthscience/browser/introduction.html

- ***Decision Support and Innovation*** will use decision science, interactive social media, spatial analyses, and sustainability assessment methods to provide communities with tools to frame their decision options, outcomes, and potential costs and benefits. These tools, developed in conjunction with EPA's program offices/states/local governments, will increase the capacity for community stakeholders to examine the impacts of climate change and local, regional, and state planning decisions on ecosystems and human health and well being;

- ***Community Well-Being: Public Health and Ecosystem Goods and Services*** will utilize the sciences of ecosystem services and human health to enable communities to assess how the natural and built environment affects the health and well-being of their residents. This research will address impacts in all communities including overburdened communities and tribes that are at risk for disproportionate environmental and health impacts;

- ***Sustainable Approaches for Contaminated Sites and Materials Management*** will build upon federal, regional, and state experiences. This research aims to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of mechanisms that address land and groundwater contamination. This research also will review and characterize innovative approaches that communities can use to:

    - Reduce new sources of contamination,
    - Enable recovery of energy, materials, and nutrients from waste,
    - Enable brownfields sites to be put to new, economically productive uses that benefit communities; and
    - Apply waste management and contaminated sediments remediation technologies in specific geographic locations.

- ***Integrated Solutions for Sustainable Outcomes*** research will develop methods and data that will allow communities to consider the full costs and benefits of their decisions. For example, SHC will review and characterize systems modeling approaches that communities can use to account for the linkage among:

    - Waste and materials management,
    - Building codes and zoning for land use planning,
    - Transportation options, and
    - Provision of infrastructure, including water and energy.

As an integrated demonstration of these themes, the EPA is working with community decision-makers in Durham, NC to provide them with tools to account for the full cost of alternative policy and management approaches. The over-arching goal of this research is to integrate issue-specific tools and approaches with findings from other components of the SHC research program to:

- Inform a proof of concept pilot study in Durham, NC to incorporate the tools described above; and

- Create a framework to assist communities in their efforts to achieve a more socio-economically and environmentally responsible state.

In FY 2015, the SHC research program also will invest resources in ongoing research to develop models, data bases, metrics, and other decision-support tools that will empower communities to make decisions regarding sustainable approaches to environmental protection. These additional funds will allow EPA to increase its capacity to provide community- based decision- support tools which consider ecosystem goods and services, contaminated sites, multimedia pollutants within environmental justice communities, and the beneficial use of sustainable materials. In addition, the SHC program will realign resources to develop tools for at risk communities and tribes to examine the impacts of climate change adaptation on ecosystems goods and services to support the agency's goal of working with communities to address climate change.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(HC1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Sustainable and Healthy Communities research program.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	83			

Measure	**(HC2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients, partners, and stakeholders for use in pursuing their sustainability goals.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					50	68			

The table reflects SHC's annual performance measures. The EPA uses these measures to assess our effectiveness in delivering needed products and outputs to clients (decision-makers, states, and local governments).

Also, beginning in 2014, EPA is establishing a standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Councilors for the SHC program which will evaluate its performance and provide expert feedback to the agency.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For example, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture. The EPA also works with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy and supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment–Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,094.0)This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$7,780.0) In FY 2015, the EPA will realign additional resources in ongoing research to develop models, data bases, metrics and other decision-support tools that will empower communities to make decisions regarding sustainable approaches to environmental protection. These additional funds will allow EPA to improve its scientific understanding of ecosystem goods and services, contaminated sites, multimedia pollutants within environmental justice communities, and the beneficial use of sustainable materials. This improved understanding will allow the agency to increase its capacity to provide community based decision support tools.

- (+$1,290.0 / +2.0 FTE) The EPA will invest in tools for at risk communities and tribes to examine the impacts of climate change adaptation on ecosystems goods and services to support the agency's goal of working with communities and to address climate change. The resources include an increase of 2.0 FTE and associated payroll of $290.0.

- (-$11,107.0 / -2.0 FTE) Funding for the EPA's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) and the Greater Research Opportunities (GRO) fellowship programs will be consolidated as part of a comprehensive reorganization to facilitiate a cohesive national strategy of STEM education programs to increase the impact of Federal investment in four areas: K-12 instructions; undergraduate education; fellowships and scholarships; and information education. The resources include a decrease of 2.0 FTE and associated payroll of $290.0.

- (-$4,397.0 / -2.3 FTE) This reduction includes realignment of infrastructure support resources. The agency is working to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts with a goal of at least 5 percent savings for goods and services. This also reflects overall efficiencies gained through business process examination and projected workforce attrition. The resources include a decrease of 2.3 FTE and associated payroll of $334.0.

- (-$2,620.0) This realignment will reduce agency support for research focused on the impact of environmental exposures on children's health and well-being. This includes the elimination of a planned research center focused on the potential impacts of exposures that occur in day-care facilities on children's health. Additionally, research related to applying and evaluating new methods and models for assessing cumulative exposures and risks, and assess the environmental factors related to key health outcomes will be reduced.

- (-$1,436.0) This realignment reflects an adjustment for Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR). Enacted funding levels for this program include the amount the EPA is required to set aside for contracts to small businesses to develop and commercialize new environmental technologies. This adjustment is necessary because the SBIR set aside is redistributed to other research programs in the President's Budget Request.

- (-$1,037.0) The realignment will limit EPA research related to multi-sector systems approaches for fostering innovation for sustainability.

- (-$401.0) This reduction will decrease the number of awards possible for the People, Prosperity, and the Planet (P3) Program which will decrease the number of awards possible for the P3 Program. The P3 program is part of EPA's support for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) programs.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act, Sections 103 and 104. 42 U.S.C. 7403, 42 U.S.C. 7404,103; 104; Clean Water Act, Sections 101, 104 & 404, 33 U.S.C. 1254; Clinger Cohen Act, 40 U.S.C. 11318; Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA), 16 U.S.C. 1451 - Section 302; Executive Order 12898, Executive Order 13045; Executive Order 13508; Environmental Research, Development & Demonstration Authorization Act; Endangered Species Act (ESA), 16 U.S.C. 1531 - Section 2; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act Sections 18 and 20; Food Quality and Protection Act P.L. 104-170, 110 Stat. 1489, Intergovernmental Cooperation Act; 31 U.S.C. 6502 (provided specialized or technical services to state or local governments); Indoor Radon abatement Section 306; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Section 203, 33 U.S.C. 1443; National Environmental Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 5503(b)(3) and (b) (11); National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Sections 102 and 4332; Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 10. 15 U.S.C. 2609; Water Resources Research Act.

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$88,866.9***	***$90,822.0***	***$98,639.0***	***$7,817.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$0.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$88,867.3	$90,822.0	$98,639.0	$7,817.0
Total Workyears	276.3	299.0	304.1	5.1

Program Project Description:

Chemicals are a lynchpin of innovation in the American economy, and moving toward sustainable innovation requires designing, producing, and using chemicals in safer ways. Information and methods are needed to make better-informed, more-timely decisions about chemicals, many of which have not been thoroughly evaluated for potential risks to human health and the environment. The EPA's Chemical Safety and Sustainability Research Program (CSS) is designed to meet this challenge and supports the agency priority of reducing risks associated with exposure to chemicals in commerce, the environment, and products.

The CSS research program will lead development of innovative science to support safe, sustainable design and use of chemicals and materials required to promote human and environmental health, as well as to protect vulnerable species and populations. CSS research program outputs will enable the agency to address impacts of existing chemicals and materials across the lifecycle as well as to anticipate impacts of new chemicals and emerging materials. The CSS research program also provides the scientific basis for evaluating complex interactions of chemical and biological systems to support agency decisions.

The CSS research program generates purposeful and impactful scientific results:

Accelerating the Pace of Chemical Screening[36] **-** EPA's chemical safety researchers have used rapid, automated (high-throughput) chemical screening technology to evaluate over 1,800 high priority chemicals for potential toxicity. To complement the toxicity data, EPA researchers also developed automated predictive models for chemical exposures that provide the EPA with the means for efficient risk-based prioritization of chemicals.

Protecting Vulnerable Species and Groups[37] **-** CSS researchers have completed five high profile chemical studies to better understand the sources and exposures to Polychlorinated Biphenyls

[36] (http://www.epa.gov/ncct/).
[37] http://www.epa.gov/ncct/publications.html

(PCBs) in schools. These studies provide information that supports decisions pertaining to mitigating exposure risks to children. CSS researchers also have developed models to estimate the wildlife survival probability when influenced by chemical and non-chemical risk factors (age, habitat quality, etc). One model is the Markov chain nest productivity model (MCnest[38]), which integrates bird toxicity data with information on species life history and the timing of pesticide applications to estimate the relative impact of a pesticide-use scenario on the annual reproductive success of bird species of interest.

Fostering Sustainable Solutions: Emerging Materials (Nanomaterials[39]) **-** As part of a large U.S. and international research collaboration, the CSS research program is leading research to understand the unique and novel properties of nanomaterials. CSS researchers have developed a method for rapidly estimating how a variety of nanomaterials are released in the environment and how they move in soils and sediments. The EPA also released a case study comparing nano-enabled flame retardant coatings being applied to upholstery versus conventional ones. The case study evaluated the risk related trade-offs between nano and non-nano products. (More information on this case study, see: http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/nano/recordisplay.cfm?deid=253010)

Integrating Risk Based Decisions **-** CSS researchers translate and deliver targeted solutions to key partners across the agency, and other state and federal environmental programs. This research also provides important input into other EPA signature research programs that advance community-level decisions through Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC), Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA), and Safe and Sustainable Waters (SSWR) research programs. (More information about the CSS program can be found at: http://www.epa.gov/research/chemicalscience/)**.**

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the CSS program will continue to place overarching emphasis on the areas of computational toxicology, endocrine disrupting chemicals, and emerging materials including engineered nanomaterials.

Computational Toxicology – Computational toxicology (CompTox) uses mathematical and computer models to assess chemical associated hazardous effects while simultaneously reducing the use of animals for testing. The CSS program will conduct CompTox research to provide the fundamental knowledge infrastructure and complex systems understanding required to predict potential impacts from use of manufactured chemicals, as well as to advance tools for rapid chemical evaluation and sustainable decisions. The EPA's approach to computational toxicology has been endorsed by the National Academy of Sciences in its report, Toxicity Pathway-Based Risk Assessment: Preparing for Paradigm Change[40]. In FY 2015, CSS's CompTox research will include a strategy that:

[38] http://www.epa.gov/medatwrk/Prods_Pubs/mcnest.htm
[39] http://www.epa.gov/nanoscience/
[40] http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12913

- Engages stakeholder and partner communities to develop a framework for providing confidence in the use of high-throughput screening data to address the broad range of EPA risk assessment needs.
- Expands the coverage of the Toxicity Forecaster (ToxCast™) - a state-of-the-art chemical screening tool that tests thousands of chemical using hundreds of high throughput and high content approaches - by increasing the toxicity pathways and the types of chemicals that can be screened.
- Focuses on interpreting how environmental chemicals, individually and in mixed exposures can cause adverse health effects to humans and ecological systems. Advanced computational tools will be developed to quantitatively model complex systems dynamics that incorporate innovations in data, informatics, chemistry, and biology to predict cumulative risks.
- Develops a modular dashboard that can be efficiently customized to provide access to ToxCast data and CSS computational toxicology tools to support agency program- and decision-specific needs for chemical evaluation.

EPA works with the NIH and the FDA in the Tox21 collaboration to develop innovative testing methods that characterize chemical toxicity. One of EPA's main contributions to Tox21 collaboration is CSS's ToxCast research effort.

A realignment in FY 2015 will use the program's computational capacity to build and integrate 21st-Century exposure research with ToxCast and Tox21 data to advance risk-based decision making in support of the agency's goal of keeping communities safe and healthy. Specific applications of these funds will be to:

- Model and generate exposure data through ExpoCast, a state of the art chemical screening tool that provides rapid and cost efficient high throughput exposure information;
- Evaluate background exposure levels and biological relevance of environmental exposures
- Translate for fit-for-purpose risk-based prioritization through the CSS Dashboard

These will complement efforts of the agency's Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention program to apply high throughput and other 21st-Century exposure information to TSCA chemical prioritization.

Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals – In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to apply and demonstrate newer computational toxicology approaches that will hasten the pace and efficiency of the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP), enabling vastly improved capabilities to assess and manage risks that endocrine disrupting chemicals pose to the health of Americans, especially children. EPA's Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention (OCSPP) will continually consider the results of this research for incorporation into its EDSP21 program as recommended by the FIFRA Science Advisory Panel (Jan 2013).[41]

[41] http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/

In combination with ToxCast-based hazard models, ExpoCast models will support high-throughput risk-characterizations and develop cost-efficient and rapid-risk assessments that prioritize thousands of chemicals for further study. Ecological modeling research will advance tools to increase efficiencies and maximize available information to characterize the ecological impacts of chemical use. Research will be conducted to improve methods for assessing environmental disposition of new and/or methodologically challenging chemicals.

Emerging Materials (Including Nanotechnology) **–** In FY 2015, CSS will continue to apply computational and knowledge driven approaches to amplify the impact of its research on engineered nanomaterials (ENMs) and on evaluation of emerging safer chemical alternatives. Results of this research will provide guidelines for evaluating potential impacts of emerging materials from the molecular design phase throughout their lifecycle in their applications to goods and products in commerce. These research directions are in keeping with the environmental health and safety research needs identified by the National Nanotechnology Initiative[42] in October of 2011.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(CS1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Chemical Safety for Sustainability research program.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	100			

Measure	**(CS2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners to improve their capability to advance the environmentally sustainable development, use, and assessment of chemicals.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					50	100			

The table reflects the CSS program's annual performance measures. The EPA uses these measures to assess our effectiveness in delivering needed products and outputs to clients (decision-makers, states, and local governments).

To assess research performance and provide strategic direction, two Federal Advisory Committees reviewed the EPA's research programs. In March, the Science Advisory Board (SAB) acknowledged its support of the EPA's 2012 realignment of its research programs into four trans-disciplinary, systems- and sustainability-oriented programs. They also highly supported the continuation of two existing research programs. In July 2012, both the SAB and the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) acknowledged CSS's research progress and ambitiousness. Beginning in 2014, the EPA is establishing a standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Councilors for the CSS program which will evaluate its performance and provide expert feedback to the agency.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to leverage common efforts and assess our research performance. For instance, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the Department of Energy,

[42] http://www.nano.gov/node/138

the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. EPA also works with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). The EPA has collaborated with many Federal Agencies to develop a government-wide approach to nanotechnology research through the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability Charter (CENRS) at OSTP. EPA also has collaborated with FDA on the Tox21 program that is led by EPA. The EPA supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment—Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$807.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$3,284.0 / +2.0 FTE) This will accelerate the EPA's expansion of the risk-based prioritization effort for application to TSCA chemicals, across toxicological endpoints and exposure scenarios beyond those used with endocrine disruptors. Specifically, these funds would be used to: (1) model and generate exposure data; (2) evaluate background exposure levels and biological relevance of environmental exposures; and (3) translate for fit-for-purpose risk-based prioritization. This effort supports the agency's priority of taking action on toxics and chemical safety. The increased resources include 2.0 FTE and associated payroll of $284.0.

- (+$2,473.0) The EPA will use this increase to: apply novel methods to monitor chemical stressors in the Great Lakes; increase research on the environmental fate and transport of engineered nanomaterials; increase research on health impacts of engineered nanomaterials across the material and product life cycle; and provide translational research and targeted solutions for chemical evaluation to agency partners.

- (+$1,798.0) This increase supports the EPA's research to: enhance its high throughput chemical testing schemes by developing biology based approaches to evaluate human and ecological health effects of emerging contaminants and engineered nanomaterials; and improve efficiency of models for evaluation of chemicals with little extant data.

- (+$653.0 / +3.1 FTE) This includes a realignment of infrastructure support resources. The agency is working to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least five percent savings for goods and services. This also reflects overall efficiencies gained through business process examination and projected workforce attrition. This increase includes 3.1 FTE and associated payroll of $440.0.

- (-$1,198.0) This will delay planned activities to develop innovative biological systems that allow scientists to predict the effect of chemicals on human health without using animal models within the EDCs program.

Statutory Authority:

CAA, Sec. 103, 104 & 154; CCA, 40 U.S.C. 11318; CERCLA; Children's Health Act; 21st Century Nanotechnology Research and Development Act, 15 U.S.C. 750; CWA, Sec. 101 - 121; Economy Act, 31 U.S.C 1535; ERDDAA, 42 U.S.C. 4361-4370; FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 346; FIFRA; FQPA; Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 31 U.S.C. 6502; National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Section 102; PPA, 42 U.S.C. 13103; RCRA; SDWA, 42 U.S.C.; TSCA, Section 10, 15, 26 U.S.C.

Human Health Risk Assessment

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$34,226.1***	***$40,010.0***	***$37,870.0***	***($2,140.0)***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$2,425.1	$3,040.0	$2,843.0	($197.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$36,651.2	$43,050.0	$40,713.0	($2,337.0)
Total Workyears	178.6	183.2	183.5	0.3

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) research program meets EPA's risk assessment needs by synthesizing scientific information on individual chemicals and chemical mixtures in the environment[43]. These assessments span the range from state-of-the-science human health assessments which are independently peer-reviewed, to screening level values that help to focus monitoring and future evaluations. All provide a sound scientific basis for the myriad of daily agency risk management decisions (*e.g.*, regulations, site-specific cleanups). HHRA's assessment work supports EPA's efforts to take action on toxics and chemical safety in communities by providing a sound scientific understanding of the possible implications of environmental exposure and by providing tools that help the agency predict and reduce risk. The HHRA research program is comprised of:

- ***Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS):*** Prepares health-hazard and dose-response assessments on environmental pollutants of major relevance to the EPA's regulatory mandates. IRIS provides qualitative and quantitative assessments of both cancer and non-cancer risks developed with many opportunities for public involvement and rigorous peer review by the Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee (CAAC) of the agency's Science Advisory Board (SAB). These assessments provide the scientific foundation for the agency's risk assessment and risk management decisions.[44] The IRIS database has hazard identifications and dose-response evaluations on about 550 chemicals. These values will help HHRA move to assess cumulative risk and mixtures of related chemicals to better characterize potential "real-world" exposures and risks.

- ***Integrated Science Assessments (ISAs):*** Provides periodic review of the scientific evidence supporting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six

[43] http://www.epa.gov/nceawww1/hhra/index.htm
[44] http://arasp.americanchemistry.com/Resources/White-Paper-Early-Scientific-Peer-Consultation-and-Stakeholder-Engagement-in-EPAs-IRIS-Assessment.pdf

criteria air pollutants (particulate matter, ozone, lead, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, and carbon monoxide). ISAs provide a concise evaluation and synthesis of science necessary to inform decision-making and inform the cost-benefit analyses that support the regulations designed to allow states and local areas to meet the NAAQS.[45] ISAs undergo rigorous external peer review by the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC).[46] HHRA also develops Multi-pollutant Science Documents (MSDs) as the first step toward assessing mixtures of air pollutants. The MSDs reflect the fact that people and environments are not exposed to pollutants in isolation and serve as a companion to and reference for the individual pollutant ISAs. Lessons learned from these endeavors will help support characterization of sustainable approaches to air pollution and climate change.

- ***Community and Site-specific Risk*:** HHRA develops Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTVs) and exposure assessment tools supporting EPA's clean-up decisions at contaminated Superfund and hazardous waste sites. HHRA scientists also provide technical support and tools to enhance the EPA's ability to make risk-based decisions on a case-specific basis, thereby reducing risks for sensitive and susceptible populations in specific communities. The cumulative risk assessment (CRA) methods are being extended to explicitly incorporate general ecological risk assessment endpoints (GEAE) to characterize ecological risk, adverse outcome pathways across (AOP) species, and to begin to consider human wellness indices. HHRA also is determining and characterizing how to apply high throughput screening data to support risk screening and assessments.

- ***Research to Advance Analyses and Applications:*** HHRA provides leadership in developing and applying analytic innovations to inform IRIS, ISA, PPRTV, and other assessment activities. This ensures the translation and targeting of new data, models, and methods to increase the accuracy, efficiency, and effectiveness of a range of EPA risk assessments. Such characterization also informs the Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) research program's development and evaluation of its tools and knowledge bases. HHRA also develops, evaluates, and/or applies new benchmark dose and other dose-response methods, new approaches to identify and systematically review relevant research for hazard evaluation, and risk assessment training materials.

Recent accomplishments include:

- Enhanced the process for developing IRIS assessments and initiated a new effort for stakeholder and public engagement in the IRIS process and to modernize and refocus HHRA research;[47]

- Completed final IRIS assessments for biphenyl, methanol (non-cancer), and 1,4-dioxane (inhalation)[48];

[45] http://epa.gov/ttn/naaqs/standards/pb/data/20110331pbirpdraftcasac.pdf
[46] http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/WebReportsbyYearCASAC!OpenView&Start=1&Count=800&Collapse=1#1
[47] http://www.epa.gov/ncea/iris/process.htm
[48] http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris/index.cfm?fuseaction=iris.showSubstanceList&list_type=date

- Posted the final ISAs for ozone[49] and lead[50] and began developing an MSD for the effects of criteria air pollutants on the radiation balance of the atmosphere;

- Released EPA Expo-Box, a web-based compendium of tools providing easy access to data bases, models, guidance documents, and other resources used by exposure assessors;

- Published new approaches and methods for evaluating cumulative risk and a Bayesian approach to model for benchmark dose analysis of continuous data.

- Formed the Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee [51] (CAAC) to improve the review of IRIS and other assessments.

- Convened scientific workshops on critical issues and challenges in risk assessment including: cost-benefit analysis for noncancer endpoints, factors influencing oral uptake of ingested chromium, and the relevance of mouse lung tumors for specific volatile organic chemicals.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

HHRA will continue to engage important stakeholders and the scientific community to identify and develop health hazard assessments for the highest priority chemicals. In FY 2015, HHRA will develop these assessments through the following activities:

- Additional streamlining of the process for developing IRIS chemical assessments[52] in response to the recommendations made by the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council in their April 2011 report.[53]

- Completing draft assessments for agency, interagency, and external peer review and posting them on the IRIS website, www.epa.gov/iris/, making state-of-the-science, IRIS documents accessible and useful to other government agencies, industry, and the public.

- Convening scientific workshops on critical issues and challenges in risk assessment. Creating state-of-the-science methods for continuous evaluation of assessments of new scientific information on criteria air pollutants.

- Releasing an external peer review draft of the ISA evaluating the health effects of nitrogen oxides.

- Developing MSDs to evaluate air pollution-induced health and welfare effects and provide support to sustainability characterization of air pollution and climate change.

- Developing PPRTV and advance exposure assessment tools to support EPA's clean-up decisions at contaminated Superfund and hazardous waste sites.

[49] http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/isa/recordisplay.cfm?deid=247492
[50] http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/isa/recordisplay.cfm?deid=255721
[51] http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabpeople.nsf/WebCommitteesSubcommittees/Chemical%20Assessment%20Advisory%20Committee
[52] http://www.epa.gov/iris/process.htm
[53] http://www8.nationalacademies.org/onpinews/newsitem.aspx?RecordID=13142

- Developing rapid health hazard assessments to support agency responses to emergency events such as Hurricane Katrina and the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, if needed. Responding to these types of events is a key part of the EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment and is consistent with peer review advice.[54]

- Advancing CRA methods to ecological endpoints, incorporating new mechanistic data such as adverse outcome pathways (AOP) across species, and factoring in human wellness indices to better support "place-based" assessments, addressing community concerns, and characterize sustainability.

- Publishing manuscripts and case studies on methods to combine chemical and non-chemical stressors in risk assessment, including completion of a position paper on the use of dose additivity in risk assessment.

- Improving the Health and Environmental Research Online database which lends transparency to the assessment development process by allowing access to the data used for scientific decisions. This benefits not only the EPA, but also state and local governments, environmental and public health organizations, industry, communities, and individual citizens.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(RA1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Human Health Risk Assessment research program.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	88			

Measure	**(RA2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners for use in informing human health decisions.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					38	100			

Measure	**(RA7) Annual milestone progress score for completing draft IRIS health assessments.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					50	50	40	40	Score
Actual					8	17			

Measure	**(RA8) Annual progress score for finalizing IRIS health assessments.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					20	20	15	15	Score
Actual					17	8			

[54] http://www.epa.gov/osp/bosc/pdf/hhra1007rpt.pdf

Measure	(RA6) Number of regulatory decisions in which decision-makers used HHRA peer-reviewed assessments (IRIS, PPRTVs, exposure assessments and other assessments)								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					no target established	20	20	20	Number
Actual					NA	140			

The table above reflects HHRA's annual performance measures. The EPA uses these measures to assess our effectiveness in delivering needed products and outputs to clients (decision-makers, states, and local governments).

To assess research performance and provide strategic direction, two federal advisory Committees reviewed the EPA's research programs. In their joint review of the HHRA program, the EPA's Science Advisory Board and Board of Scientific Counselors indicated during their oral summary on July 11, 2012 that "With an extensive portfolio of risk assessment activities, the [HHRA] provides a superb platform for carrying out applied research. An agenda of research should be maintained that builds from this opportunity."[55] Beginning in 2014, EPA is establishing a standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Counselors for the non-IRIS portion of HHRA program which will evaluate its performance and provide expert feedback to the agency. The IRIS portion of the HHRA Program will be reviewed by the Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee of the SAB.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For instance, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the DOE, and the USDA. The agency also will work with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy. The EPA supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment—Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness, and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$357.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,553.0) This reduction is a resource realignment due to agency priorities and may delay the start, review, and completion of IRIS assessments, reducing the number of regulatory decisions which use these peer-reviewed assessments.

- (-$491.0) This reduction may delay completion of the ISAs and ecological assessments for particulate matter, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and other pollutants, reducing support for NAAQS decisions and limiting the EPA's ability to extract and evaluate study data for HERO, part of the open government directive.

[55] http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/36EBF661CA14106185257A380048FEAE/$File/HHRA+Overview_final.pdf

- (-$351.0) This reduction will slow the development of methods, models, and approaches to modernize risk assessment, including the release of Expo-box updates used by EPA programs and States, several PPRTVs developed in support of EPA's hazardous waste programs and states; and cumulative risk assessment methods used by EPA program offices and States.

- (-$102.0 / +0.4 FTE) This change includes a realignment of infrastructure support resources. The agency is working to implement strategic sourcing across a wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least 5 percent savings for goods and services. This change also reflects overall efficiencies gained through business process examination and projected workforce attrition. The net realignment includes 0.4 FTE and associated payroll of $61.0.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7403 et seq. - Sections 103, 108, 109, and 112; CERCLA (Superfund, 1980) Section 209(a) of Public Law 99-499; CWA Title I, Sec. 101(a)(6) 33 U.S.C. 1254 – Sec 104 (a) and (c) and Sec. 105; ERDDA 33 U.S.C. 1251 – Section 2(a); FIFRA (7 U.S.C. s/s 136 et seq. (1996), as amended), Sec. 3(c)(2)(A); FQPA PL 104-170; SDWA (1996) 42 U.S.C. Section 300j-18; TSCA (Public Law 94-469): 15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. (1976), Sec. 4(b)(1)(B), Sec. 4(b)(2)(B).

Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection

Drinking Water Programs

Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$94,244.6	$98,161.0	$100,931.0	$2,770.0
Science & Technology	***$3,610.8***	***$3,636.0***	***$3,688.0***	***$52.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$97,855.4	$101,797.0	$104,619.0	$2,822.0
Total Workyears	527.9	528.9	523.3	-5.6

Program Project Description:

This program supports drinking water programs through the Technical Support Center, which utilizes the latest engineering and scientific data (including treatment technology information) to strengthen the nation's drinking water program. The Center also:

- Develops and implements regulations to support national occurrence surveys and assists in the assessment of the contaminant occurrence data resulting from those surveys;
- Develops and evaluates monitoring approaches and analytical methods, including assessing data provided by others to demonstrate the effectiveness of new/alternate analytical methods;
- Trains regional and state certification officers, develops guidelines for the drinking water laboratory certification program, and conducts Quality Systems Assessments of Regional Drinking Water Programs;
- Works with the EPA regional offices and states to help drinking water utilities better understand their treatment and distribution systems and implement improvements to optimize performance; and
- Provides other technical support to develop and implement National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). The Center also provides technical assistance to states, tribes, and drinking water systems in support of the EPA regional and state drinking water programs.[56]

[56] For additional program information see: http://www.epa.gov/safewater
https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=63cecb6866ee587d2bfafc7b77c3563c&cck=1&au=&ck

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA's Drinking Water Technical Support Center will carry out the following activities:

- Lead the development, revision, evaluation, and approval of chemical and microbiological analytical methods for compliance monitoring and for occurrence data gathering;

- Respond to technical questions regarding the entire range of NPDWRs;

- Implement the EPA's Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program. This program sets standards and establishes methods for the EPA, state, and privately-owned laboratories that analyze drinking water samples. Through this program, the EPA will conduct three regional program reviews during FY 2015. The EPA visits each regional office on a triennial basis and evaluates their oversight of the state laboratories and the state laboratory certification programs within their purview. The EPA will deliver three (1) chemistry, (2) microbiology, and (3) cryptosporidium certification officer training courses for state and regional representatives to help ensure the quality of the analytical results;

- Support small drinking water systems' efforts to optimize their treatment technology under the drinking water Area Wide Optimization Program (AWOP). AWOP is a highly successful technical/compliance assistance and training program that enhances the ability of small systems to meet existing and future microbial, disinfectant, and disinfection byproducts standards, and also addresses distribution system integrity issues. During FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with four regional offices and 21 states and tribes to facilitate the transfer of specific skills and build upon other drinking water implementation program efforts to reduce health based compliance challenges;

- Continue to lead the implementation of the third Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR3). UCMR3 was promulgated in 2012 and the EPA initiated monitoring in January 2013. Sampling will continue through December 2015 and reporting of results will conclude in approximately mid-2016. Implementation of UCMR3 involves extensive coordination with states and regional offices to carry out the agency's monitoring and reporting responsibilities. Key activities for the EPA include oversight of supporting laboratories, troubleshooting and technical assistance, review and validation of data, and management of all aspects of small system monitoring. The EPA is required by Section 1452(o) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, to annually set aside $2 million of Drinking Water State Revolving Funds to pay the costs of small system monitoring and sample analysis for contaminants for each cycle of the UCMR; and

- Propose the fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR4), addressing the collection of occurrence and exposure data for up to 30 unregulated, suspected drinking water contaminants. The data collected through the five-year UCMR cycles are used in

the analysis and review of contaminant occurrence and public exposure to support the Administrator's determination of whether to establish a health-based standard to protect public health. Monitoring for UCMR4 will occur from 2018-2020. The final UCMR4 will be promulgated within 18 months of the publication of the proposed rule.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(aa) Percent of population served by CWSs that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	92	Population
Actual	92	92.1	92	93.2	94.7	92			

Measure	(apm) Percent of community water systems that meets all applicable health-based standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	89.5	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Systems
Actual	89	89.1	89.6	90.7	91	91			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$112.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$94.0 / +0.7 FTE) Additional FTE are needed to support the implementation of UCMR3 and proposal of the UCMR4. The increased resources include 0.7 FTE and associated payroll of $94.0.

- (-$154.0) This reduction reflects anticipated administrative efficiencies and cost savings associated with process modernization and the use of innovative tools and practices.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA, 42 U.S.C. §300f–300j–9 as added by Public Law 93–523 and the amendments made by subsequent enactments.

Program Area: Climate Protection

Water Quality Research and Support Grants
Program Area: Congressional Priorities
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	***$6,784.4***	***$4,234.0***	***$0.0***	***($4,234.0)***
Environmental Program & Management	$0.0	$12,700.0	$0.0	($12,700.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$6,784.4	$16,934.0	$0.0	($16,934.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

In FY 2014, Congress appropriated $4.234 million for a Science and Technology: National Priority competitive grant program to fund high-priority water quality and availability research. The EPA was instructed to award grants on a competitive basis, independent of the STAR program, and give priority to not-for-profit organizations that: conduct activities that are national in scope; can provide a twenty-five percent match, including in-kind contributions; and often partner with the agency.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA is not requesting funds to support this grant program in FY 2015.

Performance Targets:

There are no performance targets for this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$4,234.0) The EPA is not requesting funds to support this grant program in FY 2015.

Statutory Authority:

CAA 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. Title 1, Part A – Sec. 103 (a) and (d) and Sec. 104 (c); CAA 42 U.S.C. 7402(b) Section 102; CAA 42 U.S.C. 7403(b)(2) Section 103(b)(2); Clinger Cohen Act, 40 U.S.C. 11318; CERCLA (Superfund, 1980) Section 209(a) of Public Law 99-499; Children's Health Act; CWA, Sec. 101 - 121; CWPPRA; CZARA; CZMA 16 U.S.C. 1451 - Section 302; Economy Act, 31 U.S.C. 1535; EISA, Title II Subtitle B; ERDDA, 33 U.S.C. 1251 – Section 2(a); ESA, 16 U.S.C. 1531 - Section 2; FFDCA, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 346; FIFRA (7 U.S.C. s/s 136 et seq. (1996), as amended), Sec. 3(c)(2)(A); FQPA PL 104-170; Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, 31 U.S.C. 6502; MPRSA Sec. 203, 33 U.S.C. 1443; NAWCA; NCPA; National Environmental Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 5503(b)(3) and (b)(11); NEPA of 1969, Section 102;

NISA; ODBA Title II; PPA, 42 U.S.C. 13103; RCRA; SDWA (1996) 42 U.S.C. Section 300j-18; SDWA Part E, Sec. 1442 (a)(1); TSCA, Section 10, 15, 26, U.S.C. 2609; USGCRA 15 U.S.C. 2921; WRDA; WRRA; and WWWQA.

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APPROPRIATION: Environmental Program & Management

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management				
Budget Authority	$2,473,536.8	$2,624,149.0	$2,737,156.0	$113,007.0
Total Workyears	9,961.0	9,782.4	9,663.2	-119.2

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Bill Language: Environmental Programs and Management

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; and not to exceed $19,000 for official reception and representation expenses, $2,737,156,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

Program Projects in EPM

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$20,330.2	$19,626.0	$18,349.0	($1,277.0)
Climate Protection Program	$90,161.4	$95,436.0	$103,996.0	$8,560.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$24,931.6	$26,544.0	$32,914.0	$6,370.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$117,475.0	$121,757.0	$136,365.0	$14,608.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$5,052.6	$5,149.0	$5,037.0	($112.0)
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$8,792.0	$8,979.0	$9,057.0	$78.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	$266,742.8	$277,491.0	$305,718.0	$28,227.0
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$3,563.1	$2,366.0	$3,369.0	$1,003.0
Radiation: Protection	$9,033.1	$8,714.0	$9,138.0	$424.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$2,508.6	$2,493.0	$3,121.0	$628.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$13,327.6	$14,508.0	$14,565.0	$57.0

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	$28,432.4	$28,081.0	$30,193.0	$2,112.0
Brownfields				
Brownfields	$21,826.5	$26,002.0	$28,280.0	$2,278.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$101,820.1	$103,297.0	$118,892.0	$15,595.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$167,924.2	$173,573.0	$180,641.0	$7,068.0
Criminal Enforcement	$47,912.5	$47,829.0	$50,885.0	$3,056.0
Environmental Justice	$6,376.1	$6,737.0	$7,936.0	$1,199.0
NEPA Implementation	$16,184.2	$16,360.0	$17,841.0	$1,481.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	$238,397.0	$244,499.0	$257,303.0	$12,804.0
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$53,443.5	$70,000.0	$73,098.0	$3,098.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$3,842.3	$4,482.0	$3,804.0	($678.0)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$2,268.0	$1,399.0	$1,399.0	$0.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$3,754.6	$3,940.0	$2,893.0	($1,047.0)
Geographic Program: Other				
Lake Pontchartrain	$1,829.0	$948.0	$948.0	$0.0
Southern New England Estuary (SNEE)	$0.0	$2,000.0	$5,000.0	$3,000.0
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$1,246.4	$1,445.0	$962.0	($483.0)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$3,075.4	$4,393.0	$6,910.0	$2,517.0
Great Lakes Restoration	$269,549.6	$300,000.0	$275,000.0	($25,000.0)
Geographic Program: South Florida	$1,334.9	$1,704.0	$1,402.0	($302.0)
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	$1,517.2	$4,819.0	$4,763.0	($56.0)
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$28,359.2	$25,000.0	$25,011.0	$11.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	$367,144.7	$415,737.0	$394,280.0	($21,457.0)
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$4,066.5	$3,655.0	$4,102.0	$447.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$875.1	$980.0	$1,004.0	$24.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$7,328.9	$5,724.0	$5,716.0	($8.0)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$12,270.5	$10,359.0	$10,822.0	$463.0
Information Exchange / Outreach				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$12,553.5	$14,956.0	$27,489.0	$12,533.0
TRI / Right to Know	$15,221.0	$15,956.0	$14,927.0	($1,029.0)
Tribal - Capacity Building	$13,396.6	$13,811.0	$14,942.0	$1,131.0
Executive Management and Operations	$46,812.8	$47,168.0	$50,448.0	$3,280.0
Environmental Education	$6,991.1	$8,702.0	$0.0	($8,702.0)
Exchange Network	$17,670.9	$17,206.0	$32,588.0	$15,382.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	$1,483.1	$1,834.0	$2,107.0	$273.0
Small Business Ombudsman	$1,737.0	$2,388.0	$2,252.0	($136.0)
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$5,733.4	$6,548.0	$8,077.0	$1,529.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	$121,599.4	$128,569.0	$152,830.0	$24,261.0
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	$3,471.1	$3,433.0	$3,225.0	($208.0)
International Sources of Pollution	$7,256.2	$7,323.0	$7,513.0	$190.0
Trade and Governance	$5,294.6	$4,891.0	$5,939.0	$1,048.0
Subtotal, International Programs	$16,021.9	$15,647.0	$16,677.0	$1,030.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$6,707.3	$6,410.0	$6,604.0	$194.0
IT / Data Management	$77,765.7	$85,579.0	$86,793.0	$1,214.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	$84,473.0	$91,989.0	$93,397.0	$1,408.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	$13,189.0	$12,929.0	$14,203.0	$1,274.0
Administrative Law	$5,099.7	$5,202.0	$4,750.0	($452.0)
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,256.4	$1,297.0	$1,370.0	$73.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$9,756.3	$11,248.0	$11,857.0	$609.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$40,441.7	$43,136.0	$43,948.0	$812.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$14,456.5	$17,374.0	$18,305.0	$931.0
Regional Science and Technology	$2,065.9	$2,211.0	$2,991.0	$780.0
Science Advisory Board	$3,817.4	$5,090.0	$6,179.0	$1,089.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$14,738.3	$14,715.0	$18,493.0	$3,778.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	$104,821.2	$113,202.0	$122,096.0	$8,894.0

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$69,366.3	$71,875.0	$75,572.0	$3,697.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$293,188.6	$310,057.0	$325,138.0	$15,081.0
Acquisition Management	$28,381.3	$31,866.0	$31,779.0	($87.0)
Human Resources Management	$35,752.6	$42,013.0	$48,445.0	$6,432.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$24,186.0	$24,671.0	$25,359.0	$688.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$450,874.8	$480,482.0	$506,293.0	$25,811.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,543.3	$1,525.0	$1,504.0	($21.0)
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$52,854.4	$58,070.0	$59,931.0	$1,861.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$37,911.9	$34,162.0	$39,035.0	$4,873.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$12,120.3	$10,249.0	$10,525.0	$276.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	$104,429.9	$104,006.0	$110,995.0	$6,989.0
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	$37,250.6	$37,198.0	$36,305.0	($893.0)
RCRA: Waste Management				
eManifest	$970.0	$92.0	$0.0	($92.0)
RCRA: Waste Management (other activities)	$59,303.9	$62,284.0	$60,121.0	($2,163.0)
Subtotal, RCRA: Waste Management	$60,273.9	$62,376.0	$60,121.0	($2,255.0)
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$8,771.2	$8,164.0	$8,451.0	$287.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	$106,295.7	$107,738.0	$104,877.0	($2,861.0)
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	$5,734.2	$7,553.0	$6,365.0	($1,188.0)
Pollution Prevention Program	$14,634.1	$13,904.0	$13,486.0	($418.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	$4,902.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$54,695.2	$58,624.0	$62,709.0	$4,085.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$12,317.8	$13,745.0	$13,644.0	($101.0)
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	$92,283.8	$93,826.0	$96,204.0	$2,378.0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
LUST / UST	$11,535.3	$12,714.0	$11,295.0	($1,419.0)
Water: Ecosystems				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$23,940.2	$25,098.0	$26,723.0	$1,625.0
Wetlands	$19,881.9	$21,065.0	$24,220.0	$3,155.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	$43,822.1	$46,163.0	$50,943.0	$4,780.0
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	$2,109.1	$1,927.0	$722.0	($1,205.0)
Drinking Water Programs	$94,244.6	$98,161.0	$100,931.0	$2,770.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	$96,353.7	$100,088.0	$101,653.0	$1,565.0
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	$10,692.6	$11,850.0	$10,628.0	($1,222.0)
Surface Water Protection	$193,699.4	$199,709.0	$213,780.0	$14,071.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	$204,392.0	$211,559.0	$224,408.0	$12,849.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$0.0	$12,700.0	$0.0	($12,700.0)
Subtotal, Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$0.0	$12,700.0	$0.0	($12,700.0)
TOTAL, EPA	$2,473,536.8	$2,624,149.0	$2,737,156.0	$113,007.0

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Program Area: Clean Air and Climate

Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$20,330.2***	***$19,626.0***	***$18,349.0***	***($1,277.0)***
Science & Technology	$8,206.1	$8,596.0	$8,447.0	($149.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$28,536.3	$28,222.0	$26,796.0	($1,426.0)
Total Workyears	77.3	73.0	72.8	-0.2

Program Project Description:

The Acid Rain Program, established under Title IV of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA),[1] requires major reductions in sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions from the U.S. electric power generation industry. The program continues to be recognized as a model for flexible and effective air pollution regulation both in this country and abroad. The SO_2 program uses a market-based approach with tradable units called "allowances" (one allowance authorizes the emission of one ton of SO_2 in a given or later year). The authorizing legislation sets a permanent cap on the total amount of SO_2 that may be emitted annually by affected electric generating units (EGUs) in the contiguous United States. The program was phased in, with the final SO_2 cap beginning in 2010 set at 8.95 million tons, a level approximately one-half of the amount that these sources emitted in 1980.

Reducing emissions of SO_2 and NO_x continues to be an important component of the EPA's strategy for improving air quality. SO_2 and NO_x are the key pollutants in the formation of acid deposition (or "acid rain"), which contributes to acidification of lakes and streams and makes them unable to support fish and other aquatic life. The EPA's health studies and ecological assessments, analyses by the Interagency National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP),[2] and data from long-term monitoring networks all indicate that further reductions in SO_2 and NO_x emissions are necessary to allow sensitive forests and aquatic ecosystems to recover from acidification.

SO_2 also is a precursor for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) formation while NO_x is a precursor for $PM_{2.5}$ and ground-level ozone formation. Lowered exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone contributes to significant human health benefits including avoided mortality and morbidity. Researchers have associated $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone exposure with adverse health effects in numerous toxicological, clinical, and epidemiological studies.[3,4] In addition, reducing SO_2 and NO_x emissions also

[1] Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-549, sec. 401, §§ 401-416, 104 Stat. 2399, 2584-2631 (codified at 42 U.S.C. §§ 7651-7651*o*) (Acid Deposition Control).
[2] *National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program Report to Congress 2011: An Integrated Assessment*. 2011. http://ny.water.usgs.gov.
[3] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 2009. Integrated Science Assessment for Particulate Matter (Final Report). EPA-600-R-08-139F. National Center for Environmental Assessment – RTP Division. December.

results in welfare improvements, including surface water quality benefits through lower deposition of nutrients, increased visibility, and reduced climate impacts.[3,5]

The program measures, quality assures, and tracks SO_2, NO_x, and, pursuant to Title VIII, Section 821 of the 1990 CAAA,[6] carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions from over 3,650 affected electric - generating units (EGUs). (Curtailing power plant CO_2 emissions figures prominently in the President's Climate Action Plan, announced in June 2013.[7]) The implementing regulation requires that highly accurate continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS), equivalent direct measurement, or approved alternate methods be used for measuring and electronic reporting of source emissions. The program conducts electronic and field audits and certifies and periodically recertifies emission monitors. Allowance transfers are recorded in electronic tracking systems and the allowances held are reconciled against the emissions reported to determine compliance for every affected facility. The Acid Rain Program has maintained near-perfect (e.g., over 99%) compliance every year and had perfect compliance for 2012.

The EPA's Acid Rain Program allows the owners and operators of affected sources to select among different methods of compliance so the required emission reductions are achieved at the lowest cost (both to industry and government). To achieve this goal, the program employs results-oriented, market-based, and traditional approaches for controlling emissions, providing flexibility in the methods available to achieve the required performance standards and emission reductions. As one example of the program's flexible approach, owners and operators can purchase allowances, install scrubbers, or switch the coal they are using to reduce SO_2 emissions at affected units. For additional information on the Acid Rain Program, please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets.

In 2012, total SO_2 emissions from EGUs subject to the Acid Rain Program were 3.3 million tons, or approximately one-third of the statutory nationwide emissions cap. Total NO_x emissions were 1.7 million tons in 2012, which also is triple the program's target of a 2 million ton reduction from projected 2000 NO_x levels, absent the Acid Rain Program. Despite these achievements, recent assessments show that the program's environmental objective to improve ecosystems in acid-sensitive regions of the United States cannot be attained without further reductions in SO_2 and NO_x, the key pollutants involved in the formation of acid rain.[8] These assessments also show that additional reductions in these emissions are needed for many areas to achieve and maintain health-based air quality standards for ozone and $PM_{2.5}$.

Available on the Internet at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=216546>. Also, U.S. EPA. Provisional Assessment of recent Studies on the Health Effects of Particulate Matter Exposure. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. EPA/600R-12/056, 2012. Available on the Internet at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/isa/recordisplay.cfm?deid=247132>.

[4] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 2013. Integrated Science Assessment for Ozone and Related Photochemical Oxidants. EPA/600/R-10/076F. Research Triangle Park, NC: U.S. EPA. February. Available on the Internet at <http://oaspub.epa.gov/eims/eimscomm.getfile?p_download_id=511347>.

[5] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). 2008. Integrated Science Assessment for Oxides of Nitrogen and Sulfur –Ecological Criteria National (Final Report). National Center for Environmental Assessment, Research Triangle Park, NC. EPA/600/R-08/139. December. Available on the Internet at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=201485>.

[6] Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-549, sec. 821, 104 Stat. 2399, 2699 (reprinted at 42 U.S.C. § 7651k note) (Information Gathering on Greenhouse Gases Contributing to Global Climate Change).

[7] Presidential Memorandum – Power Sector Carbon Pollution Standards. Available on the Internet at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/25/presidential-memorandum-power-sector-carbon-pollution-standards>

[8] *National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program Report to Congress 2011: An Integrated Assessment*. op cit.

To help attain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone, at the request of the affected states, in 1998, the EPA began administering the Ozone Transport Commission NO_x Budget Program (NBP), a regional cap-and-trade program established by nine states and the District of Columbia for reducing NO_x emissions and transported ozone in the eastern United States. These jurisdictions initiated their own regional NO_x allowance trading program in order to extend the compliance flexibility and control cost-effectiveness achieved under the Title IV SO_2 Acid Rain Program into their state implementation plans (SIPs) for meeting their Title I NAAQS compliance obligations. Subsequently, the EPA issued the NO_x SIP Call and established the NO_x Budget Trading Program (NBTP), which replaced the NBP starting in 2003. The NBTP added 12 new states to the NBP and doubled the number of sources covered. The EPA then issued the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) under which the NBTP transitioned into the CAIR seasonal NO_x program for control of transported ozone pollution and summer NO_x emissions starting in 2009. (The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit has remanded CAIR to the EPA for replacement, but has allowed the rule to be implemented in the interim.[9])

The National Academy of Sciences[10] has commended the EPA on its Acid Rain Accountability Program, which relies on the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET) for monitoring deposition, ambient sulfate and nitrate concentrations, and other air quality indicators. The EPA uses the Temporally Integrated Monitoring of Ecosystems (TIME) and Long-Term Monitoring (LTM) programs for assessing how water bodies and aquatic ecosystems are responding to reductions in sulfur and nitrogen emissions. The Acid Rain Accountability Program issues comprehensive annual reports on compliance and environmental results from implementation of the Acid Rain Program and related programs. These reports not only track progress in reducing SO_2 and NO_x emissions from the affected sources, but also assess the impacts of these reductions on acid deposition, air quality (*e.g.*, ozone levels), surface water acidity, forest health, and other environmental indicators. For more information, please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/index.html.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the program will measure, quality assure, and track emissions for SO_2, NO_x, CO_2, and other pollutants, including air toxics, discharged to the atmosphere by approximately 4,000 fossil fuel-fired EGUs.[11] The program will conduct audits, certify emission monitors, and report on the progress of these programs in achieving performance targets and environmental objectives. Allowance transfers will be recorded in electronic tracking systems and the allowances held will be reconciled against emissions to ensure compliance for all affected sources in the Acid Rain Program and CAIR programs, including the CAAA Title VIII, Sec. 821 program.

In FY 2015, the program will support the President's Climate Action Plan through emissions monitoring, data analysis, and regulatory support. The program's emissions monitoring

[9] North Carolina v. EPA, 550 F.3d 1176, 1178 (D.C. Cir. 2008) (remanding CAIR without vacatur); *see also* EME Homer City Generation, L.P. v. EPA, 696 F.3d 7, 38 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (vacating CAIR replacement rule and ordering EPA to continue administering CAIR), *cert. granted*, 133 S. Ct. 2857 (2013) (No. 12-1182).
[10] National Academy of Sciences Report: *Air Quality Management in the United States. 2004.* www.nap.edu/catalog/10728.html
[11] 40 C.F.R. pt. 63, subpt. UUUUU (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units).

information will be used to inform analyses related to the power sector for use by policymakers and stakeholders. Economic modeling tools and emissions projections data will be used to analyze, inform, and forecast effects of potential future policy scenarios. In addition, technical expertise and data from the program will be used in support of regulatory development and assistance to stakeholders, particularly states, related to state plans.

In FY 2015 the program will modify, expand, and improve the EPA-administered emissions monitoring and reporting system supporting required continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMS)[12] to incorporate, process, and quality assure additional data for power plants pursuant to the Mercury and Air Toxics Standards (MATS) Rule[13] (*e.g.*, mercury monitor certification, mercury emissions, pertinent operating data, etc.) and for the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Rule[14] while operating and maintaining the system for emissions monitoring and reporting by clean air allowance trading programs.

The program also will assist states with considering regional programs for electric generating units (EGUs) and other large stationary sources (*e.g.*, industrial boilers) to comply with CAA Section 110 requirements. This will include the development and proposal of implementing regulations for reducing the interstate transport of NO_x emissions contributing to the formation of ozone and the nonattainment and interference of maintenance of the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The EPA will work with states to create flexible approaches, such as emissions averaging and trading programs, where they potentially could be more cost-effective than application of source-specific emission standards as well as to assess the feasibility of air pollution emission controls.

The program also is responsible for implementing U.S. commitments under the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement (Acid Rain Annex) of 1991 and the Ozone Annex of 2000 to reduce and maintain lower SO_2 and NO_x emissions to improve air quality and reduce acid deposition in the transboundary region.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(A01) Annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) from electric power generation sources.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	9,400,000	9,400,000	8,450,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Tons Emitted
Actual	7,600,000	5,700,000	5,166,000	4,544,000	3,319,000	Data Avail 12/2014			

The EPA tracks changes in nitrogen deposition and sulfur deposition to assess the effectiveness of the Acid Rain program with performance targets set for every three years. Please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/index.html for additional information.

The EPA tracks changes in surface water acidity in lakes and streams in acid-sensitive regions to assess change in the number of chronically acidic water bodies. This is a long-term measure with a performance target set for 2030. For additional information, please visit http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progress/index.html.

[12] 40 C.F.R. pt. 75 (Continuous Emission Monitoring).
[13] 40 C.F.R. pt. 63, subpt. UUUUU (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units).
[14] Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions for New Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (proposed), available at http://www.epa.gov/carbon-pollution-standards/2013-proposed-carbon-pollution-standard-new-power-plants.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$341.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,618.0 / -0.2 FTE) This reflects a realignment that will be realized through efficiencies in improved business practices, including 0.2 FTE and associated payroll of $31.0, in the following areas:
  - Streamlining of technical assistance to the states' field audit program. Fewer field audits and associated state staff training activities will be conducted;
  - Consolidation and reduction in the detail and scope of the annual reports on compliance and environmental results from implementation of the Acid Rain Program and related programs;
  - Collaborative efforts for outreach and technical assistance provided to states and sources on monitor certification, electronic emissions reporting, allowance transfers, and the process for reconciling allowances held versus emissions for determining program compliance; and
  - Improved processes and reduced footprint for web-based public access databases, queries, and quick reports on allowance transactions and source emissions data, thus realizing efficiencies in our public outreach and open government efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q.

Climate Protection Program
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$90,161.4***	***$95,436.0***	***$103,996.0***	***$8,560.0***
Science & Technology	$13,008.9	$8,313.0	$8,018.0	($295.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$103,170.3	$103,749.0	$112,014.0	$8,265.0
Total Workyears	226.9	224.2	222.1	-2.1

Program Project Description:

Working across the EPA and in partnership with other agencies, the Climate Protection program will heed the President's call to action on climate change. The EPA's Climate Protection Program promotes efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and the President's Climate Action Plan through programs such as regulatory support for state programs, energy efficiency and renewable energy policies in carbon pollution standards, voluntary partnerships with key industries, technical assistance and reporting, and verification and publication of GHG data. These programs complement and support the agency's implementation across all elements of the President's Climate Action Plan. Key Climate Action Plan elements directly supported include:

- Cutting carbon pollution from power plants;
- Cutting energy waste in homes, businesses, and factories;
- Reducing methane and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) emissions;
- Leading at the federal level;
- Protecting our country from the impacts of climate change; and
- Leading international efforts to address climate change.

The EPA's voluntary public-private partnership programs are designed to capitalize on the cost-effective opportunities consumers, businesses, state and local governments, and other organizations have to invest in greenhouse gas reducing technologies, policies, and practices. These investments avoid greenhouse gas emissions from power plants, mobile sources, and various other sources.

Partners of EPA's Climate Protection Programs have achieved reductions or avoided increasing carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gases, such as methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated greenhouse gases – including HFCs, perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6). Actions taken today will continue to deliver environmental and economic benefits for many years to come, since the investments made by the EPA's partners as a result of the EPA programs often have lifetimes of ten years or more. In 2012 alone, the Office of Atmospheric Protection Program Climate Protection Partnerships reduced greenhouse gas emissions by more

than 365 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent ($MMTCO_2E$)—providing over $13 billion in benefits to society by reducing damages from climate change.[15]

The EPA manages a number of voluntary efforts that remove barriers in the marketplace in order to deploy cost-effective technologies more rapidly. The EPA's programs do not provide financial subsidies. Instead, they work by overcoming widely acknowledged barriers to energy efficiency and deployment of GHG reduction measures such as: lack of clear, reliable information on technology opportunities; lack of awareness of energy efficient products, services, and transportation choices; and the need for additional incentives for manufacturers to invest in efficiency research and development.

The EPA started the ENERGY STAR program in 1992. The program achieves significant and growing greenhouse gas reductions by removing market barriers preventing the adoption of cost-effective, energy-efficient technologies and practices in the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. The U.S. Department of Energy supports the ENERGY STAR program, consistent with its areas of expertise. The EPA is the overall ENERGY STAR brand manager and is responsible for the specification process for more than 70 product categories and the Most Efficient program. The EPA continues to implement the ENERGY STAR Certified Homes program for both single family homes and multifamily buildings. The EPA is the brand manager for ENERGY STAR in the commercial and industrial markets. This includes leading marketing, outreach, monitoring and verification, performance levels and EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.

The ENERGY STAR program continues to yield significant environmental and economic results through its 18,000 partners. In the U.S., the ENERGY STAR program helped prevent more than an estimated 254 $MMTCO_2E$, resulting in savings of more than $26 billion on Americans' annual utility bills in 2012 alone.[16]

The EPA operates several voluntary programs that promote cost-effective reductions of methane and fluorinated gases by working collaboratively with industry. Methane is an especially potent greenhouse gas when released into the atmosphere. The AgSTAR program is a collaboration between the EPA and the Department of Agriculture that focuses on methane emission reductions from livestock waste management operations through biogas recovery systems. The Coalbed Methane Outreach Program promotes opportunities to profitably recover and use methane emitted from coal mining activities. The Landfill Methane Outreach Program promotes abatement and energy recovery of methane emitted from landfills. The Voluntary Aluminum Industry Partnership helps the aluminum industry reduce their fluorinated greenhouse gas emissions, and the SF6 Partnership for Electric Power Systems helps that industry reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.

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[15] Societal benefits are based on the social cost of carbon which monetizes the damages associated with an incremental increase in carbon emissions in a given year. The non-CO2 emissions were converted to CO2-equivalents assuming global warming potentials from the IPCC Second Annual Report before applying the social cost of CO2. For more information on program benefits, please see Office of Atmospheric Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013. "Climate Protection Partnerships 2012 Annual Report," Publication Number 430R13012.

[16] Office of Atmospheric Programs, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2013. "Climate Protection Partnerships 2012 Annual Report," Publication Number 430R13012.

The EPA also manages the implementation of the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), a U.S. led, international public-private partnership that brings together over 40 partner governments and over one thousand public and private sector organizations to advance methane recovery and use methane as a clean energy source. GMI builds on the success of the EPA's domestic methane programs and focuses on advancing project development from agricultural manure management operations, coal mines, landfills, oil and gas systems, and municipal wastewater systems. The EPA will work with its partners to strengthen GMI to include new resource commitments from developed countries, to explore methane abatement opportunities in addition to recovery and use opportunities, and to develop and implement country action plans to facilitate more effective and efficient international methane reduction efforts. As of 2013, the U.S. has supported several hundred projects around the world and has leveraged over $400 million in public and private sector investments. These projects are yielding results now, with actual annual reductions of nearly 22 $MMTCO_2E$ in 2012, with an additional 50 $MMTCO_2E$ in potential reductions anticipated from projects that have not yet been fully implemented.[17]

Launched by the EPA in 2004, the SmartWay Transport program is a voluntary partnership between the EPA and industry to reduce fuel use and emissions from goods movement. SmartWay helps its partners (shippers, motor carriers, rail carriers, logistics companies, and others) identify fuel-saving operational and technical solutions. These solutions accelerate the deployment of fuel saving, low emission technologies and best practices and promote fuel savings and GHG reductions across the global supply chain. Collectively, SmartWay partners have reduced 51.6 $MMTCO_2E$, 738 thousand tons of NOx emissions, and 37 thousand tons of PM emissions, contributing to our nation's clean air and climate goals. Improving supply chain efficiency helps these companies grow the economy, protect and generate jobs, reduce the use of oil, contribute to our nation's energy security, and be good environmental stewards. A relatively small federal investment has brought significant change to this sector.

SmartWay is the only voluntary program working across the entire freight system to comprehensively address key national economic, energy, and environmental goals related to goods movement and freight sustainability. Numerous states, countries, international organizations, and private companies rely on SmartWay's supply chain tools, testing protocols, and public-private partnership approach for their freight transport efficiency programs. California has used SmartWay verified technologies and testing protocols for their GHG programs, and numerous states have used SmartWay's model idle-reduction ordinances. Canada, Mexico, China, and the European Union currently use or are in the process of adopting all or many of the critical elements of the SmartWay program.

Today, over 3,000 U.S. corporations and organizations, including many Fortune 500® companies, have registered with SmartWay, and they rely upon SmartWay's supply chain accounting tools and methods to assess, track, and reduce transportation-related carbon, energy use, and air emissions. To date, these businesses have saved $8.1 billion dollars by cutting their fuel use by 65 million barrels of oil. This is equivalent to annual emissions from about five million cars.

[17] Additional information at: www.epa.gov/globalmethane and www.globalmethane.org

The EPA manages a number of other partnership programs that advance cleaner energy solutions to reduce GHG emissions. Having worked for many years helping state and local governments design and implement cost-effective energy efficiency, renewable energy, and combined heat and power programs, the State and Local Climate and Energy Program is contributing analytical and policy expertise to state and local efforts to meet the Carbon Pollution Standards. The EPA's Combined Heat and Power (CHP) Partnership offers tools and services to facilitate and promote cost-effective, highly efficient CHP projects, while its Green Power Partnership supports the procurement of green power by Fortune 500® companies, small- and medium-sized businesses, local, state, and federal governments, and colleges and universities.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will continue to implement its government/industry partnership efforts to achieve greenhouse gas reductions. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, these efforts are projected to reduce other forms of pollution, including criteria and toxic air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO_x), particulate matter, and mercury by accelerating the adoption of energy efficient products and practices.

The EPA will continue to implement the ENERGY STAR program across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors consistent with Administration commitments to cut energy waste in homes, businesses, and factories by:

- Maintaining consumer confidence in the ENERGY STAR label through effective third-party certification of qualifying products. To earn the label, ENERGY STAR qualified products must be certified as meeting program requirements by an accredited third-party certification body. Certification includes qualification testing before product labeling and post-market verification testing to confirm that products continue to meet program requirements. The agency's continuing role in this area will include:
    - Oversight of the accreditation bodies, laboratories, and certification bodies recognized by the EPA to participate in the program; and
    - Response and follow-up to verification testing failures across more than 65 product categories.
- Maintaining integrity and confidence in the ENERGY STAR label on buildings and plants through effective certification of ENERGY STAR applications through Professional Engineers. In order to earn the label, state licensed professionals must certify program requirements.
- Ensuring that products with the ENERGY STAR label continue to represent top efficiency performance by updating product specifications in terms of stringency in a timely manner. For product categories with rapidly evolving models (e.g., consumer electronics, office equipment), specifications should be updated about every two years. For all other product categories, the EPA has committed to consistently monitor market share and consider revisions, when market share of labeled products reaches 35 percent or at least every 3 years. The program will increase the use of the ENERGY STAR label on products by adding products to the program, with a particular focus on products in the

rapidly evolving electronics market. The EPA also is managing the ENERGY STAR Most Efficient recognition.

- Updating existing building ratings as data becomes available. If resources become available, the agency will expand efforts to measure energy use by adding new ENERGY STAR energy performance scales for additional commercial building types.
- Engaging regional, state and utility energy efficiency programs, trade associations and local governments to integrate ENERGY STAR as an educational platform to reduce energy use in commercial and industrial buildings. The EPA provides technical assistance and Portfolio Manager enhancements to the approximately 10 jurisdictions that have adopted energy benchmarking and disclosure policies that require use of EPA's ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager programs.
- Focusing on reporting functionality and data exchange for the redesigned Portfolio Manager, EPA's ENERGY STAR measuring and tracking tool. This work will take precedent over other enhancements to assist users in benchmarking and reducing greenhouse gas emissions from buildings.
- Continuing to support the ENERGY STAR Certified Homes program to ensure the technical rigor of the ENERGY STAR specifications, and working with participating builders, Home Energy Raters, and utility partners to develop technical solutions and facilitate their success in implementing these specifications through technical and training support.
- Educating and empowering homeowners with unbiased information on how to improve their homes' energy efficiency through on-line home assessment tools and ENERGY STAR recommended practices.
- Promoting the ENERGY STAR Challenge for Industry and updating Industrial Energy Guides and Energy Performance Indicators (EPIs) in several sectors.

The EPA also will maintain its priorities to reduce CO_2 and other air emissions through the CHP and Green Power Partnerships in FY 2015. The CHP Partnership will focus its expertise on implementing Executive Order 13624 ("Accelerating Investment in Industrial Energy Efficiency") which promotes the installation of CHP systems and the inclusion of output-based limits in air regulations and permits. The Green Power Partnership will focus on initiatives that increase demand for renewable energy, such as collaborative solar procurement within communities and leveraging relationships with key NGOs to reach a broader set of potential partners and stakeholders.

In FY 2015, the EPA will promote cost-effective corporate GHG management practices and provide recognition for superior efforts through a joint award program with non-government organizations. The virtual Center for Corporate Climate Leadership will contribute to this effort through providing tools and resources to organizations and overseeing the award program.

In FY 2015, the State and Local Climate and Energy Program will be contributing energy and emissions expertise to the carbon pollution regulations for existing power plants and working with states to help them design their plans to meet the emissions guidelines. The State and Local Climate and Energy Program will provide policy guidance, analytical tools, peer exchange, and training webinars to foster cross-cutting, multi-agency cooperation. At the community level, the

program will help states integrate local measures that are proven to reduce carbon dioxide to meet their requirements under the carbon pollution regulations.

The EPA will continue the SmartWay Transport Partnership to increase energy efficiency and lower emissions of freight transportation through verification and promotion of advanced technologies including: anti-idling technologies, lower rolling resistance tires, improved aerodynamic truck designs, and improved freight logistics. SmartWay also will continue its efforts to:

- Develop GHG accounting protocols for heavy-duty diesel trucks and explore opportunities to evolve protocols for the multimodal freight supply chain network;
- Promote SmartWay designated light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles that meet SmartWay's criteria for environmentally superior performance;
- Expand our SmartWay partner recruiting efforts while streamlining partner management processes;
- Update, as needed, federal guidance on low GHG-emitting vehicles for implementation of Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) Section 141 federal vehicle purchase requirements;
- Continue to provide expertise and serve as a technical test bed in support of the agency's future policy direction for greenhouse gas emissions;
- Promote a suite of new partner tools, designed to more easily benchmark and track performance, for shipper, carrier and logistics companies; and
- Encourage the adoption of SmartWay methods and tools internationally through stakeholder development, information sharing, and collaboration on pilot projects.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work to reduce emissions of methane and fluorinated greenhouse gases through domestic partnerships with industry. The EPA also will work with other agencies to implement the Interagency Methane Strategy directed by the President's Climate Action Plan. As part of this effort, the EPA will be looking to maximize efficiencies by leveraging the efforts of both voluntary and regulatory programs. The EPA will continue to lead the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) and enhance public-private sector cooperation to reduce global methane emissions and deliver clean energy to markets. The EPA will be targeting its resources to support the development and implementation of methane recovery and use projects at landfills, agricultural waste operations, coal mines, wastewater systems, and natural gas and oil facilities in key developing countries. Support will involve identifying and addressing technical, institutional, legal, regulatory, and other barriers to project development based on strategic planning and coordination with partner countries' methane action plans. The EPA's work will leverage investments and assistance provided by the private sector and other partners and with other multilateral initiatives such as the Climate and Clean Air Coalition.

The EPA will continue to fulfill U.S. obligations under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This includes preparing the annual Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks and providing technical assistance to developing countries. In FY 2015, the EPA will focus its efforts on priority countries and on monitoring, reporting, and verifying greenhouse gas emissions and carbon sequestration through cost-effective measures.

The EPA will continue to develop and implement the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, and, as appropriate, support the activities under the President's Climate Action Plan, including the Climate Data Initiative. Established in October 2009, the GHG Reporting Program has a total of 41 sectors, with approximately 8,000 reporters. Focus areas for the program will include:

- Finalizing regulatory revisions across multiple sectors to address stakeholder concerns associated with collection and potential release of data elements considered to be sensitive business information;
- Making other regulatory revisions in response to stakeholder feedback to improve the scope and accuracy of GHG data, while reducing burden;
- Updating the database management systems to ensure alignment with regulatory amendments;
- Carrying out a comprehensive QA/QC and verification process through a combination of electronic checks, staff reviews, and follow-up with facilities when necessary;
- Streamlining and targeting guidance and training to reporters, using the results of verification to focus the training and outreach to ensure that reports are submitted in an accurate and timely manner; and
- Sharing data and sector-level analysis with the public in a timely manner, within the federal government, with state and local governments, and with reporting entities to support improved understanding of both emission levels and opportunities for GHG reductions.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(G02) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO2E) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	118.8	130.2	143.0	156.9	168.7	182.6	196.2	188.0	MMTCO2e
Actual	140.8	143.4	163.5	189.0	221.9	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	**(G06) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO2E) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	3.3	5.5	15.4	23.7	28.0	33.0	61	70	MMTCO2e
Actual	4.2	5.9	17.3	27.9	38.9	51.6			

Measure	**(G16) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO2E) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	248.3	267.3	304.0	346.2	372.9	421.9	461.8	540.3	MMTCO2e
Actual	289.7	293.7	362.8	386.4	378.1	Data Avail 12/2014			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$294.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$5,297.0 / +7.2 FTE) This reflects a realignment of resources to support the President's Climate Action Plan, including 7.2 FTE and associated payroll of $1,097.0 in the following areas:
    - Development of power plant regulations will require updates to power sector models, adaptation of atmospheric models to address climate change-air quality interactions and implementation of multipollutant/GHG source monitoring techniques;
    - Development of a suite of resources to assist states as they develop their state implementation plans including quantification tools and best practices;
    - Development and implementation of the President's interagency methane strategy, including assessing current emissions data, addressing data gaps, and identifying technologies and best practices for reducing emissions to inform our programs and measures;
    - Reduction of HFCs under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program in key sectors, such as refrigeration and air conditioning, will require upgrades to data systems and models needed for the various interagency and international efforts that the EPA has been asked to lead; and
    - Implementation of a range of activities in support of the President's call to cut energy waste in homes, businesses, and factories.

- (+$985.0 / +1.8 FTE) These funds will be used to support the ongoing Global Methane Initiative to enhance public-private sector cooperation to reduce global methane emissions and deliver clean energy to markets. These resources include 1.8 FTE and associated payroll of $274.0.

- (+$2,612.0 / +1.3 FTE) This reflects an increase for the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program. Resources will be used to finalize regulatory revisions across multiple sectors to address stakeholder concerns associated with the collection and potential release of data elements considered to be sensitive business information, as well as making other regulatory revisions in response to stakeholder feedback to improve the scope and accuracy of GHG data, while reducing burden. These resources include 1.3 FTE and associated payroll of $198.0.

- (+$2,227.0 / -3.6 FTE) This reflects additional resources to maintain consumer confidence in the ENERGY STAR label through effective third-party certification of qualifying products and the implementation of the EPA's verification process for residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. These resources include a decrease of 3.6 FTE and associated payroll of $543.0.

- (-$2,862.0/ -8.8 FTE) This reflects a reduction that will be realized through efficiencies in improved business practices, including 8.8 FTE and associated payroll of $1,326.0 in the following areas:

    - Streamlining regulatory processes;
    - Improving business process changes in FOIA responses;
    - Improving effectiveness at community outreach;
    - Leveraging cross agency and other federal/state efforts;
    - Increasing the use of automation;
    - Using process experts to prepare the non-programmatic portions of grants documentation; and
    - Using strategic sourcing to reduce the number of contracts managed.

- (-$298.0) This reflects a decrease in basic and mandatory IT and telecommunications support costs for the on board workforce, including support for desktop services, telephone and Local Area Network (LAN).

- (+$51.0) This reflects a realignment of resources for web tools and technology infrastructure to support activities across the program. This supports core IT functions.

- (+$254.0) This reflects a realignment of resources to support the Agency's efforts to reduce travel by utilizing green conferencing. These funds support more cost-efficient Agency communications.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104 and 108; Pollution Prevention Act (PPA), 42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq. – Sections 6602, 6603, 6604 and 6605; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. – Section 102; Grand Canyon Protection Act (GCPA), 15 U.S.C. 2901 – Section 1103; Federal Technology Transfer Act (FTTA), 15 U.S.C. – Section 3701a; CWA, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. – Section 104; SWDA, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.- Section 8001; EPA, 42 U.S.C. 16104 et seq.

Federal Stationary Source Regulations
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change; Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$24,931.6***	***$26,544.0***	***$32,914.0***	***$6,370.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$24,931.6	$26,544.0	$32,914.0	$6,370.0
Total Workyears	115.0	120.2	115.4	-4.8

Program Project Description:

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the EPA is required to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six ambient pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The six "criteria" pollutants for which the EPA has established NAAQS are: particulate matter (PM), ozone, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead. The agency also has set emission standards for sources of these "criteria" pollutants. The CAA requires the EPA to periodically review the science upon which the NAAQS are based and the standards themselves. These national standards form the foundation for air quality management and establish goals that protect public health and the environment.

Section 109 of the CAA Amendments of 1990 established two types of NAAQS. Primary standards are set at a level requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, including the health of at-risk populations, such as children, older adults, and persons with pre-existing cardiovascular or respiratory disease such as asthma.[18] Secondary standards are set at a level requisite to protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

This program also includes activities, mandated by the CAA, directed toward reducing air emissions of toxic, criteria, and other pollutants from stationary sources. Specifically, to address air toxics, this program provides for the development of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for major sources (i.e., Maximum Achievable Control Technology - MACT standards) and area sources, the development of standards of performance and emissions guidelines for waste combustion sources, the assessment and, as necessary, regulation of residual risk remaining after implementation of the NESHAP, the periodic review and revision of the NESHAP, and associated national guidance and outreach. In addition to existing CAA and court-ordered mandates, the EPA is required to periodically review, and where appropriate, revise both the list of air toxics subject to regulation and the list of source categories for which standards must be developed. The program also includes issuing, reviewing, and

[18] The legislative history of section 109 indicates that a primary standard is to be set at ``the maximum permissible ambient air level which will protect the health of any [sensitive] group of the population," and that for this purpose ``reference should be made to a representative sample of persons comprising the sensitive group rather than to a single person in such a group" [S. Rep. No. 91-1196, 91st Cong., 2d Sess. 10 (1970)].

periodically revising, as necessary, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for criteria and certain listed pollutants, setting standards to limit emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from consumer and commercial products, and establishing Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) through issuance and periodic review and revision of control technique guidelines (CTG).

The CAA also requires protection of air quality related values (AQRV) for 156 Congressionally mandated national parks and wilderness areas, known as Class I areas. Visibility is one such AQRV, and Congress established a national goal of returning visibility in the Class I areas to natural conditions, or the visibility conditions which existed without manmade air pollution. The EPA developed the Regional Haze Rule which sets forth the requirements that state plans must satisfy to meet the national goal by 2064.

Finally, the President unveiled his Climate Action Plan in June 2013. This broad-based plan will cut carbon pollution that causes climate change and affects public health. This program supports the Plan's goal to develop carbon pollution standards for new and existing power plants.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Addressing Climate Change

The CAA requires the EPA to set NSPS for industrial categories that cause, or significantly contribute to, air pollution that may endanger public health or welfare. The EPA will continue work to address NSPS for sources of greenhouse gases (GHGs), consistent with the requirements of the CAA. Section 111 of the CAA requires the EPA, at least every eight years, to review and, if appropriate, revise NSPS for each source category for which such standards have been established. In FY 2015, consistent with CAA section 111 requirements and with the June 25, 2013, "Presidential Memorandum – Power Sector Carbon Pollution Standards[19]," the EPA will continue work toward final section 111(d) emission guidelines for states to use in developing plans to lower the carbon intensity of power generation. The EPA also will continue work toward final section 111(d) standards for modified and reconstructed power plants.

To improve efficiencies for the EPA and state implementation, safeguard public health, and increase certainty for industry, concurrently with this ongoing review for listed source categories, the EPA, in FY 2015, will perform analyses and plans to make determinations to address whether regulation of GHG emissions from such listed source categories is warranted as resources allow, including continuation of activities involving the electricity generating sector. Using emission inventory data and information on available systems for emission reductions, the EPA will determine feasible emission control within a reasonable timeframe, and whether or where significant emission reductions could be achieved cost-effectively. The supporting analyses will include developing emission estimates, evaluating the availability and costs of control, and, to the extent possible, quantifying economic, environmental, and energy impacts. The EPA will perform only a limited number of analyses of prioritized sectors. In response to petitions and other requests, available inventory data, and other available information the EPA has received to date, the agency expects to undertake consideration of such actions for the

[19] http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/06/25/presidential-memorandum-power-sector-carbon-pollution-standards

following sectors: petroleum refining; pulp and paper facilities; municipal solid waste landfills; iron and steel production; animal feeding operations; and Portland cement manufacturing.

Improving Air Quality

In FY 2015, the EPA will be continuing its reviews of several NAAQS, including NO_2, SO_2, and CO in accordance with the statutory mandate to review the standards every five years, and make revisions, as appropriate. In particular, the EPA will be working to complete the review of the lead standards by mid-2015. The EPA also will be working on the completion of the ozone NAAQS review. Conducting multiple concurrent reviews requires a substantial investment in highly trained staff and the allocation of significant analytical resources. Each review involves a comprehensive reexamination, synthesis, and evaluation of the scientific information, the design and conduct of complex air quality and risk and exposure analyses, the development of a comprehensive policy assessment providing a transparent staff analysis of the scientific basis for alternative policy options, and the development of proposed and final rules. The assessments providing the foundation for the agency's decisions undergo extensive internal and external scientific peer review.

In addition to reviewing existing standards, work is currently underway to achieve and maintain compliance with existing standards. These include the ozone standards established in 2008, 1997, and 1979; the 1997 PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ standards; the 2012 and 2006 $PM_{2.5}$ standards; the 2008 lead standard; the 2010 NO_2 standard; the 1971 CO standard; and the 2010 SO_2 standard.

Air toxics are pollutants known to cause or suspected of causing cancer, birth defects, reproductive effects, or other serious health problems. The 2005 National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) estimated that the U.S. population at the time of the assessment[20] had an increased cancer risk of at least 10 in a million due to the inhalation of toxic air pollutants from outdoor sources. Additionally, the 2005 NATA estimated that about 13.8 million people—about 5 percent of the total U.S. population based on the 2000 census—were exposed to air toxics levels that associated with a cancer risk of 100 in a million or greater. Populations most likely to experience higher risks live mainly in urban locations where they are exposed to a combination of sources. To reduce or eliminate the health risks and exposures to air toxics in affected communities and to fulfill its statutory and court-ordered obligations more efficiently, the EPA will continue to pursue opportunities to meet multiple CAA requirements for stationary sources in more integrated ways in 2015. For example, where the CAA requires the agency to take multiple regulatory actions that affect the same industry, the EPA will consider aligning the timing of these rulemaking actions to take advantage of synergies between the multiple rules, where feasible. Coordinating such actions allows the agency to use fewer resources to meet multiple CAA objectives for controlling both criteria and toxic air pollutants while considering cost-effectiveness and technical feasibility of controls. It also creates greater certainty for regulated industry. Even with the greater efficiency provided by this approach, resources are needed to complete the court-ordered and statutorily required review and promulgation of standards and conduct rigorous analysis to incorporate the best available science. Among the sectors affected by this effort are pulp and paper, oil and natural gas production, and petroleum refining.

[20] The 2005 NATA used the 2000 census, which estimated the U.S. population to be 285 million.

Eleven standards are currently under court ordered deadlines and EPA is in negotiation with litigants regarding a notice of intent to sue on 46 additional standards.[21] The EPA cannot address all regulatory reviews statutorily mandated by the CAA so the agency will prioritize its work, according to resources, to meet court-ordered deadlines. For example, section 112(d)(6) of the CAA requires the EPA to review and revise, as necessary, within 8 years, all of the MACT standards that have been promulgated under CAA section 112 since 1990. These reviews include collection of new information and emissions data from industry; review of emission control technologies; and associated economic analyses for the affected industries. Similarly, section 112(f) of the CAA requires the EPA to conduct reviews of the risk that remains after the implementation of MACT standards within 8 years of promulgation. There are over 80 stationary source (air toxics) rules due for review under Section 112 of the CAA, and the agency is expecting litigation over already-missed deadlines. The EPA will engage in rulemaking efforts to review and revise, as necessary and appropriate, Petroleum Refineries NSPS, Petroleum Refineries MACT I and II, Iron and Steel MACT and NSPS, and Coatings and Portland cement MACT and NSPS. To address standards that are part of the residual risk litigation settlement[22], the EPA also will make significant progress in issuing standards for the following categories: Phosphoric Acid and Phosphate Fertilizer; Off-Site Waste and Recovery Operation; and Aerospace, Ferroalloys, Primary Aluminum, and Secondary Aluminum.

The EPA will address programmatic elements, including court-vacated rules that apply across many industrial sources (such as exemptions for start-up and shutdown, and the collection and application of the best available data). The EPA has reviewed existing regulations to identify potential emissions monitoring deficiencies, and the agency has embarked upon a course to correct these, including the application of new, advanced monitoring technologies. In FY 2015, the agency will continue to develop modifications to reporting procedures to allow facilities to report compliance data electronically, reducing the burden and costs at the industry, state, and federal levels.

Finally, the EPA will continue to devote resources to evaluating State Implementation Plans for regional haze to ensure that states are making reasonable progress toward their visibility improvement goals. States are required to report on their progress every five years and make comprehensive plan revisions every 10 years. The CAA requires the EPA to assess and approve the plans and correct any deficiencies. Ongoing litigation related to state regional haze plans as well as litigation associated with other CAA programs that the regional haze program relies upon for its regulatory construct are expected to require regional haze rulemaking changes to align with forthcoming court decisions.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(001) Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	35	36	36	36	37	42	42	42	Percent Reduction
Actual	40	40	40	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2015			

[21] http://www.epa.gov/ogc/NOIdocuments/CA%20Communities%20Against%20ToxicsNOI_08232013.pdf
[22] http://earthjustice.org/sites/default/files/secondaryleadsmelterconsentdecree.pdf

Measure	(002) Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	58	Percent Reduction
Actual	53	53	53	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2015			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$366.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$6,004.0 / -4.8 FTE) This reflects a realignment of resources that will be realized through expected efficiencies gained by improving business practices and streamlining the regulatory process. Through the use of electronic emissions reporting, which is part of the agency's E-Enterprise business model, efficiencies will be gained compared to the current manual method of collecting emissions data prior to regulatory development. Additional resources are needed to conduct rigorous analysis to incorporate the best available science into the regulatory process. The resources include 4.8 FTE and associated payroll of $685.0.

Statutory Authority:

CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).

Federal Support for Air Quality Management
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change; Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$117,475.0***	***$121,757.0***	***$136,365.0***	***$14,608.0***
Science & Technology	$6,883.7	$7,020.0	$7,047.0	$27.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$124,358.7	$128,777.0	$143,412.0	$14,635.0
Total Workyears	794.5	803.3	786.1	-17.2

Program Project Description:

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), the EPA is required to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six ambient pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The six "criteria" pollutants for which the EPA has established NAAQS are: particulate matter (PM), ozone, sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead. The agency also has set emission standards for sources of these "criteria" pollutants. The CAA requires the EPA to periodically review the science upon which the NAAQS are based and the standards themselves. These national standards form the foundation for air quality management and establish goals that protect public health and the environment.

Section 109 of the CAA Amendments of 1990 established two types of NAAQS. Primary standards are set at a level requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, including the health of at-risk populations, such as children, older adults, and persons with pre-existing cardiovascular or respiratory disease such as asthma.[23] Secondary standards are set at a level requisite to protect public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings.

Fine particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$) is associated with premature deaths as well as aggravation of cardiovascular and respiratory disease (as indicated by increased hospital and emergency department visits, and development of chronic respiratory disease). EPA estimates that $PM_{2.5}$ contributes to tens of thousands of deaths each year. Exposure to ozone is associated with a wide range of adverse health effects, from decreased lung function and increased respiratory symptoms to serious indicators of respiratory morbidity such as emergency department visits and hospital admissions for respiratory causes and new onset asthma as well as premature mortality. Elevated levels of lead in children have been associated with IQ loss, poor academic achievement, and delinquent behavior. Short-term exposure to sulfur dioxide (SO_2) can result in adverse respiratory effects, including narrowing of the airways, which can cause difficulty

[23] The legislative history of section 109 indicates that a primary standard is to be set at ``the maximum permissible ambient air level which will protect the health of any [sensitive] group of the population," and that for this purpose ``reference should be made to a representative sample of persons comprising the sensitive group rather than to a single person in such a group" [S. Rep. No. 91-1196, 91st Cong., 2d Sess. 10 (1970)].

breathing, particularly in at-risk populations, including people with asthma who are active outdoors, and children and older adults. Exposure to nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) has been associated with a variety of health effects, including increased respiratory symptoms, especially among asthmatic children, and respiratory-related emergency department visits and hospital admissions, particularly for children and older adults.

The Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program assists states, tribes, and local air pollution control agencies in the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs to implement the NAAQS, establish standards for reducing air toxics, and sustain visibility protection. The EPA develops federal measures and regional strategies that help to reduce emissions from stationary and mobile sources; however, states and tribes have the primary responsibility for developing clean air measures necessary to meet the NAAQS and protect visibility. The EPA partners with states, tribes, and local governments to create a comprehensive air quality management 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 EPA also supports training for state, Tribal, and local air pollution professionals on rulemakings and other significant actions. This program also supports enforcement case development, as appropriate.

For each of the six criteria pollutants, the EPA tracks two kinds of air pollution trends: air pollutant concentrations based on actual measurements in the ambient (outside) air at selected monitoring sites throughout the country, and emissions based on engineering estimates or measurements of the total tons of pollutants released into the air each year. The EPA works with state and local governments to ensure the technical integrity of source controls in State Implementation Plans (SIPs) and with tribes to ensure the technical integrity of source controls in Tribal Implementation Plans (TIPs). The EPA assists states, tribes, and local agencies to identify the most cost-effective control options available, including consideration of multi-pollutant reductions and innovative strategies. This program includes working with other federal agencies to ensure a coordinated approach and working with other countries to address pollution sources outside U.S. borders that pose risks to public health and the environment within the U.S. This program also supports environmental education activities that are designed to educate the public about improving air quality. The EPA also will be engaged with states, tribes, and local governments to implement the Ozone and PM Advance. The goal of this program is to help attainment areas take action in order to keep ozone and PM levels below the NAAQS to ensure continued health protection and better position areas to remain in attainment.

The CAA also requires protection of air quality related values (AQRV) for 156 congressionally mandated national parks and wilderness areas, known as Class I areas. Visibility is one such AQRV and Congress established a national goal of returning visibility in the Class I areas to natural conditions, or the visibility conditions that existed without manmade air pollution. The EPA developed the Regional Haze Rule which sets forth the requirements that state plans must satisfy to meet the national goal by 2064.

Toxic air pollutants are known to cause or suspected of causing increased risk of cancer and other serious health effects, such as neurological damage and reproductive harm. This Federal Support Program assists state, Tribal, and local air pollution control agencies in reducing air

toxics emissions through modeling, inventories, monitoring, assessments, and strategies. The EPA also supports programs that reduce inhalation risk and multi-pathway risk posed by deposition of air toxics to water bodies and ecosystems, facilitates international cooperation to reduce transboundary and intercontinental air toxics pollution, develops and updates the National Emissions Inventory (NEI), develops risk assessment methodologies for toxic air pollutants, and provides training for air pollution professionals. Although the agency has not updated the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) recently because of budget constraints, the program provides for collaboration from state, Tribal, and local air pollution control agencies, both in the implementation of federal air toxics standards and in reviewing the triennial NATA.

The President unveiled his Climate Action Plan in June 2013. The broad-based plan calls for cuts in carbon pollution to reduce the contribution of human activities to climate change and its impacts on public health. The Federal Support Program assists states, tribes, and local air pollution control agencies in the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs to reduce carbon pollution. The program also supports the agency's work with international partners to combat short-lived greenhouse gases.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Addressing Climate Change

During FY 2015, the EPA will continue to take steps in partnership with other agencies to implement the President's Climate Action Plan. In FY 2015, the EPA will finalize emission standards to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the power sector. The EPA will actively engage with states as they develop and implement plans that will be required by the emission standards. The agency will issue additional policy and guidance on addressing greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the Title V operating permits and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) programs. The EPA will continue to issue permits directly to sources in areas where states, tribes, or local agencies do not issue permits. In addition, the EPA will provide oversight of the activities of state and local permitting programs as they review GHG permit applications. As economic activity continues to accelerate, the EPA expects applications to increase in 2015 due to increases in GHG emissions from new and modified emission sources. The EPA also expects that some applications will originate from sources that need to obtain Title V permits for the first time due to GHG emissions.[24] The majority of these newly permitted sources will likely be large solid waste landfills and industrial manufacturers. The EPA also will review the scope-limiting Tailoring Rule to evaluate the ongoing appropriateness of the permitting thresholds. In FY 2015, the EPA regional offices will continue to issue and oversee increased numbers of PSD and Title V permits because of the new requirements for GHG emissions control (e.g. New Source Performance Standard for Electric Generating Units) and new requirements for permitting minor sources in Indian country. Additionally, the regional offices will issue GHG PSD permits in states where the EPA has issued Federal Implementation Plans (FIPs). The EPA will continue to address complex national policy questions that arise and ensure national consistency as new GHG requirements are implemented.

[24] Fact sheet for Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Title V Greenhouse Gas Tailoring Final Rule http://www.epa.gov/nsr/documents/20100413fs.pdf

As stated in the President's Climate Action Plan, the EPA will work with other countries to take action to address climate change. The EPA will consider the results of a range of international assessments to address the climate impacts of short-lived climate pollutants. These air pollutants, including black carbon, a component of particulate matter (PM), and ozone, are contributing to and accelerating the impacts of climate change. Reducing emissions of these pollutants can create near-term climate and public health benefits. The EPA will continue to identify the most significant domestic and international sources of black carbon and ozone precursor emissions by working with the multilateral Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC), the Arctic Council, the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP), and other related international efforts. Based on these findings and enhanced analytical capabilities, the EPA will pursue effective steps for reducing these emissions. The EPA will continue its collaboration with CCAC partners to develop a rapid assessment tool to enable countries to determine the benefits of mitigating short-lived climate pollutants.

Improving Air Quality

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue its CAA prescribed responsibilities to administer the NAAQS by taking federal oversight actions and by developing regulations and policies to ensure continued health and welfare protection during the transition between pre-existing and new standards. The EPA will provide technical and policy assistance to states and tribes developing or revising attainment SIPs/TIPs, and will designate or redesignate areas as attainment or nonattainment, as appropriate. The NAAQS improve air quality and reduce related health and welfare impacts and their costs to the nation.

To improve the NAAQS federal program, the EPA will continue, within current statutory and resource limitations, to address deficiencies in area designations and implementation. For example, the EPA has been working to synchronize the issuance of area designations guidance with the final revised NAAQS and the issuance of implementation guidance with finalizing initial area designations. The agency's goal is to provide guidance as early as possible to assist states in implementing standards. The agency will continue consulting with states to determine additional methods to improve the SIP development and implementation process that are within current statutory limitations.

The EPA will continue to assist other federal agencies and state and local governments in implementing the conformity regulations. The regulations require federal agencies, taking actions in nonattainment and maintenance areas, to determine that the emissions caused by their actions will conform to the SIP. The EPA also will work with state, Tribal, and local agencies to share information about available tools, resources, and data that may be of use to identify emission reduction and public participation options.

The EPA will continue to implement a strategy that, where appropriate, supports the development and evaluation of multiple pollutant measurements. This strategy includes changes, where the agency deems necessary, to effectively implement revised NAAQS monitoring requirements for ozone, lead, SO_2, nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), and PM. The EPA will continue development of emissions measurement methods for condensable $PM_{2.5}$

for cross-industry application to ensure that accurate and consistent measurement methods can be employed in the NAAQS implementation program.

The EPA will continue to devote resources to evaluating state implementation plans for regional haze to ensure that states are making reasonable progress towards their visibility improvement goals. States are required to report on their progress every five years and make comprehensive plan revisions every 10 years. The CAA requires the EPA to assess and approve the plans and correct any deficiencies.

The EPA will continue to support permitting authorities on the timely issuance of renewal permits and to respond to citizen petitions under the Title V operating permits program. The EPA will continue to address monitoring issues in underlying federal and state rules and to take appropriate action to more broadly improve the Title V program. Please see http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/permits/ for further details. The agency will perform monitoring and modeling support associated with permit issuance and National Environmental Policy Act evaluation. The EPA maintains the RACT/BACT/LAER clearinghouse (RBLC) to help permit applicants and reviewers make pollution prevention and control technology decisions for stationary air pollution sources. The RBLC includes data submitted by several U.S. territories and all 50 states on over 200 different air pollutants and 1,000 industrial processes. Please see http://cfpub.epa.gov/RBLC/ for more information.

In FY 2015, the EPA will undertake analyses aimed at developing New Source Review (NSR) regulations to more effectively address sources of air pollution and the EPA will continue to work with state and Tribal governments to implement revisions to the PSD requirements and NSR rules, including updates to delegation agreements (for delegated states) and review of implementation plan revisions (for SIP-approved states and TIP-approved tribes). The EPA will continue to review and respond to reconsideration requests and (working with the Department of Justice) legal challenges related to NSR program revisions, take any actions necessary to respond to court decisions, and work with states and industries on NSR applicability issues. Emphasis will be given to assisting tribes in implementing the Tribal NSR Rule to help them develop the capacity to assume delegation of the rule or to effectively participate in reviews of permits issued by the EPA in Indian country.

As part of the Agency's efforts to modernize its businesses processes for greater effectiveness and efficiency consistent with a high-performing organization, the EPA will undertake activities to accelerate implementation progress under its CAA preconstruction and operating permitting programs.

Through a combination of rulemaking, guidance, and technical tools, the EPA will provide greater clarity and certainty for sources while eliminating unnecessarily time-consuming process steps, resulting in expedited decision-making that fully assures public health and environmental protection. Areas of focus will include pending greenhouse gas permits, updates of key models and emissions factors, and communication of available flexibilities to enhance permit durability and avoid the need for frequent permit revisions.

These activities will accelerate progress on sources emitting criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases, especially sources using natural gas. Modernization of permitting processes will help facilitate the significant investments in modern plants anticipated over the next decade.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to participate in assessing and addressing the effects of global and hemispheric transboundary air pollution on U.S air quality management efforts. The EPA will continue participating in negotiations and implementing activities under international treaties, such as the U.S.-Canada Agreement, the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, and the Global Minamata Convention on mercury to address fine particles, ozone, mercury, and persistent organic pollutants. In addition, the EPA will continue working on mutually beneficial capacity building efforts with key countries and regions (e.g., China, other Asian nations, and Mexico) to reduce transboundary air pollution.

The EPA will continue its efforts to improve dissemination of information between the EPA offices, the state, local and Tribal governments, and the public. The EPA will work through an intra agency workgroup to create environmental education resources to disseminate information about new air toxics and mercury standards available specifically to teachers, informal educators, and parents. The purpose of these activities will be to ensure that the American public is educated about air quality issues and standards.

One of the EPA's top priorities is to fulfill its CAA and court-ordered obligations. The CAA requires that the emissions control bases for all Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards be reviewed and updated, as necessary, every eight years. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments to determine whether the MACT rules appropriately protect public health. Eleven standards are currently under court ordered deadlines and the EPA is in negotiation with litigants regarding a notice of intent to sue on 46 additional standards[25]. The agency will prioritize its work as resources allow with an emphasis on meeting court ordered deadlines. To develop effective standards, the EPA needs accurate information about actual emissions, their composition, specific emission points, and transport into communities.

In addition to meeting CAA requirements under Sections 111, 112, and 129 for new or revised emission standards for criteria, toxic, and other air pollutants for a wide variety of stationary source categories, the EPA will continue, as resources allow, its multi-pollutant and sector-based efforts by constructing and organizing initiatives around industrial sectors. The focus of these efforts is to comply with the CAA requirements for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) by addressing an individual sector's emissions comprehensively and to prioritize regulatory efforts to address the sources and pollutants of greatest concern. The EPA will continue to look at all pollutants in an industrial sector and identify ways to take advantage of the co-benefits of pollution control. In developing sector and multi-pollutant approaches, the EPA seeks innovative solutions that address the differing nature of the various sectors. This approach can provide greater certainty and reduce costs to industry by combining multiple standards.

[25] http://www.epa.gov/ogc/NOIdocuments/CA%20Communities%20Against%20ToxicsNOI_08232013.pdf

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement the Urban Air Toxics Strategy which helps provide information and assistance to states and communities through documents, websites, webinars and training sessions on tools to help them in conducting assessments and identifying risk reduction strategies for air toxics. The agency will continue to work with environmental justice communities to address air toxics concerns.

The E-Enterprise business model is an integral part of an agency-wide effort to provide Next Generation environmental protection and is part of the agency's focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO). Under this program, the agency will modernize its business processes and systems to reduce reporting burden on states and regulated facilities, and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of regulatory programs for the EPA, states, and tribes. In FY 2015, the EPA will begin revising regulations to enhance its ability to collect electronic submissions of emissions data directly from the sources subject to CAA regulations as one aspect of the agency's E-Enterprise business model. The EPA's goals in requiring facilities to report emissions data electronically are to reduce reporting burden and costs for industry, states, and federal activities; to reduce the need to develop information collection requests that are otherwise a part of the rule development process; to expedite the development and revision of emissions factors; and to improve the quality of the data underpinning the stationary source regulations.

The EPA will continue to operate and maintain the Air Quality System (AQS), which houses the nation's air quality data and allows for exchanges of data and technology. The EPA will modify AQS, as necessary, to reflect new ambient monitoring regulations and to ensure that it complies with critical programmatic needs and with the agency's architecture and data quality standards. The EPA will continue to operate and maintain the AQS Data Mart, which provides access to the scientific community and others to obtain air quality data via the internet. The EPA will modify the AQS Data Mart, as necessary, to ensure it reflects changes made to AQS.[26] Further, the EPA will continue to operate and maintain the Emissions Inventory System (EIS), a system used to quality assure and store current and historical emissions inventory data and to generate the National Emissions Inventory (NEI). The NEI is used by the EPA, states, and others to analyze the public health risks from air toxics and to develop strategies to manage those risks and support multi-pollutant analysis covering air toxics, criteria pollutants, and GHGs. The EPA will continue to operate and maintain AirNow, which provides real-time air quality data and forecasts nationwide.[27] As part of the EPA's E-Enterprise business model, public access to air quality information will be improved in FY 2015. To support forthcoming agency public data portals, the EPA also will upgrade its AirNow air quality data and system to provide the public with improved access and higher quality information.

In FY 2015, the EPA will provide assistance to state, Tribal, and local agencies in implementing national programs and assessing their effectiveness in a streamlined way. The EPA uses a broad suite of analytical tools such as source characterization analyses, emission factors and inventories, statistical analyses, source apportionment techniques, quality assurance protocols and audits, improved source testing and monitoring techniques, urban and regional-scale numerical grid air quality models, and augmented cost/benefit tools to assess control strategies.

[26] For more information about AQS, visit http://epa.gov/ttn/airs/airsaqs/, and for the AQS Data Mart, http://www.epa.gov/ttn/airs/aqsdatamart/basic_info.htm
[27] For more information about AirNow, visit www.airnow.gov

Please see http://www.epa.gov/ttn for further details. The agency will maintain these tools (e.g., integrated multiple pollutant emissions inventory, air quality modeling platforms, etc.) to provide the technical underpinnings for more efficient and comprehensive air quality management and for integration with climate change activities.

The EPA will maintain the analytical capabilities required to develop effective regulations including: analyzing the economic impacts of regulations and policies; developing and refining existing emission test methods for measuring pollutants from smokestacks and other industrial sources; developing and refining existing source sampling measurement techniques to determine rates of emissions from stationary sources; and conducting dispersion modeling that characterizes the atmospheric processes that disperse a pollutant emitted by a source. Resources from the Science and Technology appropriation component of this program support the scientific development of these capabilities. The EPA's current assessments indicate that, while many air toxics are widespread, areas of concentrated emissions, such as communities with concentrated industrial and mobile source activity (near ports or distribution areas), often have greater cumulative exposure. Working with stakeholders and informed by analysis of air quality health risk data, the EPA is working to prioritize key air toxics regulations that can be completed expeditiously and that will address significant risks to public health.

The EPA also is working to improve its analytical tools. Depending on resources available in 2014, the EPA intends to complete the next National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA). The next NATA will be conducted using emission data from 2011, and will include updates to specific methods used in the analysis. For example, the EPA will update methods for estimating area and mobile source emissions, and update air dispersion modeling based on recent advances in the science. In FY 2015, the EPA will work with its state partners to review the final NATA results and help them understand and communicate the information presented in the 2011 NATA.

The EPA will continue to offer technical support to state and local agencies as they implement the National Air Toxics Monitoring Network. The network has two main parts: the National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS) and Local Scale Monitoring (LSM) projects. The NATTS, designed to capture the impacts of widespread pollutants, is comprised of 27 permanent monitoring sites, and the LSMs are comprised of scores of short-term monitoring projects, each designed to address specific local issues. Please see http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/airtoxpg.html for additional information. The EPA continues to use its technical expertise to improve monitoring systems to fill data gaps and get a better assessment of actual population exposure to toxic air pollution. Also, the EPA will continue updating analytical efforts designed to provide nationwide information on ambient levels of criteria and toxic air pollutants.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(M94) Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	Percent Issued
Actual	79	76	46	73	80	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	(M95) Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	97	100	100	100	100	100	88	88	Percent Issued
Actual	85	87	82	84	86	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	(M96) Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	91	95	99	99	99	99	75	75	Percent Issued
Actual	72	70	67	72	76	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	(MM7) Percent of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) removed from backlog								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target						10	10	10	Percentage Removed
Actual						41			

Measure	(M9) Cumulative percentage reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	16	Percent Reduction
Actual	9	13	15	16	13	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	(M91) Cumulative percentage reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	4	5	6	15	16	20	28	29	Percent Reduction
Actual	13	17	23	26	26	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	(MM9) Cumulative percentage reduction in the average number of days during the ozone season that the ozone standard is exceeded in non-attainment areas, weighted by population.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	19	23	26	29	45	50	50	50	Percent Reduction
Actual	37	47	56	58	54	Data Avail 12/2014			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$2,801.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$2,986.0 / -42.5 FTE) This reflects an FTE reduction that will be realized through efficiencies in improved business practices and streamlining regulatory processes. For example, regional offices will benefit from greater usage of electronic submissions of State Implementation Plans and emissions inventories. Headquarters offices will benefit

from efficiencies created through use of enhanced data systems, including electronic emissions reporting by sources, streamlining of the National Emission Inventory through utilization of the Emission Inventory System, and automated business practices. Additional extramural resources will be utilized to support and enhance data systems including the electronic emission reporting system that is a component of the agency's E-enterprise initiative. This net change includes 42.5 FTE and $5,899.0 of associated payroll.

- (+$5,716.0 / +5.0 FTE) This reflects realignment for air toxics work as part of the agency's focus on toxics. This increase will provide additional resources to enhance the analytical capabilities required to develop effective regulations, to continue to progress in developing the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), to update methods for estimating area and mobile source emissions, and to update air dispersion modeling based on recent advances in the science. These resources include 5.0 FTE and associated payroll of $716.0.

- (+$2,705.0 / +13.3 FTE) This reflects a realignment to support the President's Climate Action Plan. This change will provide support to promote extensive engagement with states as they develop and implement plans to reduce carbon pollution standards from the power sector. These resources include 13.3 FTE and associated payroll of $1,905.0.

- (+$1,244.0 / +4.5 FTE) This reflects a realignment to support the agency's focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), including updating primary emission reporting regulations under Next Generation environmental protection. These resources will support enhancing the public's access to air quality information through the AirNow website and to support LEAN efforts to make processes more efficient. These resources include 4.5 FTE and associated payroll of $644.0.

- (+$3,000.0) This reflects an increase to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of both CAA preconstruction and operating permitting programs for sources emitting criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases.

- (+$1,500.0) This realignment is to provide resources to environmental education activities. This funding will support an intra-agency workgroup which will disseminate educational resources to the public and increase transparency about new air toxics and mercury standards and other critical environmental issues. These environmental education activities will support EPA's core mission to expand the conversation on environmentalism.

- (+$628.0) This reflects realignment for web tools and technology infrastructure to support activities across the program. This supports core IT functions.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).

Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Restore and Protect the Ozone Layer

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$5,052.6***	***$5,149.0***	***$5,037.0***	***($112.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$5,052.6	$5,149.0	$5,037.0	($112.0)
Total Workyears	22.6	21.1	22.5	1.4

Program Project Description:

The stratospheric ozone layer protects life by shielding the Earth's surface from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Scientific evidence, amassed over the past 35 years, demonstrates that ozone-depleting substances (ODS) used around the world destroy the stratospheric ozone layer and contribute to climate change.[28] Overexposure to increased levels of UV radiation due to ozone layer depletion is expected to continue to raise the incidence of skin cancer and other illnesses.[29] Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the U.S. One American dies almost every hour from melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer.[30] Increased UV levels are associated with other human and non-human effects, including cataracts, immune suppression, and effects on aquatic ecosystems and agricultural crops.

The EPA estimates that in the U.S. alone, the worldwide phase-out of ODS will avert millions of non-fatal and fatal skin cancers, as well as millions of cataract cases.[31] Cataracts are the leading cause of blindness worldwide. The EPA's estimates regarding the U.S. health benefits from the ODS phase-out are based on the assumption that international ODS phase-out targets will be achieved, allowing the ozone layer to recover later this century. According to current atmospheric research, the ozone layer is not expected to recover until mid-century at the earliest, due to the long lifetimes of ODS in the stratosphere.[32] Most ODS also are potent greenhouse gases with high global warming potentials (GWPs). Therefore, the ODS phase-out has already resulted in significant climate benefits with a reported drop between 1988 and 2010 of about 8.0 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.[33]

[28] World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2010. Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project–Report No. 52, 516 pp., Geneva, Switzerland. 2011.
[29] Fahey, D.W., and M.I. Hegglin (Coordinating Lead Authors), Twenty questions and answers about the ozone layer: 2010 Update, In Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2010, Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project–Report No. 52, 516 pp., World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2011.
[30] American Cancer Society. "Skin Cancer Facts." Accessed February 2, 2013. Available on the internet at http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CancerCauses/SunandUVExposure/skin-cancer-facts.
[31] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act 1990-2010: EPA Report to Congress. EPA: Washington, DC. November 1999.
[32] WMO, 2011.
[33] *HFCs: A Critical Link in Protecting Climate and the Ozone Layer*, UNEP 2011

The EPA's Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program implements provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (the Act) and the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol), continuing the control and reduction of ODS in the U.S. and lowering health risks to the American public. A combination of regulatory and partnership programs are used to maximize the ozone layer and climate benefits. The Act provides for a phase-out of production and consumption of ODS and requires controls on their use, including banning certain emissive uses, requiring labeling to inform consumer choice, and requiring sound servicing practices for the use of ODS in various products (e.g., air conditioners and refrigerators). The Act also prohibits venting ODS or their substitutes, including hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs).

Partnership programs are calibrated to increase benefits by focusing on specific areas where the agency has identified significant opportunities. The Responsible Appliance Disposal (RAD) Program[34] is a partnership that protects the ozone layer and reduces emissions of greenhouse gases through the recovery of ODS and HFCs from old refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers prior to disposal. RAD has more than 50 partners, including manufacturers, retailers, utilities, and state governments. The GreenChill Partnership[35] helps supermarkets transition to environmentally-friendlier refrigerants, reduce harmful refrigerant emissions, and move to advanced refrigeration technologies, strategies, and practices that lower the industry's impact on the ozone layer and climate. The program now includes more than 7,800 stores in all 50 states, over 20 percent of the United States supermarkets. In 2011, partners reduced leak rates to 50 percent below the national average and established plans to reduce leaks even more.

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 the terms of the Protocol domestically. With 197 Parties and universal participation, the Montreal Protocol is the most successful international environmental treaty in existence.[36] With U.S. leadership, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol agreed in 2007 to a more aggressive phase-out for ozone-depleting hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). This adjustment to the Montreal Protocol requires dramatic global HCFC reductions during the period 2010-2040, equaling a 47 percent reduction in overall emissions compared to previous commitments under the Protocol. The 2007 adjustment also calls on Parties to promote the selection of alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, in particular impacts on climate.[37]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In carrying out the requirements of the Act and the Montreal Protocol in FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement the domestic rulemaking agenda for control and reduction of ODS. Ongoing work of the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program to evaluate and regulate ODS substitutes will continue and, consistent with the Climate Action Plan announced

[34] For more information, see: http://www2.epa.gov/rad
[35] For more information, see: www.epa.gov/greenchill
[36] See: http://ozone.unep.org/Publications/MP_Key_Achievements-E.pdf, http://www.eoearth.org/article/Montreal_Protocol_on_Substances_that_Deplete_the_Ozone_Layer, http://ozone.unep.org/highlights.shtml (Nov 2, 2009, entry)
[37] *Montreal Protocol Decision XIX/6: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group I, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons)*

June 25, 2013, the EPA will "encourage private-sector investment in low-emissions technology by identifying and approving climate-friendly chemicals while prohibiting certain uses of the most harmful chemical alternatives."[38] The EPA will continue to identify efficiencies in integrating partnerships and regulatory programs to maximize opportunities to protect the ozone layer and climate system. The EPA will provide compliance assistance for rules controlling ODS production, import, and emission; with particular attention to those HCFCs with deadlines occurring in FY 2015, such as the statutory HCFC labeling provisions and the production and consumption reduction step.

In FY 2015, the EPA will focus its work to ensure that ODS production and import caps under the Montreal Protocol and Clean Air Act continue to be met. The Clean Air Act requires reductions and a schedule for phasing out the production and import of ODS. These requirements correspond to the domestic consumption cap for class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each ODS is weighted based on its ozone depleting potential. As of January 1, 2015, ODS production and imports will be capped at 1,524 ODP-weighted metric tons, which is 10 percent of the U.S. baseline under the Montreal Protocol. In 2020, U.S. production and import will be reduced further, to 0.5 percent of the U.S. baseline, and in 2030, all ODS production and import will be phased out, except for any potential exempted amounts.

With the decline in allowable HCFC production, a significant stock of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment that continues to use HCFCs will need access to recovered and recycled/reclaimed HCFCs to ensure proper servicing. The EPA carefully monitors market data to ensure that the phase-out is leading to robust HCFC recycling/reclamation and that future demand for virgin HCFCs can be satisfied under production and import caps. The EPA also will implement other provisions of the Montreal Protocol, including exemption programs to allow for a continued smooth transition from ODS to alternatives.

Given the 2015 and 2020 milestones under the Montreal Protocol and CAA as well as the global interest in enabling climate-friendly alternatives to ODS and high-GWP HFCs, the EPA is receiving and responding to an increased number of SNAP applications, many of which represent options with lower GWPs. Under the SNAP program,[39] the EPA reviews alternatives to assist the market's transition to alternatives that are safer, including for the climate. The purpose of the program is to allow a smooth transition by identifying substitutes that offer lower overall risks to human health and the environment. As necessary, the EPA restricts the use of alternatives for given applications that, if not restricted, would be more harmful to human health and the environment on an overall basis.

In FY 2015, the EPA will consider the suite of available substitutes for each of approximately 50 end uses (e.g., appliance foam-blowing agents, commercial refrigeration, air conditioning) in eight industrial sectors, and with the listing of new alternatives, review previous decisions, as necessary. The program also yields other benefits. Many of these alternatives warrant increased focus because they offer significant energy efficiency gains as part of the overall transition. A robust list of climate-friendly options also will assist the Administration "to purchase cleaner

[38] *The President's Climate Action Plan*, June 2013
[39] For more information, see: www.epa.gov/ozone/snap/

alternatives to HFCs whenever feasible and transition over time to equipment that uses safer and more sustainable alternatives"[40] consistent with the Climate Action Plan.

With the decrease in allowable HCFC production in 2015, the EPA will continue to work with federal and international agencies to stem illegal imports of ODS. The EPA will continue data exchange with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and Homeland Security Investigations on ODS importers and exporters for Customs to determine admissibility and target illegal ODS shipments entering the U.S. In 2015, the EPA will continue education and outreach to manufacturers and importers of HCFC labeling requirements. These additional efforts foster the smooth transition to non-ozone depleting alternatives in various sectors.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(S01) Remaining US Consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, measured in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	<9,900	<9,900	<3,811	<3,811	<3,700	<3,700	<3,700	<1,520	ODP Tons
Actual	5,667	3,414	2,435	2,339	1,450	Data Avail 12/2014			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$89.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$795.0 / + 1.4 FTE) This realignment of resources will support the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) program to evaluate and regulate ODS substitutes consistent with the Climate Action Plan announced June 25, 2013. The increased resources include 1.4 FTE and associated payroll of $214.0.

- (-$996.0) This reduction eliminates funding for the SunWise program, reflecting the hard choices of realigning resources to support Agency priorities.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990, Title I, Parts A and D (42 U.S.C. 7401-7434, 7501-7515), Title V (42 U.S.C. 7661-7661f), and Title VI (42 U.S.C. 7671-7671q); The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

[40] *The President's Climate Action Plan*, June 2013

Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund
Program Area: Clean Air and Climate
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Restore and Protect the Ozone Layer

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$8,792.0***	***$8,979.0***	***$9,057.0***	***$78.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$8,792.0	$8,979.0	$9,057.0	$78.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The ozone layer in the stratosphere protects life on Earth by preventing harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation from reaching the Earth's surface. Scientific evidence amassed over the past 35 years demonstrates that ozone-depleting substances (ODS) used around the world destroy the stratospheric ozone layer and contribute to climate change.[41] Increased levels of UV radiation, due to ozone depletion, contribute to increased incidence of skin cancer, cataracts, and other health effects.[42] Skin cancer is the most common cancer, accounting for nearly half of all cancers.[43] Increased UV levels also are associated with other human and non-human effects, including cataracts, immune suppression, and effects on aquatic ecosystems and agricultural crops.[44]

The *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer* (Montreal Protocol) is the international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by facilitating a global phaseout of ODS. The United States implements its treaty obligations primarily through Title VI of the Clean Air Act. The EPA estimates that in the United States alone, the worldwide phase-out of ODS will avert millions of non-fatal and fatal skin cancers[45] and millions of cataracts.[46] According to current research, the ozone layer is expected to recover later this century. This long recovery period is due to the long atmospheric lifetime of ODS.[47] These estimates of ozone layer recovery assume full implementation of the Protocol by all industrialized and developing countries. If developing countries were to go back to using ODS, at even 70 percent of historic rates, within

[41] World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2010. Geneva, Switzerland. 2011.
[42] Fahey, D.W., and M.I. Hegglin (Coordinating Lead Authors), Twenty questions and answers about the ozone layer: 2010 Update, In Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2010, Global Ozone Research and Monitoring Project–Report No. 52, 516 pp., World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 2011.
[43] American Cancer Society. "Skin Cancer Facts." Accessed August 9, 2010. Available on the Internet at http://www.cancer.org/Cancer/CancerCauses/SunandUVExposure/skin-cancer-facts.
[44] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Environmental Effects of Ozone Depletion and Its Interactions with Climate Change: 2010 Assessment. Nairobi, Kenya, 2011.
[45] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act 1990-2010: EPA Report to Congress. EPA: Washington, DC. November 1999.
[46] Protecting the Ozone Layer Protects Eyesight – A Report on Cataract Incidence in the United States Using the Atmospheric and Health Effects Framework Model. Accessed August 9, 2010. Available on the Internet at: http://www.epa.gov/ozone/science/effects/AHEFCataractReport.pdf
[47] WMO, 2011.

twenty years the environmental and health gains to date would be negated, as would billions of dollars spent.

To support the efforts of developing countries to comply with the Montreal Protocol, the Parties to the Protocol created the *Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol* (Multilateral Fund). The United States and other developed countries contribute to the Multilateral Fund to support projects and activities in developing countries to eliminate the production and use of ODS. The Montreal Protocol is the first multilateral treaty to have universal participation with ratification by all 197 countries, and the Multilateral Fund has provided assistance to developing countries to reduce and eliminate their consumption of ODS. As ODS also are powerful greenhouse gases,[48] the assistance provided by the Fund from 1990 to 2010 has served to eliminate more than 189,000 Tg carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2eq).[49]

The U.S. contribution to the Multilateral Fund, which is split between the EPA and the Department of State, is 22 percent of the total based on the U.N. scale of assessment. The Multilateral Fund draws heavily on U.S. expertise and technologies. In addition, the permanent seat of the United States on the Fund's Executive Committee can help focus efforts on cost-effective assistance and encourage climate-friendly transitions.

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol agreed, in 2007, to adjust and accelerate the phase-out required for ozone-depleting hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs). This adjustment involves dramatic HCFC reductions on the order of 47% during the period from 2010-2040. Most of these reductions will occur in developing countries. As HCFCs are strong greenhouse gases, this faster phase-out also will result in large reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The negotiated text supporting the 2007 HCFC adjustment to the Protocol committed donor countries, including the United States, to provide "stable and sufficient" funding to the Multilateral Fund to enable developing country compliance with the new requirements.[50]

In addition to supporting the phaseout of ODS, the Parties to the Protocol have been discussing using the Protocol to phase down Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), a class of chemicals that are predominantly used as alternatives to the ODS being phased out under the Montreal Protocol. While they do not deplete the ozone layer, many HFCs are highly potent greenhouse gases whose use is growing rapidly as replacements for phased out ODS used in refrigerators, air conditioners, and industrial applications. Left unabated, HFC emissions could grow to nearly 20 percent of carbon dioxide emissions by 2050, making them a serious climate mitigation concern.[51]

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[48] Velders, Guus J.M, et. al., "Preserving Montreal Protocol Climate Benefits by Limiting HFCs," Science, 24 February 2012.

[49] United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), The Montreal Protocol and the Green Economy: Assessing the contributions and co-benefits of a Multilateral Environmental Agreement. Nairobi, Kenya, 2012. Also the website of the Multilateral Fund http://www.multilateralfund.org/default.aspx

[50] Decision XIX/6, from the 19th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

[51] http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/09/06/united-states-china-and-leaders-g-20-countries-announce-historic-progres

Over the past four years, the United States, Canada, and Mexico have been pursuing an amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase down the production and consumption of HFCs. The proposed amendment would reduce consumption and production and control byproduct emissions of HFCs in all countries, and would enable countries that can already access the Protocol's Multilateral Fund to receive financial assistance to facilitate their HFC phase down.[52] Adoption of an amendment similar to what was proposed in 2013 would result in a global reduction of more than 90,000 Tg CO_2eq cumulative by 2050.[53]This effort is in keeping with President Obama's Climate Action Plan[54] in June 2013 which called on the United States to lead through international diplomacy and domestic action to reduce emissions of HFCs. It also is consistent with his directive to "work to use the expertise and institutions of the Montreal Protocol to phase down consumption and production of HFCs".

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA's contributions to the Multilateral Fund in FY 2015 will help continue support for cost-effective projects designed to build capacity and eliminate ODS production and consumption in over 148 developing countries. Today, the Multilateral Fund supports over 6,800 activities in 148 countries that, when fully implemented, will have phased out more than 460,000 ODS tons. Additional projects will be submitted, considered, and approved in accordance with Multilateral Fund guidelines.

In 2015, the United States will continue to promote developing country transitions from ODS directly into low-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives. This work will support developing country compliance with the Protocol while also supporting the development and deployment of low-GWP technologies and the potential phase down of HFCs.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Program under the Environmental Program and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$78.0) This increase will help fund capacity building projects in developing countries intended to eliminate ODS production and consumption.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990, Title 1, Parts A and D (42 U.S.C. 7401-7434, 7501-7515), Title V (42 U.S.C. 7661-7661f), and Title VI (42 U.S.C. 7671-7671q); The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

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[52] http://conf.montreal-protocol.org/meeting/mop/mop-25/presession/default.aspx,
[53] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Benefits of Addressing HFCs under the Montreal Protocol*, June 2013, accessible at: http://www.epa.gov/ozone/downloads/Benefits_of_Addressing_HFCs_Under_the_Montreal_Protocol_6-21-2013.pdf.
[54] Executive Office of the President, The President's Climate Action Plan, June 2013, The White House, Washington, 2013.

Program Area: Brownfields

Brownfields
Program Area: Brownfields
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$21,826.5***	***$26,002.0***	***$28,280.0***	***$2,278.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$21,826.5	$26,002.0	$28,280.0	$2,278.0
Total Workyears	132.3	136.4	157.9	21.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Brownfields and Land Revitalization program is designed to help states, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders involved in environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely cleanup, and reuse brownfields. Brownfield sites are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Brownfields redevelopment is a key to revitalizing downtown areas, neighborhoods, and rural communities, thereby increasing property values and creating jobs. A study completed in 2012 concluded that cleaning up brownfield properties lead to residential property value increases of 5.1 to 12.8 percent.[55] According to a 2007 study, an average of 10 jobs are created for every acre of brownfields redevelopment.[56] Based on historical data provided by the Assessment Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchanges System (ACRES) database, $1 of EPA Brownfields funding leverages between $17 and $18 in other public and private funding.

To help describe who benefits from the EPA-funded brownfield grants and technical assistance, the EPA collected data on the populations within three miles of these sites. The three mile area surrounding sites was used because it represents the geographic area where people in a community live most of their lives – where they shop, work, go to school, go out to restaurants, and participate in outdoor activities. In looking at the census data, the agency found that approximately 91 million people live within 3 miles of a brownfields site that received EPA assistance; this equates to roughly 30 percent of the U.S. population.[57] This population is more

[55] Haninger, Kevin, Ma, Lala, and Timmons, Christopher. 2012. "Estimating the Impacts of Brownfields Remediation on Housing Property Values." *Duke Environmental Economics Working Paper Series*. Working Paper EE12-08. The program evaluation is available at http://sites.nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/environmentaleconomics/files/2013/01/WP-EE-12-08.pdf
[56] Howland, Marie. 2007. "Employment Effects of Brownfields Redevelopment, What Do We Know from the Literature?" *Journal of Planning Literature*. 22:91.
[57] U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Estimate. 2014. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY 2011 from ACRES; and (2) census data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Site data from FY 2011 was chosen to correspond most closely to the census data in the 2007-2011 ACS. In FY 2011 this included 11,568 Brownfields Program sites in the 50 U.S. states with accurate location data. A circular site boundary, equal to the site acreage,

minority, low income, linguistically isolated, and less likely to have a high school education than the U.S. population as a whole. Investment from EPA and other federal agencies remains critical in helping to address the environmental, economic and social issues that affect the populations surrounding brownfield sites.

Revitalizing these once productive properties helps communities by removing blight, improving environmental conditions and providing public health benefits, satisfying the growing demand for land, helping to reduce urban sprawl, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling economic development, and maintaining or improving quality of life. This program comprises the administrative component necessary to achieve the Brownfields program mission. It includes human resources, travel, training, technical assistance, and research activities.

The EPA's work is focused on removing barriers and creating incentives for brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. The EPA's Brownfields program funds research efforts, clarifies liability issues, develops and maintains federal, state, Tribal, and local partnerships, conducts environmental education activities, and creates related job training and workforce development programs. The program provides the necessary administrative framework to develop the funding solicitations, and to select, award and manage the ongoing and approximately 300 additional grant awards each year. The EPA brownfield grants are administered through cooperative agreements and require considerable investment by the agency to ensure successful performance by the recipient and that applicable grant management requirements are being met by the recipient

This program supports agency staff that oversees and manages hundreds of brownfields cooperative agreements awarded each year. Regional project officers are managing as many as 30 cooperative agreements per project officer which is well above the ten cooperative agreements that the program's workload model suggest each project officer should manage. This constrains the EPA's ability to expeditiously process grant applications and provide timely grant funding. The program also provides financial assistance for: (1) hazardous substances training for organizations representing the interests of states and Tribal co-implementers of the Brownfields law and (2) technical outreach support to address environmental justice issues and brownfields research by providing tools and technical resources to help a variety of stakeholders identify technologies, technical help, contacts, and other resources to aid in the assessment and cleanup of brownfield properties and create stronger and more resilient local economies. Technical assistance to communities in the form of research, training, and analyses can lead to appropriate and cost effective implementation of brownfields redevelopment projects by providing communities the knowledge necessary to understand market conditions, evaluate technical and economic alternatives available and understand potential obstacles to implementing effective and economically productive solutions. Technical assistance to grantees has proven valuable and needed in today's economy. The EPA's assistance provides crucial help in addressing important redevelopment details.

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was modeled around the latitude/longitude for each site and then a 3 mile buffer ring was placed around the site boundary. Census data was then collected for each block group whose centroid fell within the 3 mile area.

The program staff work across the agency's other programs, such as the air, water, enforcement and other media offices to advance approaches for brownfields cleanup and redevelopment that will improve environmental outcomes - such as reducing vehicle miles traveled and reducing stormwater runoff and pollutant loadings, deconstruction and sustainable materials management and encouraging energy efficient reconstruction. This program will continue to identify opportunities to support communities whose vision includes the revitalization of brownfields and other contaminated properties for historic property and habitat preservation conservation and recreational purposes, as well as collaborate with our partner agencies and communities in identifying critical resources that may be appropriately employed in pursuit of restoring and protecting our outdoors legacy. In addition, the EPA will work with other agencies to bring to bear implementation reforms.

The EPA's enforcement program develops guidance and tools that clarify potential environmental cleanup liabilities, thereby providing greater certainty and comfort for parties seeking to reuse these properties. The enforcement program also can provide direct support to parties seeking to reuse contaminated properties in order to facilitate transactions through consultations and the use of enforcement tools.

The Brownfields program employs smart growth and sustainable design approaches in brownfield redevelopment. The smart growth activities include: (1) working with state and local governments, private sector and other stakeholders to create cross-cutting solutions that improve the economic and institutional climate for brownfields redevelopment; (2) removing barriers and creating incentives for brownfields redevelopment; and (3) ensuring improved water and air quality in brownfields redevelopment.

One of the key benefits of redeveloping brownfields is that it can often lead to a reduced need for green space development. According to one study, industrial projects moving on to one acre of brownfields land would have required an average of 6.2 acres of green space; residential projects would have required 5.6 acres, and commercial projects 2.4 acres.[58] In addition, fewer resources are often required to develop a project on brownfield land because of pre-existing infrastructure, such as roads and utilities.

The Land Revitalization Program within Brownfields works with communities facing challenges related to the revitalization of brownfields and other contaminated lands. The primary mission of the Land Revitalization program is to support communities in their efforts to restore contaminated lands into sustainable community assets that maximize beneficial economic, ecological, and social uses to the community and ensure protection of human health and the environment. A priority for both the Land Revitalization and Brownfields programs is to assist communities facing the difficult challenge of recovering from the recession, particularly those areas affected by the closing of manufacturing facilities and reorganization of the U.S. auto industry. The auto industry is beginning to recover and this recovery is contributing to the nation's overall economic recovery. However, part of the necessary restructuring implemented by the auto industry included the abandonment of unwanted assets such as former manufacturing

[58] Deason, J.P., G.W. Sherk, and G.A. Carroll (2001). Final Report: Public Policies and Private Decisions Affecting the Redevelopment of Brownfields: An Analysis of Critical Factors, Relative Weights and Areal Differentials. Submitted to U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response by Deason et al., George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

plants. Many communities across the country are faced with finding solutions for the assessment, cleanup and repurposing of former manufacturing and auto industry properties. The agency is setting a priority to work with these communities to assist them in finding solutions so that these properties can once again become assets to their communities. The Land Revitalization and Brownfields programs can assist these communities with planning, training, and technical assistance to plan for and implement solutions that will result in the cleanup and revitalization of former manufacturing facilities.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Throughout FY 2015, the Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, Tribal, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities. This approach emphasizes environmental health and protection that also achieves economic development and job creation through the redevelopment of brownfields properties, particularly in underserved and disadvantaged communities. As part of the agency's focus on making a visible difference in communities, the EPA requests additional resources to work hand-in-hand with communities to enhance the livability and economic vitality of neighborhoods in and around brownfields sites.

In FY 2015, the EPA's Brownfields program will manage a significant workload of assessment, cleanup, revolving loan fund (RLF), area-wide planning, and Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training cooperative agreements. The program also manages brownfields research, training, and technical assistance grants. Project officers for these grants negotiate and award new cooperative agreements as part of current workload as well as manage the grants throughout their full life-cycle. The FY 2015 Budget focuses on the agency's capability to provide administrative and technical support to the EPA regional offices and the necessary contractual support to manage the program's numerous grant funding competitions,[59] and to manage and upgrade the critical database system that collects data from grantees regarding the specific activities and environmental outcomes of the grant funding (the ACRES database). These efforts will enable the program to effectively manage the considerable and time-intensive cooperative agreement workload.

The EPA will continue to support a total of 20 area wide planning grants (program is funded in STAG) and provide technical assistance through Targeted Brownfield Assessments, interagency agreements, and/or contracts to support area wide planning activities. The Agency plans to focus its efforts on strengthening an integrated approach to communities and tribes to further on-the ground implementation and coordination activities, enhance the program design, build new tools, and leverage work of other partners.

In addition to supporting the operations and management of the Brownfields program, funds in FY 2015 will provide financial assistance for training on hazardous waste to organizations representing the interests of state and Tribal co-implementers of the Small Business Liability

[59] Included within this funding is maintaining the agency's relationship with the National Older Worker Career Center, an important source of short-term technical expertise. On average, the EPA awards approximately 275 grants a year (ranging from $65 to $705 million total) and provides supplemental funding to another 30-40 high performing RLFs (ranging from $10 to $15 million total).

Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (SBLRBRA), otherwise known as the 2002 Brownfields Amendments. The program also offers outreach support for the Administrator's priority of promoting environmental justice issues affecting Tribal and native Alaskan Villages or other disadvantaged communities facing perceived or real hazardous substance contamination at sites in their neighborhood or community.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with other programs through an intra-agency workgroup to carry out environmental educational activities through enhancing educational resources and disseminating information about the Brownfields program including environmental justice and brownfields redevelopment and cleanup. Other outreach activities include community training through issuance of grants, innovative awards, and collaboration with national environmental organizations.

In FY 2015, the EPA's Brownfields program request includes funding for the smart growth program. This program addresses critical issues for brownfields redevelopment, including land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, parking and street standards, accountability to uniform systems of information of land use controls, and other factors that influence economic viability of brownfields redevelopment and support their sustainable reuse. The best practices, tools, and lessons learned from the smart growth 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 2015, the EPA's Brownfields enforcement program will continue to work collaboratively with our partners at the state and local level on innovative approaches to help achieve the agency's land reuse priorities. It also will continue to develop guidance and tools to provide greater certainty and comfort regarding potential liability concerns for parties seeking to reuse these properties.

The National Brownfields Training Conference is the largest and most comprehensive conference in the nation focused on environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment issues. Starting in FY 2013, the EPA began to realize efficiencies by distributing a larger portion of the total cost of planning and delivering the Brownfields Training Conference to conference attendees by charging a registration fee for the conference. The cost to the agency will continue to be reduced by the amount of revenue collected through registration fees. For the 2013 National Brownfields Training Conference, the EPA charged a modest registration fee to off-set total costs without discouraging participation on the part of community leaders and representatives from non-profits and environmental justice organizations. As a result of the fee, combined with overall constrained resources for most participants, approximately 2,800 participants attended the 2013 conference, half the number of attendees at the 2011 Brownfields Conference. The EPA collected about $400 thousand, or one third of the total cost of presenting the conference through the collection of registration fees. Given the significant benefits of the conference to brownfields communities and stakeholders, the EPA is exploring options for holding another National Brownfields Training Conference in 2015. The EPA will carefully examine the registration fee structure, and may have to raise the fees above the levels charged in 2013, as well as find other approaches to reduce or offset the remaining costs for this training event.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the STAG: Brownfields and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in Tab 11.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$528.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$1,625.0 / +21.5 FTE) This net change realigns resources from anticipated business process savings as well as leveraging efforts across federal partners to support the Agency's focus on making a visible difference in communities across the country. This change will allow the Agency to work hand-in-hand with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and local communities to improve the livability and economic vitality of neighborhoods in and around brownfields sites. In focusing on intensive community involvement, the program may see reductions in work supported by non-pay resources. This change includes a net realignment of 21.5 FTE and associated payroll of $3,160.0.

- (+$125.0) This realignment is to provide resources to integrate environmental education resources and training to the public and increase transparency about the Brownfields program, environmental justice and other environmental issues. Environmental education is a core part of the agency's efforts to safeguard public health and the environment and provides communities with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed choices and take responsible action.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act , as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. – Sections 101, 107 and 128 and the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. – Section 8001.

Program Area: Compliance

Compliance Monitoring
Program Area: Compliance
Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance
Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$131.8	$139.0	$147.0	$8.0
Environmental Program & Management	***$101,820.1***	***$103,297.0***	***$118,892.0***	***$15,595.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,060.4	$998.0	$1,083.0	$85.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$103,012.3	$104,434.0	$120,122.0	$15,688.0
Total Workyears	559.2	557.3	535.1	-22.2

Program Project Description:

The Compliance Monitoring program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws and protect human health and the environment through inspections and other compliance monitoring activities. Compliance monitoring is comprised of activities to determine whether regulated entities are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions, and settlement agreements. In addition, compliance monitoring activities are conducted to determine whether conditions exist that may present imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment. Compliance monitoring activities include data collection, analysis, data quality review, on-site compliance inspections/evaluations, investigations, and reviews of facility records and monitoring reports. [60]

The EPA's Compliance Monitoring efforts complement state and Tribal programs to ensure compliance with laws through the United States. The EPA coordinates, supports, and oversees the performance of states, local agencies, and Tribal governments that conduct compliance monitoring activities. The agency's Compliance Monitoring program also provides technical assistance and training to federal, state, and Tribal inspectors. The EPA works with states and tribes to identify where these monitoring, inspection, evaluation, and investigation activities will have the greatest impact on achieving environmental results.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA has achieved impressive pollution control and health benefits through vigorous compliance monitoring and enforcement, but enforcement alone will not address all non-compliance problems. The sheer number of regulated facilities, the contributions of large numbers of smaller sources to environmental problems, and limited resources mean the EPA can no longer rely primarily on the traditional single facility inspection and enforcement approach to

[60] For more information, refer to http://www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/index.html

ensure widespread compliance.[61] In FY 2015, the agency will continue to examine new and innovative methods, and begin implementing the most promising in order to reduce pollution and increase compliance over the long term.

Recognizing that traditional enforcement approaches will not be enough to address noncompliance problems, the EPA is focusing efforts on moving to the "next generation" of compliance. This approach, which will be formalized in the agency's 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, aims to increase compliance with environmental regulations by capitalizing on advances in information technology and advanced pollutant detection technology. These technologies combined with a focus on designing rules and permits that are easier to implement will improve compliance, expand transparency, and protect communities while reducing costs for states, tribes and regulated facilities.[62] There are five main components to this initiative: 1) structuring our regulations to be easier to implement and achieve higher compliance; 2) using advanced pollutant detection technology to find out about pollution as it happens in real-time; 3) moving from paper to electronic reporting to enhance government efficiency and reduce paperwork burden; 4) making pollution and compliance information more accessible, user-friendly, and available to the public to promote accountability; and 5) using innovative approaches to enforcement to focus limited resources on the biggest pollution problems.

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 as part of the agency's focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO). Next Generation Compliance is key to the agency's E-Enterprise business model as both initiatives promote advanced monitoring, electronic reporting and transparency. E-Enterprise is a joint initiative of states and the EPA to improve environmental outcomes and enhance service to the regulated community and the public by maximizing the use of information technologies to optimize operations and increase transparency. The initiative will reduce the paperwork 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 a variety of projects, including: 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 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) information; 3) supporting e-reporting rule development and program evaluation; 4) purchasing advanced monitoring equipment; and 5) supporting transparency through modernization of the data systems Integrated Data for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) and Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO).

The program proposes to realign resources to reflect anticipated savings from leveraging technology and modernizing business processes internally and in how we interact with our partners, the regulated community and the public. In FY 2015, the realigned resources will support the following areas:

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[61] www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/cwa/actionplan101409.pdf
[62] See September/October 2013 article in the Environmental Forum on Next Generation Compliance. http://www.eli.org/pdf/forum/30-5/30-5nextgenerationcompliance.pdf

Expand Full Electronic Interaction. In FY 2015, the agency will move forward with efforts to streamline key paper reporting regulations to an electronic format. Replacing paper based reporting will decrease unnecessary paperwork burdens on industry and also improve the efficiency of the EPA and state partners. In July 2013, the EPA proposed a new rule to convert the NPDES paper based reporting systems to a more effective and efficient electronic based system. The comment period for the proposed rule closed in December 2013. EPA has established a workgroup with states to discuss the significant comments that were received from the proposal, and expects to issue the final rule in FY2015. The EPA also is developing an exporter interface to enable exporters of hazardous waste to submit notification data electronically to the EPA, in order to avoid the expense and errors associated with manual entry and to facilitate more effective compliance monitoring.

Design Regulations to Improve Compliance. As part of the process of developing new rules, in FY 2015 the EPA will consider Next Generation Compliance principles and tools. This includes approaches such as self-monitoring and/or self-certification, third party certification, and public accountability. Next Generation Compliance also will structure our regulations to be easier to implement and result in higher compliance.

Expand electronic data collection and dissemination capability. Use a market-based approach for full electronic interaction with regulated entities. In FY 2015, as part of the E-Enterprise business model, the EPA will work to develop an open platform "electronic reporting file" data exchange standard modeled after that used by the IRS to collect tax data. The intent is to leverage the expertise of the private sector to create new reporting tools. These private sector tools would be based on data standards of the EPA and would replace the largely paper-based reporting forms that evolved over the past 30 years. Further, in those programs where the EPA has already built tools, the agency may engage the private sector to enhance existing tools to better support industry needs, reducing the EPA's need to fund the operation and maintenance of these tools.

Expanding the capability of the EPA and state data systems will allow the program to better determine compliance and improve capability to track and analyze emission reductions. Under the E-Enterprise business model, in FY 2015 the EPA will continue to expand its capability to receive, analyze, use, and make publicly available information on the compliance status of facilities and their impact on public health and the environment.

In FY 2013, the agency's Compliance Monitoring program analyzed data and consulted with stakeholders to consider candidates for the National Enforcement Initiatives for FY 2014 - 2016. This process allows the program to incorporate new information, evidence, and results to date in establishing national priorities for the enforcement program. The agency has determined the best course of action is to continue the existing National Enforcement Initiatives into FY 2014-2016. Current National Enforcement Initiatives include:

- Municipal Infrastructure – keeping raw sewage and contaminated stormwater out of our nation's waters;
- Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) – preventing animal waste from contaminating surface and ground waters;
- Air Toxics - protecting communities by cutting toxic air pollution;

- Reducing Air Pollution from the Largest Sources – reducing widespread air pollution from the largest sources, especially the coal-fired utility, cement, glass, and acid sectors;
- Mining and Mineral Processing Initiative – protecting and cleaning up our communities from toxic and hazardous waste; and
- Energy Extraction Sector – assuring compliance with environmental laws.

The National Enforcement Initiatives focus civil and criminal enforcement resources and expertise on serious pollution problems affecting our communities. The Initiatives employ traditional enforcement approaches in conjunction with innovative evidence-based approaches. For example, the agency has developed a geospatial suite of tools, data, and services for the Energy Extraction National Initiative that will allow us to better target inspections and enforcement actions by utilizing location, census, and environmental data. This use of data will help address significant multi-media public health and environmental concerns. Additionally, the agency is taking steps to increase transparency by publicizing information about the Initiatives on the EPA website including information about goals for addressing these sectors, progress made to date, and locations of facilities that have been addressed.[63]

To ensure the quality of compliance monitoring activities, the EPA is continuing to develop national policies, update inspection manuals, provide required training for inspectors, and issue inspector credentials. The EPA's National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) will continue to conduct training to ensure the inspectors/investigators are: 1) knowledgeable of environmental requirements and policies; 2) technically proficient in conducting compliance inspections/evaluations and taking samples; and 3) skilled at interviewing potential witnesses and documenting inspection/evaluation results. The EPA will develop web-based environmental enforcement training courses that feature current e-learning techniques. These e-learning courses will provide continual access to training to federal, state, local, and Tribal environmental enforcement personnel, while reducing training and related travel costs.

The agency will continue its multi-year project to modernize its internet-accessible national enforcement and compliance data system, the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), which supports both compliance monitoring and civil enforcement. The final phase of ICIS's three phases of development will be completed in FY 2016. Release 1 of ICIS Phase III, ICIS-Air, will be deployed in October 2014 (FY 2015). At that time, the AFS legacy mainframe system will be decommissioned. Future releases of ICIS-Air are planned to be implemented in FY 2015 and FY 2016 to provide new functionality to support the Agency's NextGen and E-Enterprise goals (i.e., electronic reporting, shared services). Phase I of ICIS established the multimedia federal enforcement and compliance component of ICIS in FY 2002. Phase II of ICIS, the modernization of the Permit Compliance System (PCS) that is used to manage the NPDES program, was completed in December 2012. Phase III of ICIS expands the system to include the unique requirements of the Clean Air Act stationary sources compliance and enforcement program through the modernization of the Air Facility System (AFS). In FY 2013, the EPA completed the development of the detailed design for the new system, and began system development and initial testing on the modernized AFS system. The ICIS Phase III, AFS Modernization, is targeted for completion in FY 2016.

[63] For more information on EPA's National Enforcement Initiatives, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/data/planning/initiatives/index.html

The EPA will focus on enhancing its data systems to support full electronic interaction with regulated facilities via fillable forms, providing more comprehensive and accessible data to the public through the interactive public web site Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO)[64], and allowing for improved integration of environmental information with health data and other pertinent data sources from other federal agencies and private sources. The EPA will continue to develop additional tools and obtain new data sets (e.g., geospatial) for public use.

The EPA is committed to making facility compliance information more available and accessible to the public. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to increase the transparency of its monitoring and enforcement program. In FY 2013, the EPA developed State Dashboard and Comparative Maps that provide the public with information about the performance of state and EPA enforcement and compliance programs across the country. In FY 2014-2015, these dashboards will be developed for other programs, increasing public transparency. ECHO has been recognized as an example for other federal agencies to use in making access to compliance data more transparent[65]. ECHO, and its powerful companion tool for regulators, the Online Targeting and Information System (OTIS), serves more than four hundred government entities. Together, OTIS and ECHO provide the public and regulators with information on facility compliance, pollutant releases, and environmental quality, currently averaging about ≃175,000 queries per month. Modernization of ECHO and OTIS will be completed in FY 2015.

The EPA will continue to review all notices for trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste and for export of Cathode Ray Tubes and Spent Lead Acid Batteries to ensure compliance with domestic regulations and international agreements. The agency ensures that these wastes are properly handled in accordance with international agreements and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations.[66] EPA utilizes electronic data exchange on a government-to-government basis with Environment Canada and with the Mexican environmental agency, SEMARNAT, to assure more timely and accurate transmission of notice information for compliance monitoring purposes. While the vast majority of the hazardous waste trade occurs with Canada,[67] the United States also has international hazardous waste trade agreements with Mexico, Malaysia, Costa Rica, and the Philippines. Furthermore, the United States is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which issued a Council Decision controlling trans-boundary movements of hazardous waste among member countries. In FY 2013, the EPA responded to 1,833 notices representing 694 import notices and 1,139 export notices.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(409) Number of federal inspections and evaluations.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					19,000	17,000	17,000	15,500	Inspections/ Evaluations
Actual					20,000	18,000			

[64] http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/
[65] See White House Press Release January 11, 2011, "Presidential Memoranda - Regulatory Compliance" at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/01/18/presidential-memoranda-regulatory-compliance
[66] For more information about the Import/Export program, refer to: www.epa.gov/compliance/international/importexport.html
[67] See http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/international/imp-exp.htm

Measure	(412) Percentage of open consent decrees reviewed for overall compliance status.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					91	91			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$2,809.0) The increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$12,786.0 / -22.2 FTE) This change reflects a redirection of resources from other enforcement and agency programs for the implementation of the agency's E-Enterprise initiative which will reduce paperwork burden on regulated entities and provide easier access to and use of environmental data. This change also realigns staff resources to incorporate efficiencies from: e-reporting and targeting tools under Next Generation Compliance; the increased use of transparency and automation tools to streamline FOIA related work; and state oversight under State Review Framework. The base resources include 1.0 FTE and $144.3 in associated payroll to support Next Generation Compliance efforts under the agency focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO). Finally, the realignment also reflects reductions in compliance assistance support, enforcement training and the formation of centers of excellence for smaller enforcement programs to support this effort. The resources reflect a net reduction of 22.2 FTE and associated payroll of $3,086.0.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; Residential Lead-Based Pain Hazard Reduction Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; National Environmental Policy Act; North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation; La Paz Agreement on US-Mexico Border Region.

Program Area: Enforcement

Civil Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$2,266.9	$2,413.0	$2,514.0	$101.0
Environmental Program & Management	***$167,924.2***	***$173,573.0***	***$180,641.0***	***$7,068.0***
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$691.9	$746.0	$639.0	($107.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$170,883.0	$176,732.0	$183,794.0	$7,062.0
Total Workyears	1,123.1	1,100.6	1,084.6	-16.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Civil Enforcement program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws to protect human health and the environment. Effective enforcement is essential to deter violations and to promote compliance with federal environmental statutes and regulations. The program collaborates with the United States 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 focus on violations that threaten communities, maintain a level economic playing field by ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and deter future violations. The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates, and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws.

The EPA's National Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program is responsible for maximizing compliance with 12 environmental statutes, 28 distinct programs under those statutes, and dozens of regulatory requirements under those programs which apply in various combinations to a universe of approximately 40 million regulated federal and private entities. As a means for focusing its efforts, the enforcement program identifies, in three year cycles, serious noncompliance patterns as national initiatives. The enforcement program reviews data and coordinates the selection of these initiatives with programs and regional offices within the EPA, and with states, local agencies and tribes, in addition to soliciting public comment. In FY 2013, the EPA determined that significant work remained in the current national enforcement initiatives, and will retain the current initiatives for the FY 2014 - FY 2016 cycle.

The enforcement program provides oversight of authorized state and local agency performance to ensure that national environmental laws are enforced in a consistent, equitable manner that protects public health and the environment. The EPA also works directly with Tribal governments to build their capacity to implement environmental enforcement programs.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA has achieved impressive pollution control and health benefits through vigorous compliance monitoring and enforcement, but traditional enforcement methods alone will not address all noncompliance problems. The sheer number of regulated facilities, the contributions of large numbers of smaller sources to environmental problems, and limited resources, mean the agency can no longer rely primarily on the traditional single facility inspection and enforcement approach to ensure widespread compliance.[68] Instead, the agency needs to develop and implement new methods that rely heavily on advances in both monitoring and information technology.

This approach is called "Next Generation Compliance" and 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.[69] Next Generation Compliance is also key to the agency's E-Enterprise business model. Advanced monitoring, electronic reporting, and transparency help the agency to become a High Performing Organization (HPO). The wider E-Enterprise business model aims at reducing burden on industry, improving services for the regulated community and the public, and transforming the way environmental protection work is done by the EPA, states, and tribes in the future.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to focus on complex and challenging national pollution problems. Current national initiatives include Clean Water Act "wet weather" pollutant discharges, violations of the Clean Air Act New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration (NSR/PSD) requirements and Air Toxics regulations, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) violations at mineral processing facilities, and ensuring protective energy extraction. Information on initiatives, regulatory requirements, enforcement alerts, and results from civil enforcement activities will be made available to the public and the regulated community on the EPA's web sites.[70]

The Civil Enforcement program encompasses the full range of environmental issues such as water, air, waste, and others issues, including the regulation of federal facility sites. The Federal Facilities Enforcement program will continue to expeditiously pursue enforcement actions at Federal facilities where significant violations are discovered, with a specific focus expected on noncompliance with storm water, RCRA waste requirements, vulnerable populations and other priority areas. The EPA hopes to continue its partnership in *FedCenter*,[71] the federal facility environmental stewardship and compliance assistance center cosponsored and voluntarily funded by more than a dozen federal agencies.

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[68] For more information, visit: www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/policies/civil/cwa/actionplan101409.pdf

[69] See September/October 2013 article in the Environmental Forum on Next Generation Compliance. http://www.eli.org/pdf/forum/30-5/30-5nextgenerationcompliance.pdf

[70] For more information, visit: http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/

[71] For more information, visit: http://www.fedcenter.gov/

In FY 2013, through its efforts in the core program and national initiatives, the EPA achieved reduction commitments totaling 1.3 billion pounds of pollution and hazardous waste from enforcement cases. EPA enforcement actions required companies to invest an estimated $7.3 billion in actions and equipment to control pollution (injunctive relief) in FY 2013. The EPA also obtained a total of $1.1 billion in FY 2013 in federal administrative and civil judicial penalties primarily due to a record settlement of $1 billion reached with Transocean for its liability for the Deepwater Horizon Gulf of Mexico oil spill. The program will continue to leverage its resources by seeking environmental improvements beyond direct penalties in enforcement cases.

The EPA's Clean Water program will continue to work with states, tribes, and communities to improve our nation's impaired waters. In addition, the EPA, working with permitting authorities, is revamping compliance and enforcement approaches to make progress on the most important water pollution problems. This work includes getting raw sewage out of water, cutting pollution from animal waste, and reducing pollution from storm water runoff. 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 also will support the goal of assuring clean drinking water for all communities, including small systems and in Indian country.

Air Toxics continue to be a major focus of EPA enforcement efforts. Improperly operated flares, leaking production facilities, and certain operational practices or events at industrial facilities may result in substantial releases into the air of Hazardous Air Pollutants and other compounds of concern. The EPA will reduce illegal emissions of toxic air pollutants from these sources through targeted investigations involving on-site inspections, record reviews and sophisticated monitoring and detection devices such as thermal imaging cameras, hand-held detection devices, mobile real-time monitoring equipment and other tools that enable investigators to identify significant sources of illegal emissions of air toxics. The EPA will coordinate its investigations and enforcement actions with state and tribal partners.

The EPA's RCRA Corrective Action enforcement program supports the goal set by the agency and its state partners of attaining remedy construction at 95 percent of 3,779 RCRA facilities by the year 2020. In 2010, the EPA issued the "National Enforcement Strategy for Corrective Action" (NESCA) to promote and communicate nationally consistent enforcement and compliance assurance principles, practices, and tools to help achieve this goal. In each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2013, EPA Regional offices issued more Corrective Action enforcement orders than in any year since 1999. A discussion of the increase in Corrective Action orders and other progress under NESCA can be found in the September 2012 NESCA assessment report.[72] In FY 2015, the EPA will continue implementing NESCA with a focus on communication and coordination with states, exploring opportunities for increased Corrective Action compliance monitoring and enforcement.

In FY 2015, reliable information on compliance and program performance remains critical. The EPA's Civil Enforcement program relies on the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) to manage federal compliance and enforcement activities by tracking the status of all civil judicial and administrative enforcement actions, as well as compliance and enforcement results. The EPA will continue to make information on its enforcement work more publically accessible

[72] For more information, visit: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/resources/publications/cleanup/rcra/nesca-assessment-2012.pdf

and transparent on its Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) interactive web site and obtain new data sets (e.g., geospatial) for public use.

The NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule proposed in July 2013 will have several benefits to the public, regulated facilities, states, and EPA. One of the benefits of this proposed rulemaking is that it would provide high quality, complete, and timely data for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. With the final rule expected in FY 2015, this should allow NPDES-authorized programs in states, tribes, territories, and EPA to shift precious resources from data management activities to those more targeted to solving water quality issues. EPA has developed NetDMR, the electronic reporting tool for reporting Discharge Monitoring Reports, to support implementation of the proposed rule. Also, EPA is developing the NPDES Electronic Reporting Tool (NeT) to support the remaining data flows that will be required by the proposed rule (e.g., Notices of Intent to be covered under a general permit). Both of these tools will be available for states to use to support the implementation of the proposed rule; however, some states are currently using NetDMR.

The Civil Enforcement program also supports the Environmental Justice program by taking actions in communities that may be disproportionately exposed to risks and harm from environmental contaminants, including minority and/or low-income areas. The EPA works to protect these and other burdened communities from adverse human health and environmental effects through programs consistent with environmental and civil rights laws.

It is critically important that the EPA continually assess priorities and embrace new approaches that can help achieve the agency's goals more efficiently and effectively. The EPA's FY 2015 budget submission for the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program continues to invest resources in high priority areas with the greatest impact on public health, while reducing resources 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 EPA will continue to examine the areas most appropriate for reduction while implementing new enforcement approaches through Next Generation Compliance to make the program more efficient and effective.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(400) Millions of pounds of air pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target			480	480	480	450	350	310	Million Pounds
Actual			410	1,100	250	610			

Measure	**(402) Millions of pounds of water pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target			320	320	320	320	280	250	Million Pounds
Actual			1,000	740	500	660			

Measure	(404) Millions of pounds of toxic and pesticide pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			3.8	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	Million Pounds
Actual			8.3	6.1	1,400	4.6			

Measure	(405) Millions of pounds of hazardous waste reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			6,500	6,500	6,500	6,000	5,000	2,400	Million Pounds
Actual			11,800	3,600	4,400	150			

Measure	(410) Number of civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases initiated.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					3,300	3,200	3,200	2,700	Cases
Actual					3,000	2,400			

Measure	(411) Number of civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases concluded.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					3,200	3,000	2,800	2,400	Cases
Actual					3,000	2,500			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3,194.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$3,874.0 / -16.0 FTE) This change reflects a realignment of staff resources within enforcement programs for implementation of Next Generation Compliance as part of the agency's E-Enterprise initiative that transforms the way environmental protection work is done. This change also redirects resources to maintain the capacity and support for case development, negotiation and litigation for high priority enforcement actions. The reduced resources reflect anticipated business process savings and improvements for Federal oversight and evaluation of state enforcement programs and implementing strategic sourcing for our case support contracts. The resources include a net reduction of 16.0 FTE and associated payroll of $2,353.0.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; Residential Lead-Based Pain Hazard Reduction Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation; La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region; National Environmental Policy Act; Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act; Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act; Atomic Energy Act;; Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation; Energy Policy Act.

Criminal Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$47,912.5***	***$47,829.0***	***$50,885.0***	***$3,056.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$6,964.0	$7,488.0	$7,438.0	($50.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$54,876.5	$55,317.0	$58,323.0	$3,006.0
Total Workyears	279.4	270.7	268.9	-1.8

Program Project Description:

A strong enforcement program is a key component of an effective, results-focused environmental compliance strategy. The EPA's Criminal Enforcement program enforces the nation's environmental laws through targeted investigation of criminal conduct, committed by individual and corporate defendants, that threatens public health and the environment. Successful, visible prosecutions deter other potential violators, eliminate the incentive for companies to "pay to pollute," and help ensure that businesses that follow the rules do not face unfair competition from those that break the rules.

The EPA's criminal enforcement agents (Special Agents) investigate violations of environmental statutes and associated violations of Title 18 of the United States Code such as fraud, conspiracy, false statements, and obstruction of justice. Special Agents conduct all aspects of case development, assisted by forensic scientists, attorneys, technicians, engineers, and other experts. Special Agents provide prosecutorial support, evaluate leads, interview witnesses, serve and support search warrants, and review documentary evidence, including data from prior inspections and enforcement actions. Agents assist in plea negotiations, and in planning sentencing conditions that require remediation, environmental management systems, or other projects that improve environmental conditions.

The EPA's Special Agents also participate in state and local task forces and attend specialized training courses at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center along with other federal, state, and local law officials. These trainings help build state, local, and Tribal environmental expertise, which helps them protect their communities. Along with other joint efforts, these events offer valuable opportunities to exchange information that can inform future efforts.[73] Criminal enforcement also sends a strong deterrence message in economically disadvantaged communities and traditionally industrial areas, where residents may have suffered disproportionate pollution impacts, in part due to criminal actions. In FY 2013, the conviction rate for criminal defendants was 94%.

[73] http://www.epa.gov/enforcement/criminal/

The EPA's criminal enforcement attorneys provide legal and policy support for all of the program's responsibilities, including forensics and expert witness preparation, to ensure that program activities are carried out in accordance with legal requirements and the policies of the agency. These efforts support environmental crime prosecutions primarily by the United States Attorneys and the Department of Justice's Environmental Crimes Section, and occasionally by state, Tribal, and local prosecutors.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Criminal Enforcement program will continue to emphasize cases with significant human health, environmental, and deterrent impacts, while balancing its overall case load across all pollution statutes. The Criminal Enforcement program continues to "tier" significant cases based upon categories of human health and environmental impacts (e.g., death, serious injury, human exposure, remediation), release and discharge characteristics (e.g., hazardous or toxic pollutants, continuing violations), and subject characteristics (e.g., national corporation, recidivist violators). In FY 2013, criminal charges were brought against 278 defendants, and criminal defendants were assessed a total of $4.5 billion in fines and restitution and court ordered projects, much of which was associated with the Deepwater Horizon case. Defendants in criminal proceedings were sentenced to 161 years of incarceration, a significant increase over FY 2012 levels, reflecting our focus on the most serious violations.

The EPA's Criminal Enforcement program is committed to fair and consistent enforcement of federal laws and regulations nation-wide, balanced with the flexibility to respond to region-specific environmental problems. In FY 2015, the Criminal Enforcement program will continue to oversee all investigations to ensure compliance with program priorities, and conduct regular "docket reviews" (detailed review of all open investigations in each regional office) to ensure consistency with agency guidance and enforcement priorities.

Successful prosecutions are the result of careful collection and expert evidence analysis. In FY 2015, the Criminal Enforcement program will continue to realize the benefits of enhanced crime scene investigation support, forensic evidence collection, and improved sampling support for complex criminal enforcement efforts involving highly contaminated crime scenes and major releases to the environment. High-quality forensic data collection and analysis also are key to establishing personal culpability of individual violators, which can lead to sentences that may include incarceration.

The Criminal Enforcement program is implementing an enhanced targeting and investigations strategy. This approach emphasizes the use of expanded access to electronic data resources on regulated facilities and persons, along with remote/specialized monitoring to enhance the effectiveness of criminal targeting and investigations. This approach is critical to faster and more efficient criminal investigations particularly in the early stages. Subsequently, potential criminal violations will be investigated by the EPA's Special Agents, and prepared for potential prosecution where appropriate, using an expanded range of tools, including advanced monitoring equipment and techniques.

A fully integrated enforcement and compliance strategy is essential for the agency to fulfill its mission to protect human health and the environment. The Criminal Enforcement program continues to enhance its collaboration and coordination with the Civil Enforcement program to ensure that the EPA enforcement program as a whole responds to violations as effectively as possible. The Criminal Enforcement program will work with the Civil Enforcement program to identify National Enforcement Initiative cases and violations of national priorities of the EPA that would most effectively be addressed through criminal prosecution. This coordinated approach is accomplished by employing an effective regional case screening process to identify the most appropriate civil or criminal enforcement responses for a particular violation, and by taking criminal enforcement actions against long-term or repeat significant non-compliers where appropriate.

In FY 2015, the EPA also will seek to deter environmental crime by pursuing leads reported by the public as appropriate through the tips and complaints link on the EPA's website, and will continue to use the fugitive website.[74] The fugitive website enlists the public and law enforcement agencies to help apprehend defendants who have fled the country, are in hiding to avoid prosecution for alleged environmental crimes, or are in hiding to avoid sentencing for crimes for which they have been found guilty.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(418) Percentage of criminal cases having the most significant health, environmental, and deterrence impacts.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					43	43	43	45	Percent
Actual					45	44			

Measure	**(419) Percentage of criminal cases with individual defendants.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					75	75	75	75	Percent
Actual					70	80			

Measure	**(420) Percentage of criminal cases with charges filed.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					40	40	40	45	Percent
Actual					44	38			

Measure	**(421) Percentage of conviction rate for criminal defendants.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					85	85	85	85	Percent
Actual					95	94			

[74] For more information visit: http://www.epa.gov/fugitives/

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,110.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$1,946.0 / -1.8 FTE) This change reflects a realignment of resources to maintain support for targeted, analytically-driven enforcement activities and to effectively investigate complex cases. This realignment reflects some expected savings from improved business processes and streamlining operations including plans to consolidate program activities (forensics evidence collection and sampling) and administrative functions within the criminal enforcement program. The resources include a reduction of 1.8 FTE and associated payroll of $321.0.

Statutory Authority:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Ocean Dumping Act (i.e., MPRSA); Pollution Prosecution Act; Title 18 General Federal Crimes (e.g., false statements, conspiracy); Powers of Environmental Protection Agency (18 U.S.C. 3063).

Environmental Justice
Program Area: Enforcement
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$6,376.1***	***$6,737.0***	***$7,936.0***	***$1,199.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$603.8	$604.0	$597.0	($7.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$6,979.9	$7,341.0	$8,533.0	$1,192.0
Total Workyears	34.5	32.8	40.6	7.8

Program Project Description:

The EPA is committed to fostering public health in communities disproportionately burdened by pollution by 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." The EPA's program offices implement the EPA's strategic plan on Environmental Justice, Plan EJ 2014.[75] The EJ program facilitates this implementation by: (1) supporting and promoting the agency's efforts to address environmental justice issues; (2) supporting the EPA's outreach to other federal agencies through the interagency working group on environmental justice; and, (3) promoting opportunities for communities to be heard on environmental justice issues.

The EJ program conducts outreach to overburdened communities and provides financial and technical assistance that empowers low income and minority communities to take action to protect themselves from environmental harm. The EJ program partners with other agency programs to develop scientific, legal, and public engagement guidance documents that enable the incorporation of environmental justice considerations into the EPA's regulatory and policy decisions. Finally, the EJ program supports agency efforts to strengthen internal mechanisms to integrate environmental justice into the EPA's programs and activities including communication, training, performance management, and accountability measures.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EJ program will place greater emphasis on collaboration between national programs and regional offices regarding environmental justice considerations to make a visible difference in communities. The program will work on the integration of EJ in the following ways:

- Implementation of technical guidance in rulemaking and other analyses that inform the EPA's decisions and actions;

[75] Plan EJ 2014 can be found at http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/plan-ej/index.html

- Developing rules that implement existing statutory authority while working to reduce disproportionate pollutant burdens and cumulative impacts from multiple sources on low income and minority communities;
- Enhancing the ability of overburdened communities to participate fully and meaningfully in permitting processes and decisions;
- Maintaining an inventory of successful efforts that track and report progress in achieving results in communities disproportionately burdened by environmental pollution.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to facilitate the integration of environmental justice considerations into planning and performance measurement processes. The agency will implement environmental justice activities consistent with the vision and commitments outlined in the agency's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, Plan EJ 2014, and the annual action plan for the Cross-Cutting Fundamental Strategy for EJ and Children's Health.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to manage EJ grants programs to provide federal assistance to overburdened and vulnerable communities to enhance local capacity to address environmental challenges in their communities in a more holistic approach. Since its inception in 1994, the EJ program has awarded over $28 million through its grants program to more than 1,400 community-based organizations such as non-profit organizations, local governments, Tribal governments, and Tribal organizations to support their efforts to address local environmental and health issues.[76] The EJ small grants program and the collaborative problem solving (CPS) grants program, which was reintroduced in 2014, will be offered alternately every other year to assist community-based organizations and other groups in developing solutions to local environmental issues. The EJ small grants program provides funding in the form of grants in amounts up to $30 thousand for one year projects while the EJ collaborative problem solving grants program provide funding through cooperative agreements in amounts of up to $120 thousand for two year projects. In FY 2014, an evaluation of the EJ small grants program is being done to identify best practices, strategies for performance improvements, and more effective and efficient ways of implementing the grant program.

The National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) is the agency's Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) committee on environmental justice issues. The NEJAC provides advice and recommendations on broad, cross-cutting issues related to environmental justice from all stakeholders involved in the environmental justice dialogue. In addition, the NEJAC provides a valuable forum for discussions about integrating environmental justice with other priorities and initiatives of the EPA. During FY 2015, the EJ program will convene meetings of the NEJAC. These meetings will be augmented by work groups which will focus on providing advice and recommendation reports to the agency on key topics of concern.

In FY 2015, the EPA's EJ program will continue to work with other federal agencies to continue building strong relationships with historically underrepresented communities. Pursuant to *"Memorandum of Understanding on Environmental Justice and Executive Order 12898 (August 4, 2011)"*, the EPA, in conjunction with the White House Council on Environmental Quality, will continue to convene the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (EJIWG).

[76] For more information on EJ Small Grants, please visit:
http://www.epa.gov/compliance/ej/resources/publications/factsheets/fact-sheet-ej-small-grant-2012-04.pdf

The EJIWG will be a mechanism to provide and foster training and technical assistance to other federal agencies on the integration of environmental justice into their programs. The EPA, in conjunction with other federal agency partners in the EJIWG, will develop a training implementation plan that focuses on increasing awareness of environmental justice principles and policies. The EJ program will work with other federal agencies to advance consideration of environmental justice through the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) reviews, as well as through the work of various committees of the EJ IWG. Additionally, the EPA will work with federal agency partners to build key relationships at the regional and local levels that will foster increased awareness and implementation of environmental justice principles by regional and state staff.

The EPA's EJ program will continue to assist program offices and other environmental organizations and government agencies in delivering customized training that increases the capacity of their personnel to effectively address issues of environmental justice. The EJ program will coordinate with the EJIWG, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Transportation, and the EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities to identify collaborative opportunities to support the achievement of healthy and sustainable community goals.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives that benefit disproportionately burdened minority, low-income, and Tribal populations. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$468.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$731.0 / +7.8 FTE) This change reflects a realignment of resources to strengthen and integrate environmental justice activities into the agency's efforts in communities and tribes in order to improve environmental conditions in minority and low-income communities across the country. This change also reflects the leveraging of resources available for grants and administrative support for meetings. The net resources change includes 7.8 FTE and associated payroll of $1,147.0. Of the realigned resources, 5.0 FTE will be located in the regional offices for implementation and coordination of EJ activities.

Statutory Authority:

Executive Order 12898; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; National Environmental Policy Act; Pollution Prevention Act; and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

NEPA Implementation
Program Area: Enforcement
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Promote Pollution Prevention

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$16,184.2***	***$16,360.0***	***$17,841.0***	***$1,481.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$16,184.2	$16,360.0	$17,841.0	$1,481.0
Total Workyears	116.1	104.0	106.6	2.6

Program Project Description:

As required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, the EPA NEPA Implementation program reviews Environmental Impact Statements (EISs). Under NEPA, an EIS is required for major federal actions significantly affecting the human environment. The review of each EIS includes assessing options for avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts, while making agency comments available to the public and allowing for public input. The NEPA Implementation program also guides the EPA's compliance with NEPA and other relevant statutes and Executive Orders for its own actions. The program also manages the official EIS filing system for all federal EISs, in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding with the Council on Environmental Quality. Finally, the program manages the review of Environmental Impact Assessments of non-governmental activities in Antarctica, in accordance with the Antarctic Science, Tourism and Conservation Act (ASTCA).

In support of its mission, the program fosters cooperation among federal agencies to ensure compliance with applicable environmental statutes, promotes better integration of pollution prevention and ecological risk assessment elements into federal programs, and provides technical assistance in developing projects that prevent adverse environmental impacts. The program encourages other federal agencies to incorporate environmental justice considerations into their decision making as they perform environmental analyses (both EISs and Environmental Assessments) under NEPA. In its review of EISs associated with major federal actions, the NEPA Implementation program focuses closely on high impact federal program areas such as energy development, and transportation and water resources projects. The program also develops agency policy and technical guidance on issues related to NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act and relevant Executive Orders (EOs).[77]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with other federal agencies to streamline, modernize, and improve the NEPA process by encouraging early involvement in the project scoping process and promoting approaches for working collaboratively with federal, state, local and Tribal partners on project proposals. The agency will continue to participate in the effort to implement

[77] For more information, refer to: www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa

Executive Order 13604 *Improving Performance of Federal Permitting and Review of Infrastructure Project* and the Presidential Memorandum on Modernizing Infrastructure Permitting to meet the goal of reducing permitting and review timelines, while improving environmental and community outcomes. This will include participating in coordinated reviews, developing innovative mitigation approaches and promoting the use of IT tools. As a component of this effort, the program will continue to use and promote *NEPAssist*, a geographic information system (GIS) tool developed to assist users (the EPA, other federal agencies, and the public) with environmental reviews.[78] The EPA will continue to build out *NEPAssist*, which was released to the public in 2012 and which promotes transparency in the NEPA process. *NEPAssist* also will allow the public to engage more effectively on the review of NEPA documents.

Work also will focus on a number of key areas such as reviewing and commenting on proposals for oil and gas leasing and extraction, coal and hard-rock mining, renewable energy development (e.g., solar and wind projects); nuclear power licensing/re-licensing; highway and airport expansion; flood control, port development and management of national forests and public lands. In FY 2015, at least 70 percent of the significant impacts identified in EPA's comment letters on Draft EISs are expected to be mitigated by the Lead Agencies in the Final EISs. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to review NEPA documents related to Appalachian coal mining. In addition, the EPA will continue its successful collaboration efforts with federal land management agencies to ensure the growing number of oil and natural gas development projects do not cause significant adverse air quality impacts. The EPA also will continue to utilize and improve *e-NEPA*, a web-based system for federal agencies to file EISs with the EPA, and to make comments on EISs accessible to the public on a centralized website.

The EPA will continue with its NEPA Compliance work, ensuring compliance with applicable statutes and EOs. The NEPA program will continue to ensure environmental justice concerns are properly addressed in all actions where the EPA must comply with NEPA. In FY 2015, at least 90 percent of the EPA projects subject to NEPA environmental assessment or EIS requirements are expected to result in no significant environmental impact.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$347.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$1,134.0 / +2.6 FTE) This change supports the agency's review responsibilities under NEPA, including additional work to implement Administration efforts to improve permitting and review of infrastructure projects, and restores funding for tools and analysis that will assist EPA in its review of EISs prepared by other federal agencies and

[78] For more information, refer to: www.epa.gov/oecaerth/nepa/nepassist-mapping.html

accessed by the public. Funding will ensure that EPA's actions comply with NEPA requirements and support the NEPAssist and e-NEPA tools to better serve the public and improve transparency. The resources reflect a net increase of 2.6 FTE and associated payroll of $372.0.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act; NEPA; Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act; Clean Water Act; Endangered Species Act; National Historic Preservation Act; Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act; Fishery Conservation and Management Act; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act; Executive Order 12898.

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Great Lakes Restoration
Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$269,549.6***	***$300,000.0***	***$275,000.0***	***($25,000.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$269,549.6	$300,000.0	$275,000.0	($25,000.0)
Total Workyears	79.2	77.9	71.7	-6.2

Program Project Description:

The Great Lakes are the largest system of surface freshwater on earth, containing 20 percent of the world's surface freshwater and 95 percent of the United States' surface freshwater. The watershed includes two nations, eight U.S. states, two Canadian provinces, and more than 40 tribes.

Through a coordinated interagency process[79] led by the EPA, implementation of the *Great Lakes Restoration Initiative* (GLRI) is helping to restore the Great Lakes ecosystem, enhance the economic health of the region, and ultimately improve the protection of public health for the area's 30 million Americans. This interagency collaboration accelerates progress, avoids potential duplication of effort, and saves money. The goal of the GLRI is to restore and maintain the environmental integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem, in accordance with the *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*[80] and the Clean Water Act. As outlined in the GLRI Action Plan[81] (Action Plan), the GLRI targets restoration work in five Focus Areas. The EPA and its partners have achieved significant results in all five Focus Areas during the first four years of the GLRI, including:

Focus Area	Highlights
Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern	o In February 2013, the Presque Isle, PA Area of Concern (AOC) was delisted. In January 2013, all management actions necessary for delisting were completed at the Sheboygan, WI AOC. By accelerating work, we expect to complete management actions at five more AOCs by the end of FY 2015[82]; o From GLRI's inception through 2013, 29 Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs) have been removed at 13 AOCs in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin – more than **tripling** the total number of BUIs

[79] In addition to EPA, the other members of the Interagency Task Force overseeing the GLRI are: 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.
[80] For more information see: http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glwqa/
[81] The 2010-2014 Action Plan is available at: http://www.epa.gov/greatlakes/glri/ . A 2015-2019 Action Plan is being developed; activities proposed for FY 2015 may be adjusted pursuant to the new Action Plan.
[82] Highlights footnoted with "[4]" were achieved through a combination of GLRI funding and other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

	removed in the preceding 22 years. Eight were removed in FY2013[4]; and o Over 4 million cubic yards of contaminated sediment has been remediated since GLRI's inception.[4]
Invasive Species	o Since GLRI's inception, over 35,000 acres were managed to keep populations of invasive species controlled to a target level; and o GLRI has been central to the Administration's coordinated efforts to keep self-sustaining Asian carp populations out of the Great Lakes.[4]
Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source Pollution	o Over 800,000 acres of agricultural land in the Great Lakes watershed were put into USDA conservation contracts to reduce erosion, nutrients and/or pesticide loading under Farm Bill Programs[4]; and o GLRI state and local partners have assessed approximately 95 percent of the most frequently used Great Lakes beaches to identify sources of contamination. Actions have been taken at many of those beaches to reduce or eliminate sources of beach contamination.[4]
Habitat and Wildlife Protection and Restoration	o Over 1,900 river-miles have been cleared for fish passage by removing or bypassing over 250 barriers; o Over 115,000 acres of wetland, coastal, upland, and island habitat have been protected, restored, or enhanced; o The federally listed Lake Erie water snake was delisted[4]; and o Native aquatic non-threatened and non-endangered species are showing progress under most population metrics.[4]
Accountability, Education, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication and Partnerships	o The Great Lakes Sea Grant Network, through the newly-formed Center for Great Lakes Literacy, is increasing environmental stewardship and improving Great Lakes literacy through training, mentoring, community-building, and place-based stewardship opportunities; and o Over 570 educational institutions have already incorporated Great Lakes specific material into their curricula.

GLRI funds are appropriated to the EPA. After agreement on priorities, the EPA then provides a substantial portion of those funds to its partner federal agencies. GLRI funds supplement (but do not supplant) agencies' base funding for Great Lakes activities. Agencies undertake projects and/or fund projects performed by states, tribes, municipalities, counties, universities and non-governmental organizations. The EPA has taken concrete steps to accelerate the expenditure of GLRI funds, such as: (1) looking at potential recipients' past expenditure rates before issuing new awards; (2) increasing monitoring of award recipients; and (3) taking steps to hold recipients to their workplan commitments. In FY 2014, GLRI agencies will reduce the cumulative amount of unliquidated obligations from FY 2010- FY 2013 by 25%.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

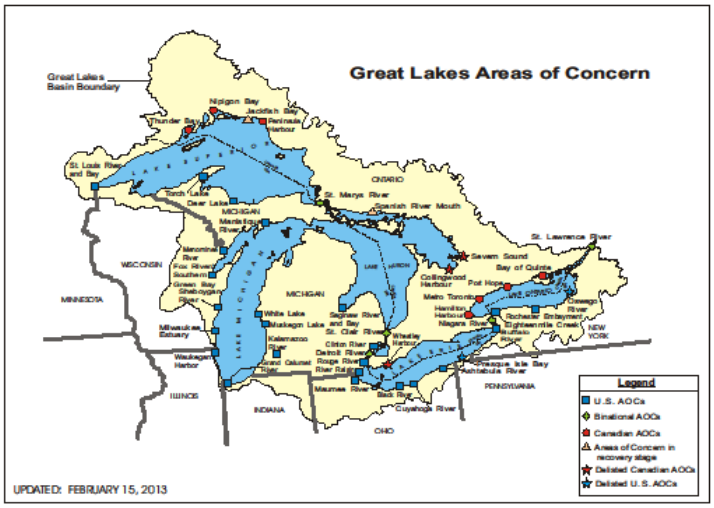
In FY 2015 the GLRI will continue to support programs and projects which target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes. While the $25 million reduction from the FY 2014 enacted budget will require delaying or scaling back important restoration work across the Great Lakes basin, special priority will continue to be placed on: 1) cleaning up and delisting 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. FY 2015 will be the first year under the new Action Plan and the activities described

below may be adjusted upon finalization of that Plan. Key expected activities are described below.

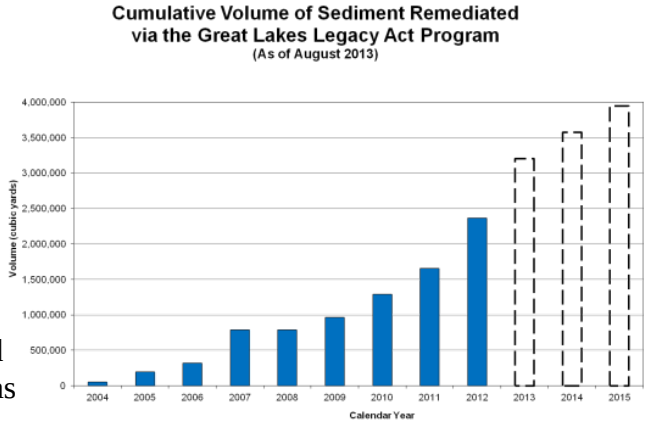
Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern

Persistent toxic substances, such as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), are still present in the Great Lakes at levels that warrant fish consumption advisories in all five lakes. Twenty-nine U.S. and binational Great Lakes AOCs remain degraded with an estimated 35 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments. Ongoing sources of persistent toxic substances include: releases from contaminated bottom sediments, industrial and municipal point sources, and nonpoint sources, including agricultural and urban runoff, atmospheric deposition, and contaminated groundwater. Chemicals of emerging concern, which may pose additional threats, have also been detected. Principal actions proposed to prevent or reduce toxic substances include:

- **Areas of Concern Restoration.** The GLRI is accelerating the pace of U.S. AOC delistings through the efforts of the EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and other partners. New AOC delistings are expected in FY 2015 -- following the delisting of the Presque Isle, PA AOC in FY 2013, the first U.S. delisting since 2006. The EPA and its federal partners will work with and fund stakeholders to remove BUIs (indicators of poor environmental health) in the remaining 29 U.S. AOCs. The removal of the 51st BUI is expected by the end of FY 2015. We also expect to have completed all required management actions at additional AOCs in Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.



Through the Great Lakes Legacy Act (part of the GLRI), a number of sediment remediation projects will begin and may be supplemented with navigational channel dredging and habitat enhancements. GLRI funding of Legacy Act projects in FY 2015 is expected to ultimately result in remediation of approximately 400 thousand cubic yards of contaminated sediment and contribute to the delisting of one or more Areas of Concern.



Invasive Species

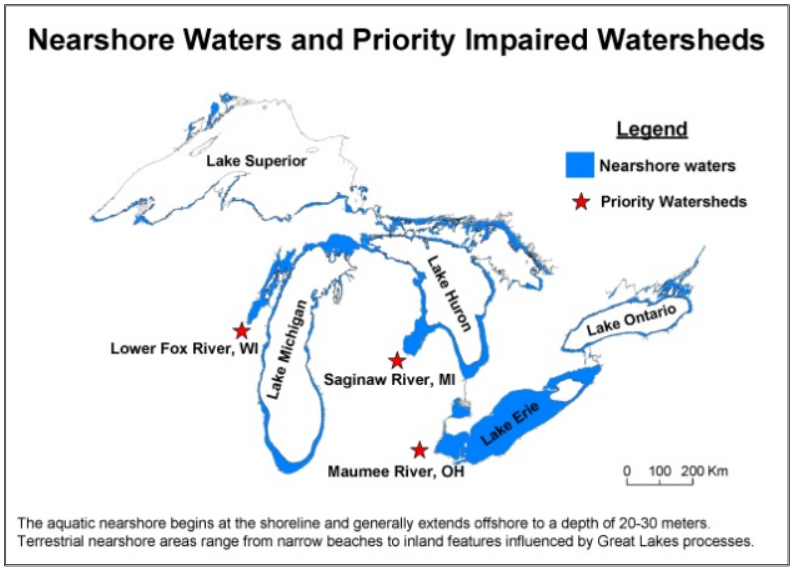
The Great Lakes have been significantly affected by non-native invasive species. More than 180 non-native species now exist in the Great Lakes. These species can propagate and spread, ultimately degrading habitat and out-competing native species. Invasive species (such as the Asian carp) are introduced through various pathways, including: commercial shipping, canals and waterways, trade of live organisms, and activities of recreational and resource users. Furthermore, the Great Lakes are the aquatic "gateway" to most of the interior United States. Once invasive species establish a foothold in the Great Lakes, they are virtually impossible to eradicate and have the potential to spread to the rest of the country. Principal actions proposed to stop the introduction of or stop the further spread of non-native invasive species in the Great Lakes include:

- **GLRI Invasive Species Priorities.** In addition to the multi-agency priority of keeping self-sustaining populations of Asian carp out of the Great Lakes, GLRI agencies will initiate and lead multi-stakeholder priority initiatives to evaluate and control *Phragmites* and Hydrilla (two invasive aquatic plants).

- **Prevention and Early Detection.** The Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, and the EPA will support advances in ballast water treatment systems for use in freshwater ecosystems. USFWS and the EPA will fund up to 15 projects that prevent new introductions of invasive species by evaluating species and *pathway ri*sk assessmen*t*s, by conducting interventions, and by promoting safe recreation and resource use. The EPA and USFWS will also continue monitoring to detect new invaders. USFWS and the Bureau of Indian Affairs will support on-the-ground implementation of *Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans* for Great Lakes states and tribes. Implementation will include conducting eight rapid response exercises to demonstrate and refine multi-agency response capabilities.

- **Control.** The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and National Park Service (NPS) will work with agricultural producers and other landowners to implement practices that reduce terrestrial invasive species on over 1,000 acres. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission will advance sea lamprey control methods using pheromones and telemetry, and USACE will enhance the use of barriers to further reduce sea lamprey populations. USFWS and the Bureau of Indian Affairs will support on-the-ground and in-the-water control through implementation of the *Aquatic Nuisance Species Management Plans* mentioned above. The EPA will issue competitive grants to communities and organizations to reduce or control terrestrial invasive species on approximately 1,000 acres.

Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source Pollution



Great Lakes nearshore water quality has become degraded, as evidenced by eutrophication; harmful algal blooms; thick odorous mats of the green algae *Cladophora* that can wash onto beaches; outbreaks of avian botulism; and "no-swim" advisories. The environmental stressors causing these problems include: excessive nutrient loadings from agriculture; high concentrations of bacteria and other pathogens; and building and development in shoreline areas. Nonpoint sources are now the primary contributors of many Great Lakes pollutants because control strategies implemented thus far have not been sufficient, due to the scale of the problem in such a large watershed. Principal actions proposed to improve the health of Great Lakes nearshore areas include:

- **Identification and Remediation of Sources of Impairments.** To reduce the number and severity of the types of ecosystem disruptions discussed above, NRCS, USFS, USACE, NPS, USGS, NOAA, and the EPA will collaborate to identify the causes of nearshore impairment; to implement practices to reduce the causes of impairment; and to establish and implement Total Maximum Daily Loads and Watershed Action Plans for phosphorus, nitrogen, and other pollutants. The agencies will continue to target the watersheds highlighted in the 2010-2014 Action Plan: the western basin of Lake Erie, Saginaw Bay on Lake Huron, and Green Bay on Lake Michigan.

- **Assess Effectiveness of Reduction Efforts.** USFS, USACE, NPS, USGS, NOAA, and the EPA will regularly evaluate the effectiveness of GLRI-funded projects designed to reduce nutrient loading and will assess the impact of these projects on nearshore conditions.

Habitat and Species

The Great Lakes do not currently contain the full array of safe and healthy natural habitats required to meet the growth and reproductive needs of fish and wildlife. Habitat and species have been impacted by development, competition from invasive species, the alteration of natural lake level fluctuations and flows from dams and other control structures, toxic compounds, poor land management practices, and nonpoint sources of pollution. These impacts have led to an altered food web, loss of biodiversity, and poorly functioning ecosystems. Principal actions proposed to protect and restore Great Lakes habitat and wildlife include:

- **Protection and Restoration of Native Species and Habitats**. Federal agencies, including Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Great Lakes Fishery Commission, NPS, NOAA, USACE, the EPA, USFWS, USFS, and USGS will implement protection and restoration actions to improve habitat and restore wildlife. The agencies will continue to implement projects to reconnect habitats through corridors to enhance biological diversity, reduce sediment and nutrient inputs, restore natural hydrological processes, and improve water quality. By 2015, a cumulative total of 135,000 acres of important habitats, including wetlands and coastal, upland and island habitats, will be protected, restored, and/or enhanced.

- **Maintain, improve or enhance populations of native species.** Agencies will continue to implement projects to maintain, improve or enhance populations of native species such as lake sturgeon and piping plover, protect and restore culturally significant species, and implement recovery actions for listed species. Long term results will include the protection and restoration of important species including wild rice, piping plover and lake sturgeon.

- **Assess, evaluate and adapt management actions based on science and monitoring.** Agencies will identify priority actions for habitat and species restoration as described in the Lake Biodiversity Conservation Strategies; identify, evaluate and recommend new approaches for baseline surveys; target population monitoring to assess and improve conservation effectiveness consistent with climate change predictions; and, evaluate the results of conservation actions. Between 2010 and 2015, all Great Lakes coastal wetlands will have baseline data established for invertebrates, plants, marsh birds, amphibians, fish and water quality.

Integrated Solutions to Cross-Cutting Issues

EPA anticipates the creation of this new Focus Area in FY 2015. (The previous Focus Area was called "Accountability, Education, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication and Partnerships".) This Focus Area will likely be redesigned to incorporate changes recommended by the Government Accountability Office, the Great Lakes Advisory Board, and others to include the following three principal initiatives:

- **Science-Based Adaptive Management.** The GLRI agencies will continue to update and refine decisions to target resources, using the best available science to assess the effectiveness of past projects and to prioritize future restoration/protection efforts. To facilitate this process the agencies will work to expand the GLRI accountability system to incorporate more well-defined metrics to track progress. They also will release a final Science-Based Adaptive Management Framework in FY 2014.

  The EPA, USGS, and NOAA will continue to assess the physical, biological, and chemical integrity of the Great Lakes and will report on indicators of ecosystem health. EPA will also continue to implement the Coordinated Science and Monitoring Initiative with other federal agencies, state agencies, and Environment Canada to address lake-

specific science and monitoring needs in Lake Michigan in 2015 (to be followed by Lakes Superior, Huron, Ontario, and Erie in consecutive years). The EPA and USGS will continue to develop infrastructure for uniform data quality management and timely access to data and information.

- **Education and Outreach.** Education institutions and the EPA will work to improve Great Lakes literacy and increase environmental stewardship through training, mentoring, community-building, and place-based stewardship opportunities for educators, their students, and other interested citizens. The EPA will lead and support coordination and collaboration among Great Lakes partners to ensure that GLRI actions, projects, and programs are efficient, effective, and consistent with the U.S.-Canada *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*. Through the newly created *Great Lakes Advisory Board*, EPA and the other federal agencies will seek advice and recommendations on annual priorities of the GLRI. Resources and capabilities will be leveraged through existing collaborative efforts, such as the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force and its Regional Working Group, the U.S.-Canada Binational Great Lakes Executive Committee, the State of the Lakes Ecosystem Conference, Lakewide Action and Management Plans, the Coordinated Science Monitoring Initiative and Great Lakes fisheries management. Based on Lakewide Management Plans, partner agencies will implement programs and projects, using public *fora* to assist with the transfer and dissemination of information.

- **Increase Resiliency of Great Lakes Communities to Climate Change.** As recommended by GAO and the Great Lakes Advisory Board, GLRI agencies will incorporate climate change resiliency into GLRI projects by adopting resiliency criteria into their project selection processes. Agencies will require that project design and implementation for GLRI projects take anticipated climate change impacts into account before funding decisions are made in order to ensure sound investment of GLRI resources and continued project success in the face of those impacts.

Funding Allocations. The EPA leads the Interagency Task Force (IATF) process to develop funding allocations for member agencies. The EPA, following consultation with members of the IATF, determines the final programs and projects for funding. The following allocations for 2015 are draft pending the finalization of the 2015-2019 Action Plan.

Summary of FY 2010 - 2015 Allocations by Focus Area and by Agency

Focus Area Allocations (Dollars in Thousands)						
Focus Area	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**[83]
Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern	$146,946	$100,400	$107,500	$110,000	$108,000	$108,000
Invasive Species	$60,265	$57,500	$56,900	$47,000	$57,000	$47,900
Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source Pollution	$97,331	$49,250	$54,300	$45,000	$56,000	$50,000
Habitat and Wildlife Protection and Restoration	$105,262	$63,000	$57,200	$64,000	$58,000	$50,600
Accountability, Education, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication, and Partnerships	$65,196	$29,250	$23,500	$18,000	$21,000	$18,500
TOTAL	$475,000	$299,400	$299,500	$284,000	$300,000	$275,000

[83] Based on nominal allocations approved by the Interagency Task Force.

Agency Allocations (Dollars in Thousands)						
	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY2015 [84]
DHS-USCG	$6,350	$2,725	$2,710	$2,451	$1,900	$1,600
DOC-NOAA	$30,537	$18,289	$16,243	$25,505	$15,200	$26,500
DOD-USACE	$49,587	$31,425	$35,647	$32,747	$20,600	$22,1000
DOI-BIA	$3,416	$6,316	$4,719	$3,985	$4,000	$3,400
DOI-NPS	$10,505	$4,861	$3,527	$3,013	$3,100	$2,700
DOI-FWS	$69,349	$48,690	$45,700	$40,001	$32,700	$33,700
DOI-USGS	$23,717	$14,532	$13,052	$12,662	$11,400	$8,500
DOT-FHWA	$2,500	$1,218	$1,221	$973	$1,000	$800
DOT-MARAD	$4,000	$2,695	$2,447	$2,311	$2,300	$2,000
HHS-ATSDR	$5,500	$2,196	$2,200	$1,416	$1,700	$1,500
USDA-APHIS	$1,885	$637	$1,134	$904	$900	$1,100
USDA-NRCS	$34,092	$16,788	$27,185	$20,529	$23,300	$21,000
USDA-USFS	$15,458	$8,890	$6,718	$6,029	$6,300	$5,400
EPA, GLFC, IJC and Misc. Interagency Agreements	$218,104	$140,138	$137,017	$131,173	$156,100	$128,700
Multiple: Asian Carp[85]					$19,500	$16,000
TOTAL	$475,000	$299,400	$299,500	$283,698	$300,000	$275,000

Performance Targets:

Measure	(626) Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes where all management actions necessary for delisting have been implemented (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				1	3	4	5	8	AOCs
Actual				2	2	3			

Measure	(628) Acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				1,500	15,500	34,000	38,000	50,000	Acres
Actual				13,045	31,474	35,924			

Measure	(629) Number of multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				4	12	26	35	40	Number Responses/ Plans
Actual				8	23	30			

Measure	(632) Percent increase in acreage in Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				2	8	20	30	35 (225,800)	Acres
Actual				62	70	60			

[84] Based on nominal allocations approved by the Interagency Task Force.
[85] GLRI Asian carp funding is included in agency totals through FY 2013, but has not yet been finalized for FY 2014 or FY 2015.

Measure	(634) Number of acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				5,000	11,000	68,000	88,000	95,000	Acres
Actual				9,624	65,639	83,702			

Measure	(635) Number of acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				15,000	15,000	33,000	38,000	40,000	Acres
Actual				12,103	28,034	33,250			

Measure	(636) Number of species delisted due to recovery.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				0	1	2	2	1	Species
Actual				1	1	1			

Measure	(433) Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic systems (using a 40-point scale).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	21	No Target Established	No Target Established	23.4	21.9	23.4	23.4	23.4	Point on a 40-point scale
Actual	23.7			21.9	23.9	24.7			

Measure	(606) Cubic yards of contaminated sediment remediated (cumulative from 1997) in the Great Lakes.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	5.0	5.9	6.3	8	9.1	10.3	12	12.4	Cubic Yards (Million)
Actual	5.5	6.0	7.3	8.4	9.7	11.5			

Measure	(620) Cumulative percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	5	5	10	37	40	43	46	49	Percent Decline
Actual	6	6	43	44	43	46			

Measure	(625) Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	16	21	20	26	33	41	46	51	BUIs Removed
Actual	11	12	12	26	33	41			

Measure	(627) Rate of aquatic nonnative species newly detected in the Great Lakes ecosystem.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Species
Actual				0.83	0.77	.71			

Measure	(633) Percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and non-endangered species self-sustaining in the wild (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				33%; 48/147	33%; 48/147	34%; 50/147	35%; 52/147	36%; 53/147	Species
Actual				31%; 46/147	33%; 48/147	34%; 50/147			

Measure	(623) Cost per cubic yard of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target		200	200	200	200	200	200	200	Dollars/Cubic Yard
Actual		122	125	144	131	142			

EPA anticipates changes to performance measures and targets in FY 2015 due to the new Action Plan. The revised measures and targets will establish performance goals and targets through FY 2019. A number of the following targets and measures are likely to be eliminated or modified under the revised Action Plan.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$888.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.
- (-$888.0/ -6.2 FTE) This reflects a reduction to program oversight and implementation as a result of greater efficiencies in business processes. The reduced resources include 6.2 FTE and associated payroll of $831.0.
- (-$25,000.0) This overall decrease to interagency agreements, grants, and contracts will necessitate an even greater focus on the three GLRI priorities: clean-up of Areas of Concern; preventing and controlling the spread of invasive species, and taking steps to address the causes of harmful algal blooms in priority watersheds.

Statutory Authority:

1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; Great Lakes Legacy Reauthorization Act of 2008; *Clean Water Act*; Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; US-Canada Agreements; Water Resources Development Act; 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; 1987 *Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement*; and 1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances.

The EPA is again proposing the statutory language pertaining to administrative provisions that was first included in the FY 2010 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Among other things, the language provides the EPA independent statutory authority to enter into interagency agreements for the implementation of grants and contracts to support the GLRI and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Continuation of this authority is important to the success of the GLRI. Agencies are expected to use numerous other statutory authorities, intrinsic to their programs, in support of the GLRI.

Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay

Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$53,443.5***	***$70,000.0***	***$73,098.0***	***$3,098.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$53,443.5	$70,000.0	$73,098.0	$3,098.0
Total Workyears	51.6	42.2	39.9	-2.3

Program Project Description:

The Chesapeake Bay Program is a voluntary partnership initiated in 1983 by the Chesapeake Bay watershed states (Delaware, Maryland, New York, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia), the District of Columbia, the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the federal government. The EPA represents the federal government on the partnership's Chesapeake Executive Council (EC) and, under the authority of Section 117 of the Clean Water Act, maintains a program office and works with the EC to coordinate activities of the partnership. In May 2009, President Obama signed Executive Order (EO) 13508, which tasked a Federal Leadership Committee to draft a path forward for protection and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay watershed.[86] Beginning in 2012, the EPA, the watershed jurisdictions, and other key federal agencies set two-year milestones for outcomes outlined in the EO strategy, the Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), and the jurisdictions' Watershed Implementation Plans (WIPs).[87] Chesapeake Bay Program partners are developing a new partnership agreement to establish management strategies and outcomes for fisheries, water quality, habitat, and other key areas that are consistent with the EO.

The TMDL satisfies a requirement of the Clean Water Act as well as EPA commitments under Court-approved consent decrees for Virginia and Washington, D.C. dating to the late 1990s (http://www.epa.gov/chesapeakebaytmdl). The TMDL is designed to ensure all nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment pollution control efforts needed to fully restore the Bay and its tidal rivers are in place by 2025, with controls, practices, and actions in place by 2017 that would achieve 60 percent of the necessary reductions. The TMDL is supported by appropriate accountability measures. The Bay jurisdictions developed and are implementing WIPs that define how they will achieve their TMDL allocations, including the impact of local efforts. Starting in FY 2017, the EPA will assess the jurisdictions' progress toward their TMDL goals by using evidence from its Chesapeake Bay monitoring network to determine how much progress is being made and what efforts need to be made to continue such progress.

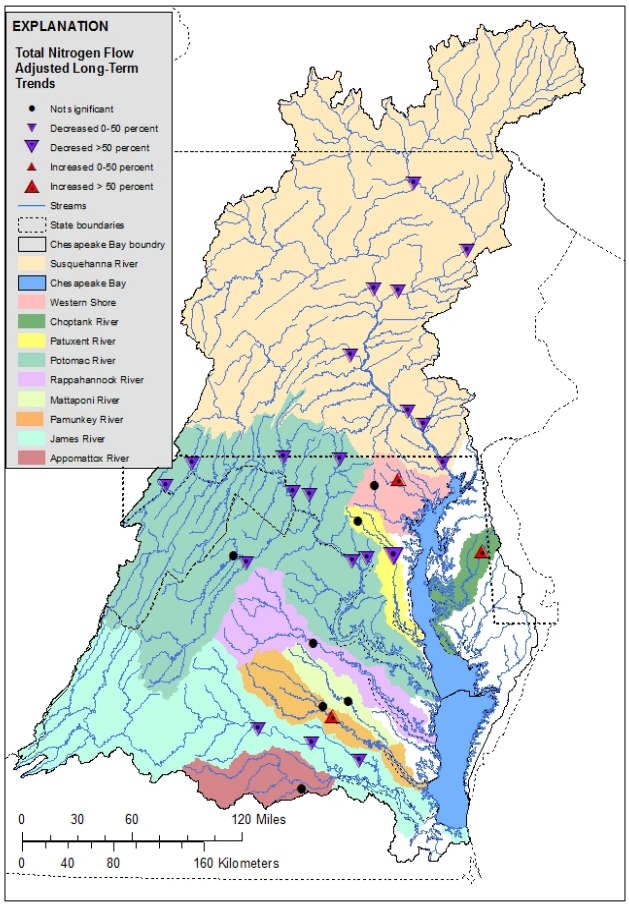
[86] This plan, the *Strategy for Protecting and Restoring the Chesapeake Bay Watershed* [EPA-903-R-10-003], is available at http://executiveorder.chesapeakebay.net/page/Reports-Documents.aspx.

[87] The federal milestones related to water quality in the Chesapeake Bay watershed are available at http://executiveorder.chesapeakebay.net/EO_13508_Water_Quality_Milestones-2012-01-06.pdf. The jurisdictional milestones are available at http://www.epa.gov/reg3wapd/tmdl/ChesapeakeBay/EnsuringResults.html.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA is requesting $73 million for the Chesapeake Bay Program. Most of the EPA's direct efforts will focus on implementation of the new Bay partnership agreement, oversight of the Chesapeake Bay TMDL and support for the Bay watershed jurisdictions as they implement their WIPs. Additional Goal Areas supported by the EPA and its federal partners include Recover Habitat, Sustain Fish and Wildlife, and Conserve Land and Increase Public Access.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue its close work with the jurisdictions and thousands of local governments by providing financial support and technical guidance to efficiently implement the TMDL. The EPA will continue its broad range of grant programs and will prioritize funding for jurisdictions, local governments, and watershed organizations based on their proven ability to reduce nutrient and sediment loads from key sectors such as development and agriculture. The EPA will continue to assist the jurisdictions' use of empirical data in WIP implementation.



Flow-adjusted trends for total nitrogen for 31 sites in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed, 1985-2011.

The program met or exceeded its FY 2013 targets for pollution controls. By FY 2015, the program expects to achieve 37.5 percent of its goals for implementing nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3.2 watershed model.

The EPA will continue to support innovative environmental technologies, market mechanisms, and alternative financing to achieve the goals of the TMDL. In addition to addressing nutrient and sediment loadings, the EPA expects to develop control strategies for addressing toxic contaminant reduction goals developed in FY 2013. The Agency will continue refining and improving Chesapeake*Stat*, a web-based tool for performance-based decision-making for all Bay partners, and the Bay Tracking and Accounting System. The EPA will continue implementation of a basin-wide Best Management Practice verification framework, working with jurisdictions to enhance their verification of pollutant reduction practices, treatments, and technologies.

In FY 2015, continued implementation of the compliance and enforcement strategy for the Bay watershed will target sources of pollution impairing the Bay in the watershed and airshed. The strategy combines the EPA's water, air and waste enforcement authorities to address violations of federal environmental laws resulting in nutrient, sediment, and other pollution in the Bay. The EPA will continue to use an evidence-based approach to its oversight of Bay jurisdictions through assessment and review of two-year milestones, agricultural programs, stormwater programs, trading and offset programs, and permits and associated management plans.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(cb6) Percent of goal achieved for implementing nitrogen reduction actions to achieve the final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target				1	15	22.5	30	37.5	Percent Goal Achieved
Actual				8	21	25			

Measure	**(cb7) Percent of goal achieved for implementing phosphorus reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target				1	15	22.5	30	37.5	Percent Goal Achieved
Actual				1	19	27			

Measure	**(cb8) Percent of goal achieved for implementing sediment reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target				1	15	22.5	30	37.5	Percent Goal Achieved
Actual				11	30	32			

Measure	**(234) Reduce per capita nitrogen loads (pounds per person per year) to levels necessary to achieve Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load allocations.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target						15.17	15	14.5	Pounds/Person/Year
Actual						14.92			

For FY 2015, the EPA, along with the other agencies involved in responding to the President's EO, will be working toward the 12 outcomes articulated in the EO strategy document. Shorter-term goals will continue to be identified in the EO action plan and federal two-year milestones.

The following strategic measure is included in the Agency's new Strategic Plan from FY 2014 to 2018: By 2018, achieve 45 percent attainment of applicable water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, water clarity/underwater grasses, and chlorophyll in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$90.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$347.0 / -2.3 FTE) This decrease reflects FTE reductions that may result in fewer resources to support program oversight and achievement of the goals of the Chesapeake Bay EO strategy and the new Bay partnership agreement. The reduced resources include 2.3 FTE and associated payroll of $347.0.

- (+$4,684.0) This increase reflects additional funding for non-STAG discretionary grants that have been essential to the Bay jurisdictions in implementing the TMDL and their Phase II WIPs, particularly at a local scale.

- (-$1,243.0) This decrease reflects a reduction in contracts for the support of oversight and assistance to jurisdictions' programs to identify innovative and economically efficient means of meeting TMDL goals.

- (-$781.0) This decrease reflects a reduction in contracts support in Region 3 and EPA headquarters for enforcement and compliance assurance activities.

- (+$671.0) This realignment reflects additional contract support for ongoing development of Chesapeake*Stat* and related accountability and transparency tools.

- (+$24.0) This reflects realignment for legal and administrative support for the program.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 26 et seq. – Sections 1267 and 1313; Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. 85 et seq.

Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay
Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$1,517.2***	***$4,819.0***	***$4,763.0***	***($56.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,517.2	$4,819.0	$4,763.0	($56.0)
Total Workyears	2.1	1.4	1.9	0.5

Program Project Description:

In August 2012, the EPA released an Action Plan for protecting and restoring the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary (Bay Delta). The Action Plan commits the EPA to collaborate with other agencies and stakeholders to revise and strengthen the Water Quality Control Plan (WQCP) for the Delta, implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for selected contaminants across the Bay Area and Central Valley regions, establish a regional monitoring program (RMP) for the Delta that could be linked with the existing RMP for San Francisco Bay, and restore floodplains and wetlands while controlling the formation and transport of methylmercury.

Economic and environmental services provided by the Bay Delta include:

- Drinking water for 25 million residents[88];
- Irrigation water that underpins an agricultural sector worth $37.5 billion[89] in revenue;
- Aquatic habitat for two-thirds of California's salmon – a fishery whose closure cost the state over 1,800 jobs and $118.4 million in income (2008-2009)[90];
- Wetlands to support at least 50 percent of the migratory water birds on the Pacific Flyway; and
- Recreational assets such as 6.4 million boating-related visitor days/year (2000)[91].

The Action Plan addresses the issues and opportunities identified by the agency and stakeholders through EPA's *Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for Water Quality Challenges in the San Francisco Bay/ Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary* (ANPR, 2011). The ANPR documented the adverse effects of pollutants such as ammonia, selenium, pesticides, and contaminants of emerging concern on aquatic life and evaluated factors that are degrading

[88] *Sustainable Water and Environmental Management in the California Bay-Delta*. 2012. National Academies Press http://www.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=13394&page=1
[89] Agricultural Statistical Overview. 2011-2012. California Department of Food and Agriculture. http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/statistics/pdfs/AgStatOverview2011-12.pdf
[90] UOP Business Forecasting Center. 2010. *Employment Impacts of California Salmon Fishery Closures in 2008 and 2009* . http://forecast.pacific.edu/BFC%20salmon%20jobs.pdf
[91] Public Policy Institute of California. 2007. *Envisioning Futures for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta*; pages 5-6. http://www.ppic.org/content/pubs/report/R_207JLR.pdf

estuarine habitat and impeding fish migration (e.g., freshwater diversion, salinity intrusion, and high surface water temperatures).

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will focus on the following activities consistent with our Action Plan:

- Support the State Water Board in implementing their Strategic Workplan for the Bay-Delta, which includes advancing the Bay-Delta WQCP, implementing TMDLs, and establishing a Delta RMP;
- Continue administration of the San Francisco Bay Area Water Quality Improvement Fund to achieve on-the-ground environmental results;
- Participate in key forums focused on restoring the San Joaquin River and improving floodwater management in the San Joaquin Valley including the San Joaquin River Restoration Program, the San Joaquin Tributaries Settlement Process, and the Central Valley Flood Management Planning Program;
- Create a healthier and more resilient Bay Delta ecosystem by leveraging our work with the San Francisco Estuary Partnership, the San Francisco Estuary Institute; and stakeholders involved with the Climate Change Handbook for Regional Water Planning; and
- Participate in the process for reviewing and regulating the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP).

Performance Targets:

The EPA performs this work under the Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems objective, and measures its progress toward meeting Clean Water Act goals through assessment and monitoring efforts supported by EPA funds. Our performance, and the performance of the communities we regulate, are documented both in the ANPR mentioned above, and the *Pulse* reports cited below[92]. Collectively, these reports conclude that water quality and aquatic resources in the Bay Delta ecosystem are still impaired and are not being adequately protected by the way federal and State agencies are administering CWA programs. In FY 2015, our priority will be to collaborate intensively with the State Water Board to formulate an approvable Bay Delta WQCP.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

[92] *2012 Pulse of the Delta: Linking Science & Management through Regional Monitoring*
http://www.sfei.org/documents/pulse-delta-linking-science-management-through-regional-monitoring
2011 Pulse of the Estuary: Pollutant Effects on Aquatic Life
http://www.sfei.org/node/4002
2011 State of San Francisco Bay Report (*Summary of Bay Health*, page V).
http://www.bay.org/assets/The%20State%20of%20San%20Francisco%20Bay,%202011.pdf

- (+$73.0 / +0.5 FTE) This change reflects a realignment of support for implementing projects in the San Francisco Bay Delta Estuary. These resources include 0.5 FTE and associated payroll of $73.0.

- (-$132.0) This reduces support for projects that improve water quality and restore habitat in the San Francisco Bay Delta Estuary as called for in the San Francisco Estuary Partnership's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act (CWA).

Geographic Program: Puget Sound
Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$28,359.2***	***$25,000.0***	***$25,011.0***	***$11.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$28,359.2	$25,000.0	$25,011.0	$11.0
Total Workyears	7.4	7.5	6.0	-1.5

Program Project Description:

The Puget Sound is a designated estuary of national significance under the Clean Water Act National Estuary Program. The health and productivity of Puget Sound has been a cornerstone of the region's vibrant economy and quality of life, attracting a skilled workforce for high tech and emerging businesses as well as tourism and sport fishing / recreational users. Nearly 71 percent of all jobs and 77 percent of total income in Washington State are found in the Puget Sound Basin. [93]

The beneficial uses of the Puget Sound ecosystem have been degraded and continue to be threatened by a growing regional population expected to increase from approximately 3.5 million to 5 million by 2025 (a 40 percent increase). Development and land use conversion have decreased the functioning aquatic habitat to such a degree that the 22 populations of Chinook salmon that use Puget Sound classified as threatened in 2005 under the Endangered Species Act remain threatened with extinction and only one of the remaining populations has shown any increase in abundance since 2006.[94] Among marine mammals, Puget Sound Orca whales carry some of the world's highest levels of persistent bioaccumaltive toxics (PBT) chemicals in their bodies.[95] Stormwater pollution and agricultural runoff threaten the safe harvest and consumption of shellfish across 143,000 acres of shellfish beds and is responsible for the closure of hundreds of popular swimming beaches and recreational sites annually. Tribal nations are unable to sustain their culture and way of life, because the beneficial uses of Puget Sound—upon which they depend and which are guaranteed by treaties—are increasingly imperiled.

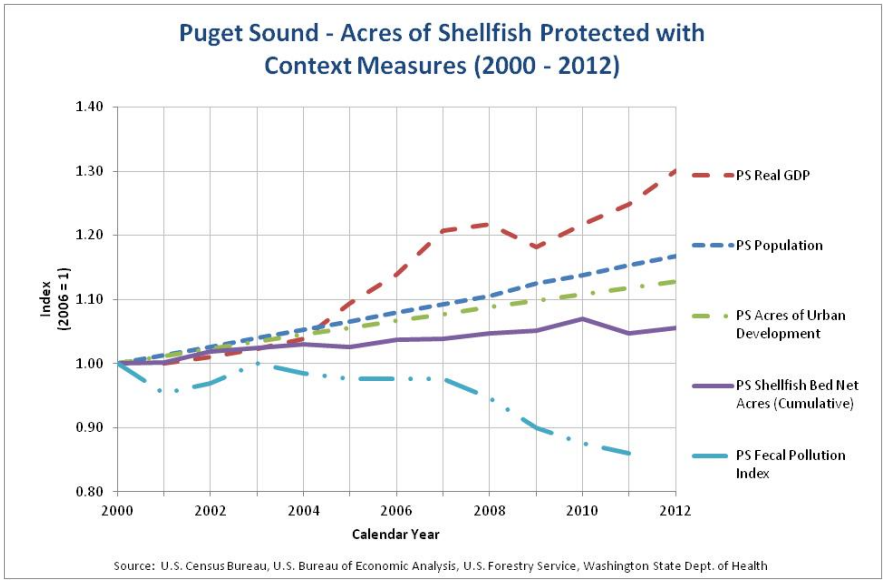
The EPA addresses its obligations under federal Tribal treaties by funding Puget Sound projects that support indigenous populations of shellfish, fish and other wildlife. There are 19 federally recognized Tribes in Puget Sound, three Tribal consortia, and the NW Indian Fisheries Commission, all with significant partnerships with the EPA Puget Sound program- including multi-year Puget Sound assistance agreements with each of these tribal entities. Additionally, the EPA provides leadership for the Puget Sound Federal Caucus to facilitate coordination of

[93] http://www.psp.wa.gov/downloads/AA2012_July/July3ActionAgendaBook1.pdf
[94] http://www.psp.wa.gov/vitalsigns/salmon.php
[95] Source: Issuance of Incidental Take Permit, ESA Section 7 Formal Consultation for Reissuance of the Fort Lewis (Joint Base Lewis McChord) Wastewater Treatment Facility NPDES Permit

Puget Sound work among federal agencies and co-chairs the overall federal effort to address Tribal Treaty Rights at Risk,[96] consistent with the roles assigned by the Council on Environmental Quality.

The waters in this basin have provided a significant source of seafood for Tribal, as well as commercial and recreational, harvesters. In 2010, over 23 million pounds of salmon were harvested commercially by treaty Tribal and non-treaty fishers.[97] Puget Sound's commercial shellfish harvest totaled over 156 million pounds with economic values of $57.8 million in 2010[98] making Washington State's shellfish industry the most valuable in the nation.[99] However, runoff from stormwater pollution and agricultural activities constantly threaten these valuable resources.

Despite a burgeoning regional population, rapid economic growth, and increasingly expansive urban development, as of FY 2013, the EPA's Puget Sound program work has resulted in over 30,000 acres of habitat protected and/or restored (cumulative from 2006), and just over 3,200 acres of shellfish harvest beds upgraded (cumulative from 2006). The program has also advanced Puget Sound stormwater permit and retrofit programs utilizing Low Impact Development techniques. The Puget Sound program continues to fund and build upon water quality work that has resulted in a substantial reduction in the fecal pollution index in some of the most polluted areas of Puget Sound.



To achieve these positive ecosystem results, the Puget Sound Program has leveraged its appropriations to target three strategic areas:

1. Preventing pollution from urban stormwater runoff;
2. Protecting and restoring habitat; and
3. Keeping open shellfish areas safe for harvesting and upgrading additional shellfish harvest areas.

[96] http://nwifc.org/w/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2011/08/whitepaper628finalpdf.pdf
[97] http://www.psp.wa.gov/vitalsigns/commercial_fisheries_harvest.php
[98] Source: WA Dept of Fish & Wildlife catch records summarized by the Pacific Shellfish Institute; http://www.pacshell.org/pdf/Economic_Impact_of_Shellfish_Aquaculture_2013.pdf
[99] Washington State's overall shellfish industry includes the Pacific coast of Washington where approximately 21 million pounds of shellfish were harvested in 2010, worth approximately $68 million.

EPA's Puget Sound program leverages federal funds with significant additional funding from state partners and other non-governmental sources. From 2011 to 2013, over $149 million of non-federal funding, cash and in-kind services were directed to Puget Sound restoration and protection priorities.[100] These contributions by non-federal sources highlight the importance and success of the partnership between federal, state, Tribal and nongovernmental stakeholders, working together to restore and preserve the Puget Sound.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Puget Sound Program will focus support to three areas of strategic initiative: address stormwater pollution through retrofits and low impact development projects; protect and restore aquatic and nearshore habitat, especially for endangered salmon species; and protect and upgrade shellfish growing beds by identifying and correcting sources of pathogen pollution. The program will use the Puget Sound Action Agenda to identify near term actions that target achievable results in these three strategic initiatives.

Program Evaluations by the EPA's National Estuary Program are an important feedback tool for program improvement. A Program Evaluation in 2014 will provide the state's NEP lead agency, the Puget Sound Partnership (PSP), with feedback that highlights the Partnership's strengths and identifies where improvements can be made and realized. Together, the EPA and the PSP have forged a strong science-based Puget Sound Action Agenda and adaptive management practices to guide annual funding priorities. In FY 2015 the Puget Sound program will work even closer with its state and tribal partners to target NEP funds to the most effective areas of work. Consistent with past years, EPA proposes to provide twenty-five 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. The EPA and its Puget Sound partners have put mechanisms in place to quickly obligate federal funding and reduce unliquidated obligations. The EPA has taken concrete steps to accelerate the expenditure of these funds.

Puget Sound funding is awarded competitively and through direct awards. In FY 2015 the program will build upon work that has shown successful outcomes in the following areas:

- Restoring and protecting watershed and nearshore marine habitat funding projects identified as priorities in consultation with federal, Tribal, state, and local partners. The EPA's target is to restore and protect an additional 2,000 acres in FY 2015.
- Protecting existing approved shellfish harvesting areas by ensuring surrounding water quality and supporting local efforts to identify and correct sources of pathogen pollution. At the end of 2011, the Washington State Department of Health (WADOH) reported 240,000 acres with Approved classifications, and nearly 12,500 acres with Conditionally Approved classifications for commercial shellfish harvesting in Washington State marine

[100] Puget Sound NEP leveraging data as reported in NEPORT

waters. Approximately 60 percent of the approved harvest areas and 85 percent of the conditionally approved areas are in the Puget Sound basin.[101]

- Upgrading restricted and closed shellfish beds to an approved status by implementing local actions that lead to sufficiently improved water quality for safe harvest. The universe of potentially recoverable shellfish beds in Puget Sound closed due to nonpoint source pollution is approximately 10,000 acres. The Puget Sound program's goal is to protect human health by upgrading the harvest classifications of 4,700 acres (cumulative since 2006) of commercial shellfish beds in FY 2015. For a detailed map of Puget Sound Shellfish growing areas please see: http://www.epa.gov/region10/images/puget_sound_shellfish growing_areas_map_072012.JPG
- Stormwater is the leading stressor on watershed health as identified in the 2020 Action Agenda. Stormwater runoff pollution associated with increased development and population growth increasingly threatens the safety of shellfish harvest areas, alters the ecological functions of aquatic habitats, and reduces the overall water quality and health of the Puget Sound. The EPA Puget Sound program is committed to working effectively with its state and Tribal partners to combat the negative impacts of stormwater pollution. In FY 2015, the Puget Sound Program will continue supporting ten county-level Pollution Identification and Correction (PIC) programs and work with local entities to develop the necessary sustaining funding to keep these PIC programs operational into future years, to stem pollution from stormwater non-point sources.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(ps1) Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degrading or declining water quality.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	450	600	1,800	4,953	3,878	7,758	4,000	4,700	Acres
Actual	1,566	1,730	4,453	1,525	2,489	3,203			

Measure	(ps3) Number of near shore, riparian, and wetland habitat acres protected or restored.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	2,310	3,000	6,500	12,363	19,063	31,818	33,818	35,818	Acres
Actual	4,413	5,751	10,062	14,629	23,818	30,128			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$22.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$189.0 / -1.5 FTE) This change reflects a continued shift of grants management work to Puget Sound lead organization partners, state agencies, and Tribal organizations. The reduced resources include 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $189.0.

[101] http://www.doh.wa.gov/Portals/1/Documents/4400/annual-inventory.pdf - Page 7 (Puget Sound harvest areas classified as approved for approximately 143,500 acres and conditionally approved for approximately 10,600 acres)

- (+$178.0) This increase reflects support for state agency and tribal Lead Organizations making sub-awards to local governments and tribes implementing the Puget Sound Action Agenda.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; Water Resources Development Act of 1996; Water Resources Development Act of 2000; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976; Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act; Economy Act of 1932; Intergovernmental Cooperation Act; Clean Air Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act; Pollution Prevention Act; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; National Environmental Education Act.

Geographic Program: Long Island Sound

Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$3,754.6***	***$3,940.0***	***$2,893.0***	***($1,047.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$3,754.6	$3,940.0	$2,893.0	($1,047.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA supports the protection and restoration of Long Island Sound through its Long Island Sound Office, established under Section 119 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. The Sound provides feeding, breeding, nesting and nursery areas for a diversity of plant and animal life, and contributes an estimated $10 billion per year in 2013 dollars from commercial and sport fishing, swimming, beach-going, and sight-seeing alone.[102] The EPA assists the states in implementing the Sound's 1994 Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP). The EPA and the States of Connecticut and New York work in partnership with regional water pollution control agencies, scientific researchers, user groups, environmental organizations, industry, and other interested organizations and individuals to restore and protect the Sound and its critical ecosystems.

The CCMP identifies six critical environmental problem areas that require sustained and coordinated action to address the effects of hypoxia on the ecosystem, including living marine resources and commercially valuable species, such as the American lobster; the impacts of toxic contamination on the food web and on living resources; pathogen contamination and pollution; floatable debris; the impacts of habitat degradation and loss on the health of living resources; and the effects of land use and development on the Sound, its human population, and public access to its resources. The CCMP also identifies public education, information, and participation as priority action items in protecting and restoring the Sound.

The Long Island Sound Study has developed agreements to guide and prioritize implementation of the CCMP. Most recently, the Long Island Sound Study, with the EPA's assistance, revised its 1994 CCMP to incorporate the most recent science and data on coastal planning, resiliency and marine spatial planning. The new CCMP will guide partner actions through 2034.[103] Please see http://www.longislandsoundstudy.net for further information.[104]

[102] Marilyn A. Altobello, *The Economic Importance of Long Island Sound's Water Quality-Dependent Activities*, January 1992; NB: updated to 2012 dollar value using Dept. of Labor Consumer Price Index calculator.
[103] The *Action Agenda* is available at http://longislandsoundstudy.net/about/our-mission/sound-agreements/action-agenda-2011-2013/
[104] For more information: https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=6504cc92476f05523fc836b5dc099c2f

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will continue to oversee implementation of the Long Island Sound Study CCMP by coordinating the cleanup and restoration actions of the Long Island Sound Study Management Conference.

In FY 2015, the EPA will focus on the following:

- Reducing the area of the seasonally impaired fish and shellfish habitats through continued emphasis on lowering Long Island Sound nitrogen loads to alleviate low oxygen levels (a condition called hypoxia). Specifically, the EPA Long Island Sound Office will work with the States of New York and Connecticut to revise and implement the nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) first approved by the EPA in April 2001; the EPA will continue its efforts to include the upland states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont in this regulatory framework to address their nitrogen contributions from Sound tributaries;

- Coordinating priority watershed protection programs through the Long Island Sound Management Conference partners to ensure that efforts are directed toward priority river and stream reaches that affect Long Island Sound. The EPA will use the principles of its Healthy Watershed Initiative in working with partners to ensure that watershed protection and nonpoint source pollution controls will help reduce the effects of runoff pollution on rivers and streams discharging to the Sound. Restoration and protection efforts will increase streamside buffer zones as natural filters of pollutants and runoff and development of local ordinances to create and protect stream buffers;

- Supporting and funding state and local monitoring (year-round and seasonal) for water quality indicators such as biological indicators, e.g., chlorophyll *a* and environmental indicators such as dissolved oxygen levels, temperature, salinity, and water clarity. This monitoring will assist Management Conference partners in assessing environmental conditions that may contribute to impaired water quality and in developing strategies to address impairments;

- Assisting state and local partners in protecting and restoring critical coastal habitats to improve the productivity of tidal wetlands, inter-tidal zones, and other key habitats that have been adversely affected by unplanned development, overuse, land use-related pollution effects, and climate change, e.g., sea level rise, warming temperatures, changes in salinity and other ecological effects;

- Promoting management of the 33 ecologically, scientifically, and recreationally significant Long Island Sound Stewardship areas in New York and Connecticut to support compatible public access and uses of the Sound's key land resources;

- Coordinating with and supporting the Long Island Sound Citizens Advisory Committee in developing an educated population that is aware of significant environmental problems and that understands the management approach to, and their role in, addressing problems;

- Coordinating with the Long Island Sound Science and Technical Advisory Committee in conducting and funding focused scientific research into the causes and effects of pollution on the Sound's living marine resources, ecosystems, water quality, and human uses to assist managers and public decision-makers in developing policies and strategies to address environmental, social, and human health impacts; and

- Continuing to work with all federal, state and local partners, and private and public stakeholders to implement the updated CCMP for Long Island Sound.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(li5) Percent of goal achieved in reducing trade-equalized (TE) point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound from the 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			52	72	74	76	85	91.5	TE Pounds/Day
Actual			70	69	83	Data Avail 03/2014			

Measure	(li8) Restore, protect or enhance acres of coastal habitat from the 2010 baseline of 2,975 acres.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					218	420	410	186	Acres
Actual					537	336			

Measure	(li9) Reopen miles of river and stream corridors to diadromous fish passage from the 2010 baseline of 17.7 river miles by removal of dams and barriers or by installation of bypass structures.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					28	75	1.5	27	Miles
Actual					72.3	56			

The States of New York and Connecticut are reducing nitrogen through their innovative and nationally-recognized pollution trading and bubble permit programs. In calendar year 2012, 106 sewage treatment plants in New York and Connecticut discharged 28,838 trade-equalized pounds per day of nitrogen to Long Island Sound, a significant decrease in loads (see figure 1). This represents 27 million fewer pounds of nitrogen per year from the circa 1990s baseline from entering the Sound from treatment plants.

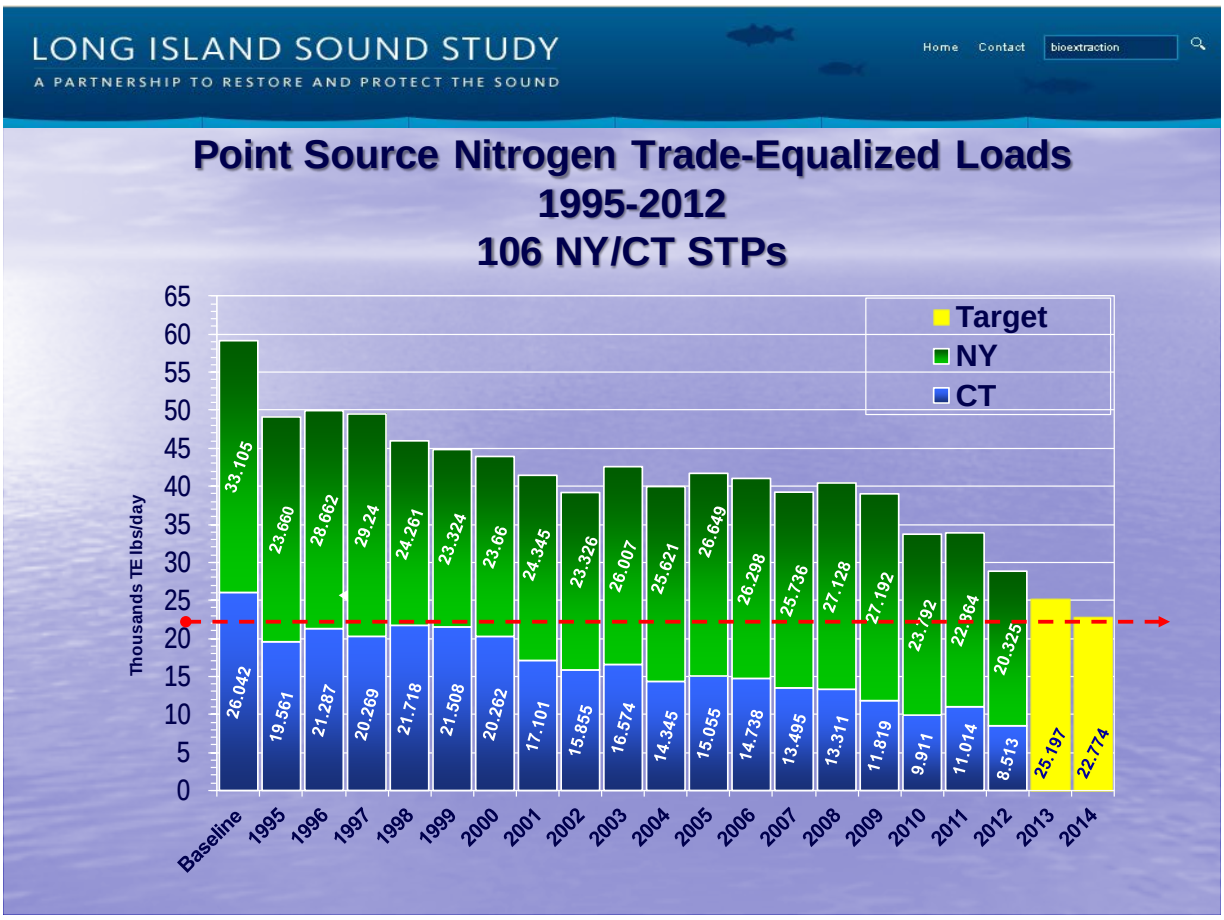


Figure 1

In 2013, the maximum area of hypoxia in the Sound was estimated to be 80 square miles, tied for the second lowest recorded in 27 years. The 5-year running average area of hypoxia is shown to be measured at 153.6 square miles, possibly linking the reduction of anthropogenic nitrogen from treatment plants to a corresponding improvement in dissolved oxygen in the Sound. However, environmental response is not necessarily linear and the sedimentary contribution of legacy nitrogen may affect the ecosystem's response.

In FY 2013, with financial assistance from the EPA, the states restored or protected 336 acres of critical coastal habitat, and reopened 56 miles of river corridors to diadromous fish passage through construction of fishways or removal of barriers to fish passage. The EPA will work with the states, through the Long Island Sound Futures Fund Grant Program, to continue to assist in restoring and protecting critical habitat and reopening rivers to fish passage.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$47.0) This reduces support for restoration and cleanup efforts in the Long Island Sound.

- (-$1,000.0) This eliminates the congressionally directed increase from the FY 2014 budget.

Statutory Authority:

Long Island Sound Restoration Act, P.L. 106-457 as amended by P.L. 109-137; 33 U.S.C. 1269.
Long Island Sound Stewardship Act, P.L. 109-353; 33 U.S.C. 1269.

Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico
Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$3,842.3***	***$4,482.0***	***$3,804.0***	***($678.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$3,842.3	$4,482.0	$3,804.0	($678.0)
Total Workyears	13.0	11.3	11.3	0.0

Program Project Description:

The efforts of the EPA's Gulf of Mexico Program (Gulf Program) are dedicated to the protection, restoration and enhancement of the water bodies and coastal environments associated with the greater Gulf of Mexico region. The Gulf Program is committed to voluntary, non-regulatory actions and solutions which are based on sound scientific and technical information as informed by our work with partners and the public.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA continues the commitment to a regional ecosystem-based approach to restoration efforts. Work in this program project will be closely coordinated and complementary with ongoing Restore Council and Natural Resources Damages Assessment activities related to the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill. Specifically, all technical staff directly support these efforts by providing scientific and technical expertise serving on workgroups and committees. The Gulf Program will continually seek broad participation and input from the diverse stakeholders who live, work and play in the Gulf Coast region. There is a strong sense of partnership due to the coordination with the working waterfront communities, academia, local and state agencies, non-profit organizations and many other partners who coordinate to improve decision-making based on the best available science.

The EPA also will provide competitive funding opportunities and in-kind scientific and partnership support to the following performance measures and associated activities in the Gulf of Mexico region:

Enhance and/or Protect Coastal Habitat and Ecosystems

Reversing ongoing habitat degradation and preserving the remaining healthy habitats is necessary to protect the communities, cultures, and economy of the Gulf Coast. For decades, the Gulf Coast has endured extensive damage to key habitats such as coastal wetlands, estuaries, barrier islands, upland habitats, seagrass beds, oyster reefs, corals, and offshore habitats. The overall wetland loss in the Gulf area is on the order of fifty percent and protection of the critical habitat that remains is essential to restoring the health of the Gulf aquatic system. The Gulf

Program will enhance cooperative planning and programs across the Gulf states and federal agencies to protect wetland and estuarine habitat.

During FY 2015, there will be continued funding support (through the competitive federal process) for the development and implementation of comprehensive, stakeholder-informed coastal improvement projects and tools. The focus will be efforts that directly enhance community planning, risk assessment, green infrastructure, and smart growth implementation. This is directly aligned with Agency priorities.

Improve Water Quality

The Clean Water Act provides authority and resources that are essential to protecting water quality in the Gulf of Mexico and in the larger Mississippi River Basin During FY 2015, the EPA regional offices and the Gulf Program will work on two specific efforts: improved monitoring and implementation of projects which directly improve water quality. Now more than ever, coordination is critical to keep all partners informed, reduce duplicate monitoring efforts and make the scientific data more readily available. The Gulf of Mexico Program partners with the U. S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture in support of this performance measure.

The EPA will continue working with the Hypoxia Task Force, and the eleven states within the Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basins to support the development and implementation of nutrient reduction strategies. The EPA will continue to coordinate with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and with all federal and state partners to implement best management practices and water quality improvement pilot and demonstration projects which improve water quality.

Enhance Community Resilience

The Gulf Coastal communities continuously face and adapt to various challenges of living along the Gulf of Mexico such as storm risk, sea-level rise, land and habitat loss, depletion of natural resources, and poor water quality. The economic, ecological, and social losses from coastal hazard events have grown as population growth places people in harm's way and as the ecosystems' natural resilience is compromised by development and pollution. In order to sustain and grow the Gulf region's economic prosperity, individuals, businesses, communities, and ecosystems all need to be more adaptable to change. In FY 2015, the Gulf Program will provide significant technical, scientific and management assistance for the development of information and processes; and with the implementation of tools and technologies which are easy for coastal communities to use and therefore increase their resilience to natural coastal hazards including sea level rise and storm events.

Environmental Education and Outreach

Education and outreach are essential to accomplish the Gulf Program's goal of healthy and resilient coastal habitats. More than ever before, Gulf residents and decision-makers understand and appreciate the connection between the health of the Gulf of Mexico, the economic vitality of

their communities, and their overall quality of life. The EPA's long-term goal is to increase awareness and stewardship of Gulf coastal resources and promote action among Gulf citizens.

In FY 2015, there is a targeted focus on the small and large scale education and outreach activities that are included as fundable projects during the annual competitive funding process. Education and outreach are essential to accomplish the overall goals of improved water quality, habitat restoration, community resilience and other critical live sustaining issues in and among the local communities. Targeted education, specifically to the underserved communities along the Gulf Coast, is one of the Gulf Program's priorities.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(22b) Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the Good/Fair/Poor scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	Scale
Actual	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4			

Measure	(xg1) Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas (cumulative starting in FY 2007).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	64	96	96	202	320	360	360	360	Impaired Segments
Actual	131	131	170	286	316	Data Avail 02/2014			

Measure	(xg2) Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	18,200	26,000	27,500	30,000	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,800	Acres
Actual	25,215	29,344	29,552	30,052	30,248	30,306			

For FY 2015, the Gulf Program will continue to support specific actions and solutions designed to improve the environmental and economic health of the Gulf of Mexico region through cooperative partnerships and competitively funding projects which have significant and direct environmental outputs.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$25.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$703.0) This reduction will decrease support to partner agencies and organizations and environmental education and outreach activities along the Gulf Coast.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act (CWA)

Geographic Program: South Florida
Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$1,334.9***	***$1,704.0***	***$1,402.0***	***($302.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,334.9	$1,704.0	$1,402.0	($302.0)
Total Workyears	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.0

Program Project Description:

The backbone of the South Florida economy is tourism and clean, clear oceans, lakes, and rivers related activities such as fishing, scuba diving, swimming, sailing, lobster harvesting and other outdoor activities. A recent study revealed that ocean activities in Florida – many centered in South Florida – generated revenues of $63 billion annually and produced nearly one million jobs.[105] Agriculture – vegetables, fruits, nurseries, sugar cane, livestock and aquaculture – is a multi-billion dollar industry for South Florida. The federal government is committed to protecting and restoring the Everglades – an extraordinary ecosystem and international treasure. South Florida has much to lose if the estuaries, lakes, rivers, and near shore waters are polluted.

The EPA's South Florida program coordinates activities in the Florida Keys, where water quality and habitat are directly affected by the pollution from, and restoration efforts in, the Everglades. The EPA implements, coordinates, and facilitates activities, including the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Wetlands Protection Program, the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program, the Water Quality Protection Program for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Water Quality Monitoring Program, the Coral Reef Environmental Monitoring Program, the Benthic Habitat Monitoring Program, the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative as directed by the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, the Brownfields Program, and other programs. For more information, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/region4/water/southflorida/.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA South Florida program targets efforts to protect and restore various communities and ecosystems impacted by environmental problems. In FY 2015, the EPA will focus on the following activities:

- Continue coordinating and facilitating the ongoing implementation of the Water Quality Protection Program for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, including

[105] Natural Resources Defense Council. (2006). Florida's Coastal and Ocean Future. A Blueprint for Economic and Environmental Leadership (Second printing). http://www.nrdc.org/water/oceans/florida/flfuture.pdf

management and funding of long-term status and trends monitoring projects (water quality, coral reef, and seagrass) and the web-enabled data management program;

- Implement Phase IV of the Everglades Ecosystem Assessment Program utilizing a probability-based design to assess the health of the Everglades' effectiveness of ecosystem restoration efforts. This long-term project (Phase I was implemented in 1993) documents the status and trends of phosphorus and mercury concentrations within the Everglades. Data collection was initiated in September 21, 2013 but was halted with 55 stations completed due to the government shutdown. A year of planning went into designing the large-scale study that required field training, securing two helicopters (all 125 stations accessed by air), obtaining required permits, and navigating the logistics of mobilizing twenty-five field staff to South Florida during the Everglades rainy season monitoring window that ended in November. Planning efforts are underway to restart field operations in September 2014. The final assessment report is scheduled to be completed in FY 2016.

- Continue the EPA's National Environmental Policy Act and water quality coordination with the Jacksonville U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District and South Florida Water Management District with ongoing activities associated with Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Project (CERP) implementation. CERP is the largest ecosystem restoration effort in the world and is currently projected to cost $14 billion over several decades;

- Continue implementation of the Florida Keys Wastewater and Stormwater Master Plan to eliminate all traditional septic tanks, cesspits, and non-compliant wastewater facilities in the Florida Keys by December 31, 2015;

- Implement the 2013 Monroe County Canal Management Master Plan (CMMP) funded by the EPA in FY 2013. Monroe County and Islamorada have secured $5.1 million to restore eight residential canals utilizing remedial actions such a seaweed gates, air curtains, restoration of hydrology (culverts), circulation pumps, backfilling and removal of organics;

- Develop and implement a water quality / benthic habitat monitoring methodology to document water quality improvements to residential canals from remediation efforts. Pre-implementation data will be collected from impaired canals in FY 2014 prior to remedial activities. Post-implementation monitoring data will be gathered through FY 2015.

- Provide monetary and/or technical/managerial support for priority environmental projects and programs in South Florida, including:

    - Everglades Ecosystem Assessment Program to assess the health of the Everglades;
    - Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Water Quality Monitoring Program;
    - Benthic Habitat (seagrass) Monitoring Program;

- Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Coral Reef Evaluation and Monitoring Program; and
- Water Quality Protection Strategy for the South Florida Ecosystem.

- Support implementation of CWA Section 404, including wetlands conservation, permitting, dredge and fill and mitigation banking strategies with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;

- Continue collaborative efforts through interagency workgroups including: South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force; Florida Bay Program Management Committee; and Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Water Quality Protection Program Steering Committee;

- Complete a special study project by Mote Marine Laboratory: *assess the effects of mosquito control pesticides on non-targeted organisms in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary*; and

- Continue the tracking of Everglades Restoration Strategies to address phosphorus pollution and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits within the Everglades, including discharge limits for phosphorus that are consistent with state and federal law and federal court consent decree requirements.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(sf3) At least seventy-five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain Chlorophyll a(CHLA) levels at less than or equal to 0.35 ug l-1 and light clarity (Kd) levels at less than or equal to 0.20 m-1.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target				75	75	75	75	75	Stations
Actual				85.4	CHLA: 70.9; KD: 72.5	>75 (CHLA: 84.5; KD: 80.4)			

Measure	**(sf4) At least seventy-five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) levels at less than or equal to 0.75 uM and total phosphorus (TP) levels at less than or equal to 0.25 uM.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target				75	75	75	75	75	Stations
Actual				73.6	DIN: 81; TP: 89.5	<75 (DIN: 60.0; TP: 82.3)			

Measure	(sf6) The number of Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) with the annual total phosphorus (TP) outflow less than or the same as the five-year annual average TP outflow, working towards the long-term goal of meeting the 10 parts per billion annual geometric mean.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target								3	Stormwater Treatment Areas
Actual									

The South Florida program has made significant strides in making progress toward the 2016 goal of eliminating all traditional septic tanks, cesspits and non-compliant wastewater facilities within the Florida Keys. In the late 1990s, the EPA identified improperly treated wastewater as the major source of nutrient and bacteria to the near shore waters of the Keys. As a result, the Florida Legislature mandated that Monroe County address onsite systems. To date, $500 million has been invested in wastewater upgrades and 53,315 of the 77,642 (68 percent) of the total equivalent dwelling units (way of assigning wastewater fees/rates and an implementation measure) are Advanced Wastewater Treatment or Best Available Technology compliant. The EPA will also institute a revised measure of progress for tracking the status of total phosphorus in outflows from Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$6.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$308.0) This realignment reduces support for water quality, coral, and seagrass status and trend monitoring programs used for directing implementation activities in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary.

Statutory Authority:

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act of 1990; National Marine Sanctuaries Program Amendments Act of 1992; Clean Water Act; Water Resources Development Act of 1996; Water Resources Development Act of 2000.

Geographic Program: Lake Champlain

Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$2,268.0***	***$1,399.0***	***$1,399.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$2,268.0	$1,399.0	$1,399.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Lake Champlain was designated as a resource of national significance by the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act (Public Law 101-596) that was signed into law on November 5, 1990, (amended in 2002). A management plan for the watershed, "Opportunities for Action," (revised 2010) was developed to achieve the goal of the Act: to bring together people with diverse interests in the lake to create a comprehensive pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for protecting the future of the Lake Champlain Basin.

The EPA's efforts to protect Lake Champlain support the successful interstate, interagency, and international partnerships undertaking the implementation of the Plan. "Opportunities for Action" addresses various threats to Lake Champlain's water quality, including phosphorus loadings, invasive species, and toxic substances.[106] The goals of Opportunities for Action include, but are not limited to:

- Reduce phosphorus inputs to Lake Champlain to promote a healthy and diverse ecosystem and provide for sustainable human use and enjoyment of Lake Champlain;
- Reduce contaminants posing risks to public health and the Lake Champlain ecosystem;
- Maintain resilient and diverse communities of fish, wildlife, and plants;
- Prevent the introduction, limit the spread, and control the impact of non-native aquatic invasive species to preserve the integrity of the Lake Champlain ecosystem;
- Identify potential changes in climate and develop appropriate adaptation strategies to minimize adverse impacts on Lake Champlain's ecosystem and socioeconomic resources; and
- Promote healthy and diverse economic activity and sustainable development principles while improving water quality and conserving natural and cultural heritage resources.

[106] For additional information see:
http://www.epa.gov/NE/eco/lakechamplain/index.html
http://www.lcbp.org
http://nh.water.usgs.gov/champlain_feds
http://www.cfda.gov

A Healthy Lake Contributes to a Healthy Economy in Vermont and New York

The Lake Champlain Basin is home to more than 600 thousand people and draws millions of visitors. The Lake Champlain Basin Program recognizes the importance of healthy natural resources to the Basin's people, its industries, and the economy as a whole. In particular, recreational activities on Lake Champlain depend upon a clean, healthy ecosystem and are an integral factor for the region's economy. For example, it has been estimated that total tourist expenditures within the Lake Champlain Basin were $3.8 billion in 1998-1999, with roughly 71 percent in the Vermont portion of the Basin ($2.7 billion) and 29 percent in the New York portion ($1.1 billion). Fishing-related expenditures were estimated at $204 million in 1997 for the Basin. In 1997, the owners of 98 fishing-related businesses near Lake Champlain estimated that $5.6 million of their total income was from anglers using Lake Champlain.[107] Bird and other wildlife viewing activities generated more than $122 million in 2006.[108]

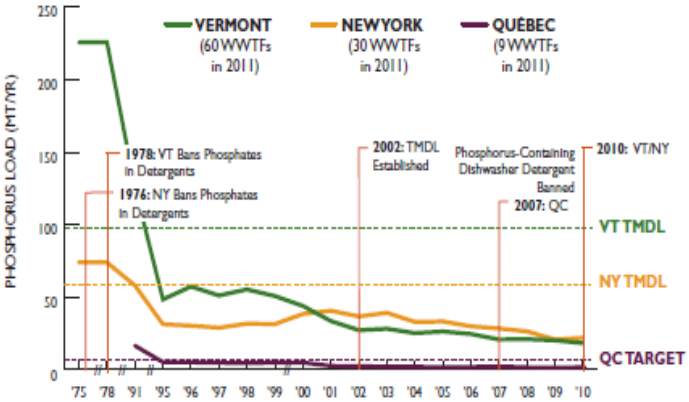
FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Federal, state, provincial, and local partners will continue addressing high levels of phosphorus by implementing priority actions identified in Opportunities for Action to reduce phosphorus loads from point, urban, and agricultural nonpoint sources.[109] Additionally, the Vermont Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Lake Champlain and associated reasonable assurance package will be completed in the summer of 2014. The Vermont TMDL and reasonable assurance package will set the framework for FY 2015 activities needed to reduce nonpoint sources of phosphorus to meet the load allocations specified in the TMDL. Similarly, the waste load allocations in the TMDL will be instrumental in guiding FY 2015 activities for point sources. Although Vermont continues to make progress in reducing phosphorus inputs to Lake Champlain, there is more work to be done to meet Water Quality Standards. Specifically, Vermont must reduce its current phosphorus load by 190 metric tons per year. This will require continued efforts in FY 2015 and beyond.

Reducing Point Source Phosphorus Inputs to Lake Champlain

Despite an 85 percent decline in phosphorus loads from wastewater treatment facilities' discharge since 1991 (Figure 1), priority actions to reduce phosphorus loads from point sources must continue. These actions include, but are not limited to ensuring that facilities' permits remain consistent with the Clean Water Act and necessary upgrades to treatment facilities are completed.

Fig.1: Wastewater Treatment Facilities Phosphorus Loads



[107] *People and Economy Lake Champlain Atlas, Economics of the Basin* - http://lcbp.org/Atlas/html/so_econ.htm
[108] Lake Champlain Basin Program, Opportunities for Action Database. http://plan.lcbp.org/ofa-database/chapters/introduction
[109] The Phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load for the Vermont portion of Lake Champlain is currently being revised. Additional information will be available in FY 2012.

Reducing Nonpoint Source Phosphorus Inputs to Lake Champlain

Substantial reductions in nonpoint phosphorus runoff are required in both agricultural and developed lands in order to meet targets for a clean Lake Champlain (Figure 2). Developed lands contributed about 46 percent of the phosphorus runoff Basin-wide in 2001, and agricultural lands contributed about 38 percent.[110]

Fig. 2: Nonpoint & Point Source Phosphorus Loads vs Flow

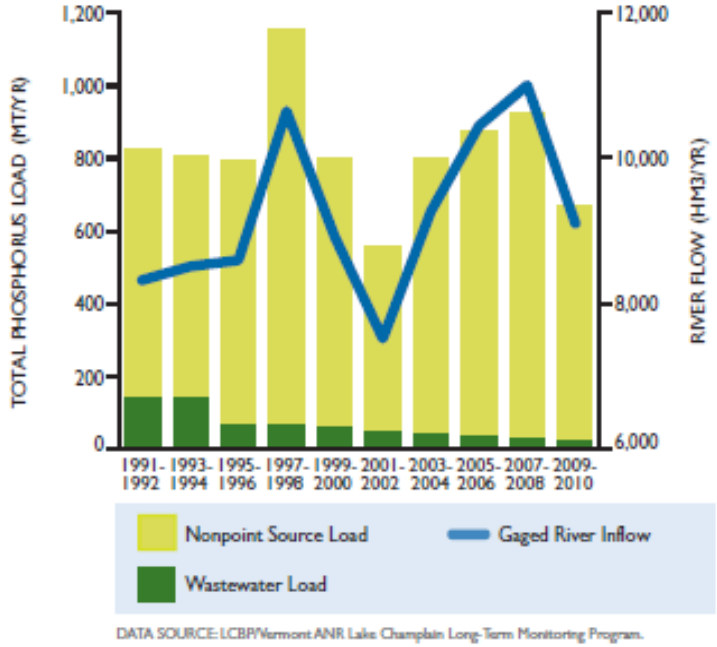


Figure 2 illustrates the significant challenges faced with nonpoint source contributions of phosphorus from developed and agricultural lands, and increasing flows, especially those occurring during extreme storm events. Priority actions to be implemented in 2015 addressing nonpoint source contributions of phosphorus from developed lands include, but are not limited to: 1) assessing the effectiveness of stormwater ordinances; 2) ensuring that phosphorus loads associated with new development are minimized through practices such as Low Impact Development, retrofit strategies, and innovative stormwater controls; and 3) assessing the effectiveness of local stormwater utilities. Priority actions addressing agricultural nonpoint source contributions of phosphorus include continued research to determine the efficiency of agricultural Best Management Practices. Results from this work will help direct resources to the most effective practices that reduce runoff and associated nutrient and sediment losses. Additionally, through small grants, phosphorus loads from agricultural nonpoint sources can continue to be reduced through the implementation of Best Management Practices and Nutrient Management Plans.

Tracking Implementation and Adaptive Management Framework: Federal, state, and provincial partners will develop and implement an adaptive management framework to evaluate the results of management efforts in the Lake Champlain Basin based on water quality and other ecosystem indicators. This framework will evaluate phosphorus Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations through quantitative methods. The adaptive management plan will include current and future TMDL implementation scenarios and identify cost-effective alternatives to attain TMDL allocations.

Invasive Species Prevention: Aquatic invasive species are non-native species that harm the environment, economy, or human health, and include aquatic plants, animals, and pathogens. A continued priority will be to prevent the introduction, limit the spread, and control the impact of aquatic invasive species. Work with partners will continue in FY 2015 to contain the spread of

[110] Troy et al. 2007 in Lake Champlain Basin Program 2012, State of the Lake Report

the Spiny Water Flea and continue to monitor water chestnut and reduce its density and distribution.

Toxic Cyanobacteria: Ongoing work will continue to develop new ways to understand the high seasonal concentrations of toxic cyanobacteria; report on its potential health impacts; and provide necessary information to the health departments of New York and Vermont to close beaches, protect drinking water intakes, or take other actions.

Additional Activities Planned for FY 2015

- Continue the Long-Term Water Quality and Biological Monitoring Program;
- Develop new approaches for urban and agricultural stormwater control with state partners; and
- Implement recommendations from climate change studies to reduce impacts on water quality.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems objective. There are no performance targets for this program. However, the goals and tasks in the "Opportunities for Action[111]" plan provide a framework for the Lake Champlain Basin Program's performance targets. Particular targets include reducing phosphorus levels, toxic contaminants and pathogens, maintaining and restoring healthy wildlife, fish and plant communities, and preventing the introduction and spread of aquatic invasive species.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; Clean Water Act; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; U.S.-Canada Agreements; National Heritage Areas Act of 2006; Water Resources Development Act of 2000 and 2007.

[111] See http://plan.lcbp.org/

Geographic Program: Other
Program Area: Geographic Programs
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$3,075.4***	***$4,393.0***	***$6,910.0***	***$2,517.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$3,075.4	$4,393.0	$6,910.0	$2,517.0
Total Workyears	6.9	6.5	5.0	-1.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA targets efforts to protect and restore various communities and ecosystems impacted by environmental problems. Under this program, the Agency develops and implements approaches to mitigate diffuse sources of pollution and cumulative risk for geographic areas.

The Northwest Forest Program

The Northwest Forest Program supports a targeted Agency effort to participate in interagency and intergovernmental efforts that coordinate and leverage resources for water quality and drinking water efforts in seven[112] Western states. The Program pursues collaborative efforts that conserve and restore water quality on forest and range lands in seven Western states as alternatives to traditional regulatory and enforcement approaches. It provides technical and facilitation support for local and community-based watershed restoration and drinking water conservation efforts.

The Northwest Forest Program addresses water quality impairments in forested watersheds and works to improve the quality of surface water so that drinking water/source water protection goals are met. The EPA is working with the Forest Service and the State of Washington to develop a TMDL implementation strategy for all temperature-impaired waters on the Olympic, Mount Baker-Snoqualmie, and Gifford Pinchot National Forests. In Oregon, the EPA is working with local, state and other federal agencies to develop TMDLs along Oregon's coast which include management measures that will address forestry related water quality impairments and support the state's Coastal Non-Point Pollution Control Program. In Idaho, the EPA is providing technical support to state agencies engaged in updating riparian rules for forestry. These revisions will result in long term benefits to water quality and fisheries. Northwest Forest Program dollars also support the EPA efforts to inform management in key source water areas. This is critical because in Oregon and Washington, 40 to 90 percent of the land areas of individual national forests west of the Cascade Range crest are in municipal watersheds.

[112] California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

In addition the Program supports monitoring of watershed conditions across 72 million acres of forest and rangelands in the Northwest. The Northwest Forest Program funding allows the EPA to provide critical support to the Aquatic Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program and the Pacfish/Infish Biological Opinion Monitoring Program. These are the only regional scale watershed monitoring programs in place in the Pacific Northwest and they play a key role in determining how riparian areas on 72 million acres of federal land should be managed. These areas are critical for aquatic/riparian habitat, ecosystem function (connectivity) and water quality.

Funding for the Northwest Forest Program helps the EPA to respond to Tribal trust and treaty responsibilities. The EPA staff are key to protection and restoration of watersheds important to tribes. The EPA has tribal trust responsibilities in the Northwest related to tribes reliant on salmon and shellfish.

The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program

The Pontchartrain Basin, which flows into Lake Pontchartrain, is known for its slow-flowing rivers and bayous, tranquil swamps, and lush hardwood forests, and provides essential habitat for countless species of fish, birds, mammals, reptiles, and plants. The famous wetlands and marshes that surround the Basin's waters provide a beautiful setting for wildlife and are the heart of the region's commercial and recreational fisheries. The Pontchartrain Basin also is the center of southeastern Louisiana's unique cultural heritage. With almost 2.1 million residents, including rural farming communities, metropolitan New Orleans, and the fishing, shrimping, crabbing, and oyster industries, the area is brimming with a diversity of people bound by a common interest: the desire for clean and healthy waters in the Pontchartrain Basin. The Basin comprises over 10 thousand square miles of land in 16 Louisiana parishes and four Mississippi counties.[113] According to the Louisiana Agricultural Center Research and Extension, the combined total value in these parishes in 2011 for production of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and wildlife is over $800 million.[114] Much of this production requires adequate quantity and quality of water. All of these lands drain into rivers and bayous, which empty into Lake Pontchartrain and its connecting sister lakes, Maurepas and Borgne.

The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program, through a collaborative and voluntary effort, strives to restore ecological health by developing and funding restoration projects within the sixteen parishes in the Basin. The program continues to support the efforts of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation to restore and preserve the water quality, coast, and habitats of the entire Lake Pontchartrain Basin. The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation (LPBF) conducts sampling of the lake and tributary water quality to support related scientific and public education projects.

[113] 2010 U.S. Census Bureau. http://www.census.gov/popfinder/
[114] Louisiana Ag Center Research and Extension. http://www.lsuagcenter.com/agsummary/archive/2011/Parish-Totals/2011ParishTotals.pdf

Southeastern New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program:

Southeastern New England (from Westerly, RI to Pleasant Bay, MA) faces environmental challenges that are both unique and representative of broader national issues. The region's coastal watershed problems include rivers hydrologically disconnected by dams and restrictions, drained and filled wetlands, urbanization struggling with centuries-old infrastructure, as well as excess nutrient (nitrogen) pollution from wastewater, stormwater runoff, and atmospheric deposition. Excess nutrients have contributed to severe water quality problems including algal blooms, low dissolved oxygen conditions, fish kills, impaired benthic communities, and habitat loss (sea grass and salt marsh) in the estuaries and near-coastal waters of this region. The impacts of climate change, especially the likelihood of extreme weather events and increased precipitation, will further stress these systems in coming years. Yet these same threatened resources are key to recreation and tourism that represent major economic sectors in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. In these two states, estuary and coastal regions comprise an average of more than 90 percent of the population and the states' economies[115]. Travel and tourism in Rhode Island generate more than $2 billion for the state's economy.[116] In Cape Cod, tourism represents the largest segment of their economic base (accounting for 43 percent).[117]

The Southeastern New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program will draw upon stakeholders and their networks to strategically direct resources to visible, high-impact projects focused on resiliency that will increase the efficiency of regional restoration efforts, enhance the impact of local restoration projects, and limit unnecessary duplication of efforts. The goal is to spur:

- investment in regionally significant and/or landscape-scale restoration opportunities;
- integrated restoration opportunities across multiple agencies and organizations;
- development and adoption of innovative, cost-effective restoration and protection practices, as well as new regulatory, economic, and technology approaches;
- regional approaches for addressing sources and impacts of watershed degradation and fostering watershed resiliency; and
- improve technology transfer and delivery of restoration programs across the region.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA and partner agencies will protect and restore communities and ecosystems impacted by sources of pollution. These collaborative and transparent approaches will decrease the cumulative ecological risk for geographic areas. The EPA's FY 2015 efforts will focus on the following:

[115] *The Economic and Market Value of Coasts and Estuaries: What's At Stake?* by Linwood Pendleton, Page 44; Restore America's Estuaries | The Economic Value of Coasts & Estuaries

[116] *The 2012 Briefing Book from Grow Smart Rhode Island,* page 10 http://www.growsmartri.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/gsri-2012-briefing-book.pdf

[117] *The Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce website* Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce - Cape Cod News and Events

Northwest Forest

In FY 2015, the EPA will request $962 thousand, including 5.0 FTE, in the Northwest Forest Program for the following activities:

- Continue stream reach sampling on 643 stream reaches and watershed condition/trend monitoring in 510 sub-watersheds in California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Washington;
- Use remote sensed data and Geographic Information Systems data layers and field data to support a trend assessment on 5,679 sixth field watersheds[118] in Oregon, Washington, Northern California, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, and Utah;
- Utilize upslope analysis, in-channel assessments, emerging research, and decision support models to inform management decisions and refine future monitoring efforts;
- Compile temperature and macroinvertebrate data and maintain approximately 530 year-round temperature monitoring stations to support state water quality and aquatic habitat reporting, including 303(d) listings;
- Complete/utilize field reviews of grazing activities and evaluate stream and riparian conditions to inform necessary management changes;
- Refine shade models to assist managers in prioritizing restoration opportunities to address stream temperature and sediment issues;
- Utilize aquatic monitoring to detect invasive species in streams and riparian areas;
- Assist the state of Oregon in the ongoing development of Total Maximum Daily Loads and Best Management Practices for forestry practices in five Oregon coastal basins.
- Provide technical support to the State of Idaho and to Indian Tribes as they move forward with implementation of forest practice rule revisions related to stream shading;
- Address sediment and temperature impairments in forested watersheds. Sediment and temperature impairments affect key fish and shellfish operations in the Northwest. Commercial and recreational fishing salmon fishing has in recent years generated an estimated 62 thousand jobs and more than $1 billion per year in economic income to the Pacific Northwest and Northern California[119]. Shellfish growers contribute $110 million a year to the Pacific coast economy[120];
- Inform management in key source water areas with the objective of ensuring production and delivery of clean and sustainable water while achieving economic efficiencies. Effective management of forest cover in source water areas can decrease drinking water treatment and chemical costs by 20 percent[121];

[118] A sixth field watershed is a hydrological unit. Watersheds in the United States were delineated by the U.S. Geological Survey using a national standard hierarchical system based on surface hydrologic features and are classified into the following types of hydrologic units: First-field (region); Second-field (sub-region); Third-field (accounting unit); Fourth-field (cataloguing unit); Fifth-field (watershed); and Sixth-field (sub-watershed). For more information visit: http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html.

[119] Figures from an independent economic study done by the Pacific Rivers Council (January, 1992), *The Economic Imperative of Protecting Riverine Habitat in the Pacific Northwest*. This study was based on official federal salmon harvest figures for the 1988 baseline year -- catch figures which were already far below the productive capacity of prior years, reduced largely due to widespread habitat loss, including wetlands losses regionwide, which reduced the number of juvenile salmon able to be produced by damaged watersheds.

[120] Pacific Coast Shellfish Growers Association http://www.pcsga.net/farming-science/economic-benefits/

[121] Ernst, Caryn. 2004. Protecting the Source. Published by the Trust for Public Land and American Water Works Association. Available at http://cloud.tpl.org/pubs/water-protecting-the-source-04.pdf. Accessed July 25, 2012.

- Engage in an interagency forum at the executive and management levels for Washington, Oregon, and California and a similar forum for the interior Columbia Basin[122]. These two broad-scale collaborative efforts address policy, management, and technical natural resource issues that are key to water quality and drinking water protection; and
- Engage in collaborative efforts including the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Projects. These collaborative efforts are at the forefront of efforts to conserve and restore water quality using alternatives to traditional regulatory and enforcement-related approaches.

Lake Pontchartrain

The program will work to restore the ecological health of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin. In FY 2015, the EPA will request $948 thousand in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Program for the following activities:

- Continuing implementation of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Program Comprehensive Management Plan[123] and Comprehensive Habitat Management Plan to support:
    - Planning and design of consolidated wastewater treatment systems to support sustainable infrastructure;
    - Repair and replacement studies to improve existing wastewater systems; and
    - Investigation and design of stormwater management systems.
- Conducting water quality monitoring outreach and public education projects that address the goals of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Program Comprehensive Management Plan to:
    - Improve the management of animal waste lagoons by educating and assisting the agricultural community on lagoon maintenance techniques;
    - Protect and restore critical habitats and encourage sustainable growth by providing information and guidance on habitat protection and green development techniques; and
    - Reduce pollution at its source and mitigate any impacts to Lake Pontchartrain from the past major oil spill.

Southeastern New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program

The Southeastern New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program will continue serving as the hub of a collaborative strategy to protect, enhance, restore, and improve the resilience of the coastal watersheds of Southeastern New England to withstand and/or recover from harmful environmental impacts, and sustain its health and the provision of ecosystem services into the future.

In FY 2015, the EPA will request $5 million in technical assistance, grants, and/or contracts under the Southeastern New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program for the following activities:

[122] Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Eastern Oregon/Washington
[123] http://www.saveourlake.org/management-plan.php

- Investment in regionally significant and/or landscape-scale restoration opportunities that address habitat restoration, water quality (nutrients, stormwater, nonpoint source pollution, etc.), climate change, and management of cumulative impacts;
- Collaboration with the Narragansett Bay and Buzzards Bay National Estuary Programs as well as the Cape Cod Commission and other Cape organizations to identify and promote approaches that can be replicated across Southeastern New England, with an initial focus on nutrients and stormwater;
- Funding and oversight of pilot projects to demonstrate successful restoration or promote innovative technology to accelerate ecosystem restoration;
- Leveraging for efficiency and effectiveness by coordinating operations, resources, and funding principles among restoration partners, including federal and state agencies;
- Capacity-building of small or emerging organizations to actively participate in implementing large scale restoration projects;
- Promotion of regional and/or partnership arrangements among municipalities for addressing stormwater and nutrient issues;
- Technical assistance to all organizations for project planning and design; and
- Incorporation of assessment and adaptive management feedback and mechanisms to improve the next generation of projects.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment

The Agency is not requesting funding for the CARE program in FY 2015.

Performance Targets:

Work under these programs supports the Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems objective. Currently, there are no performance measures for these specific programs.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$15.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$498.0/ -1.5 FTE) This reflects a decrease in collaborative efforts that conserve and restore water quality on forest and range lands in seven western states, including interagency and intergovernmental efforts that coordinate and leverage resources for water quality and drinking water efforts. The reduced resources include 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $228.0.

- (+$3,000.0) This reflects a realignment of resources for restoration opportunities in Southeastern New England that address habitat restoration and water quality. For FY 2015, the EPA has requested language to allow this program the authority to award implementation grants.

Statutory Authority:

The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Act of 2000, codified as Clean Water Act §121, 33 U.S.C. §1273, directed the EPA to establish a Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program "to restore the ecological health of the Basin by developing and funding restoration projects and related scientific and public education projects." Clean Water Act §121(b); Clean Water Act, Section 104(b)(3); Clean Water Act §320; Water Resources Development Act of 1996; Water Resources Development Act of 2000; Economy Act of 1932; Intergovernmental Cooperation Act; Clean Air Act, Section 103(b)(3); Solid Waste Disposal Act, Section 8001(a); Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 10(a) as supplemented by P.L. 106-74 (1999); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act Section 20(a) as supplemented by P.L. 106-74 (1999); Pollution Prevention Act; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 203; and National Environmental Policy Act, Section 102(2)(F).

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$4,066.5***	***$3,655.0***	***$4,102.0***	***$447.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$4,066.5	$3,655.0	$4,102.0	$447.0
Total Workyears	14.2	11.3	11.7	0.4

Program Project Description:

The White House, Congress, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have defined their expectations of the EPA in the event of a homeland security incident through a series of statutes, Presidential directives, and national plans. EPA uses the Homeland Security Collaborative Network (HSCN), a cross-agency leadership group, to support its ability to implement this broad range of homeland security responsibilities, ensure consistent development and implementation of homeland security policies and procedures, avoid duplication, and build a network of partnerships. The EPA's homeland security program also capitalizes on the concept of "dual-benefits," so that its homeland security efforts enhance and integrate with EPA's core environmental programs that serve to protect human health and the environment.

Timely and effective environmental information is a key factor in the protection of human health and the environment during an emergency. Homeland security information technology efforts are closely coordinated with the Agencywide information security and infrastructure activities, which are managed in the Information Security and Information Technology (IT)/Data Management programs. These IT support programs also enable video contact among localities, headquarters, Regional offices, and laboratories in emergency situations.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, EPA's Homeland Security Program will:

- Support federal, state, Tribal, and local efforts to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other emergencies by providing leadership and coordination across EPA program offices and regions.

- Ensure a coordinated approach to the EPA's homeland security activities and resources that are in unison with government-wide, homeland security priorities and requirements.

- Update (annually) the Homeland Security workplan to address priority gaps in planning, preparedness, response, and recovery for nationally significant incidents.

- Focus on maintaining the Agency's level of preparedness to respond to and recover from a significant event through maintenance of personnel and equipment capabilities and capacities.

- Fill critical knowledge and technology gaps that may be essential for an effective EPA response, including working with our interagency partners to define collective capabilities and resources that may contribute to closing common homeland security gaps.

- Ensure that interagency intelligence-related planning and operational requirements are met. This will be achieved through coordination with the U.S. Intelligence Community, including the Office of the Director for National Intelligence, the Department of Homeland Security, the Central Intelligence Agency, the National Security Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Defense, and the White House National Security Staff.

- Continue the implementation of Executive Order 13587 (Structural Reforms to Improve the Security of Classified Networks and the Responsible Sharing and Safeguarding of Classified Information) by implementing requirements to meet the multiple pillars of classified information protection, and the development of an Insider Threat program to address and mitigate threats to national security. Insider Threat program implementation will begin with agency-wide training; and the design, development, and maintenance of internet based secure data capture and reporting capabilities (web pages/homepages) and other computer-based data repositories.

- Track emerging national/homeland security issues, through close coordination with the U.S. Intelligence Community, to anticipate and avoid crisis situations and target the Agency's efforts proactively against threats to the United States.

The EPA's FY 2015 resources support national cybersecurity efforts through monitoring across the Agency's IT infrastructure to detect, remediate, and eradicate malicious software or Advanced Persistent Threats (APT) from the EPA's computer and data networks and through improved detection capabilities. The EPA will enhance internal Computer Security Incident Response Capability (CSIRC) to ensure rapid identification and reporting of suspicious activity and will increase training and awareness of cybersecurity threats. EPA personnel are active participants in Government Forum of Incident Response Teams (GFIRST), a DHS-led group of experts from incident response and security response teams. Indicators and warnings are shared between the EPA incident responders and their cleared counterparts in other agencies and with the Intelligence Community.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$84.0) This is the net effect of the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$500.0) This reflects funding for agency-wide training and the design, development, and maintenance of internet based secure data capture and reporting capabilities (web pages/homepages) and other computer-based data repositories to address Insider Threat program requirements.

- (+$96.0) This reflects resources for use in document and training development support.

- (+$65.0 / + 0.4 FTE) This reflects a shift in workforce strategy to support the Agency's security reporting process. These resources include 0.4 FTE and associated payroll of $65.0.

- (-$130.0) This reflects efficiencies gained through enhanced coordination of agencywide homeland security IT efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Homeland Security Presidential Directives, 5 U.S.C. 101 et seq. HSPD 1 – 25 and National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 42 U.S.C. 3231 et seq. – Sections 300, 300.1, 300.2, 300.3, 300.4, 300.5, 300.6, and 300.7, and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606 et seq. – Sections 101-128, 301-312, and 401-405, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962 et seq. – Sections 1001, 2001, 3001, and 3005 and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq. – Sections 1400, 1401, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1441, 1454, and 1461 and Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1314 et seq. – Sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, and Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104, and 108 and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2611 et seq. – Sections 201, 301, and 401 and Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 36 et seq. – Sections 136a – 136y and Bio Terrorism Act of 2002, 42. U.S.C. 201 et seq. – Sections 303, 305, 306, and 307 and Homeland Security Act of 2002, 116 U.S.C. 2135 et seq. – Sections 101, 102, 103, 201, 202, 211-215, 221-225, 231-235, and 237 and Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act, 6 U.S.C. 772 et seq. – Sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, and 513 and Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act, 50 U.S.C. 2302 et seq. (Title XIV of Public Law 104-201).

Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection

Program Area: Homeland Security
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$10,382.8	$10,431.0	$12,067.0	$1,636.0
Environmental Program & Management	***$875.1***	***$980.0***	***$1,004.0***	***$24.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$11,257.9	$11,411.0	$13,071.0	$1,660.0
Total Workyears	27.6	23.9	23.1	-0.8

Program Project Description:

This program includes EPA's efforts to coordinate and support the protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats and all-hazard events through effective information sharing and dissemination.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Information Sharing Networks & Water Security

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to build capacity to identify and respond to threats to critical national water infrastructure 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;

- Continuing to develop materials under the Community Based Water Resiliency initiative which aims to elevate the recognition of the importance of water infrastructure in the response and recovery efforts of a community, one of the principal lessons learned from Hurricane Sandy;

- Supporting effective communication conduits to disseminate threat and incident information and to serve as a clearinghouse for sensitive information;

- Promoting information sharing between the water sector and environmental professionals, scientists, emergency services personnel, law enforcement, public health agencies, the intelligence community, and technical assistance providers. Through this exchange, water systems can obtain up-to-date information on current technologies in water security, accurately assess their vulnerabilities to terror acts, and work cooperatively with public health officials, first responders, and law enforcement officials to respond effectively in the event of an emergency;

- Providing water utilities, of all sizes, access to a comprehensive range of important materials, including the most updated information, tools, training, and protocols designed to enhance the security, preparedness, and resiliency of the water sector; and

- Ensuring that water utilities receive timely and informative alerts about changes in the homeland security advisory level or about regional and national trends in certain types of water-related incidents. For example, should there be types of specific, water-related incidents that are recurring, the EPA, in coordination with DHS and other appropriate agencies, needs to alert the utilities of the increasing multiple occurrences or "trends" of these incidents.

Effective information sharing protocols allow the water sector not only to improve their understanding of the latest water security and resiliency protocols and threats, but also to reduce their risk by enhancing their ability to prepare for an emergency. The FY 2015 request level for the information sharing networks is $1.0 million.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$65.0 / -0.1 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. The reduced resources include 0.1 FTE and associated payroll of $15.0.

- (+$86.0) This realignment will allow the EPA to provide additional training to very small water systems so that they can be prepared and resilient in the event of an emergency.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA, 42 U.S.C. §300f–300j–9 as added by Public Law 93–523 and the amendments made by subsequent enactments, Sections – 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, and 1435; CWA 33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.; Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002.

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$540.0	$548.0	$576.0	$28.0
Environmental Program & Management	***$7,328.9***	***$5,724.0***	***$5,716.0***	***($8.0)***
Building and Facilities	$5,861.9	$6,676.0	$7,875.0	$1,199.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$683.5	$1,265.0	$1,113.0	($152.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,414.3	$14,213.0	$15,280.0	$1,067.0
Total Workyears	3.8	4.7	4.7	0.0

Program Project Description:

This EPA Homeland Security Program, in the EPM appropriation, supports management and operations for: the EPA Personnel Access and Security System (EPASS) which is designed to enroll, print, and issue an EPASS badge for nearly 25,000 EPA employees and contractors; the National Security Information (NSI) program, which manages and safeguards the agency's classified information; and mitigating security vulnerabilities at agency facilities.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of nationwide protection of buildings and critical infrastructure, the EPA performs vulnerability assessments at approximately 24 facilities. Through this program, the Agency also recommends security risk mitigations, oversees access control measures, determines physical security measures for new construction and leases, and manages security equipment lifecycle.

In this Homeland Security program, the EPA also designates position risk levels, initiates approximately 2,900 background investigations, adjudicates approximately 3,700 investigations, determines eligibility to classified NSI, and maintains approximately 25,000 personnel security records.

Further, the EPA safeguards NSI, provides mandatory NSI security education and training, conducts on-site NSI inspections and vulnerability assessments, oversees the EPA's Sensitive Compartmented Information Program and Industrial Security Program, and manages NSI-related databases.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$5.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$13.0) This reflects efficiencies achieved in the Homeland Security program. This reflects a reduction found from agencywide efforts to develop more effective business processes. The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to further leverage technology.

Statutory Authority:

Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004; Executive Orders 10450, 13526, 13467, 13488, 12829, and 12968; Title 5 CFR Parts 731 and 732; 32 CFR Part 2001; Privacy Act; Interagency Security Committee (ISC) Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities; Design Basis Threat, Interagency Security Committee, March 2013.

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$5,733.4***	***$6,548.0***	***$8,077.0***	***$1,529.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$5,733.4	$6,548.0	$8,077.0	$1,529.0
Total Workyears	22.9	22.0	21.8	-0.2

Program Project Description:

The agency coordinates and advances the protection of children's environmental health through regulatory development, science policy, program implementation, communication and effective results measurement as an explicit part of the its mission to protect human health. The children's health protection effort is directed by the 1997 Executive Order 13045, *Protection of Children's Health from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks* and the 2010 memorandum from EPA's Administrator, the *EPA's Leadership in Children's Environmental Health.* Legislative mandates such as the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), the Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1996, and the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 also direct the agency to protect children and other vulnerable life stages.[124,125]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to use a variety of approaches to protect children from environmental health hazards by addressing children's health concerns associated with the implementation of community based programs, the regulatory development process, research, and outreach. The Children's Health Protection program will take the lead in ensuring that EPA's programs and regional offices are successful in their efforts to protect children's environmental health. These activities include the following:

- As part of the agency's emphasis on healthy communities, in FY 2015, the program will work internally and with other agencies, states and tribes to improve coordination across the agency to ensure that policies and programs explicitly consider and use the most up-to-date methods and data for protecting children from heightened public health risks.

[124] The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 directs the EPA to produce guidelines on the safe siting of schools and guidelines to states on school environmental health programs in order to protect children from environmental hazards where they learn.

[125] The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require the EPA to strengthen protection of children by considering the risk to the most vulnerable populations and life stages when setting standards. The Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) to include stricter safety standards for pesticides, especially for infants and children, and a complete reassessment of all existing pesticide tolerances.

- The program will serve as a co-lead for the interagency efforts of the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children with the Department of Health and Human Services. As part of this effort, the program will coordinate with other related agencies to improve federal government-wide support in implementing children's health legislative mandates and children's health outreach, including providing children's environmental health expertise on interagency activities and coordinate expertise from program offices. Through the Task Force, the EPA will work to advance agency contributions to federal initiatives – including the *Coordinated Federal Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Asthma Disparities*[126] and *Advancing Healthy Housing – A Strategy for Action* (a report from the Federal Healthy Homes Work Group).[127]

- The program will continue to serve as the lead program in the implementation and coordination of programs that protect children where they live, learn and play by:

    - Promoting and offering technical assistance for the adoption of the agency's Schools Guidelines and other programmatic school environmental health tools.[128]
    - Providing training, curriculum and assessment resources regarding children's environmental health to child care providers and government agencies that oversee centers.
    - Establishing relationships with national youth organizations to educate and empower children about environmental health in extracurricular and after school settings
    - Promoting healthy homes for children by incorporating a strong message into related training (e.g. training for energy auditors, weatherization workers, code inspectors, and community health workers).

- The program will address the potential for unique exposures, health effects, and health risks in children during the development of agency regulations and policies by actively participating on regulatory workgroups and ensuring that regulatory developers receive children's health training.

- The program will work with internal and external partners to improve the scientific understanding of children's environmental health concerns by:

    - Coordinating with research partners to fill critical knowledge gaps on children's unique vulnerabilities. OCHP will collaborate with the Research and Development program, Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention Research Centers and others on many activities including: research planning,

[126] The Asthma Disparities Action Plan can be found at http://www.epa.gov/childrenstaskforce/federal_asthma_disparities_action_plan.pdf .
[127] The Healthy Housing Strategy for Action can be found at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/healthy_homes/advhh.
[128] The EPA's Voluntary Guidelines for States: Development and Implementation of a School Environmental Health Program and Voluntary School Siting Guidelines can be found at http://www.epa.gov/schools/

relevancy reviews, research presentations and publications, translating and applying research findings.

  - Improving the EPA's risk assessment and science policies and their implementation tools to ensure that they address unique, early-life health susceptibilities including those for multiple environmental hazards and stressors.

- The program will share scientific data for the development of standards, policies, and guidance that protect children domestically and internationally by eliminating potentially harmful prenatal and childhood environmental exposures;

- The program will increase environmental health knowledge (i.e., working the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSU)) of health care providers related to prenatal and childhood exposures and health outcomes with a focus on vulnerable groups through outreach activities; and

- The program will continue to work on the established targets of agency and office goals.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$255.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$1,274.0 / -0.2 FTE) This funding will be used to support the Agency's emphasis on healthy communities and coordinate expertise and efforts across programs in order to provide technical assistance to states and communities. These resources include the reduction of 0.2 FTE and $30.0 in associated payroll, reflecting the agency-wide efforts to improve efficiency.

Statutory Authority:

Executive Order 13045; Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007; Food Quality Protection Act of 1996; Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996.

Environmental Education
Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$6,991.1***	***$8,702.0***	***$0.0***	***($8,702.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$6,991.1	$8,702.0	$0.0	($8,702.0)
Total Workyears	11.4	12.0	0.0	-12.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA is committed to environmental education, a core part of our efforts to safeguard public health and the environment. Environmental education provides communities with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed choices and take responsible action. The primary goals of the EPA's educational programs are to share information about how to protect the environment, and particularly how the EPA protects the water we drink and the air we breathe. Environmental education programs also aim to improve participation in advanced programs in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields and thereby foster the next generation of scientists and engineers to tackle current and future environmental challenges. The EPA fulfills its environmental education mission by connecting educators with the most up-to-date, science-based information and research. Our programs also provide public funding for projects and activities that enable environmental education in communities across the nation. Moving forward, the EPA's program offices will assist in the implementation of the Agency's environmental education activities across the country. These individuals will help develop and disseminate environmental education publications, curriculum, and training opportunities, and also manage related award programs and federal grant assistance. To assure that all EPA programs are participating and focused on environmental education, funds for the agency-wide effort are distributed. This distribution brings broader engagement both inside and outside the Agency.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Agency is decentralizing the Environmental Education program in order to focus limited resources on integrating environmental education activities into existing environmental programs under a streamlined approach. The EPA established the intra-agency Environmental Education Workgroup to incorporate environmental literacy and stewardship activities across all of the EPA's programs. By decentralizing environmental education activities within the appropriate national programs, the EPA is improving the accountability and outcomes of these activities. Integrating environmental education activities with a new commitment to innovation will allow the EPA to better leverage its resources for these activities, thus building momentum to better serve the public while promoting environmental literacy. The agency will enhance

efforts to develop additional public-private partnership to help support environmental education stakeholders.

Performance Targets:

There are no current performance measures for this specific Program Project.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$8,702.0 / -12.0 FTE) This realignment integrates the Environmental Education program into agency efforts and selectively targets the resources across key agency programs. In addition, this also reflects agencywide efforts to develop more effective business practices to find efficiencies. These resources include $1,508.0 in associated payroll for 12.0 FTE.

Statutory Authority:

National Environmental Education Act (PL 101-619); Section 103 of the Clean Air Act; Section 104 of the Clean Water Act; Section 8001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; Section 1442 of the Safe Drinking Water Act; Section 10 of the Toxic Substances Control Act; Section 20 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$46,812.8***	***$47,168.0***	***$50,448.0***	***$3,280.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$46,812.8	$47,168.0	$50,448.0	$3,280.0
Total Workyears	327.6	323.8	325.3	1.5

Program/Project Description:

This program has been retitled from "Congressional, Intergovernmental, and External Relations". This program includes a number of different offices and functions that provide critical executive and logistical support for the EPA Administrator. In addition to the Administrator's Immediate Office (IO), resources in this program support four headquarters offices that help the agency protect human health and the environment, including the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR), the Office of Executive Services (OES), the Office of the Executive Secretariat (OEX), and the Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education (OEAEE). The Office of Federal Advisory Committee Management and Outreach (OFACMO) was previously funded under this program but is now funded from the Human Resources Management program as a result of the OA/OARM reorganization effective in FY 2014.

Funding in this program also supports the EPA's ten Regional Administrators' offices across the country. The activities conducted by the headquarters and regional offices are a critical link to the agency's engagement with outside entities including Congress, state and local governments, nongovernmental organizations, national and community associations, and the public. These activities include management, coordination and setting policy.

Within this program, key functions include, but are not limited to, setting the agency's strategic goals and priorities; responding to Congressional requests for information; coordinating and providing outreach and liaison to state and local governments, agricultural and rural communities and maintaining public relations and communication with the press. This program also includes functions that support the administrative management services involving correspondence control and records management systems; human resources management, budget formulation and execution, and information technology management services. As a result of the funding provided through this program, the EPA Administrator can better coordinate across the agency, utilize

more efficient management practices and provide greater accountability and transparency to our stakeholders.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Immediate Office of the Administrator (IO) will continue to provide management, leadership and direction to all of the EPA's programs and activities and develop the guidance necessary to ensure the achievement of the agency's strategic goals and priorities. To ensure that regional views and priorities are considered in the formulation of its policies and during major phases of decision making, each Regional Administrator's office will work closely with the IO and the Office of Regional Operations to raise and address national, regional and local environmental concerns. These three units work with government policy makers, states, local governments, tribes, and the public to communicate agency proposals, actions, policies, research, and data through meetings as well as mass media, print publications, and the web.

In FY 2015, resources in IO will primarily support critical workforce and telecommunications needs for staff. As an example, in FY 2013, administrative personnel within the IO provided secretarial support to accomplish the following activities: managed and processed approximately 100 invitations received per week for the Administrator to participate in various activities, staffed the agency's main phone line; managed scheduling (i.e., the Administrator has approximately 8-10 meetings per day); coordinated travel and facilitated advance work. The agency will continue to work to identify efficiencies that will allow the Office of the Administrator to continue to manage, lead and direct the EPA's programs and activities while ensuring achievement of the Agency's strategic goals and priorities. In FY 2015, the Headquarters IO will be funded at a level of $4.11 million and 23.8 FTE.

The Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR) serves as the EPA's principal point of contact for Congress, states and local governments. This office serves as a liaison with these constituencies on the agency's major programs (e.g., Air, Water and Pesticides) as well as on intergovernmental issues. OCIR and its regional counterparts serve as a direct contact for Congress and state and local government officials during a crisis and for the numerous EPA program activities that directly impact elected and other senior state and local officials. In FY 2015, OCIR's Office of Congressional Affairs (OCA) will continue to prepare the EPA's officials for hearings and meetings with members of Congress, oversee responses to written inquiries (in FY 2013, the Office received over 1,000 such inquiries) and oversight requests from members of Congress, and coordinate and provide technical assistance and briefings on legislative areas of interest to members of Congress and their staff. As needed, OCA will work with program offices to prepare nominees for confirmation hearings. In addition, OCIR will coordinate with the White House's Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs and the Council for Environmental Quality on issues related to achieving the goals and priorities of the agency.

OCIR's Intergovernmental Office serves as the agency's liaison to state and local government officials and will manage the Administrator's Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC) and the Small Community Advisory Subcommittee. LGAC is the EPA's only federal advisory committee made up exclusively of locally elected and appointed officials from municipalities,

tribes and states. The Office of Intergovernmental Relations also coordinates the interactions of senior agency officials (including the Administrator and Deputy Administrator) with governors, mayors, and other state and local officials and their associations. These activities help inform and educate state and local officials on EPA actions and help ensure that the agencies' policies and regulations consider impacts on state and local governments. The Office also manages EPA's implementation of the Federalism Executive Order, ensuring proper and formal consultation with state and local governments, and that significant agency regulations and policies reflect their concerns.

The Office will continue to work closely with program offices, regions and states to modernize and expand the use of the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) as a platform to improve EPA's working relationship with states. NEPPS is a performance-based system of environmental protection designed to drive performance, efficiency, and resource flexibility into the EPA-state partnerships that implement the nation's environmental programs.

OCIR's efforts will support the EPA's strategic plan and the Administrator's priority to establish a new era of state and local partnerships. In FY 2015, OCIR will be funded at a level of $7.8 million and 52.6 FTE.

The Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education (OEAEE) facilitates the exchange of information between the EPA and the public, media, Congress, and state and local government; broadly communicates the EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment; promotes public awareness of environmental issues; advances and develops environmental education and training; and solicits stakeholder commitment to environmental stewardship and environmental protection.

In FY 2015, OEAEE headquarters and regional offices will work together to ensure that the media is informed of agency initiatives and receives timely, accurate information on how the EPA protects human health and the environment. The Office will continue its One EPA web initiative to ensure the agency's web pages are consistent with web guidelines and provide all stakeholders with transparent, accurate and comprehensive information on the EPA's activities and policies. In addition, OEAEE will continue its outreach activities to stakeholders, including faith-based, neighborhood, multilingual, educational, and health groups and underserved populations to solicit feedback and ensure stakeholders have a better understanding of the actions that the EPA is taking to protect public health and the environment. OEAEE will continue to use traditional and social media, and both standard and innovative channels such as the website, webinars, social media, virtual town halls, public service announcements, photo projects, and videos to reach students, communities, and multilingual populations. Finally, OEAEE will continue the EPA's environmental outreach and education efforts to ensure teachers, students, and other members of the public have accurate, science-based information. In FY 2015, the Headquarters OEAEE will be funded at a level of $13.4 million and 56.0 FTE.

In FY 2015, EPA is requesting resources for its Representation Fund to host the triennial Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) conference, which is an international organization, created by Canada, Mexico and the United States. The CEC was established to address regional environmental concerns, help prevent potential trade and environmental

conflicts, and to promote the effective enforcement of environmental law. This is a weeklong session that includes participation by each government delegation and by the public. The US hosts the event every three years. In FY 2015, the agency is requesting $19.0 thousand to support the important work of the representation fund.

As the central administrative management component of the Office of the Administrator (AO), the Office of Executive Services (OES) provides advice, tools, and assistance to the AO's programmatic operations including human resources management, budget and financial management, information technology and security, and audit management. In FY 2015, the Headquarters OES will be funded at a level of $4.1 million and 21.9 FTE.

The Office of the Executive Secretariat (OEX) serves as the correspondence, records management and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) hub of the AO. OEX manages executive correspondence, oversees the FOIA process (e.g., 155 FOIA requests were processed in FY 2013), maintains the Administrator's and Deputy Administrator's records, ensures that AO meets its records management responsibilities and manages the agency's Correspondence Management System (CMS). In FY 2013, OEX processed 8,639 pieces of executive correspondence and more than 1 million emails addressed to the Administrator or Deputy Administrator. In FY 2015, OEX resources will support operation of the CMS information technology application, including its electronic records management component. OEX resources will also assist staff, national-program offices and regional offices in implementing paperless technologies for correspondence, records management and FOIA processing. This will ensure greater efficiency, reduce storage and other costs, improve accountability and ensure faster responses to the public, stakeholders and members of Congress. In FY 2015, OEX will be funded at a level of $2.2 million and 14.6 FTE.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$670.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$588.0 / +4.1 FTE) This increase supports the work of managing Agency-wide environmental education activities. These resources include 4.1 FTE and $588.0 in associated payroll.

- (+$2,012.0 / -2.6 FTE) This net change in FTE and associated payroll reflects efficiencies to be realized in business process changes within Headquarters and regional offices. These resources will support basic and mandatory IT and telecommunications support costs for the on board workforce, including support for desktop services, telephone and Local Area Network (LAN). These resources include a reduction of 2.6 FTE and $373.0 in associated payroll.

- (+$10.0) This reflects an increase for the Administrator's Representation Fund to host the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which takes place every three years.

Statutory Authority:

As provided in Appropriations Act funding; Federal Advisory Committee Act; Environmental Impact Assessment Act; North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act; Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act; North American Anti-Epileptic Drug Pregnancy Registry; La Paz Agreement U.S./Mexico Border; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$17,670.9***	***$17,206.0***	***$32,588.0***	***$15,382.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,329.4	$1,340.0	$1,466.0	$126.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$19,000.3	$18,546.0	$34,054.0	$15,508.0
Total Workyears	33.9	29.6	31.2	1.6

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) is a standards-based, secure approach for the EPA and its state, Tribal and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the Internet. As it employs new technology and data standards, open-source software, shared and portal services for the E-Enterprise business model, and reusable tools and applications, the EN offers its partners tremendous potential for managing and analyzing environmental data more effectively and efficiently, leading to improved decision making.

The Central Data Exchange (CDX)[129] is the largest component of the EN program and serves as the point of entry on the Exchange Network for environmental data submissions to the agency. CDX provides a set of core services that promote a leaner and more cost-effective enterprise architecture for the agency by avoiding the creation of duplicative services. It also provides a set of value-added features and services that enable faster and more efficient transactions for internal and external clients of the EPA. Through CDX, a stakeholder can submit data through one centralized point of access, exchange data with target systems using Web services, and utilize publishing services to share information collected by the EPA and other stakeholders (including states and Tribes). CDX also provides central support for virtual signature service and reporting, and support for the Automated Commercial Environment, a system for import and export services for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

The agency's EN program also supports other tools and services, such as the Facility Registry Service (FRS), the Substance Registry System, the Reusable Component Services and other registries within EPA's System of Registries. FRS serves as a key point of entry for the public interested in the EPA's data stores, such as Envirofacts, the Geoplatform, MyEnvironment,

[129] For more information on the Central Data Exchange, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/cdx/.

Cleanups In My Community and a host of other tools. The registries provide a platform to link data across data systems, environmental programs and even other agencies' data, enabling the EPA to bring data together for greater understanding of environmental issues. The registries are key integrators that promote discovery, access, sharing and understanding of the EPA's information and assets.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Exchange Network program will continue to be a pivotal component of the Agency's E-Enterprise model. Within the E-Enterprise business model context, will continue to pilot projects that transform the EN from a closed partnership of states and tribes to a more open platform of services that the public or third parties can use to develop tools and applications to make environmental data reporting, sharing and analysis faster, simpler and less expensive. In addition, the EN program will work across EPA offices to integrate additional reporting systems into CDX, such as Clean Air Act State Implementation Plan reporting and updates, the high volume-reporting National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, and reporting for the Toxic Substances Control Act.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to develop and support the E-Enterprise business model. E-Enterprise facilitates two-way electronic transactions with the regulated community and external partners who routinely conduct environmental business with the EPA. It will enable customers and co-regulators of the EPA (states, tribes and territories) to conduct environmental business electronically and in a dynamically customizable way based on who they are and what they need. Facilities 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. With E-Enterprise, the EPA will be able to replace outdated paper reporting with integrated e-reporting systems using advanced technology and shared IT services. The paperwork and regulatory reporting burden will be reduced by more efficient collection, reporting, and use of data, plus regulatory revisions to eliminate redundant or obsolete information requests.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to support the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program by continuing to implement new tools that enhance the use of digital documents and streamlining the document search processes that are inherent to FOIA. These new tools will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the EPA's FOIA program.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to build out EPA's information technology services and make them available for state, tribe and territory system implementations that will reduce resource requirements and streamline compliance with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR). EPA will:

- Conduct robust outreach activities to increase awareness of virtual node web services interfaces and CROMERR services and the benefits of using these services;

- Approve CROMERR applications from authorized programs that propose to use the EPA's virtual CROMERR services and assist co-regulators with integrating these services into their systems; and

- Provide virtual services to three new Tribal partners and to three existing partners who are replacing local nodes to better integrate services.

These activities are intended to assist states and tribes in the development activities associated with establishing a point of presence and exchanging data on the Network and supporting local electronic reporting programs in a more cost effective way.

In FY 2015, the System of Registries will continue efforts to allow greater sharing and better understanding of the EPA's data. This includes:

- Continued enhancement of the EPA's inventory of systems and computational models, the Registry of EPA Applications and Databases (READ), to meet agency federal reporting and information management needs;

- Continuing to update the EPA's dataset registry, the Environmental Data Gateway, to meet EPA's priority of improving data accessibility; and

- Continued development of data dictionaries for systems catalogued in READ, encouraging re-use of data elements in existing systems, thereby improving standards and reducing burden.

The EPA also will continue to improve information management of its IT resources through its catalog of IT services (e.g., widgets, Web services, reusable code). The Reusable Component Services are a resource that enables EPA programs to reuse standard system functions in whole or in part, thus saving the EPA, states and Tribal governments' money and time.

In FY 2015, FRS will continue to identify and geospatially locate facilities, sites or places of environmental interest that are subject to regulation. Using rigorous verification and data management procedures, FRS will continue to integrate facility data from EPA's national program systems, other federal agencies and state and Tribal master facility records. The EPA will work with its' programs to design a new directory that incorporates the information in the Substance Registry Services (SRS) and that helps industry, the public, and other users discover where there is information about chemicals and other substances within the agency.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to improve the importation process of products that are of dual interest to EPA and CBP. The EPA will conduct pilot tests for electronic reporting and processing of EPA-regulated imports for vehicles and engines, pesticides and toxic substances. This electronic reporting will aid regional enforcement coordinators by automating what is currently a manual review process and allow them to focus on key high-value monitoring and targeting activities for noncompliant imports.

In FY 2015, this program will support the Agency's LEAN efforts to move toward a high performance organization (HPO) to support business process changes agencywide.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(052) Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	45	50	60	60	67	75	80	85	Systems
Actual	48	55	60	64	68	73			

Measure	(053) States, tribes and territories will be able to exchange data with CDX through nodes in real time, using standards and automated data-quality checking.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	55	60	65	65	80	95	98	103	Users
Actual	59	59	69	72	92	97			

Measure	(999) Total number of active unique users from states, tribes, laboratories, regulated facilities and other entities that electronically report environmental data to EPA through CDX.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				Baseline Year	58,000	70,000	75,000	84,000	Users
Actual				56,200	65,238	79,818			

Work under this program supports the performance results in the Exchange Network Program Project under the EPM appropriation and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array and Assessment Tab.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$90.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.
- (+$16,095.0 / +0.5 FTE) Realignment of resources to support the agency's E-Enterprise initiative, which will virtually tie together the EPA's environmental program databases and information requirements and allow businesses to routinely conduct environmental business transactions with the EPA. Users will be able to go on-line to apply for permits, check compliance, report their emissions, and learn about new regulations. The system will incorporate a shared Internet-based process management platform and shared data registries and incorporate federal open data standards. This realignment includes 0.5 FTE and associated payroll of $95.0.
- (-$1,383.0) This reduction will delay the program's ability to support data integration and analysis capabilities.
- (+$580.0 / +1.1 FTE) This realignment of resources supports the build out of information technology services that will reduce the resource requirements for state, Tribal, and territory system implementation to comply with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) and make it a more efficient paperless reporting process. These efforts will help move the agency to a high performance organization for benefit of the workforce and the public. This realignment includes 1.1 FTE and associated payroll of $180.0.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 42 United States Code 553 et seq. and Government Information Security Act (GISRA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535 and 3536 and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606 et seq. – Sections 101-128, 301-312 and 401-405 and Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104 and 108 and Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1314 et seq. – Sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, and 109 and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2611 et seq. – Sections 201, 301 and 401 and Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 36 et seq. – Sections 136a – 136y and Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. – Sections 102, 210, 301 and 501 and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq. – Sections 1400, 1401, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1441, 1454 and 1461 and Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346 et seq. and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq. – Sections 322, 324, 325 and 328 and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962 et seq. – Sections 1001, 2001, 3001 and 3005 and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), 39 U.S.C. 2803 et seq. – Sections 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 and 1119 and Government Management Reform Act (GMRA), 31 U.S.C. 501 et seq. – Sections 101, 201, 301, 401, 402, 403, 404 and 405 and Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 5001, 5201, 5301, 5401, 5502, 5601 and 5701and Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq and Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. 802 et seq. – Sections 801, 811, 821, 841, 871, 955 and 961; Privacy Act; Electronic Freedom of Information Act, Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act, Executive Order 13439. Exchange Network Program funding has been provided by the annual appropriations for EPA: FY 2002 (Public Law 107-73), FY 2003 (Public Law 108-7), FY 2004 (Public Law 108-199) FY 2005 (Public Law 108-447) and FY 2006 (Public Law 109-54), FY 2007 (Public Law 110-5), FY 2008 (Public Law 110-161), and FY 2009 (Public Law 111-8)

Small Business Ombudsman
Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Promote Pollution Prevention

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$1,737.0***	***$2,388.0***	***$2,252.0***	***($136.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,737.0	$2,388.0	$2,252.0	($136.0)
Total Workyears	5.0	4.9	4.9	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Small Business Ombudsman program includes the Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman (ASBO) and the small business activities located in the Office of Policy's Office of Regulatory Policy and Management (ORPM). ASBO serves as the agency's leading advocate for small business regulatory issues through its partnership with EPA Regional Small Business Liaisons, state Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs (SBEAPs) nationwide and hundreds of small business trade associations. These partnerships provide the information and perspective EPA needs to help small businesses achieve their environmental goals.

The Small Business Ombudsman is a comprehensive program that provides networks, resources, tools, and forums for education and advocacy on behalf of small businesses.[130] The program assists the EPA's program offices with analyzing and considering the impacts of its regulatory actions on small businesses and identifying less burdensome alternatives, and leading EPA's implementation of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). Under the RFA/SBREFA, the EPA evaluates the impact of its regulations on small businesses and engages with small entity representatives, the Office of Management and Budget and the Small Business Administration to understand the impacts of and identify less burdensome alternatives for rulemakings that could significantly impact these entities.

The core program functions include participating in the regulatory development process, operating and supporting the program's hotline and homepage, participating in EPA's program and regional offices' small business-related meetings, and supporting internal and external small business activities. The program helps small businesses learn about new actions and developments within the EPA, and helps the agency learn about the concerns and needs of small businesses. The program also provides technical assistance through the ASBO in the form of workshops, conferences, hotlines, and training forums designed to help small businesses become better environmental performers.

[130] Please refer to: http://www.epa.gov/sbo

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Small Business Ombudsman program will:

- Assist the EPA's programs, regions and state partners in carrying out the EPA's compliance assistance to small businesses given the disinvestment in wholesale compliance assistance offered by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance.

- Assist in carrying out the EPA's implementation of the RFA including Small Business Advocacy Panels for regulations that might have a significant and adverse economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

- Expand quality and efficiency of technical and regulatory assistance to small businesses by providing enhanced information to small business owners, communities, trade associations and other audiences on recent regulatory actions and media program offices through a toll- free hotline. Support and promote the EPA's Small Business Strategy by encouraging small businesses, states, and trade associations to comment on the EPA's proposed regulatory actions, as well as providing updates on the agency's rulemaking activities in the quarterly Smallbiz@EPA electronic bulletin (see http://www.epa.gov/sbo/bulletin.htm).

- Serve as the agency's point of contact for the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act by coordinating efforts with the agency's program offices to further reduce the information collection burden for small businesses with fewer than 25 employees.

- Participate with the Small Business Administration and other federal agencies in Business.USA.gov, an official site of the U.S. Government that helps small businesses understand their legal requirements and locate government services supporting the nation's small business community. This work helps to improve services and reduces the burden on small businesses by guiding them through government rules and regulations.

- Strengthen and support partnerships with state SBEAP's and trade associations, and recognize state SBEAPs, small businesses, and trade associations that have directly impacted the improved environmental performance of small businesses. Develop a compendium of small business environmental assistance success stories that demonstrate what really works.

- Support the EPA's efforts to limit potential adverse impacts on small entities by assisting program offices in characterizing the possible impacts of its regulations and considering alternative requirements.

In this program in FY 2015, resources of $1.3 million and 2.5 FTE support the Office of Small Business Programs. The remaining $944 thousand and 2.6 FTE support activities related to the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act in the Office of Policy, Office of Regulatory Policy and Management.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$25.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$161.0) This reduction in resources reflects efficiencies realized in the design of outreach materials and dissemination.

Statutory Authority:

1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA), section 507.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$1,483.1***	***$1,834.0***	***$2,107.0***	***$273.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,483.1	$1,834.0	$2,107.0	$273.0
Total Workyears	10.2	9.2	8.2	-1.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Office of Small Business Programs (OSBP) manages the agency's Small and Minority Business Assistance Programs, which include the Direct Procurement Program, and the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program. This program provides technical assistance to small businesses and agency procurement professionals to ensure that small, disadvantaged, women-owned, Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone), and service-disabled veteran-owned small businesses (SDVOSBs) receive a fair share of the EPA's procurement dollars and grants, where applicable. This program enhances the ability of these entities to participate in the protection of human health and the environment. The functions involve accountability for evaluating and monitoring contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements entered into by the EPA's headquarters and Regional Offices. This will ensure that the agency's procurement and grant practices comply with federal laws and regulations regarding the utilization of small and disadvantaged businesses. In FY 13 the Minority Academic Institutions program was moved from OSBP to the Office of Diversity and Advisory Committee Management and Outreach.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, under the agency's Small and Minority Business Assistance Programs, small and disadvantaged business procurement experts will provide training, technical assistance, and consultation to headquarters and regional program office personnel and small business owners to ensure that Small Disadvantaged Businesses (SDBs), Women-Owned Small Businesses (WOSBs), HUBZone firms, and SDVOSBs receive a fair share of the EPA's procurement dollars. The EPA negotiates a number of national goals with the Small Business Administration (SBA) every two years, which are targeted at increasing opportunities for the above mentioned categories of small businesses. (In FY 2015, the funding for the Small Minority Business Assistance Program is $2.107 million and 8.2 FTE).

In FY 2015, the EPA's Small and Minority Business Assistance Program will continue the implementation of applicable provisions of the 2010 Small Business Jobs Act, and the WOSB regulation[131] enacted in 2011. The EPA will work to eliminate contract bundling to help ensure opportunities for America's small business community. Emphasis will be placed on implementing the WOSB rule, authorizing contracting officers to restrict competition to eligible WOSBs for certain federal contracts in industries that the SBA has determined are underrepresented or substantially underrepresented in federal procurement. The agency will emphasize contracting with SDVOSBs, as mandated by Executive Order 13360, which requires increased federal contracting opportunities for this group of entrepreneurs. For both the WOSB and SDVOSB programs "strong emphasis" will include targeted training of the EPA's acquisition professionals on the utilization of the programs; targeted outreach and training to the SDVOSB and WOSB communities on how to navigate the EPA's procurement process; specific review of the EPA's procurements to ensure the utilization of both programs; and providing technical assistance to the EPA's program offices to assist in the identification of SDVOSBs and WOSBs for their procurement needs.

As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Adarand v. Pena*, 115 S. Ct. 2097 (1995), the EPA promulgated the Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Rule (40 CFR Part 33). The EPA's implementation of the DBE Rule requires that the EPA's grant recipients perform good faith efforts to ensure that DBEs have an opportunity to compete for contracts funded by the EPA's assistance agreements. The DBE Program, has a statutory goal of ten percent utilization of Minority Business Enterprises/Women-Owned Business Enterprises for research conducted under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, as well as a statutory eight percent goal for all other programs. The DBE program encourages the agency and its financial assistance recipients to meet these indirect procurement goals. This includes training the EPA grant personnel on the scope and utilization of the DBE Program; providing technical assistance and counseling to the EPA grant recipients on the requirements of the DBE Program; targeted outreach efforts to encourage minority and women owned businesses to seek contract opportunities funded by the EPA's grants; and monitoring the program through the compilation and analysis of required grantee DBE program reports. These efforts will enhance the ability of America's small and disadvantaged businesses to help the agency protect human health and the environment while creating more jobs.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$19.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

[131] Please see: http://frwebgate1.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/PDFgate.cgi?WAISdocID=DHurqp/0/2/0&WAISaction=retrieve for further information.

- (-$140.0 / -1.0 FTE) This reduction reflects greater efficiencies realized form improvements in outreach and dissemination technology. This decrease includes 1.0 FTE and $140.0 in associated payroll.

- (+$394.0) This increase in extramural resources will be used to support enhanced technical assistance to small businesses to ensure that small and historically disadvantaged businesses receive a fair share of EPA procurement dollars.

Statutory Authority:

Small Business Act, sections 8 and 15, as amended; Small Business Jobs Act; Executive Orders 12073, 12432, 12138, 13360 and 13216; P.L. 106-50; Clean Air Act.

State and Local Prevention and Preparedness
Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$12,553.5***	***$14,956.0***	***$27,489.0***	***$12,533.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$12,553.5	$14,956.0	$27,489.0	$12,533.0
Total Workyears	54.1	63.0	74.5	11.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Program has responsibility for the national regulatory framework to prevent, prepare for and respond to catastrophic accidental chemical releases at industrial facilities throughout the United States. This program includes the Clean Air Act Section 112(r) Risk Management program and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) program. The purpose of these programs is to prevent devastating accidents such as the 1984 accident at Union Carbide in Bhopal India, which resulted in thousands of deaths and at least 200 thousand injuries. Domestic chemical accidents include those in Pasadena and Texas City, Texas, which resulted in hundreds of injuries and dozens of deaths, and more recent accidents, such as the explosion in West, Texas that resulted in the death of 12 firefighters, 2 members of the public, and more than 300 injuries.

Accidents at chemical facilities have resulted in injury and death, severe environmental damage, and great financial loss. Accidents reported to the EPA since the beginning of 2005 by Risk Management program facilities have resulted in approximately 64 worker and public deaths, over 1,700 injuries, nearly 350 thousand people sheltered in place, and more than $2.5 billion in on-site and off-site damages. States and communities often lack the strong infrastructure needed to prepare for and/or respond to these emergencies or to prevent them from happening in the first place.

The EPA's Risk Management program provides the foundation for community and hazard response planning by requiring 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 Risk Management program and 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.

Under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act, the EPA's regulations require that facilities handling more than a threshold quantity of certain extremely hazardous substances must implement a Risk Management program. The Risk Management program requires regulated chemical facilities to conduct the following:

- Perform a hazard assessment that estimates the harmful effects of serious chemical releases from the facility and describes the facility's history of serious accidents;

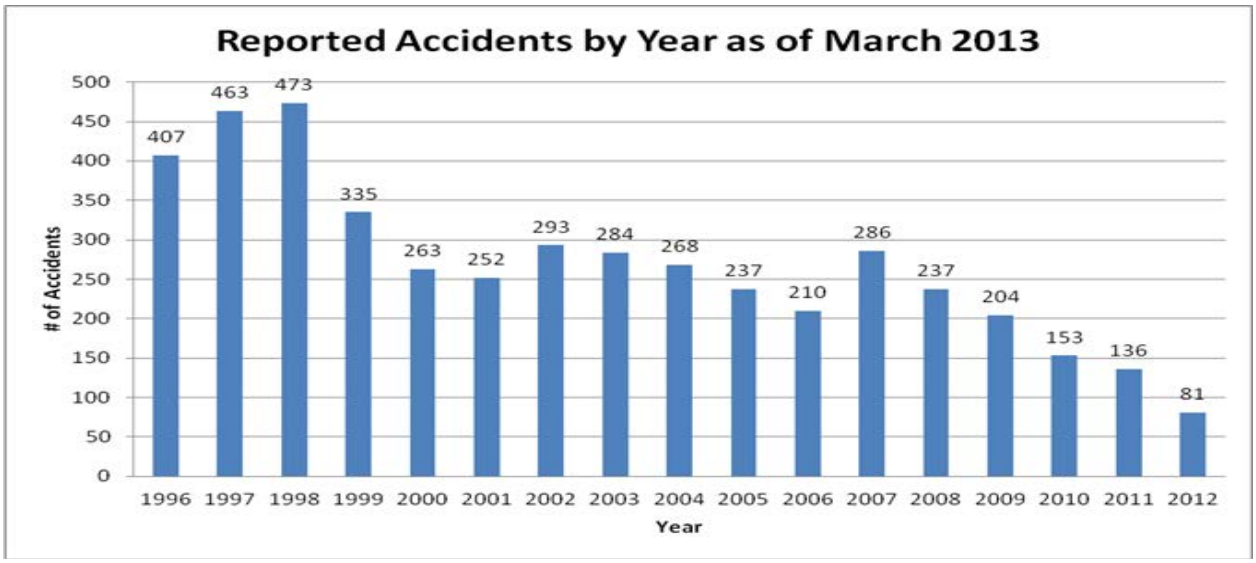
- Implement accident prevention measures such as using written safe operating procedures, maintaining the mechanical integrity of chemical process equipment, safely managing process and equipment changes, investigating process incidents, and other measures that aim to prevent serious accidents;

- Implement an emergency response program that minimizes the harmful effects of any chemical release that may occur; and

- Prepare and submit a risk management plan (RMP) to the EPA. RMPs are collated within a single national database that contains current and historical chemical hazard information for approximately 13 thousand U.S. chemical facilities.

The RMP describes the approach the facility is taking to prevent and mitigate chemical accidents. The plan addresses the hazards of the chemicals used by the facility, the potential consequences of worst case and other accidental chemical release scenarios, the facility's five year accident history, the chemical accident prevention program in place at the site, and the emergency response program used by the site to minimize the impacts on the public and environment should a chemical release occur.

There has been a significant decrease in accidents reported at RMP facilities since FY 1996 (see chart below).[132] 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 provided more specialized training for RMP inspectors. These activities, along with consistent outreach with regulated communities, advancing technologies, and improved safety systems, have helped to maximize the effectiveness of prevention and preparedness at chemical facilities.



[132] Data are current as of March 2013. The FY 2011 and 2012 numbers may be artificially low due to lag in reporting.

Facilities are required to update their RMP at least once every five years or sooner if major changes are made at the facility. The EPA provides RMP data to state and local emergency planning entities and to other federal agencies, such as the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the U.S. Chemical Safety Board. The EPA's RMP regulation works together with DHS's Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) rule to cover all potential causes of hazardous substance release. CFATS addresses acts of malfeasance while the Risk Management program focuses on accidental events.

Under EPCRA, State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs), Tribal Emergency Response Commissions (TERCs), and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) were formed to serve as the infrastructure for local emergency planning and to inform the public about chemicals in their community. In order to accomplish this goal, the requirements of EPCRA stipulate that facilities provide information to the SERCs and LEPCs about the chemical they produce, use, and store. LEPCs use this information to develop local emergency response plans and work with facilities to reduce chemical risks and improve chemical safety, as well as make available to the public information on the chemicals risks in their community. EPCRA covers several hundred thousand facilities, significantly more than the number of facilities that are required to submit an RMP.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to conduct inspections at RMP facilities to ensure their compliance with the regulations. The EPA has identified approximately 13 thousand RMP facilities nationwide. These facilities represent the largest identified stockpiles of highly toxic and flammable industrial chemicals in the United States. Of these, approximately 1,900 facilities have been designated as "high-risk" based upon their accident history, extremely large quantity of chemicals on site, or proximity to large residential populations. While the EPA is responsible for oversight of all RMP facilities, the agency places special focus on high-risk RMP facilities because of their potential for causing great damage to the public and environment in the event of an accident. However, oversight and inspections at high-risk facilities require more resources, including technical experts and time, due to their complex processes, larger scale, and potential risk.

In FY 2015, as part of agency priorities, EPA will expand its assistance to state and local partners to prevent, prepare and respond to risks at chemical facilities in fulfilling the 2013 Executive Order to improve the safety and security of chemical facilities. Ongoing RMP efforts will continue to work in concert with state and local governments to provide grants, technical support, outreach, and training and to build more efficient and cost-effective partnerships. The EPA also will work with communities to provide chemical risk information about local facilities, as well as helping them understand how the chemical risks may affect their citizens through the issuance of appropriate guidance.

In coordination with programmatic enhancements supporting the Executive Order, the EPA will continue to support ongoing development of emergency planning and response tools such as the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) software suite. With this information and these tools, communities are better prepared to reduce and mitigate hazardous

chemical releases that may occur. The EPA will also conduct inspections at facilities subject to EPCRA, both to support state and local implementation of the program and to ensure that facilities comply with the statute's chemical inventory reporting and emergency release notification provisions.

The EPA will continue to maintain the RMP database, which is the nation's premier source for information on chemical process risks, and will share data with other federal, state, Tribal and local partners that need the best and latest information on U.S. hazardous chemical facility risks. The EPA will coordinate with the Department of Homeland Security to analyze the RMP and Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) data in order to identify chemical facilities that may not have provided all required information or may be non-compliant with Federal requirements to ensure chemical facility safety. This analysis will help the agency identify RMP non-filers and focus efforts on compliance inspections, regulatory enforcement actions, and outreach toward those facilities that potentially pose risk to communities, and gain knowledge on the effectiveness of risk management measures.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to focus attention on identifying where the most significant vulnerabilities exist, in terms of scale and potential risk, which includes the following activities:

- Provide national coordination for chemical accident prevention and emergency response planning program policy, inspections, compliance, and enforcement;

- Conduct program oversight, monitoring, and support for the CAMEO system;

- Conduct training for the EPA and state implementing agency RMP and EPCRA inspectors;

- Continue efforts to identify facilities that did not file RMPs by comparing the list of current RMP facilities against other available data sources; and

- Conduct EPCRA compliance inspections at regulated facilities.

On August 1, 2013, the White House issued an Executive Order on Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security. This Executive Order was issued in response to the disaster in West, Texas. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue coordination with DHS, FEMA, OSHA, and other interagency partners on activities associated with the 2013 Executive Order to improve the safety and security of chemical facilities by implementing the following:

- Expand support for local communities through the development of tools and technical support. This includes enhancing the CAMEO system to include development of a web app that provides easy accessibility for SERCs and LEPCs. This effort can also include developing, as appropriate: updates, alerts, advisory and other materials for regulated facilities, states, LEPCs, and emergency responders to assist them in preventing, preparing for and responding to chemical accidents and reducing chemical risks;

- Initiate a grant program for local responders. This program would assist local planners and first responders on how to use the risk information available to them to plan for all potential chemical risks from the facility, to work and maintain a dialogue with the facilities to reduce the risks, and to communicate to the public what to do if an accident occurs;

- Establish a mechanism for data sharing with other Federal agencies, including identifying and implementing a process for comparing and analyzing various federal databases of regulated chemical facilities in order to identify those facilities that have not complied with the federal regulations; and

- Consider mechanisms to strengthen agency RMP and EPCRA programs, and the Agency is public and interagency input on how best to proceed.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(CH2) Number of risk management plan inspections conducted.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	400	400	400	560	530	500	460	460	Inspections
Actual	628	654	618	630	652	539			

The funding requested will enable EPA to conduct 460 RMP facility inspections in FY 2015. Of these inspections, 36 percent will be conducted at high-risk facilities.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$97.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$12,436.0 / +11.5 FTE) These realigned resources will improve chemical facility safety and security and support implementation of the chemical facilities Executive Order and for risk management. This increase enhances overall program capabilities and includes 1) $5 million to enhance the CAMEO system to include the development of a web based CAMEO that provides easy accessibility for SERCs and LEPCs, 2) $1.5 million for a grant program to support initial responders, 3) 11.5 FTE and $1,707.0 in associated payroll to aid with outreach, planning and grants management for local communities, planners and responders. The increased effort will assist local communities in planning and working with facilities to improve the safety and security of chemical facilities and reduce the risks of hazardous chemicals to workers and communities. The EPA is also considering options to strengthen its RMP and EPCRA programs and is seeking public and interagency input on how to proceed.

Statutory Authority:

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq. – Sections 11001-11023 and the Clean Air Act, as amended by the Chemical Safety Information, Site Security, and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Section 112(r).

TRI / Right to Know
Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$15,221.0***	***$15,956.0***	***$14,927.0***	***($1,029.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$15,221.0	$15,956.0	$14,927.0	($1,029.0)
Total Workyears	45.6	45.2	44.7	-0.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA's success in carrying out its mission to protect human health and the environment is contingent on collecting timely, high-quality, relevant information. The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program[133] supports the EPA's mission by annually releasing to the public waste management and pollution prevention data on over 650 toxic chemicals from approximately 20,000 industrial and federal facilities. TRI data help inform communities and other stakeholders about toxic chemical releases and other waste management issues in any locality including their own neighborhoods. It also can be used to help ensure facility compliance with environmental laws and regulations, as well as promote pollution prevention and source reduction activities by facilities. Due to the broad scope and timeliness of the data, the TRI Program, which operates under Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 and Section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, is a premiere source of toxic chemical release data for communities, non-governmental organizations, industrial facilities and government agencies.

With the implementation of the rule on "Electronic Reporting of Toxics Release Inventory Data,"[134] effective January 21, 2014, facilities are required to report non-trade secret TRI forms to the EPA using electronic software provided by the agency. Electronic reporting of TRI forms provides numerous benefits for the EPA, the regulated community and the public in delivering transparent, readily available and understandable data while decreasing the cost to EPA of processing forms.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to enhance the regulatory foundation of TRI to help ensure that communities have access to timely and meaningful data on toxic chemical releases and pollution prevention activities of facilities. As part of this effort, the TRI program will continue to clarify toxic chemical reporting requirements, improve the reporting experience and explore opportunities for how this valuable information can be used along with the sharing of pollution prevention approaches.

[133] http://www.epa.gov/tri/
[134] http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2013-08-27/pdf/2013-20744.pdf

The TRI program provides facilities with an online reporting application, TRI-MEweb, to facilitate the electronic preparation and submission of TRI reports through the EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX). The EPA will continue to encourage greater participation in the TRI Data Exchange (TDX) by states, tribes and territories, thereby reducing reporting burdens on TRI facilities. Facilities located in states that participate in TDX can submit their TRI reports simultaneously through the EPA's CDX, rather than submitting separate reports to the EPA and the states in which they are located.

The TRI program will continue to conduct at least 600 data quality checks in FY 2015 to help ensure the accuracy and completeness of the reported data. The TRI program also will provide compliance assistance and enforcement support to the EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance programs. In FY 2015, the TRI program will continue to make the data available to the public within weeks after the July 1st reporting deadline. The data will be available as downloadable data files (via the TRI website and Data.gov) and through online analytical tools (such as Envirofacts and TRI Explorer). The TRI program will continue to release the annual TRI National Analysis, which describes relevant trends in toxic chemical releases and other waste management; industry sector profiles and parent company analyses; and TRI information reported from facilities in specific urban communities, large aquatic ecosystems, Indian country, and Alaska Native Villages. The TRI program will continue to foster stakeholder discussions and collaboration in analyzing and using the TRI data. In FY 2015, the stakeholders will be expanded to include industry, government, academia, non-governmental organizations, and the public.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(998) EPA's TRI program will work with partners to conduct data quality checks to enhance accuracy and reliability of environmental data.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target						500	500	600	Quality Checks
Actual						600			

Work under this program also supports performance results in TRI/Right to Know Program Project and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment tab.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$139.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,168.0 / -0.5 FTE) This reduction reflects a decrease in work related to the enhancement of TRI IT systems and anticipated process efficiencies due to implementation of the TRI electronic reporting rule, which became effective January 21, 2014. This reduction includes 0.5 FTE with an associated payroll of $74.0.

Statutory Authority:

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) and Section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA).

Tribal - Capacity Building

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$13,396.6***	***$13,811.0***	***$14,942.0***	***$1,131.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,396.6	$13,811.0	$14,942.0	$1,131.0
Total Workyears	85.8	88.6	85.9	-2.7

Program Project Description:

Under federal environmental statutes, the EPA has responsibility for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. Under the EPA's 1984 Indian Policy, the agency works with tribes on a government-to-government basis in recognition of the federal government's trust responsibility to federally-recognized tribes and that the "EPA recognizes tribes as the primary parties for setting standards, making environmental policy decisions, and managing programs for reservations consistent with agency standards and regulations."

The EPA's American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) leads agency-wide efforts to ensure environmental protection in Indian country. Please see http://www.epa.gov/tribal/ for more information.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Furthering the Agency's priority of strengthening Tribal partnerships, the EPA will continue to work toward its goal of building Tribal capacity through a number of mechanisms in FY 2015.

Capacity Building: The EPA continues to provide technical assistance to encourage development of Tribal capacity to implement federal environmental programs through several means, including the use of the Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreement (DITCA) authority and the "treatment in a manner similar to a state" (TAS) process. In FY 2015, the Agency plans to continue its targeted technical assistance and support in response to requests from Tribal governments to help them build capacity to acquire TAS status for environmental programs. The Agency has begun to review how it measures and reports on the progress tribes have made in developing and implementing environmental protection programs in Indian country. This effort will build on the new Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) guidance designed to improve tribal capacity development milestones beyond the current indicators. In FY 2015, the EPA plans to have an improved measurement scheme for assessing and reporting on tribal environmental program capacity. This new scheme will require modifications to existing data collection systems.

Tribal EcoAmbassadors: In FY 2015, the Agency will continue to support environmental research projects with Tribal Colleges and Universities that will expand capacity to address issues of concern in Tribal communities. These Tribal EcoAmbassador projects have benefitted the professors and students involved, while demonstrating an ability to focus resources and leverage support within Tribal communities. This priority effort has enabled the EPA to address community-based environmental issues that were otherwise not being addressed.

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) Capacity Building Support: GAP grants to Tribal governments help build the basic components of a Tribal environmental program. In May 2013, the EPA published the new "Guidance on the Award and Management of General Assistance Agreements for Tribes and Intertribal Consortia." In FY 2015, the new Guidance will be implemented to enhance the EPA-Tribal partnerships supported by the GAP program by establishing a framework for joint strategic planning with the Agency, identification of mutual responsibilities for environmental protection, and targeting resources to build Tribal environmental program capacities. The agency will work with tribes to develop the EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) that reflect intermediate and long-term goals for developing, establishing, and implementing environmental protection programs and will link these goals with GAP work plans. The ETEPs help tribes and the EPA identify mutual roles and responsibilities for addressing particular environmental priorities and issues, focusing on joint planning and priority-setting, increasing flexibility to direct resources to the most pressing environmental problems and measuring results. The EPA also will work to establish baseline capacities for media-specific Tribal environmental protection programs, which will allow the agency to better measure Tribal capacity.

GAP Online: In addition to the improved measurement scheme noted above, the EPA will continue to use GAP Online, an internet-based database, that assists tribes and the EPA to develop, review, and archive GAP work plans and progress reports. The EPA and tribes use the database to negotiate and track progress with individual grantees, and as an easily accessible record to help mitigate the negative impacts from relatively high rates of staff turnover in many Tribal environmental departments. GAP Online will have new features in FY 2015 to align with the GAP Guidance and new measures for the tribal program. GAP Online will provide enhanced capabilities for EPA to assess and understand the levels of tribal capacity development that will align with specific media program development indicators.

Tribal Program Management System: The Tribal Program Management System (TPMS) tracks progress in the status of key indicators of Tribal capacity, which contribute to achieving the performance targets under the EPA's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. Based on an internal review of existing tribal databases including TPMS, as noted above, in FY 2015, EPA will substantially modify this database, implement efficiencies in maintenance costs, and reduce data entry burden for collection of existing data points.

Tribal Consultation: In May 2011, the EPA released its *Policy on Consultation and Coordination Policy with Indian Tribes,* consistent with the President's 2009 Memorandum on implementing E.O. 13175. The final policy builds on the EPA's 1984 Indian policy and reflects the Administration's commitment to strengthen Tribal partnerships by establishing clear Agency standards for the consultation process, which promote consistency and coordination. In FY

2015, the EPA will continue to support the Agency's web-based Tribal Consultation Opportunities Tracking System (TCOTS). TCOTS is a publically accessible database used to communicate upcoming and current EPA consultation opportunities for Tribal governments. The system provides a management, oversight, and reporting structure that helps ensure accountability and transparency on the EPA consultations with Tribal governments.

National Tribal Operations Committee: Nineteen Tribal government leaders and the Agency's Senior Leadership Team serve on the EPA's National Tribal Operations Committee (NTOC). The Tribal leaders, known as the National Tribal Caucus (NTC), are a subset of the NTOC, provide recommendations and feedback to the Agency on environmental issues of national significance affecting tribes. In FY 2015, NTC members and the EPA staff will continue the work to propose new ways of doing business so that we streamline processes, increase availability of existing resources for the most important environmental work, leverage resources, enhance government-to-government partnerships, and reduce administrative burdens.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$313.0) This reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$818.0 / -2.7 FTE) This funding increase supports Tribal capacity efforts through developing and implementing individual environmental strategic plans between each tribe and the EPA, programmatic support of grants to rural Alaskan communities, implementing required IT data modifications to strengthen management on the over 500 annually awarded GAP grants, and capturing improved indicators for assessing tribes' and the EPA's progress on environmental program capacity development. The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. For tribal capacity programs, there is a reduction of 2.7 FTE and associated payroll of $382.0.

Statutory Authority:

Annual Appropriation Acts; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act; PPA; FIFRA; CAA; TSCA; NEPA; CWA; SDWA; RCRA; CERCLA; NAFTA; MPRSA; Indoor Radon Abatement Act; OPA; and additional authorities.

Work within this Tribal Capacity Building Program supports the above authorities as well as additional statutory authorities that influence environmental protection and affect human health and environmental protection in Indian country.

Program Area: International Programs

US Mexico Border

Program Area: International Programs
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$3,471.1***	***$3,433.0***	***$3,225.0***	***($208.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$3,471.1	$3,433.0	$3,225.0	($208.0)
Total Workyears	18.2	16.0	15.3	-0.7

Program Project Description:

The two thousand mile border between the United States and Mexico is one of the most complex and dynamic regions in the world, where the benefits of the EPA's international programs are perhaps most apparent. This region accounts for three of the ten poorest counties in the U.S., with an unemployment rate 250-300 percent higher than the rest of the United States.[135] In addition, over 430 thousand of the 14 million people in the region live in 1,200 colonias[136] which are unincorporated communities characterized by substandard housing and unsafe drinking water. Still, the 1983 La Paz Agreement and the adoption of the Border 2012 program in 2003 have gone a long way to protect and improve the health and environmental conditions along a border that extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. In August 2012, the Border 2020 program was adopted.

Building on the successes of the Border 2012 program, the Border 2020 program lays out a roadmap for continued environmental cooperation over the next eight years. The Border 2020 program, like its predecessor, emphasizes local priority-setting, focuses on measurable environmental results, and encourages broad public participation. Border 2020 builds on the 2012 program work highlighting regional areas where environmental improvements are most needed, establishing thematic goals supporting the implementation of projects, considering new fundamental strategies, and encouraging the achievements of more ambitious environmental and public health goals.

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 five 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.

The EPA and the Mexican Environment Secretariat (SEMARNAT) will continue to closely collaborate with the ten borderstates (four U.S. / six Mexican), twenty-six U.S. federally-

[135] http://www.nmsu.edu/~bec/BEC/Readings/10.USMBHC-TheBorderAtAGlance.pdf
[136] http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php

recognized Indian tribes, and local communities in prioritizing and implementing projects that address their particular needs.

Note: The Border water and wastewater infrastructure programs are described in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) appropriation, Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border Program.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

There are Border areas that do not yet meet health-based air quality standards, with negative effects on public health, especially for particulate matter and/or ozone, including San Diego/Tijuana, Imperial County/Mexicali, Ambos Nogales, and El Paso/Juárez and the lower valley of the Rio Bravo. Sources of air emissions are diverse, but often include passenger vehicles, buses, diesel trucks, manufacturing and electricity generation, dust from unpaved roads, and agricultural practices, including open burning. The EPA will work with state and local constituencies to develop community level strategies and responsibilities for reducing these varying emissions.

In addition, the EPA and SEMARNAT will build on the successful air quality work conducted thus far, which has resulted in a significant decrease in pollutants and improved public health. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to focus on air pollution reductions in binational airsheds, work on reducing greenhouse gas emissions through energy efficiency and alternatives or renewable energy project, and by 2018, plans to maintain effective air quality monitoring networks and timely access to air quality data.

Watersheds in the U.S.-Mexico border region are shared bilaterally, with rivers flowing from one country to the other or forming the international boundary (usually flowing north from Mexico into the U.S.). The border region faces significant challenges associated with the shared watersheds that are exacerbated by high population growth rates and potential impacts of climate change. Under the Border 2020's water goal, Mexico and the U.S. expect to promote the increase in the number of homes connected to safe drinking water and wastewater treatment; help drinking water and wastewater utilities implement sustainable infrastructure practices to reduce operating costs, improve energy efficiency, use water efficiently, and adapt to climate change; reduce surface water contamination in transboundary waterbodies and watersheds; and provide the public with timely access to water quality data.

Each region of the northern border presents different economic, social, and cultural situations, bringing as a result the generation of waste and management of materials. Sustainable priority waste goals can be achieved by creating or increasing institutional capabilities through technical assistance, thus enabling the development of programs, projects, or actions taking into account the life cycle analysis and the support recycling markets for the materials contained in the waste that would otherwise be lost in landfills. The EPA will lead smaller scale projects focused on efforts at the community level based on Border 2020 to promote Materials and Waste Management and Clean sites by developing the capacity to improve collection and recycling of e-waste, plastics and trash, continue the work to reduce and prevent scrap tire piles, and develop institutions' capacity to clean up border contaminated sites. The EPA will collaborate and partner

on demonstration projects with sustainable priority waste streams to develop and improve the collection of materials such as plastic bottles through public-private partnership programs and infrastructure investments in the border region to avoid costly cleanup efforts.

Additionally, the two countries will work together to enhance joint preparedness for environmental response and facilitate easier trans-boundary movement of equipment and personnel. Finally, Mexico and the U.S. will work to improve information sharing between enforcement agencies on the movement of hazardous waste across the border using the Toxics Release Inventory (in the U.S.) and the Emissions and Contaminant Transfer Registry (RETC in Mexico.)

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$54.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$262.0 / -0.7 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. Depending on the extent of changes, there may be impacts to the EPA's staffing of programmatic bi-national outreach efforts. For example, EPA will focus on smaller scale projects designed to improve the environment and protect the health of the nearly 14 million people living along the U.S.-Mexico border. Resource reductions are feasible because of increased efficiencies in local bi-national outreach efforts - addressing air pollution; watershed protection efforts focused on streams entering the US, and improved emergency preparedness along the U.S.-Mexico border. Projects are identified with input from the citizens and implemented at the local level. The decreased resources include 0.7 FTE and associated payroll of $102.0.

Statutory Authority:

In conjunction with NEPA section 102(2)(F): CAA 103(a), 42 U.S.C. 7403(a); CWA 104(a)(1) and (2), 33 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1) and (2); SDWA 1442(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 300j-1(a)(1); SWDA 8001(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 6981(a)(1); FIFRA §17(d) and 20(a) , 7 U.S.C. §136o(d) and 136r(a); TSCA§10(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. §2609(a) (in consultation and cooperation with the Department of Health and Human Services and with other appropriate departments and agencies); MPRSA 203(a)(1), 33 U.S.C. 1443(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 4332; Annual Appropriation Acts.

International Sources of Pollution
Program Area: International Programs
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$7,256.2***	***$7,323.0***	***$7,513.0***	***$190.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$7,256.2	$7,323.0	$7,513.0	$190.0
Total Workyears	41.2	40.3	40.2	-0.1

Program Project Description:

To achieve our domestic environmental objectives, it is important for the U.S. to work with international partners to address international sources of pollution. It also is important for the U.S. to work with international partners to address the impacts of pollution from the U.S. on other countries and the global environment. Key countries such as Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Russia, China, and vital regions including Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East, are necessary partners in addressing these issues. EPA's work with international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the Arctic Council are essential to successfully addressing EPA's six priority areas for international action: Building Strong Environmental Institutions and Legal Structures; Combating Climate Change by Limiting Pollutants; Improving Air Quality; Expanding Access to Clean Water; Reducing Exposure to Toxic Chemicals; and Cleaning Up Electronic (E-Waste).

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to engage both bilaterally and through multilateral institutions with the objective of improving international cooperation to address the transboundary movement of pollution. Specifically, the EPA will address air pollution and air quality with international partners that contribute significant pollution to the environment and who are committed to improving their environmental performance. For example, China is improving regional air quality monitoring, planning and control strategies with advice and lessons learned from the United States. In addition, the EPA will facilitate partnerships among smaller emerging economies where implementation of air quality management programs can avoid increased contribution to transboundary pollutants.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue its work in the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV), a global partnership that has worked to reduce air pollution from the global fleet of on-road vehicles. As the global car fleet is predicted to grow significantly by 2050, with the fleet in the developing world growing faster than any other region, tripling from 2010 levels[137], reducing

[137] OECD International Transport Forum: Transport Outlook 2012, http://www.internationaltransportforum.org/Pub/pdf/12Outlook.pdf

harmful vehicle emissions is critical both because of human health impacts and GHG emissions. The EPA also will continue its efforts to reduce transboundary pollution from ships, which carry most goods in international trade. Freight traffic levels and emissions will increase in the future[138] – absent intervention – as global trade increases and global climate change increases access to Arctic shipping lanes and resources.

In January 2013, a U.S. delegation, including representatives from the EPA, participated in negotiations to adopt the legally-binding Minamata Convention on Mercury, which is directed at reducing global mercury pollution[139]. In November 2013, the U.S. signed and joined the Convention, meaning that it will become a Party when the Convention enters into force. In 2015, the EPA expects to continue a focus on ratification and full implementation of the Minamata Convention by less developed countries, and on continued technical and policy support for global and regional efforts to address international sources of mercury use and emissions.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to strengthen partnerships to address environmental problems and build capacity in areas such as green growth technologies and environmental laws and legal institutions. The EPA will lead United States Government efforts to advance the new Green Growth Strategy in the OECD and through U.S. interagency processes, promoting green jobs and sustainable development worldwide. For example, the EPA will implement the Export Promotion Strategy, developed in FY 2014, as part of the Department of Commerce's overall effort to expand the reach of the U.S. environmental technologies industry which generates approximately $319 billion in revenue and supports 1.7 million domestic jobs. The EPA also will continue its work with OECD and the UNEP to promote U.S. approaches to labels, standards, and best practices for sustainable public procurement.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to strengthen our activities in the Arctic, particularly with an eye toward the U.S. government assuming the 2015-2017 Chairmanship of the Arctic Council. Working with Alaska, Tribes, federal agencies, and the private sector, the EPA is building international support for U.S. environmental policy objectives through the Arctic Council on a range of topics including mercury and short-lived climate forcers such as black carbon, tropospheric ozone, and methane. These actions help lay the groundwork for the U.S. Chairmanship of the Arctic Council starting in May 2015 and are in support of the National Strategy for the Arctic Region.[140] Beyond the Arctic region, the EPA will continue to work with the State Department, UNEP, and other international partners as part of the international Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). The goal of these efforts is to realize immediate climate, health, and other benefits of reducing short-lived climate pollutants at sufficient scale, locally and regionally.

Collaboration with global partners is needed to build upon awareness of water pollution issues and to promote watershed and marine environmental protection. For FY 2015, the EPA will continue to promote clean water and drinking water programs in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, focusing on improving the quality of water sources and managing other environmental risks.

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[138] Ibid.
[139] http://www.epa.gov/international/toxics/mercury/mnegotiations.html; http://www.state.gov/e/oes/rls/pr/2013/203651.htm
[140] http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/nat_arctic_strategy.pdf

In FY 2015, the EPA will strengthen implementation of global, regional, and country programs to address electronic waste (e-waste) and promote sound reuse and recycling of discarded used electronics. By partnering with international organizations, such as the UN University Solving the E-waste Problem Initiative, better information on the e-waste problem, demonstrations of sustainable recycling programs, and stronger collaboration with countries, will help reduce risks from exposure to toxic substances contained in e-waste such as lead, mercury, cadmium, and hexavalent chromium. These efforts support the National Strategy for Electronics Stewardship report[141] released in July 2011.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$127.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$63.0 / -0.1 FTE) Realigned resources will provide funds for anticipated work related to the U.S. assumption of the Arctic Council Chairmanship in 2015. Also, this will augment work on implementation of the Minamata Convention, which was signed by the U.S. in November 2013. In addition, the agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. These resources combined with base resources in this program provide a total of 0.5 FTE under the Agency focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO). This includes a reduction of 0.1 FTE and associated payroll of $16.0.

Statutory Authority:

In conjunction with NEPA section 102(2)(F)[142]: CAA 103(a), 42 U.S.C. 7403(a); CWA 104(a)(1) and (2), 33 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1) and (2); SDWA 1442(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 300j-1(a)(1); SWDA 8001(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 6981(a)(1); FIFRA §17(d) and 20(a) , 7 U.S.C. §136o(d) and 136r(a); TSCA§10(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. §2609(a) (in consultation and cooperation with the Department of Health and Human Services and with other appropriate departments and agencies); MPRSA 203(a)(1), 33 U.S.C. 1443(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 43, Annual Appropriation Acts.

[141] http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserve/materials/ecycling/taskforce/docs/strategy.pdf

[142] Section 102(2)(F) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(F), directs all Federal agencies, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, to lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of the world environment. EPA construes the explicit authority to conduct education and training and to render technical assistance contained in the statutes cited above, as supplemented by §102(2)(F) of NEPA, as implicitly supporting activities which will benefit foreign governments and foreign, international, and domestic organizations in the international arena to protect the quality of the environment.

Trade and Governance
Program Area: International Programs
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$5,294.6***	***$4,891.0***	***$5,939.0***	***$1,048.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$5,294.6	$4,891.0	$5,939.0	$1,048.0
Total Workyears	17.6	16.2	18.1	1.9

Program Project Description:

The nexus between environmental protection and international trade has long been a priority for the EPA and since the 1972 Trade Act mandated the U.S. Trade Representative to engage in interagency consultations, the EPA has played a key role in trade policy development. Specifically, the EPA is a member of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) and the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG), which are interagency mechanisms that provide advice, guidance, and clearance to the USTR in the development of U.S. international trade and investment policy.

It is now understood that trade influences the nature and scope of economic activity, and therefore the levels of pollution emissions and natural resource use. As such, the EPA seeks to mitigate the potential domestic and global environmental effects from trade, and to prevent any potential conflicts with domestic environmental mandates. The EPA's work also helps to level the playing field with our trade partners and create export opportunities for the United States. U.S. trade with the world has grown rapidly from $48.6 billion in 1961 to $4.8 trillion in 2011, as stated by the U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division.[143] This increase underscores the importance of addressing the environmental consequences associated with trade.

The EPA is the lead U.S. agency for the implementation of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC). Beyond its primary objective to foster the protection and improvement of the environment in the region, NAAEC's creation represented a commitment by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico to integrate environmental protection considerations into their trade negotiations. As the first environmental cooperation agreement under a trade agreement, the NAAEC paved the way for many of the EPA's subsequent efforts under other Free Trade Agreements and serves as a good example of the EPA's approach to trade related work. Beyond NAFTA, the EPA plays an important role in several trade negotiating fora, including the World Trade Organization (WTO) and regional and bilateral free trade agreements. The EPA also participates in the development and delivery of U.S. positions in other trade and economic fora, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, and Bilateral Investment Treaties. To engage a variety of domestic stakeholders, the USTR and the EPA co-host the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), a Congressionally-mandated advisory group that provides advice and

[143] http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/historical/goods.pdf.

information in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of U.S. trade policy.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

During FY 2015, the EPA will continue to play an important role as we move towards conclusion of the negotiations of the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP), which is designed to promote trade throughout the Trans-Pacific region. The TPP will include specific core obligations with respect to the environment. In addition, environmental issues have emerged as important elements in other areas of the negotiations, including the provisions regarding investment, services, market access, and regulatory coherence.

The EPA also will provide targeted capacity building support under the TPP, similar to ongoing / existing governance and capacity building under previously negotiated U.S. free trade agreements. In FY 2015, the EPA also will participate in the negotiations of a comprehensive trade agreement with the European Union. This negotiation, known as the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP), was launched by President Obama during his State of the Union Address in February 2013.

With negotiated agreements with South Korea, Panama, and Colombia, that have recently entered into force, the EPA will provide appropriate capacity building assistance, which may include strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks to improve human health and the environment; and promote a green economy, and related expansion of opportunities for U.S. business, especially in the area of green technologies. The EPA also will continue to work with U.S. trading partners to help them meet their obligations under trade agreements and to provide input to new bilateral or regional free trade agreements, and other trade and investment agreements.

Together, the EPA's contributions help create and build international demand for environmental technologies and export opportunities for U.S. manufacturers within the TPP region and throughout the world. In FY 2013, the EPA launched its Export Promotion Strategy to contribute to the President's National Export Initiative by incorporating the EPA analysis into export promotion work in government and the private sector. Building on the momentum of that effort, the EPA is working with environmental technologies stakeholders to broaden the technical areas of focus for this effort, intensify domestic and international outreach, and improve the functionality and presentation of the "Environmental Solutions Exporter Portal" web-based tool.

The Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) promotes environmental cooperation in North America and addresses environmental issues from a regional perspective, with a particular focus on those issues that arise in the context of deeper economic, social, and environmental linkages. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to encourage the CEC to consider not just environmental but also social and economic impact brought about by the integration of our North American economies. The EPA also will work with CEC's Joint Public Advisory Committee to continue to raise the awareness among various stakeholder groups regarding the CEC and its goals and objectives.

Beginning in July 2014, the EPA will lead the CEC Council, which also includes the environment ministers of Canada and Mexico, towards incremental trilateral collaboration, consistent with each countries' national circumstances and capacities. This collaboration will bring added value to our respective efforts to address climate change and support a transition to a low-carbon economy. The CEC's 2014-15 trilateral work plan will focus on, for example, measuring carbon emissions and continuing to improve the comparability of data collection, analysis, reporting, and dissemination across North America.

The Rio+20 Conference (June 2012) provided support for several global efforts related to developing sustainable economies and strengthening good environmental governance. In FY 2015, the EPA will play a lead role in advancing U.S. engagement under the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production (10YFP), adopted by governments at the Rio+20 Conference. As the U.S. National Focal Point for the 10YFP, the EPA will promote a "whole of government" engagement through convening a 10YFP interagency working group, and will advance international cooperation in key U.S. interest areas, including: sustainable public procurement; life cycle assessment; and exchanging best practices and building professional networking through the "Global SCP Clearinghouse," recently launched by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP.)

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$326.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$722.0 / +1.9 FTE) This increase augments international trade environmental efforts through providing technical and policy capacity assistance under anticipated FTAs including work on the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership. This leads to strengthening legal and regulatory frameworks and promotes health, environment, and the green economy. The increased resources include 1.9 FTE and associated payroll of $296.0.

Statutory Authority:

In conjunction with NEPA section 102(2)(F)[144]: CAA 103(a), 42 U.S.C. 7403(a); CWA 104(a)(1) and (2), 33 U.S.C. 1254(a)(1) and (2); SDWA 1442(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 300j-1(a)(1);

[144] Section 102(2)(F) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(F), directs all Federal agencies, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, to lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of the world environment. EPA construes the explicit authority to conduct education and training and to render technical assistance contained in the statutes cited above, as supplemented by §102(2)(F) of NEPA, as implicitly supporting activities which will benefit foreign governments and foreign, international, and domestic organizations in the international arena to protect the quality of the environment.

SWDA 8001(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 6981(a)(1); FIFRA §17(d) and 20(a) , 7 U.S.C. §136o(d)and 136r(a); TSCA§10(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. §2609(a) (in consultation and cooperation with the Department of Health and Human Services and with other appropriate departments and agencies); MPRSA 203(a)(1), 33 U.S.C. 1443(a)(1), 42 U.S.C. 4332; Annual Appropriation Acts; Executive Order 12915 (May 13, 1994) (implementation of NAFTA environmental side agreement); Executive Order 13141 (Environmental Review of Trade Agreements); Executive Order 13277 (Delegation of Certain Authorities and Assignment of Certain Functions Under the Trade Act of 2002), as amended by E.O. 13346 (July 8, 2004).

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Information Security
Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$6,707.3***	***$6,410.0***	***$6,604.0***	***$194.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$544.0	$664.0	$704.0	$40.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$7,251.3	$7,074.0	$7,308.0	$234.0
Total Workyears	12.3	12.4	14.3	1.9

Program Project Description:

Information is a valuable national resource and a strategic asset to the EPA. It enables the agency to fulfill its mission to protect human health and the environment. The agency's Information Security program is designed to protect the confidentiality, availability and integrity of the EPA's information assets. The information protection strategy includes, but is not limited to: policy, procedure and practice management; information security awareness, training and education; risk-based governance and oversight; weakness remediation; operational security management; incident response and handling; and Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance and reporting.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Effective information security requires vigilance and the ability to adapt to new challenges every day. The EPA will continue to protect, defend and sustain its information assets through continued improvements to policy and procedures; oversight and compliance; training and awareness; information assurance; and incident response. This program leads the agency in redesigning IT Security business processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness. In FY 2015, the EPA will build on progress made to automate and advance the information security program by:

- Increasing use of continuous monitoring tools and processes;
- Focusing on protecting information;
- Measuring performance;
- Advancing risk management processes;
- Continuing to update and implement the information security architecture; and
- Refining incident management capabilities.

The Information Security program also will continue to build on progress made from continuous monitoring to detect and remediate effects of Advanced Persistent Threats to the agency's information and information systems. Furthermore, the agency will continue to focus on training and user-awareness to foster desired behavior, asset definition and management, compliance, incident management, knowledge and information management, risk management and technology management. These efforts will strengthen the agency's ability to adequately protect information assets. The final result is an information security program that can rely on effective and efficient controls and processes to counter cybersecurity threats.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue Phase II of the implementation of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) requirements for logical and physical access as identified in the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 201, *Personal Identity Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractor*s. This effort ensures only authorized employees have access to federal and federal-controlled facilities and information systems by requiring a higher level of identity assurance. Phase II will incorporate: physical access control management and interoperability with other federal agencies and partners.

The agency efforts to implement the cross-agency priority goal on cybersecurity will focus on achieving 95 percent automated capability to provide enterprise-level visibility into asset inventory for all hardware assets; 95 percent automated capability to identify deviations from the approved configuration baselines and to provide visibility at the organization's enterprise level; and 95 percent hardware assets evaluated using an automated capability that scans for vulnerabilities on computing devices using the NIST National Vulnerability Database vulnerabilities (CVEs) as a baseline. Aggregated data will be visible at the organization's enterprise level.

The EPA will continue to enhance the internal Computer Security Incident Response Capability (CSIRC) to ensure rapid identification, response, alerting and reporting of suspicious activity. CSIRC's mission is to protect the EPA information assets and respond to security incidents – actual and potential. This includes the ability to detect unauthorized attempts to access, destroy, or alter EPA data and information resources. CSIRC also continues to establish new, and build existing, relationships with other federal agencies and law enforcement entities to support the agency's mission. The incident response capability includes components such as tool integration, detection and analysis; forensics; and containment and eradication activities. To help ensure tools, techniques, and practices are current, CSIRC monitors new trends in information security and threat activity.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$17.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$177.0 / +1.9 FTE) This net change reflects a realignment of resources from IT efficiencies and consolidation of reporting requirements to provide staffing needs to implement Phase II of HSPD-12 and collaboration with other agencies on information security. This net change reflects 1.9 FTE and associated payroll of $301.0.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), 44 United States Code 3541 et seq. – Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 401 and 402 and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), 39 U.S.C. 2803 et seq. – Sections 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 and 1119 and Government Management Reform Act (GMRA), 31 U.S.C. 501 et seq. – Sections 101, 201, 301, 401, 402, 403, 404 and 405 and Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 5001, 5201, 5301, 5401, 5502, 5601 and 5701 and Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. and Electronic Freedom of Information Act (EFOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. – Sections 552(a)(2), 552 (a)(3), 552 (a)(4) and 552(a)(6).

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$77,765.7***	***$85,579.0***	***$86,793.0***	***$1,214.0***
Science & Technology	$3,676.0	$3,525.0	$3,089.0	($436.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$13,667.4	$13,911.0	$14,234.0	$323.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$95,109.2	$103,015.0	$104,116.0	$1,101.0
Total Workyears	476.7	476.6	466.1	-10.5

Program Project Description:

The work performed under the EPA's Information Technology/Data Management (IT/DM) program supports agency priorities by providing critical IT infrastructure and data management needed for: 1) access to scientific, regulatory, policy and guidance information needed by agency staff, the regulated community and the public; 2) analytical support for interpreting and understanding environmental information; 3) exchange and storage of data, analysis and computation; and 4) rapid, secure and efficient communication. These are organized by the following functional areas: information analysis and access; data management and collection; information technology and infrastructure; and geospatial information and analysis.

IT/DM program activities support the Administration's goals of transparency, participation, engagement and collaboration to expand the conversation on environmentalism, e.g., Exec. Order No. 13642 - Making Open and Machine Readable the Default for Government Information. IT/DM also supports the maintenance of the EPA's IT services that enable citizens, regulated facilities, states and other entities to interact with the EPA electronically to get the information they need, to understand what it means, and to submit and share environmental data with the least cost and burden. The program also provides support to other agency IT development projects and essential technology to agency staff, enabling them to conduct their work effectively and efficiently.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA's IT/DM functions have progressively integrated new and transformative approaches to the way IT is managed across the agency. FY 2015 activities will proceed with significant

components of the agency's work to transform its digital services as part of EPA's efforts in becoming a High Performance Organization.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement the E-Enterprise business model, which facilitates two-way electronic transactions with the regulated community and external partners who routinely conduct environmental business with the EPA. It will enable customers and the EPA's co-regulators (states, tribes and territories) to conduct environmental business electronically and in a dynamically customizable way, based on who they are and what they need. Facilities will be able to apply for permits online, check compliance status, report their emissions and learn about new regulations that may apply to them. With E-Enterprise, the EPA will be able to replace outdated paper-reporting with integrated e-reporting systems using advanced technology and shared IT services. The paperwork and regulatory reporting burden will be reduced by more efficient collection, reporting and use of data, plus regulatory revisions to eliminate redundant or obsolete information requests. To support the E-Enterprise approach, IT application and infrastructure will need to be enhanced to enable greater electronic exchange of information of information between EPA, states and tribes.

In FY 2015, the following IT/DM activities will continue:

- **Data Management and Collection**: In FY 2015, the agency will continue to identify and establish processes to capture electronic versions of records and eliminate, wherever possible, receiving or printing paper copies. These efforts will increase accountability, improve accuracy and offer cost savings associated with information requests. The program also supports the privacy of the agency's environmental data and personally identifiable information (PII). In FY 2015, the agency will continue to assess how to support the expanding responsibilities associated with controlled unclassified information (CUI). The agency is implementing a comprehensive information management strategy to deliver more consistent content services to agency staff. This includes governance (policy, procedures and standards), outreach and training, and a multi-project effort to improve records and eDiscovery. In addition, the EPA continues to operate a shared service docket processing center providing support to the agency's rulemakings and administer the Paperwork Reduction Act to minimize information collection burden on the public. (In FY 2015, the Data Management and Collection activities will be funded, under the EPM appropriation, at $5.48 million in payroll funding and $13.72 million in non-payroll funding.)

- **Geospatial:** Geospatial information and analysis play a critical role in the agency's ability to respond rapidly and effectively in times of emergency, in addition to meeting ongoing program needs. Throughout FY 2015, the agency will continue to enhance the capabilities of the GeoPlatform, its shared technology enterprise for geospatial information and analysis. By implementing geospatial data, applications and services, the agency is able to integrate and interpret multiple data sets and information sources to support environmental decisions. Also in FY 2015, the EPA will use the Geoplatform to publish internal and public mapping tools, increasing by at least 30 percent the number of shareable maps, geodata services, and applications available for use. The EPA will continue to play a leadership role in both the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the

National Geospatial Platform, working with partner agencies to share geospatial technology capabilities across government. (In FY 2015, the Geospatial activities will be funded, under the EPM appropriation, at $2.26 million in payroll funding and $2.76 million in non-payroll funding.)

- **Information Access and Analysis**: In FY 2015, the program will continue to provide analysis of environmental information to the public and EPA staff through My Environment, Envirofacts, OneEPA Web, EPA National Library Network and the EPA Intranet. Through support of My Environment and Envirofacts, the EPA will continue to offer online tools and applications that enable the public to understand and utilize environmental information about their community and respond to emergencies. The program will continue to develop and enhance OneEPA Web, EPA National Library Network and the EPA Intranet to ensure secure access to information for environmental decision making. (In FY 2015, the Information Access and Analysis activities will be funded, under the EPM appropriation, at $7.26 million in payroll funding and $7.80 million in non-payroll funding.)

- **Information Technology and Infrastructure**: In FY 2015, the agency will continue to support information technology and infrastructure, which is the foundation from which all EPA business is conducted. The EPA will maintain and provision: desktop computing equipment, network connectivity, e-mail and collaboration tools, application hosting, remote access, telephone services, and Web and network services, and other IT-related equipment. Moreover, the EPA will continue to conduct structured portfolio reviews for all major IT investments following the Federal PortfolioStat investment review model to control costs, identify efficiencies, and enable better-informed decisions on IT/IM investments and resource allocation in coordination with the agency's Capital Planning and Investment Control process. Also in FY 2015, the agency will continue consolidating small data centers and computer rooms to gain more efficiency across the National Computer Center, the EPA's primary data center. The EPA is committed to using cloud computing technologies and has in place an enterprise-wide cloud hosting service. (In FY 2015, the Information Technology and Infrastructure activities will be funded, under the EPM appropriation, at $30.06 million in payroll funding and $17.45 million in non-payroll funding.)

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$849.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$980.0 / -0.3 FTE) This reduction reflects a shift in technology that supports managing EPA Wikis and Blogs and also process consolidation. This reduction includes 0.3 FTE and associated payroll of $45.0.

- (-$3,354.0 / -8.5 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. This reduction will impact analysis to support IT investment reviews. This reduction includes 8.5 FTE and associated payroll of $1,261.0.

- (-$950.0) This reduction reflects the efficiencies gained through the consolidation of IT contracts through strategic sourcing and the use of streamlined enterprise wide acquisition practices.

- (+$3,151.0 / +1.0 FTE) This realignment of resources supports agencywide employee training and implementation of an integrated and coordinated approach for the content and records management activities to streamline the business processes and create more efficient, paperless processes. These efforts will help move the agency to a High Performance Organization for benefit of the workforce and the public. This realignment includes 1.0 FTE and associated payroll of $151.0.

- (+$2,315.0) As part of the agency's E-Enterprise initiative, this change reflects an increase in investment for IT application and infrastructure development to support exchange of information between EPA, states and tribes.

- (+$183.0 / +0.5 FTE) This reflects a shift in Agency workforce strategy in support of the Agency's LEAN efforts to assist business process changes in IT and Data management programs. This increase will also support Agency's Enterprise Architecture and Planning reviews and analysis. This increase includes 0.5 FTE and associated payroll of $76.0

Statutory Authority:

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 42 U.S.C. 553 et seq. and Government Information Security Act (GISRA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535 and 3536 and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606 et seq. – Sections 101-128, 301-312 and 401-405 and Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104 and 108 and Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1314 et seq. – Sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, and 109 and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2611 et seq. – Sections 201, 301 and 401 and Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 36 et seq. – Sections 136a – 136y and Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. – Sections 102, 210, 301 and 501 and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq. – Sections 1400, 1401, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1441, 1454 and 1461 and Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346 et seq. and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq. – Sections 322, 324, 325 and 328 and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962 et seq. – Sections 1001, 2001, 3001 and 3005 and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), 39 U.S.C. 2803 et seq. – Sections 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 and 1119 and Government Management Reform Act (GMRA), 31 U.S.C. 501

et seq. – Sections 101, 201, 301, 401, 402, 403, 404 and 405 and Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 5001, 5201, 5301, 5401, 5502, 5601 and 5701and Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. and Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. 802 et seq. – Sections 801, 811, 821, 841, 871, 955 and 961 and Electronic Freedom of Information Act (EFOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. – Sections 552(a)(2), 552 (a)(3), 552 (a)(4) and 552(a)(6).

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$5,099.7***	***$5,202.0***	***$4,750.0***	***($452.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$5,099.7	$5,202.0	$4,750.0	($452.0)
Total Workyears	27.8	26.8	26.8	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program supports the EPA's Administrative Law Judges (ALJ) and the Environmental Appeals Board (EAB or the Board). The ALJ preside in hearings and issue initial decisions in cases initiated by the EPA's enforcement program concerning environmental violations. The EAB issues final decisions in environmental adjudications (primarily enforcement and permit-related), that are on appeal to the Board. The EAB also serves as the final approving body for proposed settlements of enforcement actions initiated by the agency. ALJ issue orders and decisions under the authority of the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and the various environmental statutes that establish administrative enforcement authority. The EAB issues decisions under the authority delegated by the Administrator. The decisions reflect findings of fact and conclusions of law.

By adjudicating disputed matters, the ALJ and the EAB further the agency's mission to protect human health and the environment. The ALJ provides legal process and review for hearings and issue initial decisions in cases brought by the agency's enforcement program against those accused of violations under various environmental statutes. The right of affected persons to appeal those decisions is conferred by various statutes, regulations and constitutional due process rights. The EAB adjudicates administrative appeals in a thorough, fair and timely manner. In approximately ninety percent of cases decided by the Board, no further appeal is taken to federal court, providing a final resolution to the dispute. The EAB and ALJ also offer an opportunity for alternative dispute resolution.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the ALJ will convene formal hearings in the location of the alleged violator or violation, as required by statute. In FY 2015, ALJ will evaluate the electronic filing system implemented in FY 2013 to determine the extent of reductions in: mailing delays for all parties, mailing costs for alleged violators, and requests for paper documents from the ALJ. Upon

request and/or availability of funds, ALJ also will offer public training events on administrative hearing procedures for EPA employees and the regulated community, as well as work with EAB to support judicial environmental training efforts.

In FY 2015, the Board will implement its new streamlined procedures under 40 CFR, Section 124.19 for processing permit appeals under all statutes, including appeals in Clean Air Act New Source Review cases. In addition, the EAB will work to streamline resolution of appeals through its Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) program. In FY 2015, the Board expects to receive several ADR negotiation requests. The Board also will implement its updated electronic filing system in order to make the system more user-friendly and allow users to file pleadings and retrieve electronic filings more quickly. Finally, resources will be provided to maintain the EPA's hearing room.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$46.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$498.0) This change reflects a reduction anticipated from agencywide efforts to develop more effective business processes that will achieve efficiencies in the ALJ and EAB program.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Clean Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Administrative Procedure Act (APA); as provided in Appropriations Act funding.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$1,256.4***	***$1,297.0***	***$1,370.0***	***$73.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$663.9	$792.0	$753.0	($39.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,920.3	$2,089.0	$2,123.0	$34.0
Total Workyears	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The agency's General Counsel and Regional Counsel Offices provide environmental Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services. The EPA utilizes ADR as a method for preventing or resolving conflicts prior to engaging in formal litigation and includes the provision of legal counsel, facilitation, mediation and consensus building. This program offers cost-effective processes to resolve disputes and improve agency decision making.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to provide conflict prevention and ADR services to the EPA and external stakeholders on environmental matters. The national ADR program assists in developing effective ways to anticipate, prevent and resolve disputes and makes neutral third parties – such as facilitators and mediators – more readily available for those purposes. As in previous years, the agency expects to support at least 54 non-Superfund cases with neutral third party support in areas including: tribal consultation, Environmental Justice, community engagement and collaborative dialogues.

Additionally, these resources will enable the agency to make efforts to provide ADR and collaboration advice and conflict coaching to 112 non-Superfund cases where headquarters and regional offices are working with stakeholders to improve environmental results. The agency expects to provide at least 24 training events, reaching at least 335 EPA employees to continue to build the agency's capacity to resolve environmental issues in the most efficient way and to achieve the agency's strategic objectives. Under the EPA's ADR policy and the OMB/CEQ Policy Memorandum on Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution,[145] the agency

[145] See http://www.epa.gov/adr/omb_ceq_eccr.pdf.

encourages the use of ADR techniques to prevent and resolve disputes with external parties in many contexts, including: adjudications, rulemaking, policy development, administrative actions, civil judicial enforcement actions, permit issuance, protests of contract awards, administration of contracts and grants, stakeholder involvement, negotiations, and litigation. For example, in a small pilot study of Superfund and non-Superfund ADR cases, the EPA estimated 25 percent better environmental outcomes and an average of more than $50,000 in FTE savings per case.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports all five of the agency's strategic goals. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$15.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$58.0) These resources will allow the program to provide ADR services and training more widely. Allowing the Agency to utilize more cost-effective processes to resolve disputes and improve decision making.

Statutory Authority:

Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA) of 1996, 5 United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 571, 572, and 573, Negotiated Rulemaking Act of 1996, 5 U.S.C. Sections 563, 565, 566, and 568; EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$9,756.3***	***$11,248.0***	***$11,857.0***	***$609.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$9,756.3	$11,248.0	$11,857.0	$609.0
Total Workyears	59.9	63.9	65.1	1.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Office of Civil Rights (OCR) provides policy direction and guidance on equal employment opportunity (EEO), civil rights, affirmative employment and reasonable accommodations for the agency's program offices, regional offices and laboratories. This program includes:

- Intake, processing and adjudication of Title VI complaints of discrimination from the public about the EPA's financial assistance recipients and civil rights compliance reviews;
- Intake, processing, and adjudication of Title VII complaints of discrimination from agency employees and applicants for employment;
- Identifying and eliminating systemic and attitudinal barriers to equal employment by promoting advancement opportunities for women, minorities, and persons with disability;
- Implementation of processes and programs in support of reasonable accommodation; and
- Oversight and coordination of the agency's Reasonable Accommodations Program and reasonable accommodations training for managers and staff.

Program functions also include accountability for implementation, program evaluation and compliance monitoring of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Titles VI and VII), statutory requirements, and executive orders covering civil rights and affirmative employment. OCR also interprets policies and regulations and ensures compliance with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) directives and equal employment initiatives.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, OCR will continue implementing recommendations noted in *Developing a Model Civil Rights Program at the EPA (Executive Committee Report*)[146] to strengthen the Title VI and Title VII programs and support the multiple goals and strategic objectives identified in the *Executive Committee Report*. Issued in April 2012, this report provides a blueprint for implementing Civil Rights work across the EPA, including approaches for Title VI case management as noted below.

Title VI

- Continue use of the Title VI Case Management Protocol – As noted in the *Executive Committee Report*, this protocol brings organizations across the EPA into a consensus process for committing adequate analytical resources and technical support for Title VI investigations. OCR will lead the protocol process, working with regions and programs across the agency to develop and implement a case management plan, participate in informal resolution efforts, conduct investigations, and issue final agency decisions. Successful implementation of this work will require: 1) staff development and training, project management, facilitation, investigations, etc., 2) incorporating internal communications; 3) updating/maintenance of the Title VI tracking system, i.e., the External Case Tracking System (EXCATS); and 4) technical support and analysis as defined within the developed case management plans.

- Strengthen Title VI compliance and prevention through monitoring and oversight mechanisms (e.g., integrate with the grants process and develop a Title VI post-award compliance program).

In FY 2015, the agency will continue its investigative and compliance efforts by:

- Effectively processing Title VI complaints. As of March 2014, the EPA currently has 22 open Title VI complaints that are either in process or backlogged. The EPA will reduce the number of open Title VI complaints by 50 percent by the end of FY 2015.

- Develop a comprehensive Title VI Compliance Strategy. The purpose of the strategy will provide Title VI recipients and stakeholders with clear contours and expectations for compliance with Title VI regulations and policies.

- Identifying the EPA's financial assistance recipients that have frequent occurrences of Title VI complaints. This effort will help OCR ensure the effective utilization of compliance review resources, aid OCR in ensuring recipients' compliance with federal civil rights laws and regulations, and provide the public greater assurance of recipients' equitable implementation of environmental policies in a non-discriminatory fashion.

[146] Please refer to: http://www.epa.gov/epahome/pdf/executive_committee_final_report.pdf for further information.

- Promoting the increased use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) for Title VI complaints and recipients. In FY 2015, OCR will increase extramural funding used for mediating Title VI cases to cover approximately 20 percent of the existing case load.

Title VII

In FY 2015, the agency will:

- Promote the use of ADR to resolve Title VII complaints at the informal stages of the EEO complaint process. OCR anticipates that using ADR in this way will help reduce costs associated with adjudicating formal complaints. With regard to formal complaints, OCR currently has 17 backlogged cases pending investigation. The EPA will reduce the number of open Title VII complaints by 50 percent by the end of FY 2015.

- In FY 2013, OCR received 22 complaints indicating harassment discrimination claims. In FY 2015, OCR will monitor and evaluate the implementation of the EPA's policy on harassment/discrimination in the workplace by examining the number and bases of these complaints filed in the agency.

- Update the on-line mandatory training for the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation (No FEAR) Act to address employee feedback received during the 2012 cycle; and

- Process and track accommodation requests and ensure that Reasonable Accommodation decisions are made within EEOC timeframes. Monitor the agency's compliance with the statutes, EEOC regulations and the agency policies and procedures related to reasonable accommodation of qualified applicants and employees with disabilities. Continue to provide Reasonable accommodations training for managers and supervisors.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$393.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$216.0 / +1.2 FTE) This increase supports agency efforts to build capacity to improve compliance processes and address the timely processing of Title VI and VII cases. These resources support Title VI and Title VII efforts to meet statutory requirements for the timely processing of cases; reducing the number of Title VI complaints; raising the awareness of Title VI complaints; and improving management of Title VII complaints. These resources include 1.2 FTE and $164.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. §2000d to 2000d-7); 40 C.F.R. Part 7; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972; Title IX of the Education Act amendments of 1972; Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. §2000e et seq.); Equal Pay Act of 1963 (29 U.S.C. §206(d)); Section 50l of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. §12101); ADA Amendments Act of 2008, Older Workers Benefit Protection Act (OWBPA) as amended; Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA) of 1967, as amended (29 U.S.C. § 621-634); Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) Management Directive 715).

Legal Advice: Environmental Program
Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$40,441.7***	***$43,136.0***	***$43,948.0***	***$812.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$652.0	$503.0	$516.0	$13.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$41,093.7	$43,639.0	$44,464.0	$825.0
Total Workyears	232.7	233.1	234.1	1.0

Program Project Description:

This program provides legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support for all of the agency's environmental activities.[147] The legal support provided by this program is essential to the agency's core mission and goes to every aspect of the agency's Strategic Plan. This program provides legal counsel on issues arising under all the EPA's environmental statutes including: the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Pollution Prevention Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), and the Administrative Procedures Act (APA).

When the agency acts to protect the public from pollutants or health-threatening chemicals in the air we breathe, in the water we drink, or in the food we eat, this program provides counsel on the agency's authority to take that action, and provides the advice and support necessary to the regulatory process. When that action is then challenged in court, this program defends it. This program plays a central role in all statutory and regulatory interpretation and all guidance development under the EPA's environmental authorities. This program provides essential legal advice for every petition response, every judicial response and every emergency response. It provides counsel on every major action the agency takes.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, this program will continue to provide support to program clients as they work to develop more effective business practices to improve performance and find efficiencies. These

[147] Resources for legal services to support agency operations are included in the Legal Advice: Support program.

efforts to find new approaches to better accomplish the agency's mission often require the agency to think innovatively, to explore new partnering opportunities, and to rethink how best to accomplish environmental protection in the future. Legal counsel is essential to ensuring our programs develop in accordance with our authorities.

In FY 2015, EPA's Office of General Counsel (OGC) also will continue to provide legal support for all the EPA programs, in response to agency needs, to advance the Administrator's priorities, and in support of the Strategic Plan Goals. In FY 2015, we expect increased demand for legal services as the agency develops new actions and defends prior actions under all of its environmental statutes. For example, OGC will provide necessary legal support to carry out the President's direction to regulate carbon pollution from power plants under the Clean Air Act. Another focus will be on legal services to support the agency's effort to appropriately define the scope of the Clean Water Act and to craft each action under the Clean Water Act to be consistent with that scope.

In FY 2015, the EPA is beginning an ambitious transformation to become a High Performing Organization (HPO), efficiently accomplishing its mission with reduced resources. The EPA's OGC plays an important role in that transformation. The 2015 President's Budget provides OGC the resources necessary to play that role. One significant focus will be modifying the regulatory structure for reporting to incorporate electronic systems requirements. Additionally, it reflects the need for legal support for each of the agency's program offices to ensure continued compliance with the environmental and administrative laws through the Agency's organizational transformation.

The following examples illustrate the activities of this program.

Goal	**Specific EPA OGC Activities**
Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	OGC was integral to the continuing development and defense of EPA's initial actions to limit emissions of greenhouse gases and to require limits on greenhouse gases in construction permits issued to stationary sources.
Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	Provided essential litigation support in several cases challenging decisions to revise or retain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for SO_2, NO_2, Carbon Monoxide, and Ozone.
Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	Provided essential legal counsel and rulemaking support for the Tier 3 rulemaking, finalized in March 2014, which will reduce emissions from passenger cars, light-duty trucks, medium-duty passenger vehicles, and some heavy-duty vehicles. The standards will significantly reduce levels of multiple air pollutants (such as ozone, PM, nitrogen dioxide (NO2), and mobile source air toxics across the country.
Goal 1: Taking Action on Climate Change and Improving Air Quality	Successfully defended litigation challenging the Primary and Secondary Lead Residual Risk and Technology Review rules, which will improve public health protections and result in a reduced risk of cancer.
Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters	Successfully defended the EPA's authority to take action under Clean Water Act § 404 when the Administrator finds certain discharges will have unacceptable adverse effects on water resources.

Goal 3: Protecting America's Waters	Advised the EPA, the State Department, and other federal partners on the United States' authority (particularly under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and the Mercury Export Ban Act) to join as a party to the Minamata Convention, a comprehensive global agreement on mercury that will achieve historic progress in reducing the prevalence of mercury in global commerce and the global environment.
Goal 3: Protecting America's Waters	Provided key legal support to the Department of Justice in defending aggressive and complex challenges to the EPA rules protecting air quality in Indian country.
Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	OGC developed, with assistance from the Pesticides program, the first formal Notice of Intent to Cancel pesticide registrations in more than 20 years. The EPA believes that this action will enable the EPA to remove from the market certain rodenticide products that pose unreasonable risks to children, pets, and non-target wildlife.
Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	Developed and provided training to the pesticide licensing program on the appropriate use of "conditional registration" authority – the ability to issue pesticide registrations when conditions are deemed necessary.
Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	Provided extensive legal support and analysis to the EPA's Pesticide program in connection with the consideration of an application for registration of a pesticide product containing nanosilver as an active ingredient. This is only the second registration application for a nanoscale active ingredient that the EPA has knowingly handled. As such, it presents a challenging array of novel scientific and legal issues, and OGC's close involvement has been critical in the consideration and handling of this particular registration application.
Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	Provided essential support to the EPA's Environmental Information program in the development and promulgation of several rules that further solidify and expand the coverage of the EPCRA Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) Program, including the Rule to Adopt North American Classification System (NAICS) Codes for TRI Reporting, the Rule to Add Nitrotoluene to TRI, and the TRI Electronic Reporting Rule.
Goal 4: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	Provided extensive counsel on efforts to reform the Toxic Substances Control Act.
All Goals	Provided legal advice on a wide variety of issues associated with the EPA's use of science in administrative decision-making, including peer reviews, risk assessments, information disclosure and scientific integrity.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports all five of the agency's strategic goals. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$766.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base costs due to adjustments in salary and benefits and other costs.

- (+$46.0 / +1.0 FTE) This net change supports LEAN efforts in addition to working with NPMs/Regions on new business practices and processes under the Agency focus on becoming a HPO. This change includes a reduction to contracts for training activities. The resources include a net increase for 1.0 FTE and $178.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 United States Code (U.S.C.) 2601 et seq.; Pollution Prevention Act , 42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq.; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 346a; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, 42 U.S.C. 11023; Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; Safe Drinking Water Act, 42 U.S.C. 300f et seq.; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act of 1972, 33 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.; Solid Waste Disposal Act as Amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. §6901 et seq., Sections 2002, 3001 – 3023, 4001 – 4010, 6001 – 6004, 7003 – 7006, 8001 – 8007, and 9001 – 9010; Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. § 1321, Section 311; Oil Pollution Act (OPA), 33 U.S.C. § 2701 – 2762, Sections 1001 – 7002; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. § 11001 et seq., Sections 302-304, 311 – 313, and 325, 326; Mercury Export Ban Act (MEBA), Public Law No. 110-414; EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

Legal Advice: Support Program
Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$14,456.5***	***$17,374.0***	***$18,305.0***	***$931.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,456.5	$17,374.0	$18,305.0	$931.0
Total Workyears	79.8	91.0	87.8	-3.2

Program Project Description:

This program provides legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support for all activities necessary for the EPA's operations.[148] It provides legal counsel on issues including, but not limited to: Ethics, Employment Law, Intellectual Property Law, Information Law, Appropriations, Real Property, Grants, Contracts, Claims, and all aspects of Civil Rights law.

For example, if an EPA program office needs to know how to respond to a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request, whether it may spend money on a certain activity, how to create a trademark for a voluntary program (e.g., Energy Star), or what to do when a plaintiff files a tort claim against the agency, this program is the source of answers, options, and advice. This program supports the EPA in maintaining high ethical standards and in complying with all laws and policies that govern agency operations.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, this program will continue to provide legal support for all of the EPA's programs in support of the agency's mission and Strategic Plan Goals. In FY 2015, increased legal support will be needed in a number of areas. For example, the EPA expects continued growth in demands for legal support for work under the Civil Rights Act, and an ongoing need for a high level of OGC involvement in questions related to finance, appropriations, ethics and employment. Funding within this program goes to support the staff necessary to address these needs, including salaries, legal research tools, basic computer and telephone needs, and other minor overhead costs.

The most significant increase in demand for legal support from this program has been in information law. Each fiscal year since FY 2011 when OGC began its current effort to track these metrics, the legal and policy issues related to records management, document production,

[148] Resources for legal services to support Environmental Programs are included in the Legal Advice: Environmental program.

and FOIA responses have increased in quantity, visibility and resource requirements. The EPA expects this demand to continue to rise, especially with the agency's increased focus on improving processes and performance in this area. Each client office will require counseling on complex and high-profile FOIA requests as the agency strives to meet its record management obligations, and agency leadership will require legal counsel as improved business practices are put in place throughout the agency. In addition, the EPA will need to maintain adequate resources dedicated to processing FOIA appeals, and staffing FOIA litigation, both areas the agency continues to focus on.

In FY 2015, the EPA is beginning an ambitious transformation to a High Performing Organization (HPO), efficiently accomplishing its mission with reduced resources. The EPA's Office of General Counsel (OGC) plays an important role in that transformation. The 2015 President's Budget provides the resources necessary to play that role. Additionally, it reflects a recognition of the increased demand for legal counsel on financial and personnel matters during times of organizational transformation.

The increase in resources for this program reflected in the President's Budget would support the Agency's effort to develop a more effective infrastructure for addressing information requests and to establish the institutional capacity and business practices required for the agency to operate effectively in response to these demands. This program will work to provide direct training and develop training materials and institutional understanding on the nature of discovery, records, and FOIA obligations, and on the means to meet those obligations. For example, extensive training will be required to facilitate the use of EPA's new eDiscovery tools.

The following examples illustrate this program's important role in implementing the Agency's core priorities and mission.

Goal	**Specific EPA OGC Activities in FY 2013**
Goal 2 – Protecting America's Water	Assisted OW, OCFO, and DA in addressing OIG concerns related to ARRA SRF funding and compliance with Buy American provision.
Goal 3 – Cleaning up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	Successfully defended the Agency in three GAO contract award protests: (1) Guardian Environmental Services protest of Region 2's Emergency and Rapid Response Services contract, (2) Coastal Environmental protest of Region 7's remediation contract for the Omaha Lead Superfund site, and (3) Prudent Technologies, Inc. protest of Region 7's remediation contract for the Omaha Lead Superfund site
Goal 3 – Cleaning up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	Provided legal counsel on the establishment of the hazardous waste electronic manifest system.
All Goals	Provided critical counsel to the agency's Records Program to meet accelerated timelines for updating the Agency's records practices, including revising the Records Policy and providing agency-wide training to address challenges posed by evolving technology and increasingly mobile work force.
All Goals	Provided 11 training sessions throughout the agency on FOIA, eDiscovery, personal privacy, and confidential business information.

All Goals	Provided legal analysis and review on over 15 agency-wide policies and procedures on the management of Agency records, including the Agency's Personally Identifiable Information Breach Notification Procedures, transition to Microsoft 365 cloud environment and Windows 7 operating system, and an EPA Office of Research and Development 2014 Hydrofracking Study.
All Goals	Provided essential legal counsel on updating the agency's FOIA regulations, including the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rules, Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Sunset Rule, and Renewable Fuel Standards Rule.
All Goals	Worked to resolve a union grievance filed against the agency in 2008 related to employee compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA). (Settlement was ultimately reached in February 2014).
All Goals	Secured an agreement from a company licensing an EPA patent for $130,000 in delinquent royalty payments, which will be shared by the National Fuel Vehicle Emissions Laboratory and the inventor.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports all five of the agency's strategic goals. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$428.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$503.0 / -3.2 FTE) This net change provides essential resources for eDiscovery, FOIA, Records Management activities under the Agency focus on becoming a HPO. This change includes a reduction in FTE as part of an agencywide effort to streamline our business practices. The resources include a net reduction of $533.0 in associated payroll for 3.2 FTE.

Statutory Authority:

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) §§ 2000d – 2000d-7; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 2 U.S.C. § 794; Section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, 33 U.S.C. §1251; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. §§ 1681 – 1688; The Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. §§ 6101- 6107; Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; Oil Pollution Act of 1990, 33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.; EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$2,065.9***	***$2,211.0***	***$2,991.0***	***$780.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$2,065.9	$2,211.0	$2,991.0	$780.0
Total Workyears	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Regional Science and Technology (RS&T) program provides assistance to all of the agency's national programs. This includes but is not limited to programs implementing the agency's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Clean Air Act, and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act programs. The RS&T program supports the agency's strategic goals by performing laboratory analysis, field monitoring, and sampling investigations to provide scientific data on environmental pollutants and conditions to agency decision makers. The RS&T program assists State environmental agencies by providing specialized technical assistance and by building Tribal capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment. The funding in this program supports the acquisition and maintenance of scientific equipment and instrumentation for regional laboratories, field investigations and mobile laboratory units.

The RS&T program provides essential expertise and scientific data for a wide array of environmental media, including ambient air; surface, drinking and ground water; soil and sediment; solid and hazardous waste; and biological tissue. It supports special or non-routine analytical requests that cannot be readily obtained from other sources and which meet the required timeframe and objectives to address complex environmental issues. It provides expertise in areas such as environmental biology, microbiology, chemistry, field sampling, enforcement and criminal investigations, and quality assurance. The program's applied science expertise is often used to develop, modify, and improve analytical methods for specialized science, such as emerging chemicals of concern, and to provide scientific consultation to agency, State, and Tribal partners. This differs from the agency's research operations by focusing on the more immediate scientific information needed to make short term decisions and actions, rather than short or long-term research to guide the agency's long range regulatory process.

Funding for scientific equipment is essential to the RS&Ts' state of the art operations. The RS&T program responds to emergencies and emerging environmental issues, and is always

seeking to improve efficiencies in analysis, field investigations, and data collection. Newer, advanced instrumentation has improved environmental data collection and laboratory analytical capacity and capability. New and improved technology strengthens science-based decision making for regulatory efforts, environmental assessment of contaminants, and development of critical and timely environmental data in response to accidents and natural disasters.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, RS&T resources will continue to support regional implementation of the agency's statutory mandates through laboratory and field operations for environmental sampling and monitoring. Resources will also provide direct laboratory and monitoring support at the local level and improve timely decision-making in regional program management and implementation. This will enable the agency to address environmental issues specific to particular geographic areas (e.g. energy extraction, mining, wood treating operations, oil refining, specialty manufacturing, etc.) or natural disasters like Hurricane Sandy.

In FY 2015, regional laboratories will continue to coordinate within the Regional Laboratory Network (RLN) to provide needed scientific services. The regional laboratories have the capability to analyze a full suite of contaminants using an array of established methods. Some regional laboratories have analytical expertise unique to particular regions and when requested, can quickly modify established methods to address specific/unique needs. Regional laboratories provide increased levels of service and meet national programs' analytical needs by coordinating efforts and optimizing network expertise and assistance.

In FY 2015, the program will also support more efficient analytical support for identifying and assessing risks associated with pesticides, organic chemicals and other high risk chemicals as well as supporting agencywide science priorities. The Agency requests resources to perform analytical work and support equipment purchases, upgrades and maintenance. The need for equipment technology upgrades is driven by agency core science mission activities that require better sensitivity, lower detection limits, and increased numbers of samples requiring faster analysis. Almost all scientific instrumentation is computer controlled/interfaced. As computer technology improves, instrument efficiencies and sensitivity also improve. Advances in technology leading to lower detection levels are essential as the agency's regulations to protect human health and the environment require scientific data at lower levels. Some examples of the necessary equipment include: sample concentrators; autosamplers; mass spectrometry systems; direct mercury analyzers; inductively coupled plasma (metals) analyzers; air toxics sampling equipment; high resolution equipment, hand held equipment for screening of high hazard samples; various soil and water analyzers. These resources for the regional laboratories will:

- Enhance agencywide enforcement efforts and allow regional laboratories to perform forensic analysis on a wide variety of samples collected as part of criminal investigations and enforcement actions. These analyses require cutting edge, high quality, defensible laboratory data.

- Support agencywide science priorities by enabling regional laboratories to explore the impacts of emerging contaminants (e.g. pharmaceuticals, personal care products,

endocrine disrupting chemicals, flame retardants, etc.) and support methods development and applied science.

- Allow the laboratories to provide scientific data at the lower levels necessary to inform agency decisions.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$97.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$683.0) This increase reflects additional resources available for new equipment purchases and technological upgrades of such items as sample concentrators; mass spectrometry systems; air toxics sampling equipment; high resolution equipment, hand held equipment for screening of high hazard samples and various soil and water analyzers.

Statutory Authorities:

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, Pollution Prevention Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Integrated Environmental Strategies
Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$13,189.0***	***$12,929.0***	***$14,203.0***	***$1,274.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,189.0	$12,929.0	$14,203.0	$1,274.0
Total Workyears	62.3	53.3	53.3	0.0

Program Project Description

This program fosters increased integration, coordination, and streamlining across headquarters and regional offices. The Integrated Environmental Strategies program supports two key agency priority work areas: (1) smart growth and sustainable design; and (2) strategic environmental management.

The Smart Growth program helps community and government leaders protect the environment and public health, build the economy, and improve the quality of people's everyday lives by making smart growth and sustainable design practices commonplace. Also, through the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, the EPA's Smart Growth program works with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to align housing, transportation, and infrastructure investments and policies, and build capacity in communities to grow in a more sustainable and resilient manner. These efforts enable the agency to meet its core mission goals by ensuring that growth and development yields better environmental and public health benefits.

The strategic environmental management program ensures strategic and visible progress on transformational cross-agency priorities. In FY 2015, specific priorities include guiding the EPA's cross-agency strategy management objectives, improving the EPA's operations through business process improvements and program evaluation tools, and examining how EPA can better integrate across programs to achieve environmental results. The EPA's draft Strategic Plan FY 2014-2018 includes four cross-agency strategies: Working to Make a Visible Difference in Communities; Working Toward a Sustainable Future; A New Era of State, Local, Tribal and International Partnerships; and Embracing EPA as a High Performing Organization.

These four cross-agency strategies are designed to fundamentally change how the EPA works, both internally and externally, to achieve the mission outcomes articulated under the Strategic Plan. Better integration across programs offers the potential to achieve broader environmental results than a single media focused approach. The program project will strengthen senior leadership engagement in developing and implementing annual action plans designed to make strategic progress for each of the four cross-agency strategies. Additionally, improved program

efficiencies resulting from business process improvements and program evaluation tools will enable the Agency to more strategically and effectively utilize resources.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan

Program activities planned for FY 2015 include:

Promoting Smart Growth and Sustainable Design

Since 1996, the EPA's smart growth and sustainable design work has helped community and government leaders improve the environmental outcomes of their development decisions. The EPA accomplishes 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.
- Engaging, leveraging and aligning community-based activities and investments with other federal agencies.

Providing technical assistance. The EPA provides direct technical assistance to state and local governments to help them develop in ways that protect the environment while helping them grow their economies, create jobs, and become more resilient. Since 2005, the EPA has received more than 1,350 technical assistance applications and has assisted more than 380 communities. The EPA has reorganized its assistance programs to meet growing demand. Between FY 2011 and 2013 the EPA reached an average of 98 communities per year.[149] At the proposed funding level, the Smart Growth program will be able to maintain and improve that pace, delivering assistance to nearly 100 communities in FY 2015 and training experts to assist many more. This technical assistance work is the cornerstone of the EPA's smart growth approach to development-related environmental challenges in communities.

In FY 2015, the EPA will expand efforts to deliver targeted assistance to communities as they seek to integrate sustainability strategies into their recovery from natural disasters. The EPA will also use this line of work to support the President's Climate Action Plan by collaborating with Federal Emergency and Management Agency (FEMA) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) on climate change adaptation planning in communities. This work will support long term recovery efforts underway in the wake of previous natural disasters (such as Superstorm Sandy in New York and New Jersey), as well as create capacity to help newly impacted areas. This work will also help communities that are at risk to natural disasters and sea level rise, implementing land use and community design solutions before disasters occur that reduce their vulnerability to hazards and adapt to climate change.

[149] The lead time required to establish technical assistance grants and develop new tools to be delivered through technical assistance contract mechanisms result in a situation in which the year a community is served and the fiscal year funds that facilitated the assistance are not always in alignment. Therefore, a three year average presents a more accurate picture of the program trajectory.

Conducting research and developing tools. The EPA's research on emerging trends, innovative practices, and land use applications for new place-based data serves as the foundation for developing tools that will be useful to communities and all levels of government. In FY 2015, the EPA will develop tools to help interested communities incorporate innovative approaches in a way that improves land use, delivers multiple community and quality of life benefits (neighborhood revitalization, climate adaptation, community walkability, economic growth, etc), while also managing stormwater, reducing combined sewer overflows, and improving neighborhood air quality. The smart growth program's unique role is to help communities connect the dots between site-level design considerations (such as green infrastructure), regional siting decisions (such as public facilities), and the potential to generate co-benefits from development and infrastructure decisions made at the state and local level.

- In FY 2015, the Smart Growth program will work with the Office of Water (OW), the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER), the Office of Research and Development (ORD), and EPA regional staff to provide guidance and policy suggestions for how communities can retool infrastructure investment, land use and community design practices, and the development approval process to support implementation of green infrastructure. Additional efforts with ORD will focus on piloting a tool which ensures that compact development does not increase the exposure of vulnerable populations to near-road emissions associated with development.

- The EPA will deliver tools that support public and private investments in more sustainable locations. With the Government Services Administration (GSA), the EPA will pilot a tool that helps federal and state agencies evaluate building lease opportunities for public facilities based on the level of transit access and proximity to walkable destinations. Improved siting of public facilities not only generates cost efficiencies for the public sector, but also can anchor subsequent private investment in sustainable locations within communities. The EPA will also refine a tool specifically designed to catalyze infill development in distressed economies, for which early public and private investment in sustainable locations is critical to their economic recovery. It also puts struggling communities on the path to deliver better environmental results from their economic growth than those that do not actively direct investments to sustainable locations.

- The EPA will expand the reach of smart growth and sustainable design tools by training staff from other organizations to deliver tools previously developed by the EPA. For instance in FY 2015, the EPA will focus delivery of training modules under the Building Blocks Training Academy to metropolitan and regional planning organizations. Through the Academy, the EPA will train third-party providers to deliver established and accepted smart growth tools to communities that they support. By packaging the tools for delivery by other organizations and training their staff, the EPA can effectively multiply the reach of its tools and ensure that hundreds of additional state, Tribal, regional, and local governments receive assistance.

Engaging federal partners. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to partner with other federal agencies to align investments, grant criteria, and planning requirements to better support

community smart growth and sustainable design efforts. The cornerstone of this work remains the HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership for Sustainable Communities, formed in June 2009. The Partnership helps protect the environment by providing communities with more options for public transportation and better access to sustainable, affordable housing. Other efforts include the White House's Strong Cities, Strong Communities initiative (SC2), implementation of a joint MOA with FEMA, and expanded collaboration with USDA and Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC).

Since it was formed in 2009, this HUD-DOT-EPA Partnership has received more than 7,700 applications for assistance and has funded approximately 750 projects in communities in all 50 states plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico with approximately $4 billion. Through the Partnership, headquarters and regional staff at all three agencies are able to work collaboratively and closely to address key Administration priorities and support the efforts of communities across the country to shape land use and development patterns to protect the environment, grow the economy, and improve quality of life. Coordination through the Partnership ensures efficient use of federal funds, and often makes the EPA's resources, and those from other federal agencies, easier for communities to access, understand, and leverage. The EPA's specific work under this Partnership has included a variety of smart growth technical assistance programs, brownfields planning assistance, and guidance on water infrastructure investments. The EPA remains a critical technical resource for the Partnership on issues related to smart growth and sustainable design.

In FY 2015, the EPA and the Partnership will help support a broader Administration commitment to help communities improve their ability to adapt to climate change (particularly through disaster recovery efforts) and increase use of green infrastructure techniques to protect waterways and enhance communities' quality of life. The Partnership will continue to provide direct technical assistance, useful data and tools, and support for planning. Regions and communities that have previously been funded by the Partnership will remain a focus of the Partnership as it seeks to disseminate the successes that these communities have seen, and support them as they face challenges with implementation.

The EPA will work with other federal agencies whose decisions, rules, investments and policies influence where and how development occurs. The EPA will work with GSA to deliver technical assistance to communities in conjunction with planning for a new Federal building or improving other public buildings. Assistance will help communities adopt sustainable community development and design approaches in the neighborhoods surrounding the new or existing federal facility. In addition the EPA will continue to work with ARC, USDA, and the Delta Regional Authority (DRA) to deliver technical assistance on sustainable communities approaches in small town and rural areas. In addition to assisting at least 10 communities in 2015 (using funding from all four agencies), the EPA expects that these partner agencies will begin to incorporate this expertise into their existing programs and policies. Through the White House SC2 initiative, the EPA will deliver technical assistance on sustainable community approaches to the most economically distressed of our communities and cities across the country. SC2 will allow the EPA to work on these issues side-by-side with up to 12 other federal agencies also working in distressed cities with the idea that this assistance may also be incorporated into these agencies' day-to-day work.

Strategic Environmental Management

The strategic environmental management program provides the Agency with management processes, technical expertise, and tools to improve results and program efficiency and effectiveness. The program provides focus on agency priorities and collaborates across the EPA's programs and regions and to deliver visible results.

Areas of emphasis in FY 2015 are integrating sustainability principles into Agency activities and expanding the use of LEAN government approaches. In terms of sustainability, four areas of learning will be targeted: green infrastructure, sustainable materials management, sustainable purchasing and energy efficiency. These areas will be explored to see how additional integration, goal setting, indicators or sustainable principles result in additional environmental benefits. The EPA will engage with its staff as well as internal and external partners and stakeholders to inform and identify opportunities for progress on these priority areas. In terms of lean government, the program will advance business process improvements through mentoring and coaching EPA staff, providing access to process improvement experts, summarizing the results (e.g., time savings) of process improvement events, and sharing success across programs and regions.

The program guides efforts related to the EPA cross-agency strategies as articulated in the Strategic Plan. In FY 2015, these strategies will be advanced through a coordinated approach across programs and regions though the development and implementation of annual action plans. An action plan will be created for each of the cross-agency strategies (i.e., communities, sustainability, partnerships and the EPA as a high performing organization). The program will rely on standing and/or temporary internal leadership teams to lead these efforts and support timely and strategic decisions. The program will convene regularly scheduled meetings of Agency leadership (e.g., the Executive Management Committee) to drive progress on monitor results.

The program will champion reliance on evidence and analytic tools to foster a culture of learning and program improvement using evidence and evaluation to foster a high performing organization. In FY 2015, the program will deploy and rely on the use of analytic tools such as logic modeling, strategy mapping, performance measurement and program evaluation to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of agency programs and operations.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$372.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$902.0) This net change reflects a realignment of resources from anticipated business process savings and improvements realized as a result of progress made on the actions identified in each of the cross-agency strategies. The program will use the resources to conduct the following activities: (1) improve strategic focus and integration of community level efforts across programs for the Agency's focus on Communities/Tribes; (2) provide ongoing training, guidance and support across program LEAN efforts under the Agency focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO); (3) enhance agency capacity for local partnerships, engagement with local organizations; and (4) support an integrated approach to implementing sustainability principles at the local level across programs. The base resources in this program include 2.5 FTE for the LEAN efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act (CWA), Section 104(b)(3); Clean Air Act (CAA), Section 104(b)(3).

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$14,738.3***	***$14,715.0***	***$18,493.0***	***$3,778.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,738.3	$14,715.0	$18,493.0	$3,778.0
Total Workyears	85.8	80.3	81.3	1.0

Program Project Description:

The Regulatory/Economic, Management and Analysis program resources are used to ensure that agency regulations comply with statutory and Executive Order (EO) requirements, such as the Congressional Review Act, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act (as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act), and EOs 12866 and 13563 regarding regulatory review. The program is responsible for the routine review of agency regulations and also coordinates the Agency's review of its existing regulations in order to identify ways to modify or address overly burdensome regulations or those that need strengthening. As part of these responsibilities, resources are used to assess and consider impacts of EPA's regulations on businesses (particularly small businesses), government entities, and the economy more broadly.

Transparency, outreach, improving underlying business processes, incorporating electronic reporting and consultation are also priorities with one of the program's goals to make information on the EPA's upcoming regulatory activities available to the public, states, other agencies and Congress as soon as possible through a variety of mechanisms including the EPA website, the *Federal Register*, and the Regulatory Agenda.

The program ensures consistent and appropriate economic analysis of regulatory policy options; reviews and enhances economic analyses (including benefit-cost and employment impact analyses) prepared by regulatory programs; develops, identifies and analyzes regulatory and non-regulatory approaches for consideration in rulemaking; considers interactions between regulatory actions in various program offices from a multimedia perspective; and addresses policy priorities.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, activities will be driven by specific regulatory actions; however, key program activities planned include:

- Managing the agency's internal *Action Development Process*, *Economic Guidelines*, and related requirements (e.g., OMB Circular A-4 on Regulatory Analysis). The EPA will be reviewing and revising the economic guidelines so that they remain current with advancements and reflect best practices in the profession.[150]

- Actively participating in the development of agency regulatory actions to ensure that regulations address statutory and EO directives (e.g., conducting benefit-cost analysis for every economically significant regulation) and policy priorities, and providing technical assistance when needed to help meet agency goals, such as finding less burdensome approaches to achieve environmental protection.

- Launching a new initiative to explore how best to use economy-wide economic models to assess environmental regulatory options. While economists have used macroeconomic models successfully to examine economy-wide climate policies, there is little research on how to assess the macroeconomic impacts of environmental regulations of a specific industry sector. Current regulatory analysis focuses on the particular regulated sector, but does not explore how the benefits and costs of a regulation affect the overall economy. The EPA's Science Advisory Board has formed a new committee to advise the agency on how best to do this type of modeling. This program will assist the Science Advisory Board and implement its recommendations. Specifically, the program will develop appropriate models and data needed to successfully implement the recommendations of the expert committee.

- Serving as the agency's liaison with the Office of the Federal Register by reviewing, editing and submitting documents for publication so that the public, states, other agencies, and Congress can be informed about the EPA's activities in a timely manner.

- Updating existing regulatory development processes in order to modernize them and save resources. For example, the EPA is working to develop a process that will eliminate the need to provide hardcopy documents for publication in the *Federal Register*.

- Developing the EPA's Regulatory Agenda.

- Maintaining and upgrading regulatory planning and tracking tools to facilitate timely decisions and coordination across programs. Starting in FY 2015, these planning tools will have to be transitioned to an IT infrastructure that conforms with the agency's IT architecture.

- Serving as the agency's liaison with the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to facilitate review of agency actions under EO 12866, and leading the EPA's review of regulatory actions from other agencies and Departments and draft Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda.

[150] Please refer to: http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/webpages/Guidelines.html for additional information.

- Transforming the Action Develop Process using SharePoint and "Next Generation" tools and processes to increase collaboration and transparency. Modern IT tools, such as SharePoint, can provide collaborative workspaces to increase efficiency and reduce costs while retaining or enhancing environmental benefits.

- Improving agencywide regulatory impact analyses, including continuing efforts to better capture the actual cost burdens of regulations (including impacts on small business and government agencies), enhancing EPA's understanding of regulatory impacts on job creation and growth when the economy is at less than full employment, and examining the potential international trade impacts of regulations on competitiveness and the ability of U.S. industries to compete in global markets.

- Developing, in conjunction with the EPA's Research and Development program, improved analytical tools to advance EPA's risk assessment methods used in quantifying human health benefits, particularly to children.

- Supporting the development of analytical tools and methods to use in quantifying the economic costs and benefits of the EPA's regulations. High priority topics include: examining the costs and benefits of electronic reporting, developing better methods to understand employment impacts of regulations, and improving models for assessing the costs and benefits of climate change-related policies and regulations.

- Advancing whole economy modeling by providing support to redesign and modernize the regulatory development process under the agency's goal of becoming a High Performance Organization.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$221.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$1,004.0 / +3.0 FTE) This change reflects the realignment of resources to increase the use of whole economy modeling to support the redesign and modernization of regulatory development under the Agency focus on becoming a High Performing Organization. This increase also will realign efforts to improve upon economic analyses produced in support of Agency regulations and policies. These resources include 3.0 FTE and $504.0 in associated payroll.

- (+$2,553.0 / -2.0 FTE) This change reflects a realignment of staff resources based on the Agency's efforts for business process redesigns and reduction of centralized regulatory review assessment. The realigned resources will support the following: development,

refinement and peer review of methodologies used to improve agencywide regulatory impact analysis, including better estimates of economic impacts of regulations; developing new and more accurate methods, incorporating recommendations from the National Academy of Sciences, for assessing cancer and non-cancer risks from toxic chemicals and to address uncertainties in risk and economic analysis. The net resource change includes 2.0 FTE and associated payroll of $330.0.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act sections 4, 5, and 6 (15 United States Code (U.S.C.) 2603, 2604, and 2605); Clean Water Act sections 304 and 308 (33 U.S.C. 1312, 1314, 1318, 1329-1330, 1443); Safe Drinking Water Act section 1412 (42 U.S.C. 210, 300g-1); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act/Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendment : (33 USC 40(IV)(2761), 42 USC 82(VIII)(6981-6983)); Clean Air Act: 42 USC 85(I)(A)(7403, 7412, 7429, 7545, 7612); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act: 42 U.S.C. 103(III)(9651); Pollution Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109); FTTA.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$3,817.4***	***$5,090.0***	***$6,179.0***	***$1,089.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$3,817.4	$5,090.0	$6,179.0	$1,089.0
Total Workyears	20.3	21.2	22.2	1.0

Program Project Description:

Congress established the EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) in 1978 and gave it a broad mandate to advise the Administrator on a wide range of highly visible and important scientific matters to ensure that the EPA's technical products are of the highest quality. The SAB and two other statutorily mandated chartered Federal Advisory Committees, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and the Advisory Council on Clean Air Compliance Analysis draw from a balanced range of non-EPA scientists and technical specialists from academia, communities, states, independent research institutions, and industry. This program provides management and technical support to these Advisory committees that provide the EPA's Administrator with independent advice and peer review on scientific and technical aspects of environmental problems, regulations, and research planning.[151]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance:

In FY 2015, the SAB plans to conduct approximately 22 reviews and produce approximately 22 reports. These reports will convey science advice on various topics to the Administrator. The SAB will provide scientific and technical advice on: 1) the technical basis of the EPA's actions including National Drinking Water Standards for drinking water contaminants, National Ambient Air Quality Standards for criteria air pollutants, and ambient water quality criteria; 2) highly influential scientific assessments underlying major environmental decisions including chemical assessments in support of the EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) program; 3) cost and benefits analyses of the EPA's air quality programs; and 4) the EPA's research and technological programs of national importance.

[151] Please refer to: http://www.epa.gov/sab/ for further information.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple goals and strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$84.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$1,005.0 / +1.0 FTE) This increase in resources will be used to conduct peer reviews and to host meetings to assess IRIS chemicals. The increase will assure that logistical support is provided to help SAB adhere to basic Federal Advisory Committee Act guidelines. These resources include 1.0 FTE and $175.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA); 42 U.S.C. § 4365; FACA, 5 U.S.C. App. C; CAA Amendments of 1977; 42 U.S.C. 7409(d)(2); CAA Amendments of 1990; 42 U.S.C. 7612.

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$547.4	$584.0	$498.0	($86.0)
Environmental Program & Management	***$293,188.6***	***$310,057.0***	***$325,138.0***	***$15,081.0***
Science & Technology	$74,351.2	$70,370.0	$75,824.0	$5,454.0
Building and Facilities	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$933.4	$823.0	$836.0	$13.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$80,960.5	$67,470.0	$78,905.0	$11,435.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$477,657.5	$477,095.0	$526,833.0	$49,738.0
Total Workyears	382.8	367.2	361.6	-5.6

Program Project Description:

Environmental Program and Management (EPM) resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program fund the rent, utilities, and security. This program also supports centralized administrative activities and support services, including health and safety, environmental compliance and management, facilities maintenance and operations, space planning, property management, printing, mail and transportation services. Funding is allocated for such services among the major appropriations for the agency.

This program also includes the agency’s Protection Services Detail (PSD) that provides physical protection for the Administrator through security for daily activities and events. The PSD coordinates all personnel and logistical requirements including scheduling, local support, travel arrangements, and the management of special equipment.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA’s efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), the agency reviews space needs, and has implemented a long-term space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within the remaining facilities, and reduce the square footage wherever practical. In FY 2015, the agency will continue to invest to reconfigure the EPA’s workspaces with the goal of reducing long-term rent needs. This work will enable the agency to release office space in support of the President’s June 2012 memorandum on “Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate.” Since 2006, the EPA has released approximately 428 thousand square feet of space at headquarters and facilities

nationwide, resulting in a cumulative annual rent avoidance of over $14.6 million. These achieved savings and potential savings partially offset the EPA's escalating rent and security costs.

In August 2014, the EPA will end its lease at 1310 L Street and will begin to move over 500 employees into the EPA's Federal Triangle and Potomac Yard space and save the agency approximately $7.5 million annually in rent. In FY 2015, the EPA will complete the consolidation of 1310 L Street as well as consolidations in Regions 1, 2 and 4, which will further reduce the agency's space footprint. For FY 2015, the agency is requesting $169.72 million for rent, $10.37 million for utilities, and $31.97 million for security in the EPM appropriation.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to improve operating efficiency and encourage the use of advanced technologies and energy sources. The EPA will direct resources towards acquiring alternative fuel vehicles and more fuel-efficient passenger cars and light trucks to meet the goals of Executive Order (EO) 13423,[152] *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*. The agency will attain the EO's environmental performance goals related to buildings through several initiatives, including: comprehensive facility energy audits; re-commissioning; and sustainable building design.

EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, expands upon EO 13423 and requires additional reductions to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To meet the requirements of EO 13514 the EPA will manage existing building systems to reduce consumption of energy, water, and materials, consolidate and dispose of existing facilities, and optimize real property and portfolio performance. In FY 2015, the agency is targeting to reduce energy utilization (or improve energy efficiency) by approximately 37 billion British Thermal Units or three percent. This ongoing effort to become more efficient has yielded impressive results - approximately 27 percent less energy used than in FY 2003, and annual cost savings of $5.9 million.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(010) Cumulative percentage reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Scopes 1 & 2 emissions.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			1.0	0.4	6.4	12.2	16.3	16.3	Percent
Actual			79.5	59	54.1	Data Avail 2/2014			

Measure	(098) Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	27	Percent
Actual	13	18	18.3	18.1	23.7	Data Avail 02/2014			

[152] Information is available at http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13514/, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*; and http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13423/, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.*

The EPA has surpassed its initial targets for GHG emissions goal in part due to green power purchases. EPA's GHG reduction effort is accomplished through a range of energy conservation efforts, including the purchase of renewable energy credits. Information on the agency's energy/GHG reduction initiative can be found in the Agency's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan at http://www.epa.gov/greeningepa/documents/sspp2012_508.pdf.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$4,593.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$6,192.0 / -2.5 FTE) This change reduces resources for facilities management activities and reflects business process changes and efficiencies achieved from implementing operational changes at EPA facilities. The reduced resources include 2.5 FTE and associated payroll of $314.0.

- (+$58.0) This reflects an increase in transit subsidy costs based on projected needs.

- (+$9,832.0) This change reflects the net effect of restoring rent funded through Congressional reprogramming in prior year, projected contractual rent increases and the rent reduction realized from space consolidation efforts.

- (+$1,474.0) This change reflects a net effect of increases in utility costs offset by reductions in utility consumption.

- (+$1,216.0) This reflects an increase in security guard contractual costs.

- (+$4,100.0) This realignment provides resources to begin a regional move in Dallas (Region 6) and to complete regional moves in San Francisco (Region 9) and Seattle (Region 10). As part of the agency's ongoing consolidation plans, the EPA will continue to reduce its space footprint and will look to enhance workplace flexibility in these regions through space reconfiguration and support the government telework initiative. These efforts will contribute to the agency becoming a HPO.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act; Public Building Act; Annual Appropriations Act; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; CWA; CAA; RCRA; TSCA; NEPA; CERFA; D.C. Recycling Act of 1988; Energy Policy Act of 2005; Executive Orders 10577, 12598, 13150 and 13423; Emergency Support Functions (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex; Department of Justice United States Marshals Service, Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities Report; Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure Protection).

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$69,366.3***	***$71,875.0***	***$75,572.0***	***$3,697.0***
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$602.9	$572.0	$403.0	($169.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$21,791.6	$21,797.0	$24,155.0	$2,358.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$91,760.8	$94,244.0	$100,130.0	$5,886.0
Total Workyears	502.3	494.0	492.8	-1.2

Program Project Description:

Activities under the Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance program support the management of integrated planning, budgeting, financial management, performance and accountability processes, and financial systems to ensure effective stewardship of resources. This includes developing, managing, and supporting a performance management system consistent with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act for the agency that involves strategic planning and accountability for environmental, fiscal, and managerial results; providing policy, systems, training, reports, and oversight essential for the financial operations of the EPA; managing the agencywide Working Capital Fund; providing financial payment and support services for the EPA through three finance centers, as well as specialized fiscal and accounting services for many EPA programs; and managing the agency's annual budget process. Also included is the EPA’s Environmental Finance program that provides grants to a network of university-based Environmental Finance Centers which deliver financial outreach services, such as technical assistance, training, expert advice, finance education, and full cost pricing analysis to states, local communities and small businesses.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will continue to provide high-quality resource stewardship to ensure that all agency programs operate with fiscal responsibility and management integrity, are efficiently and consistently delivered nationwide, and demonstrate results. The EPA also will continue to improve accessibility to data to support accountability, cost accounting, budget and performance integration, and management decision-making. The program will also support the Agency's LEAN efforts to move toward a high performance organization (HPO) to support business process changes agencywide.

FY 2015 will be the second year of the EPA implementing its FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan which sets the long term direction and key implementation strategies for the agency. Also in FY 2015 the EPA will continue to implement Agency Priority Goals and initiate strategic reviews to assess annual results and progress toward strategic objectives. EPA will continue to assess progress and focus on evidence based data to support budget and strategic decisions.

In FY 2015, the systems emphasis will be on operations and maintenance. The request for operations and maintenance includes funding for implementing technology refreshments and minor enhancements, renewing software licenses, as well as providing refresher and new user training. It will be the third year of the Compass implementation and the HRLoB will be in operation starting late FY 2014.

The EPA will continue development of its Budget Formulation System in FY 2015 to replace the current Budget Automation System. The new system will create efficiencies through automating a number of manual, time-intensive processes and by providing new enterprise tools for agency resource management, and reduce the need for local systems. The new system will have a more streamlined performance module that is aligned with new OMB and agency requirements, as well as a flexible structure that can be easily modified to support a Common Account Code Structure, constantly changing OMB/Hill budget reporting and tracking requirements as well as other agencies budget structures. The plan is for the system to be deployed as a cloud service within EPA and potentially as a shared service for other agencies.

In FY 2015, the EPA also will continue to modernize and modify the Account Code Structure to improve tracking and reporting capabilities, maximizing the benefits within the new Compass financial system. Congressional and OMB requirements will be incorporated and the structure will be simplified, eliminating complicated and conflicting data structures and allowing for improved agency-level reporting. Coordinating the updated account structure with other changes to the financial systems will create significant programming and implementation efficiencies.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$2,878.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$730.0 / -5.3 FTE) This decrease reflects the agency's efforts to streamline business processes and find efficiencies across headquarters and regional offices. The base resources include 0.5 FTE to support LEAN efforts under the Agency focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO). The net reduction includes 5.3 FTE and associated payroll of $730.0.

- (+$1,361.0) This realignment will support the continued development of the Budget Formulation System. It includes development and the operations and maintenance of the current Budget Automation System.

- (-$791.0) This reflects a decrease to the financial systems, non-system contracts and working capital fund. This also includes an increase to support implementation of the new Account Code Structure by providing resources for adaptive maintenance of system interfaces and reports.

- (+$979.0) This increase provides resources for fees to the Department of Interior for payroll services to support HRLoB.

Statutory Authority:

Annual Appropriations Act; Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; Computer Security Act of 1987; E-Government Act of 2002; Electronic Freedom of Information Act of 1996; Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977; Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998; Federal Acquisition Regulations, contract law and the EPA's Assistance Regulations (40 CFR Parts 30, 31, 35, 40, 45, 46, 47); Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982; Freedom of Information Act of 1966; Government Management Reform Act of 1994; Improper Payments Information Act of 2002; Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010; Inspector General Act of 1978 as Amended; Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; Privacy Act of 1974; Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990; Government Performance and Results Act of 1993; The Prompt Payment Act of 1982; Title 5, U.S.C; National Defense Authorization Act.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$28,381.3***	***$31,866.0***	***$31,779.0***	***($87.0)***
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$151.9	$155.0	$138.0	($17.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$21,617.7	$22,388.0	$23,762.0	$1,374.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$50,150.9	$54,409.0	$55,679.0	$1,270.0
Total Workyears	327.2	312.4	308.7	-3.7

Program Project Description:

Environmental Program and Management (EPM) resources in the Acquisition Management program support the agency's contract activities, which foster efficiency and benefit the entire agency.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization and in accordance with *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan*, in FY 2015 the EPA will use EPM resources to strengthen its contract management training program, improve the EPA Acquisition System's user interface, and to recruit, retain, and hire acquisition workforce in line with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

The EPA's *Strategic Sourcing Program (SSP)* allows the agency to research, assess, and award contract vehicles that will maximize time and resource savings for services and products. The SSP serves as a strong foundation for effective financial and resource management because it simplifies the acquisition process and makes it less costly. In FY 2014, the EPA formally commenced its SSP to improve efficiencies and economies in the agency's acquisition programs, and to guarantee that acquisition programs deliver the best value for American taxpayer and the EPA. This included improved efficiencies in lab and office supplies, and cellular services. In FY 2015, EPA will continue to create efficiencies by enhancing purchase coordination across the agency to improve price uniformity; executing collaborative acquisitions among organizations; standardizing the acquisition process to deliver supplies and services more quickly to end users; improving knowledge-sharing across the EPA; and, leveraging small business capabilities to meet the EPA's acquisition goals. The long-term SSP plan will transform the agency's acquisition process from a tactical and reactive one to a strategically driven function that ensures maximum

value for every acquisition dollar spent. The agency has established a goal of obtaining at least five percent savings for goods and services.

In FY 2015, the agency expects to achieve the following from adopting a Centers of Expertise for contracting approach: the implementation of cost saving strategies, increased operational efficiencies, and more effective and responsive contracting support. Such strategies may include a realignment of certain contracting functions and/or workload, re-engineered business processes, and specializing strategic acquisition vehicles for commonly acquired goods and services.

The EPA also plans to reinforce its contract oversight responsibilities through OMB Circular A-123 - internal control assessments, increased targeted oversight training for acquisition management personnel, and Simplified Acquisition Contracting Officer (SACO) reviews. These measures will strengthen the EPA's acquisition management business processes and enhance contract oversight. The EPA also will achieve acquisition savings through eliminating contracts that are redundant in scope, or may be combined with other acquisitions to achieve greater buying power via economies of scale; and through the use of government-wide procurement sources to reduce the need for new contracts.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(009) Increase in number and percentage of certified acquisition staff (1102)								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					335 / 80	323 / 80	323/ 85	290/ 85	Number/ Percent
Actual					323/85	285/ 85			

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Acquisition Management Program Project and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section. Note that in FY 2014 and FY 2015, the EPA will focus its efforts on the percentage of certified acquisition staff (1102) instead of the percentage and number of certified acquisition staff in order to accommodate fluctuations in staffing that may occur as the result of efficiencies or other workforce efforts.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$544.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$631.0 / -3.0 FTE) This reduction reflects the agencywide efforts to develop more effective business processes and implementing efficiencies in acquisition management. The reduced resources include 3.0 FTE and $401.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

EPA’s Environmental Statutes; annual Appropriations Acts; FAR. Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$24,186.0***	***$24,671.0***	***$25,359.0***	***$688.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$3,053.4	$2,990.0	$2,945.0	($45.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$27,239.4	$27,661.0	$28,304.0	$643.0
Total Workyears	164.2	169.2	162.4	-6.8

Program Project Description:

Grants and Interagency Agreements (IAs) comprise over half of the agency's budget**.** Environmental Program and Management (EPM) resources in the Financial Assistance Grants and Interagency Agreement (IA) Management program support the management of grants and IAs, and suspension and debarment activities. Resources in this program ensure that the EPA's management of grants and IAs meet the highest fiduciary standards, that grant/IA funding produces measurable results for environmental programs, and that the suspension and debarment program effectively protects the government's business interest.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), the agency will continue to focus on key objectives under its Grants Management Transformation Initiative (GMTI). The GMTI is designed to achieve efficiencies while enhancing quality and accountability. Major focus areas include: 1) implementing business process improvements identified through a LEAN-oriented Business Process Reengineering project conducted in FY 2013 and FY 2014; 2) implementing a new policy on Grants.gov as the standard electronic option for the initial submission of grant applications; 3) expanding the use of electronic grant/IA records; 4) implementing a streamlined approach for administrative advanced monitoring; 5) leveraging resources to address Project Officer and Grant and IA Specialist workload issues; and 6) reducing burden on applicants and recipients. As a supplement to the GMTI, EPA will implement new government-wide grant requirements developed by OMB and the Council on Financial Assistance Reform.

To promote accountability, the EPA will continue to conduct on-site and pre-award reviews of grant recipients and applicants and perform indirect cost rate and unliquidated obligation reviews. The agency also will continue to administer training programs to maintain a skilled

grants/IA management workforce. This will include classroom and on-line training for the agency's grant and IA Project Officers, a certification and training program for the EPA's Grant and IA specialists, and mandatory training for managers and supervisors involved in grants and IA management. In FY 2015, EPA will analyze available grants data to assess whether the streamlining reforms in existing State and Tribal categorical grant policies have achieved the intended outcomes of improving the timeliness of awards and reducing the accumulation of unliquidated obligations in active grants.

The EPA is a recognized leader in suspension and debarment. The agency will continue to make aggressive use of discretionary debarments and suspensions as well as statutory debarments under the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act to protect the Government's business interest.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, agencywide performance measures for this specific program are outlined in the EPA's 2009-2013 Grants Management Plan. EPA will issue a new Grants Management Plan, with associated performance measures, in FY 2015 incorporating GMTI themes.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$527.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$794.0 / -6.1 FTE) This decrease in the Financial Assistance Grants program for grant oversight activities reflects efficiencies anticipated to be achieved in grants management as a result of implementing the LEAN business re-engineering project. The reduced resources include $794.0 in associated payroll for 6.1 FTE.

- (+$955.0) This increase reflects the EPA fully supporting the operations and maintenance for the Integrated Grants Management System.

Statutory Authority:

EPA's Environmental Statutes; Annual Appropriations Acts, including the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013; Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act; Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations; Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 30, 31, 33, 35, 40, 45, 46, and 47; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$35,752.6***	***$42,013.0***	***$48,445.0***	***$6,432.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$5,091.4	$5,880.0	$7,547.0	$1,667.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$40,844.0	$47,893.0	$55,992.0	$8,099.0
Total Workyears	229.9	238.9	236.1	-2.8

Program Project Description:

Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) resources for the Human Resources Management program support human capital and human resources management services throughout the agency. As requirements and initiatives change, the agency continually evaluates and improves human resource functions in outreach, recruitment, hiring, workforce development, and diversity and inclusion to help the agency achieve its mission and ensure management and employee satisfaction. EPM resources also support advisory committee work aimed at managing programs that address scientific and environmental issues.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), the agency will continue to implement the comprehensive hiring reform laid out in the Presidential Memorandum *Improving the Federal Recruitment and Hiring Process*, which required executive departments and agencies to "overhaul the way they recruit and hire our civilian workforce." The key facets of the hiring reform are: ease the hiring process while raising the bar on candidate quality; increase engagement of agency leaders in the recruitment and selection process; and monitor agency efforts to increase the speed and quality of hiring.

In FY 2015, the agency will realign resources to invest in the EPA University, a central repository for all EPA learning and development. The purpose of the EPA University is to share learning opportunities with employees, encourage shared resources and services across the agency, and increase agency wide collaboration, resulting in greater efficiencies for the agency and better availability of development resources for all staff. It also will support flexibility as workforce realignments occur and new skills are needed. This process will continue to support the agency's focus on maintaining a HPO while actively marketing internal technical and core competency learning events.

In FY 2015, the Human Resources Management program will continue supporting work that ensures diversity in leadership development training to enhance workforce retention and strengthen the agency's succession management. The EPA will employ a vibrant and well-trained cadre of Special Emphasis Program Managers that assist in outreach efforts to promote diversity, inclusion and equal employment opportunities throughout the EPA. In addition, the agency will focus on sustained senior leadership accountability for a diverse and integrated One EPA workplace.

The EPA's advisory committees, which operate as a catalyst for public participation in policy development, implementation, and decision making, have proven effective in building consensus among the agency's diverse external partners and stakeholders. The agency will continue to manage participation and collaboration to maximize the value these committees add to important policy considerations.

The EPA will continue to streamline human resources management with the E-Government initiative and the Human Resources Line of Business (HR LoB) program. HR LoB offers government-wide, cost effective, and standardized HR solutions while providing core functionality to support the strategic management of human capital. EPA expects to yield long-term improvements to its HR business process through automated processing of HR forms, an integrated HR and payroll system, and seamless data transfer from the recruitment process. The Department of Interior's Business Center (IBC) will manage the EPA's HR LoB.

The HR LoB will be used for human resource transaction and payroll processing, and for data reporting. In FY 2015, EPA will be completing the clean-up and migration of human resource data from the legacy system to HR LoB, an activity initiated after HR LoB implementation in FY 2014. During migration EPA must maintain legacy data because the migration occurs at a point in time and resets all transaction history from the migration forward.

Performance Targets:

The EPA uses a government-wide performance metric (found at http://hr.performance.gov/initiative/hire-best/agency/EPA) to track its progress in reducing the average number of days required to hire a new employee. Through the agency's hiring reform efforts, including automating processes and improving hiring tools and practices, the EPA expects to continue to reduce the number of days to hire new employees.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$631.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$764.0 / -6.3 FTE) This net change reflects a realignment of staff resources within the Human Resources Management Program for expected business process changes and efficiencies achieved from implementing operational changes in HR functions and from streamlining the recruitment process as part of the agency's effort toward becoming a High Performing Organization. This change also redirects resources to maintain basic

human resource operations in HQ and regional offices. The reduced resources include a net reduction of 6.3 FTE and associated payroll of $826.0.

- (+$2,862.0 / +3.0 FTE) This realigns resources for the EPA University, a central repository for all EPA learning and development initiatives that will use technology to engage a wider audience of employees in learning and development opportunities. This realignment will contribute to the agency becoming a HPO by applying software that allows more efficient access to information and learning events for all employees and reduces the number of redundant learning management systems. The realigned resources include 3.0 FTE, associated payroll of $402.0.

- (+$67.0 / +0.5 FTE) This change supports personnel costs to make business process changes in the administrative and resources management programs as part of the agency's LEAN efforts and focus on becoming a HPO. The increased resources include 0.5 FTE and associated payroll of $67.0.

- (+$1,804.0) This change reflects a full year of fees the agency must pay to DOI for EPA to transition its HR and payroll services to align with the IBC system.

- (+$304.0) This change increases contractual services for the EPA's sign language program based on increased demand for sign language translation.

Statutory Authority:

Title V USC, Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (FAIR Act).

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$52,854.4***	***$58,070.0***	***$59,931.0***	***$1,861.0***
Science & Technology	$3,647.8	$3,585.0	$3,430.0	($155.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$56,502.2	$61,655.0	$63,361.0	$1,706.0
Total Workyears	388.0	401.8	405.8	4.0

Program Project Description:

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), as amended by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3), the EPA is charged with protecting people from the health risks that pesticide use can pose. FIFRA requires the EPA to register pesticide products before they are allowed to be marketed for use in the United States. Registration is based on review by EPA scientists and decision-makers of scientific data sufficient to demonstrate that the product can perform its intended function without unreasonable adverse effects on people or the environment.

The statutes above charge the EPA to issue pesticide registrations and set tolerances (maximum residue levels) for pesticides in food and animal feed and to periodically review the registrations and tolerances that the agency issues, to ensure that public health is adequately protected. The program addresses these requirements by conducting risk assessments using the latest scientific methods for new and existing pesticides. Agency scientists examine the risks that pesticides pose to human health through the diet and through exposure at work, at home, in school, or at play. The EPA pesticide program also reduces the risks of disease by ensuring the efficacy of public health pesticides (pesticides that control pests that vector disease or for other recognized health protection uses). The EPA encourages the development and use of safer pesticides and educates pesticide users and the public in general through labeling as well as public and environmental outreach.

Pesticide Registration and Tolerance Setting

Under the FFDCA, if a pesticide is to be used in a manner that may result in pesticide residues in food or animal feed, before it can be registered, the EPA must establish a tolerance, or maximum legal residue level or exemption from the requirement of a tolerance, for each affected food or feed commodity. To establish a tolerance, the EPA must find that the residues are “safe,” which, under FFDCA, means that there is a reasonable certainty of no harm to human health from aggregate exposure to the pesticide residue in food and from all other exposures except occupational exposures.

The passage of FQPA in 1996, which amended both FIFRA and FFDCA, not only introduced this stricter safety standard, it also mandated the consideration of a number of other factors including cumulative and aggregate effects. When assessing a pesticide registration or tolerance, the EPA also must consider the cumulative effects of related pesticides with a common mode of toxicity and the potential for endocrine disruption effects, and apply an appropriate safety factor to ensure the protection of infants and children. In addition, the EPA must include aggregate exposures, including all dietary exposure, drinking water, and non-occupational exposures. All these pesticide exposures – from food, drinking water, and home and garden use – must be considered when determining allowable levels of pesticides in food. Also since FQPA, the EPA's risk assessment process must incorporate a 10-fold safety factor (10X) for infants and children unless reliable information in the database on the chemical indicates that it can be reduced or removed. Under FQPA, even the limited, temporary use under an emergency exemption may not be allowed without the establishment of a tolerance.

To comply with statutory mandates, the EPA conducts risk assessments using the latest scientific methods to determine the risks that pesticides pose to human health, including reviewing comprehensive toxicity, residue chemistry, and other data submitted by pesticide manufacturers (registrants) including at the request of EPA, and consulting public literature or other sources of supporting information regarding the pesticide's effects or exposure. Toxicity data are used to identify the hazard potential of a pesticide. Residue chemistry data are used to determine the identity and amount of pesticide in or on food. The agency reviews all data to make sure they were developed according to standard practices within the discipline and the EPA's test guidelines. In addition to toxicity and residue chemistry data, the EPA may also use other data to refine and make more realistic exposure assessments for residues on food and exposure to workers and other bystanders and people who live, work, play, and go to school in treated areas. For example, to approximate people's actual exposures and potential risks from current uses of a pesticide, the agency scientists incorporate regional exposures (from monitoring and/or modeling results) from residential and drinking water sources, thus accounting for the variation of potential exposures in different parts of the country. This could result in label restrictions in certain areas to reduce the exposure predicted from water. Risk assessments undergo an internal peer review, and regulatory decisions are posted on the Internet for review and comment to ensure that these actions are transparent and stakeholders are engaged in decisions affecting their health and environment. When complex scientific issues arise, the agency consults the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/) for independent scientific advice.

Periodic Review of Registrations and Tolerances

Not only must the EPA conduct risk assessments before the initial registration of each pesticide for each use, but the FQPA amendments also introduced the requirement that every pesticide registration be reviewed at least every 15 years. This periodic review is accomplished through our Registration Review Program.[153] In the interest of efficiency and fairness and to facilitate the assessment of cumulative exposures, the agency reviews certain related pesticides (such as the pyrethroids and pyrethrins, the neonicotinoids, or the fumigants) at the same time. Pesticide cases may be related by chemical class or structure, mode of action, use, or for other reasons.

[153] http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review/highlights.htm

Ensuring Proper Use and Mitigating Risks of Pesticides Through Labeling

Under FIFRA, it is illegal to use a registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the label instructions and precautions. Therefore, the EPA uses pesticide labels to indicate what uses are appropriate in order to ensure that the pesticide does not cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, as determined by the risk assessment. EPA pesticide product registrations include required labeling instructions and precautions. When risks are identified during the initial registration or during registration review, the agency may mitigate those risks by requiring label changes, for example, requiring personal protective equipment for applicators, or changing the application method or rate or the time when the treated area may be reentered. Ensuring the proper use of pesticides prevents unnecessary pesticide exposure to the person applying the pesticide and people working, living, or playing nearby. It also prevents excessive residues in the food people eat and in animal feed.

Reducing Pesticide Risks to People Through the Registration of Lower Risk Pesticides

To further protect human health, this program emphasizes the use of reduced risk methods of pest control, including the use of reduced risk pesticides, and helping growers and other pesticide users learn about new, safer products and methods of using pesticides. The EPA began promoting reduced risk pesticides in 1993 by giving registration priority to pesticides that have lower toxicity to humans and non-target organisms such as birds, fish, and plants; low potential for contaminating groundwater; lower use rates; low pest resistance potential; and compatibility with Integrated Pest Management (IPM).[154] Biological pesticides and biotechnology often represent lower risk solutions to pest problems.

Several other countries and international organizations also have instituted programs to facilitate registering reduced risk pesticides. The EPA works with the international scientific community and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries to register new reduced risk pesticides and to establish related tolerances (maximum residue limits). Through these efforts, the EPA can help reduce risks to Americans from foods imported from other countries.

Protecting Workers from On-the-Job Pesticide Risks

Millions of America's workers are exposed to pesticides in occupations such as agriculture, lawn care, food preparation, and landscape maintenance. Protecting workers from potential effects of pesticides is an important role of the Pesticides' Program. Workers in several occupations may be exposed to pesticides when they prepare pesticides for use, such as by mixing a concentrate with water or loading the pesticide into application equipment; apply pesticides, such as in an agricultural or commercial setting; or when they enter an area where pesticides have been applied to perform allowed tasks such as picking crops.

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a key part of the EPA's strategy for reducing occupational exposures to agricultural pesticides. It requires employers to ensure that their

[154] See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticides: Health and Safety, Reducing Pesticide Risk internet site: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/reducing.htm.

employees understand the basic concepts of pesticide safety. Employees need to be trained by qualified trainers and must have the opportunity to ask questions during the training session. Certification and training regulations require that "restricted use" pesticides may be applied only by or under the direct supervision of specially trained and certified applicators. Certification and training programs are conducted by states, territories, and tribes in accordance with national standards.

EPA proposed revisions to the Worker Protection Standard rule in February 2014. The rule, covering farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouse, has not been updated since 1992. EPA's revised WPS will afford farm workers similar health protections to those already enjoyed by others workers in other jobs. Protecting our nation's farm workers from harmful pesticide exposure is at the core of EPA's work to ensure environmental justice for all Americans.

The proposed changes are the result of more than a decade of extensive input from federal, state, and local partners, the farm worker community, farmers, and growers.

Preventing Disease Through Public Health Pesticides

Antimicrobial pesticides play an important role in public health and safety by killing germs, bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, and slime. Some of these products are used to sterilize hard surfaces in hospitals. Chemical disinfection of hard, non-porous surfaces such as floors, bed rails, and tables is one component of the infection control systems in hospitals, food processing operations, and other places where disease-causing microorganisms, such as bacteria and viruses, may be present. In reviewing registrations for antimicrobials, the EPA is required to ensure that antimicrobials maintain their effectiveness.[155] The EPA's Antimicrobial Testing Program has been testing hospital sterilants, disinfectants, and tuberculocides, since 1991, to help ensure that products in the marketplace meet stringent efficacy standards. Other pesticides also protect public health, such as insecticides and rodenticides that combat insects and other pests that vector disease such as West Nile virus, Lyme disease, and rabies.

Outreach and Education

Giving priority to reduced risk and IPM-friendly pesticides is one step toward protecting human health. It also is important for the people using pesticides to be well informed, to understand the importance of reading and following labels and the importance of proper disposal, and they also need to understand how to protect themselves from pests that can transmit disease. The Pesticide Program must, therefore, invest in environmental education and training efforts for growers, pesticide applicators, and workers, as well as the public in general. The EPA will work to reduce the number and severity of pesticide exposure incidents by developing effective communication, environmental education, and training programs.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other registration requests in accordance with statutory requirements. Additional funding is

[155]FIFRA section 3(h)(3), 7 U.S.C. 136a(h)(3).

requested to provide support in risk assessments for Registration and Registration Review in order to meet PRIA and FIFRA statutory requirements. To further advance the EPA's cross cutting strategy of working for environmental justice and children's health, the EPA will process these registration requests with special consideration given to susceptible populations, especially children. Specifically, the EPA will focus on the foods commonly eaten by children in order to reduce pesticide exposure to children where the science identifies potential concerns. The EPA uses data from various sources, including the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), to assess children's potential risk from pesticides. Pesticide registration actions focus on the evaluation of pesticide products before they enter the market.[156] The EPA will review pesticide data and implement use restrictions and instructions needed to ensure that pesticides used according to label directions will not result in unreasonable risk. During its pre-market review, the EPA will consider human health and environmental concerns as well as the pesticide's potential benefits.

The EPA will continue to emphasize the registration of reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides, in order to provide farmers and other pesticide users with new alternatives. In FY 2015, the agency, in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), will work to ensure that minor use registrations receive appropriate support. The EPA also will ensure that needs are met for reduced risk pesticides for minor use crops. Additionally, the EPA will assist farmers and other pesticide users in learning about new, safer products and methods of using existing products through workshops, demonstrations, small grants, and materials available on the website and in print. The EPA will continue to support biotechnology efforts. In FY 2015, EPA will leverage expertise from other programs to teach the public about the Clean Water Act and pollution runoff. Through an intra-agency working group, each program office will disseminate educational resources and information to the public. The purpose of these activities will be to ensure that the American public is educated about air quality issues and standards.

During FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement registration review of existing pesticides and develop work plans for pesticides entering the review pipeline. The priority will be towards reviewing those pesticides that need review in order to mitigate risk. The goal of the registration review process is to review pesticide registrations every fifteen years to ensure that pesticides already in the marketplace meet the most current scientific standards and to address concerns identified after the original registration.[157] The completion of the first round of these reviews is due in FY 2022. Implementation of the program, as mandated by statute, supports the EPA's priorities including ensuring the safety of chemicals and protecting America's waters.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to work toward our commitment to environmental justice and protection of children's health. The EPA will continue to provide locally-based technical assistance and guidance by partnering with states and tribes on implementation of pesticide decisions. Technical assistance and outreach such as workshops, demonstration projects, briefings, and informational meetings will continue in areas including pesticide safety training

[156] See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticides: Topical & Chemical Fact Sheets, Pesticide Registration Program Internet site: http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/registration.htm.
[157] See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Registration Review Internet site: http://www.epa.gov/oppsrrd1/registration_review/index.htm

and use of lower risk pesticides. The EPA will leverage expertise from other programs to teach the public and pesticide users about new, safer products and methods of using existing products. Through an intra-agency working group, program offices will disseminate environmental educational resources and information to the public.

In keeping with the EPA's priority of expanding the conversation on the environment, the agency will continue to engage the public, the scientific community, and other stakeholders in its policy development and implementation. This will encourage a reasonable transition for farmers and others from the older, potentially more hazardous pesticides, to the newer pesticides that have been registered using the latest available scientific information. To address the fiscal climate in FY 2015, the EPA will focus limited resources on core statutory activities, specifically those activities associated with registration and registration review. Some of the outreach activities affected include stewardship activities such as IPM, incident reporting analysis support and training.

To better leverage partner capacity, the EPA will continue to engage states, tribes, and the private sector, encouraging them to assume a bigger role in implementing regulatory decisions. The agency will continue support for implementation and enforcement of pesticide specific rules and decisions made. Additionally, the EPA will initiate efforts toward establishing a self-monitoring and/or self-certification process and self-reporting requirements for components of its regulatory programs.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue implementing improvements to the Pesticide Registration Information System (PRISM), to create an interactive system that is fully integrated with the EPA's new E-Enterprise project. Work within PRISM and other areas will include streamlining operations and merging compatible and related work areas in order to maximize resources through management efficiencies. E-Enterprise will create an easy-to-use, one-stop access point for all of the EPA's programs. Shared web services will center on providing the user with customized content and functions, including reusable e-forms and tailored notifications of relevant information. The focus of the project is to achieve paperwork burden reduction by converting paper-based processes into electronic processes for the Pesticide Program's regulated entities, creating a streamlined electronic workflow to support pesticide product registration and chemical review, and creating a centralized repository of regulatory decisions and scientific information. Overall, the project will streamline approximately 150 existing business processes.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(143) Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	18.5	20	21	21	22	22.5	22.5	22.5	Percent
Actual	21	21.5	21	22	22.5	Data Avail 10/2014			

Measure	(012) Percent reduction of children's exposure to rodenticides.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				10	5	5	10	25	Percent
Actual				0	5	12			

Measure	(J11) Reduction in moderate to severe exposure incidents associated with organophosphates and carbamate insecticides in the general population.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					10	15	25	30	Percent
Actual					16	20			

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue the implementation of FIFRA, FFDCA, PRIA-3, FQPA, and ESA, fulfilling the agency's commitments to protect human health and the environment through our regulatory programs. In order to provide better accountability, the agency will track these areas through the measures indicated above.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$685.0**)** This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$612.0 / +4.0 FTE) These resources will support Registration and Registration Review statutory activities; and efforts to redesign core business processes to become more efficient. In addition, realigned resources will be used to fund E-Enterprise work to move direct reports for pesticides, chemicals, to the regulatory portal; an agency-wide effort to make regulations easier to implement and to incorporate e-reporting. This increase includes 4.0 FTE and associated payroll of $612.0, of which 1.0 FTE is to provide support for the agency's High Performing Organization (HPO) efforts.

- (+$1,000.0) This realignment is to enhance environmental education and training to the public about learning about new, safer products and methods of using existing products. These resources will be available to educate the public, specifically teachers, informal educators, and parents. Environmental education is a core part of the agency's efforts to safeguard public health and the environment and provides communities with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed choices and take responsible action.

- (-$436.0) The Agency plans to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least five percent savings for goods and services. This is reducing funding for pesticides stewardship implementation and IPM in schools.

Statutory Authority:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), §408 and 409, Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); and Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk
Program Area: Pesticides Licensing
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$37,911.9***	***$34,162.0***	***$39,035.0***	***$4,873.0***
Science & Technology	$2,257.4	$2,056.0	$2,293.0	$237.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$40,169.3	$36,218.0	$41,328.0	$5,110.0
Total Workyears	294.5	256.6	261.9	5.3

Program Project Description:

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires the EPA to register a pesticide if, among other things, when used in accordance with labeling and common practices, the product "will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment." The goal of this program is to protect the environment from the potential risks posed by pesticide use. The EPA must conduct risk assessments before the initial registration of each pesticide for each use, as well as re-evaluate each pesticide at least every 15 years, as required by the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). This periodic review is accomplished through the EPA's Pesticide Program's Registration Review Program.

In addition to FIFRA responsibilities, the agency is required by the Endangered Species Act (ESA)[158] to ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions will not destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or jeopardize the continued existence of species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) or National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as threatened or endangered.

Assessing the Risks Pesticides Pose to the Environment

To accomplish the goals set out in the statutes, the EPA conducts ecological risk assessments[159] to determine what risks are posed by each pesticide to plants, animals, and ecosystems that are not the targets of the pesticide and whether changes are necessary to protect the environment. The EPA has extensive authority to require the submission of data to support its scientific decisions and uses the latest scientific methods to conduct these ecological risk assessments. The agency requires applicants for pesticide registration to conduct and submit a wide range of environmental laboratory and field studies. These studies examine the ecological effects or toxicity of a pesticide and its breakdown products on various terrestrial and aquatic animals and plants, and the chemical fate and transport of the pesticide (how it behaves and where it goes in soil, air, and water resources). The EPA uses these and other data to prepare an environmental fate assessment and a hazard, or ecological effects, assessment that interprets the relevant

[158] http://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/section-7.html
[159] http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ecosystem/ecorisk.htm

toxicity information for the pesticide and its degradation products. Using environmental fate data and exposure models, EPA scientists estimate exposure of different animals and plants to pesticide residues in the environment. Finally, these scientists integrate the toxicity information with the exposure data to determine the ecological risk from the use of the pesticide, or whether it is safe for the environment and wildlife. These processes are described more fully below.

Assessing Toxicity to Wildlife and Plants

Toxicology studies are carried out on plants and animals that have been chosen for testing because they broadly represent non-target organisms (living things the pesticide is not intended to kill or otherwise control). Animals and plants are exposed to different amounts of a pesticide to determine short- and long-term responses to varying concentrations. Some of the impacts on animals the EPA evaluates are the short- and long-term effects of varying amounts of pesticide exposure to insects and other invertebrates, fish, and birds. For plants, EPA scientists assess how poisonous a pesticide is to plants, how the pesticide affects a seed's ability to germinate and emerge, as well as how healthy and vigorous the plant grows to be. Toxicological testing and scientific measurements are conducted under strict guidelines and approved methods.[160] Exacting standards are necessary for consistency in evaluations of pesticide safety and for comparisons among chemicals.

Determining the Environmental Fate of a Pesticide

After determining the toxicity of a pesticide, it is important to find out what happens to it in the environment after it has been applied, and therefore, how it might affect the environment. Required studies measure the interaction of pesticides with soils, air, sunlight, surface water, and ground water. Some of the basic questions that must be answered in these studies are: (1) How fast and by what means does the pesticide degrade? (2) What are the breakdown chemicals? (3) How much of the pesticide or its breakdown chemicals will travel from the application site, and where will they accumulate in the environment? These tests include how the pesticide breaks down in water, soil, and light, how easily it evaporates in air, and how quickly it travels through soil. The EPA uses these tests to develop estimates of pesticide concentrations in the environment. EPA scientists also evaluate the role of the drift of spray and dust from pesticide applications on pesticide residues that can cause health and environmental effects and property damage.

Putting the Pieces Together

To evaluate a pesticide's environmental risks, the EPA examines all the toxicity and environmental fate data together to determine what risks its use may pose to the environment. The process of comparing toxicity information and the amount of the pesticide a given organism may be exposed to in the environment is called risk assessment. A pesticide can be toxic at one exposure level, and have little or no effect at another. Thus, the risk assessor's job is to determine the relationship between possible exposures to a pesticide and the resulting harmful effects.

[160] http://www.epa.gov/raf/publications/guidelines-ecological-risk-assessment.htm

If the ecosystem will not be exposed to levels of a pesticide shown to cause problems, the EPA concludes that the pesticide is not likely to harm plants or wildlife. On the other hand, if the ecosystem exposure levels are suspected or known to produce problems, the program will then work to better understand and reduce the risks to acceptable levels. If the risk assessment indicates a high likelihood of hazard to wildlife, the program may require additional testing, require that the pesticide be applied only by specially-trained people (restricted use), or decide not to allow its use. In addition, the EPA may require monitoring of environmental conditions, such as effects on water sources, or may require additional data from the registrant. Decisions on risk reduction measures are based on a consideration of both pesticide risks and benefits.

The agency reviews all data to make sure they were developed according to standard practices within the discipline and the EPA's test guidelines. Risk assessments are peer reviewed and regulatory decisions are posted on the Internet for review and comment to ensure that these actions are transparent and stakeholders are engaged in decisions that affect their environment. When complex scientific issues arise, the agency consults the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/sap/) for independent scientific advice.

Risk Mitigation

To ensure unreasonable risks are avoided, the EPA may impose risk mitigation measures such as modifying use rates or application methods, restricting uses, or denying uses. In some regulatory decisions, the EPA may determine that uncertainties in the risk determination need to be reduced and may subsequently require monitoring of environmental conditions, such as effects on water sources or the development and submission of additional laboratory or field study data by the pesticide registrant.

The EPA's Pesticide Programs have been actively engaged in a number of initiatives to help prevent problems related to the drift of spray and dust from pesticide applications. These initiatives include: broadening this understanding of the science and predictability of pesticide drift based on many new studies; improving the clarity and enforceability of product label use directions and drift restrictions; facilitating the use of drift-reducing application technologies and best management practices to minimize drift; and promoting applicator education and training programs.

Ensuring Proper Pesticide Use Through Labeling

Under FIFRA, it is illegal to use a registered pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the label instructions and precautions. The EPA uses pesticide labels to indicate what uses are appropriate and to ensure that the pesticide is used at the application rates and according to the methods and timing approved as a condition of registration. When the EPA registers a pesticide product, it requires specific labeling instructions and precautions. When risks are identified during the initial registration or during registration review, the agency may mitigate those risks by requiring label changes. For example, requiring buffer zones around water sources to prevent contamination of water or endangering aquatic plants and wildlife. Other examples are changing the application method, or rate, or timing of applications when pollinators are not present to prevent risks to pollinators such as bees.

Reducing Risk Through the Use of Safer Pesticides and Methods

To further protect the environment, this program[161] emphasizes the use of reduced risk methods of pest control, including the use of reduced risk pesticides and helping growers and other pesticide users learn about new, safer products and methods of using pesticides. The EPA began promoting reduced risk pesticides in 1993 by giving registration priority to pesticides that have lower toxicity to people and non-target organisms such as birds, fish, and plants; low potential for contaminating groundwater; lower use rates; low pest resistance potential; and compatibility with Integrated Pest Management (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/ipm/). Biological pesticides and biotechnology often represent lower risk solutions to pest problems.

Protecting Endangered Species

As noted above, EPA is responsible for complying with the ESA. Given approximately 1,200 active ingredients in more than 17,000 products – many of which have multiple uses – and approximately 1,200 listed species with diverse biological attributes, habitat requirements, and geographic range, this presents a great challenge. As part of the EPA's determination whether a pesticide product may be registered for a particular use, the agency assesses whether listed endangered or threatened species or their designated critical habitat may be affected by use of the product. Where risks are identified, the EPA must work with the FWS and the NMFS in a consultation process to ensure these pesticide registrations will meet the ESA standard. The EPA's Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) helps promote the recovery of listed species by determining whether pesticide use in a certain geographic area may affect any listed species. If limitations on pesticide use are necessary to protect listed species in that area, the information is related through Endangered Species Protection Bulletins. The goal of this program is to carry out our responsibilities under FIFRA in compliance with the ESA, without placing unnecessary burdens on agriculture and other pesticide users.

Minimizing Environmental Impacts Through Outreach and Education

Through public outreach, the agency continues to encourage the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and other practices to maximize the benefits pesticides can yield while minimizing the impacts on the environment. The agency continues these efforts, including development and dissemination of brochures, education on potential benefits of IPM, and outreach on the successes of IPM to encourage its use.[162] To encourage responsible pesticide use that does not endanger the environment, the EPA reaches out to the public through the Internet and to workers and professional pesticide applicators through worker training programs.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

While review of pesticides currently in the marketplace, and implementation of the decisions made as a result of these reviews, are a necessary aspect of meeting the EPA's goals, they are not sufficient. Attainment of the goal to reduce risks would be significantly hampered without the availability of alternative products to these pesticides for the consumer. Consequently, the

[161] Reducing Pesticide Risk (http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/reducing.htm)
[162] http://www.epa.gov/pesp/ipminschools/implementation.html

success of the Registration Program in ensuring lower risk and the availability of effective alternative products plays a large role in meeting the environmental outcome of improved ecosystem protection. Various outreach and communication activities including workshops, demonstrations, grants, printed materials, and the Internet, will be scaled down to focus on core activities and to accommodate regulatory priorities with available resources. The EPA will continue to assist pesticide users in learning about new, safer products and methods of using existing products. The agency will continue encouraging the use of IPM tools.

The agency will continue to carry out its statutory mandates for pesticide registration review. Additionally, during registration review, the EPA will support obtaining risk mitigation earlier in the process by encouraging registrants to agree to changes in uses and applications of a pesticide beneficial to protecting endangered species prior to the completion of the EPA's consultations with FWS and NMFS. The EPA has developed a performance measure that tracks this work.

Protection of Endangered Species

The EPA also will continue to ensure that pesticides already in the marketplace meet the latest safety standards by conducting risk assessments and issuing regulatory decisions to mitigate risk to the environment. In FY 2015, pesticides beginning registration review are expected to require comprehensive environmental assessments, including determining potential endangered species impacts. This effort will continue to expand the office's workload due to the necessity of issuing data call-ins (DCIs) and conducting additional environmental assessments for pesticides already in the review pipeline.

In FY 2015, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the agency will continue to work toward improving compliance with the ESA. To this end, the agency will consider available recommendations from the committee of the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council regarding scientific and technical issues related to the methods and assumptions used by the EPA, FWS, and NMFS to carry out their joint responsibilities under the ESA and FIFRA. The four agencies jointly asked the National Academies of Science (NAS) to: identify approaches to collect the best available scientific data and information; consider sub-lethal, indirect, and cumulative effects; assess the effects of chemical mixtures and inert ingredients; use models to assist in analyzing the effects of pesticide use; effectively incorporate uncertainties into the evaluations; and use geospatial information and datasets in the course of these assessments. Since receiving the NAS report, the agencies have developed shared scientific approaches and presented those approaches to stakeholders at a virtual nationwide meeting. During FY 2015, EPA, FWS, and NMFS will jointly apply these approaches to some pesticide risk assessments and, if necessary, to consultations with the Services. These initial assessments will apply and improve the shared scientific approaches.

In FY 2015, in cooperation with FWS and NMFS, the agency will continue to work toward improving compliance with the ESA. To this end, the agency will consider available recommendations from the committee of the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council regarding scientific and technical issues related to the methods and assumptions used by the EPA, the FWS, and the NMFS to carry out their joint responsibilities under the ESA and FIFRA.

The EPA also will continue to implement use limitations through appropriate label statements, referring pesticide users to EPA-developed Endangered Species Protection Bulletins, which are available on the Internet via *Bulletins Live!*[163] These bulletins will, as appropriate, contain maps of pesticide use limitation areas necessary to ensure protection of listed species and compliance with the ESA. Any such limitations on a pesticide's use will be enforceable under the misuse provisions of FIFRA. Bulletins are a critical mechanism for ensuring protection of listed species from pesticide applications while minimizing the burden on agriculture and other pesticide users by limiting pesticide use in the smallest geographic area necessary to protect the species. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue revising and updating *Bulletins Live!* to provide a more interactive and more geographically discrete platform for pesticide users to understand the use limitations necessary to protect endangered or threatened species.

The agency will continue to provide technical support for compliance with the requirements of the ESA. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue the integration of state-of-the-science models, knowledge bases, and analytic processes to increase productivity and better address the challenge of potential risks of specific pesticides to specific species. Interconnection of the various databases within the program office will provide improved support to the risk assessment process during registration review by allowing risk assessors to more easily analyze complex scenarios relative to endangered species.

Pollinator Protection

Bees play an important role in assuring continued production of food. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is leading the federal government's effort to understand the causes of declining pollinator health and identify actions that will improve pollinator health. The EPA is part of this effort and is focusing on the potential role of pesticides. The EPA's emphasis is to assure that pesticides used represent acceptable risks to pollinators and that products are available for commercial bee keepers to manage pests that impact pollinator health. The EPA is working with pesticide registrants to change pesticide labels to reduce acute exposure and assure that pollinators are protected.

The EPA is jointly implementing, with Canada, California Department of Pesticide Regulation, a new pollinator risk assessment framework to assure that pesticides being considered for registration protect honey bees. The EPA is reviewing a technical "dust standard" as part of pesticide registration requirements for products that are applied as a seed coating. The EPA also is working with state lead agencies to develop Pollinator Action Plans (management solutions) that provide tools and information that are customized at the state level. Other efforts include working with stakeholders to identify and consolidate BMPs for honey bee health and developing a web page of these BMPs with cooperation from the National Integrated Pest Management Centers and USDA. The EPA also is providing funds to land grant universities to conduct research on alternative pest control methods and BMPs that lower risks to bees while effectively controlling pests.

In addition, the EPA implemented changes to pesticide labels for four neonicitinoid insecticides to limit applications to protect bees as well as be more clear and precise. In FY 2015, EPA

[163] http://www.epa.gov/espp/bulletins.htm

intends to require the new pollinator protection labeling for outdoor foliar products that are acutely toxic to bees. In addition, EPA will continue to re-evaluate the neonicitinoids as part of the registration review program using the agency's new pesticide risk assessment process for pollinators.

Protection of Water Resources

Reduced concentrations of pesticides in water sources are an indication of the efficacy of the EPA's risk assessment, management, mitigation, and communication activities. Using sampling data collected under the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Quality Assessment (NWQA) program for urban watersheds, the EPA will continue to monitor the impact of our regulatory decisions for three priority chemicals – diazinon, chlorpyrifos, and carbaryl. In agricultural watersheds, the program will monitor the impact of our regulatory decisions on azinphos-methyl and chloropyrifos and consider whether any additional action is necessary.[164] In FY 2015, the agency will continue to work with USGS to develop sampling plans and refine program goals. Water quality is a critical endpoint for measuring exposure and risk to the environment. It is a high level measure of the EPA's ability to reduce exposure from these key pesticides of concern. Two program measures will evaluate the reduction in water concentrations of pesticides as a means to protect aquatic life, providing the EPA with information of the efficacy of the agency's risk assessments, risk management, and risk mitigation actions for incorporation into our regulatory and policy decisions in improving environmental protection from the use of pesticides.

To measure program effectiveness, the EPA tracks reductions of concentrations of these four organophosphate insecticides that most consistently exceeded the EPA's aquatic life benchmarks for aquatic ecosystems[165] during the last ten years of monitoring by the USGS NWQA program. Registration review decisions and implementation of associated Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) for these four compounds are expected to result in lower use rates and the elimination of certain uses, which will directly contribute to reduced concentrations of these materials in the nation's waters.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(011) Number of Product Reregistration Decisions								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1,075	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,200	900	100	Decisions
Actual	1,194	1,482	1,712	1,218	1,255	709			

Measure	(091) Percent of decisions completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			99	99	99	99	97.0	96	Percent
Actual			99.7	98.4	99.1	98.8			

[164] Gilliom, R.J., et al. 2006. *The Quality of Our Nation's Waters: Pesticides in the Nation's Streams and Ground Water, 1992–2001*. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1291, p 171. Available on the Internet at: http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/2005/1291/.

[165] http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/ecorisk_ders/aquatic_life_benchmark.htm

Measure	(164) Number of pesticide registration review dockets opened.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			70	70	70	72	73	73	Dockets
Actual			75	81	79	77			

Measure	(230) Number of pesticide registration review final work plans completed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			70	70	70	72	73	73	Work Plans
Actual			70	75	70	79			

Measure	(276) Percent of registration review chemicals with identified endangered species concerns, for which EPA obtains any mitigation of risk prior to consultation with DOC and DOI.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					5	5	15	5	Percent
Actual					0	Data Avail 10/2014			

Measure	(268) Percent of urban watersheds that do not exceed EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern (diazinon, chlorpyrifos and carbaryl).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	25, 25, 30	No Target Established	5, 0, 20	No Target Established	5, 0, 10	No Target Established	0, 0, 0	No Target Established	Percent
Actual	40, 0, 30	Biennial	6.7, 0, 33	Biennial	0, 0, 9	Biennial			

Measure	(269) Percent of agricultural watersheds that do not exceed EPA aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides of concern (azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			0, 10	No Target Established	0, 10	No Target Established	0, 0	No Target Established	Percent
Actual			0, 8	Biennial	7, 7	Biennial			

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue the implementation of FIFRA, FFDCA, ESA, and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA 3)[166] in the exercise of the agency's responsibilities for the registration and review activities. As part of the EPA's efforts to improve accountability, the agency will track progress in these areas through the measures above.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$558.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$4,315.0 / +5.3 FTE) This increase represents funding for Registration and Registration Review statutory activities and includes 5.3 FTE and associated payroll of $800.0.

[166] http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-112publ177.pdf

Statutory Authority:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3); Endangered Species Act (ESA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).

Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability
Program Area: Pesticides Licensing
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$12,120.3***	***$10,249.0***	***$10,525.0***	***$276.0***
Science & Technology	$392.3	$587.0	$502.0	($85.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$12,512.6	$10,836.0	$11,027.0	$191.0
Total Workyears	81.3	72.2	69.5	-2.7

Program Project Description:

The primary federal law that governs how the EPA oversees pesticide manufacture and use in the United States is the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Originally enacted in 1947, this law has been significantly amended several times, by the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) and the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3). FIFRA requires that the EPA register pesticides based on a finding that they will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on people and the environment, taking into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide. Each time the law has been amended, while Congress has strengthened the safety standards of the act, it continues to recognize the benefits of pesticides.

This program seeks to realize the value of pesticides that can be used safely to generate the nation's abundant and wholesome food supply, to protect the public from disease-carrying pests, to protect our environment from the introduction of invasive species from other parts of the world, to kill viruses and bacteria in America's hospitals, and to protect the nation's homes from invasive insects, rodents, molds, and other unwelcome guests.

Addressing Special Local Needs

FIFRA Section 24(c), and the EPA's implementing regulations provide states with the authority to issue their own state-specific registrations under certain conditions while the EPA is responsible for overseeing the general program. States may register a new end use product or an additional use of a federally registered pesticide product, if the following conditions exist:

- A Special Local Need – an existing or imminent pest problem within a state for which the state lead agency, based on satisfactory supporting information, has determined that an appropriate federally registered pesticide product is not sufficiently available.
- The additional use is covered by any necessary tolerances (maximum legal residue levels) or other clearances under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).
- Registration for the same use has not previously been denied, disapproved, suspended, or canceled by the EPA or voluntarily canceled by the registrant subsequent to issuance of a notice of intent to cancel because of health or environmental concerns.
- Registration is in accord with the purposes of FIFRA.

These 24(c) registrations become federal registrations within 90 days unless the EPA objects to them. The EPA's role is to ensure that each 24(c) registration meets the requirements of FIFRA.[167]

Emergency, Quarantine, and Crisis Exemptions

FIFRA Section 18, and the EPA's implementing regulations, authorizes the EPA, in the event of an emergency, such as a severe pest infestation, to allow an unregistered use of a pesticide for a limited time if the EPA determines that emergency conditions exist which require such an exemption.[168]

An "Emergency Condition" is an urgent, non-routine situation that requires the use of a pesticide(s). Emergency exemptions may be requested by any state or federal agency, but typically come from state lead agricultural agencies. The Agency also must establish any necessary tolerances to cover pesticide residues in food, if applicable. Tolerances established for emergency exemption uses are time-limited, corresponding to the time that treated commodities might be found in channels of trade.

A second type of emergency exemption is allowed for "public health" emergencies. A state or federal agency may request a public health emergency exemption to control a pest that will cause a significant risk to human health.

The third type of exemption, the "Quarantine" exemption, is allowed to control the introduction or spread of an invasive pest species not previously known to occur in the United States and its territories.
Finally, when the emergency is so immediate that there is not enough time to go through the normal review for an exemption and there is an immediate need, following communication with and clearance by the EPA, a state or federal agency may issue a "crisis exemption" allowing the unregistered use to proceed for up to 15 days. During the consultation before the state or federal agency declares a crisis, the EPA performs a brief review to determine whether there are any apparent concerns, and whether the appropriate safety findings required by FIFRA may be made. If the EPA identifies concerns, the crisis exemption may not be allowed unless those concerns can be resolved.

Meeting Agriculture's Need for Safe, Effective, Pest Control Products

With the passage of FQPA, Congress acknowledged the importance of and need for "reduced-risk pesticides" and supported expedited agency review to help these pesticides reach the market sooner and replace older and potentially riskier chemicals. The law defines a reduced risk pesticide as one that "may reasonably be expected to accomplish one or more of the following: (1) reduces pesticide risks to human health; (2) reduces pesticide risks to non-target organisms; (3) reduces the potential for contamination of valued, environmental resources, or (4) broadens adoption of Integrated Pest Management[169] or makes it more effective." The EPA developed

[167] http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/24c/
[168] http://www.epa.gov/opprd001/section18/
[169] http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/ipm.htm)

procedures and guidelines for expedited review of applications for registration or amendments for a reduced risk pesticide. The Agency expanded the reduced risk pesticide program to include consideration of new active ingredients, new uses of active ingredients already deemed to be reduced risk, and amendments to all uses deemed to be reduced risk. The EPA gives priority to review of reduced risk pesticides and works with the regulated community and user groups to refine review and registration procedures.

FIFRA's Version of "Generic" Pesticides

FIFRA also authorizes the EPA to register products that are identical to or substantially similar to already registered products (known as "me too" products). Applicants for these substantially similar products may rely on, or "cite" (and offer to pay a fair share for) data already submitted by another registrant. The entry of these new products into the market can cause price reductions resulting from new competition and broader access to products. These price declines generate competition that provides benefits to farmers and other consumers.

"Minor Crops" – Addressing Growers' Need for Pest Control

The FQPA amendments also made special provisions for minor uses of pesticides. Minor uses of pesticides are defined as uses for which pesticide product sales do not provide sufficient economic incentive to justify the costs of developing and maintaining its registrations with the EPA. "Minor" crops include many fruits and vegetables. Minor uses also include use on commercially grown flowers, trees and shrubs, certain applications to major crops such as wheat or corn where the pest problem is not widespread, and many public health applications.[170]

Some minor uses have been lost through lack of registrant support during the reregistration process, resulting in grower concerns that adequate pest control tools will no longer be available for many minor crops. The agency works closely with the USDA's Inter-Regional Research Project No. 4 (IR-4)[171] to generate residue data for tolerances on minor crops in order to minimize the burden of data generation for minor uses. The EPA and the USDA operate early alert systems to notify growers when a pesticide use for a minor crop is about to be canceled. The EPA also provides advance public notice of a proposed cancellation to allow time for another registrant to consider maintaining the pesticide use.

Meeting the Need for Non-agricultural Pesticides

Farmers are not the only ones who need pesticides. Pest control also is needed in our homes, schools, and workplaces. Pesticides control pests that spread disease like West Nile Virus, malaria and rabies, to name a few. They disinfect our swimming pools and sanitize bathrooms; they combat mold and are essential to sterilize surfaces in hospitals and other health care facilities.

[170] http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/regulating/laws/fqpa/fqpa_accomplishments.htm
[171] http://www.csrees.usda.gov/nea/pest/in_focus/pesticides_if_minor.html)

Outreach and Education

The Agency will continue to encourage IPM efforts, which emphasize minimizing the use of broad spectrum chemicals and on maximizing the use of sanitation, biological controls, and selective methods of application, and it relies on pesticide users being well-informed about the pest control options available and how to best use them. It is not enough to have pesticide products registered to control pest infestations. Pesticide users need to know which pesticides to use, how to use them, and how to maintain the site, so pests do not return. The Pesticide Program is invested in outreach and training efforts for people who use pesticides and the public in general.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA's statutory and regulatory functions for the pesticides program include registration, product reregistration, registration review, risk reduction implementation, rulemaking, and program management. During FY 2015, the EPA will review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and act on other registration requests in accordance with FIFRA and FFDCA standards as well as PRIA-3 timeframes. Many of these actions will be for reduced-risk pesticides, which, once registered and used by consumers, will increase benefits to society. Working together with the affected user communities, through IPM and related activities, the agency plans to accelerate the adoption of these lower-risk products.

In FY 2015, due to prioritization of statutory activities, the EPA will reduce funding to support the IPM efforts in schools. By leveraging work of previous grants to enhance the adoption of IPM in schools, the EPA will continue to support implementation of other IPM-related activities. The agency will engage partners in the development of tools and informational brochures to promote IPM efforts and to provide guidance to schools, farmers, other partners, and stakeholders.

Similarly, the Agency will continue its work-sharing efforts with its international partners. Through these collaborative activities and resulting international registrations, international trade barriers will be reduced; enabling domestic users to more readily adopt these newer pesticides into their crop protection programs and reduce the costs of registration through work sharing.

The Section 18 Program provides exemptions to growers for use of pesticides that are not registered for their crops during emergency situations. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to process incoming requests for emergency exemptions. The Agency is tracking responsiveness to emergency situations through a performance measure with the goal of reaching a decision within 45 days of the submission. The economic benefit of the Section 18 Program to growers is the avoidance of potential losses incurred in the absence of pesticides exempted under FIFRA's emergency exemption provisions.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(240) Maintain timeliness of Section 18 Emergency Exemption Decisions								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	Days
Actual	34	40	50	52	43	27			

There are currently no performance measures associated with this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$235.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$392.0 / -2.7 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to better leverage resources and increase efficiency. This decrease includes 2.7 FTE and associated payroll of $392.0.

- (+$433.0) This increase represents realignment of resources to accommodate emerging priority statutory requirements.

Statutory Authority:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA3); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) as amended, §408 and 409; Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA); and Endangered Species Act (ESA).

Science Policy and Biotechnology
Program Area: Pesticides Licensing
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$1,543.3***	***$1,525.0***	***$1,504.0***	***($21.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,543.3	$1,525.0	$1,504.0	($21.0)
Total Workyears	7.4	6.4	5.4	-1.0

Program Project Description:

The Science Policy and Biotechnology Program provides scientific and policy expertise, coordinates the EPA's intra-agency, interagency, and international efforts, and facilitates information sharing related to core science policy issues concerning pesticides and toxic chemicals. Many offices within the EPA regularly address cutting edge scientific issues including endocrine disruptors and products of biotechnology. Coordination among affected offices allows for coherent and consistent scientific policy from a broad agency perspective. In addition, the Science Policy and Biotechnology Program provides for independent, external scientific peer review through the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (FIFRA SAP), a federal advisory committee.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Science Policy and Biotechnology Program will continue to have a peer review role, when needed, to evaluate the scientific and technical issues associated with chemical safety and biotechnology, including plant incorporated protectants (PIPs). In addition, other biotechnology issues will continue to be supported by the Program when complex decisions require expert scientific advice from an independent scientific peer review panel or guidance is needed to support science policy.

The FIFRA SAP, operating under the rules and regulations of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, will continue to serve as the primary external independent scientific peer review mechanism for the EPA's pesticide programs. As the nation's primary pesticide regulatory agency, the EPA makes decisions on a wide-range of pesticide uses in the United States. These decisions require that EPA review scientific data on risks that pesticides pose to wildlife, farm workers, pesticide applicators, sensitive populations, and the general public. The scientific data involved in these decisions are complex, which requires the EPA to seek technical advice from the FIFRA SAP. Scientific peer review is a critical component of the EPA's use of the best available science.

The FIFRA SAP typically conducts six to eight reviews each year on a variety of scientific topics including endocrine disruptors and products of biotechnology. Specific topics to be placed on the SAP agenda are usually confirmed a few months in advance of each session and include

difficult, new, or controversial scientific issues identified in the course of the EPA's Pesticide Program activities.

Performance Targets:

The Science Policy and Biotechnology program supports the registration of new pesticides and review of existing pesticides; and efforts related to toxic substances, specifically, the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program. In addition, the Science Policy and Biotechnology program supports performance results in other programs such as the Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program (EDSP). EDSP and other program measures can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for the Science Policy and Biotechnology program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$78.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$203.0 / -1.0 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient but, depending on the extent and effectiveness of the changes, there may be impacts to FIFRA SAP activities. This reflects a reduction in Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Scientific Advisory Panel (FIFRA SAP) activities. In particular, this may reduce the number of FIFRA SAP meetings by 1. This decrease includes 1.0 FTE and associated payroll of $172.0.

- (+$104.0) This increase represents realignment of resources to accommodate emerging priority statutory requirements.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) 7 U.S.C.136(a),136(c),136(e),136(f),136(g),136(j),136(o),136w(a)(b)(d)(e); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) 15 U.S.C. 2604h (5) (A), 2607b; Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act (FFDCA) 21 U.S.C. 346a, 371; Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) 5a U.S.C. 9,10,11,12, & 14.

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA: Waste Management

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	$0.0	$3,674.0	$10,423.0	$6,749.0
Environmental Program & Management	***$60,273.9***	***$62,376.0***	***$60,121.0***	***($2,255.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$60,273.9	$66,050.0	$70,544.0	$4,494.0
Total Workyears	344.1	352.7	341.5	-11.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Waste Management program implements the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the critical basis for the comprehensive system of regulations and the resulting federal/state waste management infrastructure which protects soil, ground water, surface waters, wildlife and vegetation, as well as human health. The national regulations ensure proper management of waste by defining solid and hazardous waste, and imposing standards on anyone who generates, recycles, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of waste

Under RCRA, the EPA has been working successfully in partnership with state and local governments, as well as American businesses and non-governmental organizations, to facilitate significant change in waste and materials management practices to:

- design better waste management systems that prevent contamination from adversely impacting our communities;
- place the costs of cleaning up contamination on facilities that pollute rather than taxpayers; and
- consider wastes as potential commodities that can be incorporated into development of new products, allowing us to conserve valuable natural resources, save energy, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The national RCRA program provides the protective endpoint for the environmental and human health improvements begun by other EPA programs. For example, RCRA manages the hazardous waste generated by air pollution control devices and wastewater treatment systems that have removed organic and inorganic contaminants from our air and water. The RCRA program facilitates the safe management of waste, providing a critical service to the U.S. economy, also providing jobs to those directly involved in the waste management sector.

In partnership with the states, the program leverages resources to achieve compliance with the requirements of the RCRA waste program. It protects human health, communities, and the environment through enforceable controls, including enforcement case development and permits that provide for safe management of hazardous wastes and prevent the release of hazardous constituents from hazardous waste facilities.

The RCRA hazardous waste program covers all aspects of hazardous waste management, from the point that waste is generated until its final destination at a RCRA permitted facility. Generators of waste are the first link in the chain of ensuring safe management of hazardous wastes thereby protecting the health of the surrounding communities. The RCRA program requires that generators properly identify their hazardous wastes, manage them in a way that is protective of public health, and send them to appropriate RCRA facilities for safe treatment, disposal, and/or recycling. Ensuring that generators have the information they need to effectively manage their wastes in a way that will not lead to future abandoned clean-up sites is a top priority in the RCRA program. Generators comprise the largest universe of RCRA regulated facilities, with approximately 14,000 Large Quantity Generators (LQGs), 50,000 Small Quantity Generators (SQGs), and 500,000 Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs).[172]

With permits and other enforceable controls, the RCRA program also protects the environment and the health of communities near hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities, including the estimated 13.4 million people living within a mile and 62.5 million people living within three miles of these facilities[173]. In addition, adherence to permit requirements prevents TSD facilities from turning into future Superfund sites that contaminate the nation's air, land, and water resources. According to a 2007 study, *Analysis of 40 Potential TSDs*[174], the EPA has been successful in achieving this goal. The study looked at a group of the 40 potential RCRA TSD facilities that were proposed to the Superfund National Priorities List after 1990. It concluded that the contamination at the 40 proposed sites primarily occurred before the RCRA permitting program was established, and that the RCRA regulations worked as intended.

The RCRA financial assurance requirements are one of the key mechanisms for preventing RCRA facilities from becoming future Superfund sites, by requiring owners and operators of TSD facilities to demonstrate that they have financial mechanisms in place to address eventual closure, post-closure and corrective action activities. The EPA's expertise in assessing cost estimates and financial assurance documentation is critical to protecting taxpayer dollars by ensuring that non-federal funds will be available to properly close, clean up, and monitor the site if, for example, the facility is abandoned or the owner goes bankrupt.

Finally, recognizing the benefits of recycling, the EPA provides guidance designed to encourage solid and hazardous materials recycling with adequate safeguards. The agency must ensure that materials are destined for legitimate recycling, or else that they will be discarded properly in order to protect human health and the environment. The EPA also is working to educate the public about recycling and solid waste reduction through environmental education and training activities.

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[172] LQGs generate greater than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month, SQGs generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg per month and CESQGs generate less than 100 kg per month.

[173] U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Estimate, 2014. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY 2011 from RCRA Info; and (2) census data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS).

[174] http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/tsd/td/ldu/financial/documents/forty.pdf.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Pursuant to the passage of the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriation Act, which placed all EPA's e-Manifest resources within the new e-Manifest appropriation, EPA is realigning $2.15 million designated for e-Manifest activities in FY 2015 out of the EPM appropriation and into the new appropriation. Transferring those resources will reduce the Waste Management program's flexibility and limit the agency's ability to balance both core program activities and the e-Manifest project. This change will necessitate some program transitions, allowing only critical waste management program infrastructure support to continue and requiring the program to manage through a hiatus to several rulemakings and other projects which require expert and complex analysis in FY 2015. Work which can be done in-house will be continued, but most Waste Management projects requiring extramural support will be impacted.

The Waste Management program will focus on the following in FY 2015:

- working with states and others to implement the new Definition of Solid Waste rule and to encourage environmentally-sound hazardous waste recycling;
- providing technical expertise for waste management in natural or man-made disasters;
- supporting partnership efforts on electronics and the U.S.-Mexico Border program;
- providing technical waste management assistance to tribes;[175]
- implementing the regulation identifying non-hazardous secondary materials that are solid waste, providing technical support to the regulated community through determinations about the scope of the rule and its applicability;
- implementing the conditional exemption for carbon dioxide sequestration, pursuant to recommendations from the President's Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Task Force report;[176]
- working with other EPA offices, States, other federal agencies, and stakeholders on waste management issues associated with unconventional oil and gas production (hydrofracking); and
- ensuring that environmental education resources continue to be disseminated to the public about recycling through an intra-agency workgroup and increasing transparency about America's solid waste reduction activities. These activities include community training through issuance of grants, innovative awards, and collaboration with national environmental organizations will be reduced, impacting the support to EPA's core mission to make a visible difference in communities across the country.

FY 2015 funding constraints may slow down the EPA's ability to provide quality and timely technical assistance to states on permitting issues, assessment of financial assurance demonstrations, regulatory interpretation, data management, and other core hazardous waste program implementation issues. Combined with ongoing state budget shortfalls there may be impacts to statutory deadlines for permit renewals[177] and the agency's ability to making facilities

[175] Of the 574 federally recognized tribes, as of September 2013, 173 have an integrated waste management plan. This is an increase of 26 tribes from FY 2012.
[176] http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/policy/ccs_task_force.html.
[177] Section 3005(c)(3) of Solid Waste Disposal Act states that permits shall be for a fixed term, not to exceed 10 years for any land disposal facility, storage facility, or incinerator or other treatment facility.

information available to the states, the EPA and the public through national data systems like RCRAInfo and the Biennial Report.

The Agency's ability to meet international commitments such as those under the U.S.-Mexico Border program are likely to be impacted by the transference of Waste Management resources to the e-Manifest effort, potentially requiring renegotiation of agreements and adversely impacting or delaying measures to protect the environment along the border. Also, additional analysis to support non-hazardous secondary materials (NHSM) categorical rulemakings, regulatory backlog petition responses, updates to the hazardous waste combustor Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) regulations to respond to a judicial remand, and review and revisions to e-regulations to safely address new and emerging issues will be delayed, significantly impacting the program's ability to protect communities and be responsive to all stakeholders.

The Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO) grant was in prior years an effective mechanism to seek the input of states on rulemakings, set program priorities, promote program advances such as SMM, share knowledge with and among states on RCRA implementation issues, develop mutually agreeable guidance and policies, and support the states in RCRA implementation. Alternative options for funding ASTSWMO and otherwise supporting the needs of the States will need to be explored more fully in FY 2015 as the agency transitions from being able to provide direct grant support, due to the transference of Waste Management resources to the e-Manifest effort.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue work on making the generator regulations more efficient and easier with which to understand and comply. In FY 2013, the EPA completed a third party program evaluation which revealed a 34 percent non-compliance rate in generators properly identifying their hazardous waste.[178] The report discusses many of the underlying causes for this high rate, which includes issues related to the clarity and flexibility of EPA's generator regulations. Improving the generator regulations is an investment that will make them more efficient, reducing future demand on the EPA's enforcement and compliance assistance resources and the burden on states and the regulated community, while improving the overall environmental outcome.

In addition, in FY 2015, the EPA will focus staff resources to continue its work specific to the retail industry, which presents unique issues in regards to hazardous waste generator regulation. In response to EO 13563[179] ("Retrospective Review of Regulations"), EPA identified making the hazardous waste requirements for retail products more effective as one of the 35 priority topics included in the "Improving Our Regulations: Final Plan for Periodic Retrospective Reviews of Existing Regulations." [180]

The permitting program is responsible for the hazardous waste permits issued under RCRA, as the permitting of municipal solid waste facilities is the purview of our state and local partners.

[178] Hazardous Waste Determination Program Evaluation, IEc, April 2013. *http://www.epa.gov/evaluate/pdf/waste/haz-waste-determination.pdf*
[179] http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-01-21/pdf/2011-1385.pdf
[180] http://www.epa.gov/regdarrt/retrospective/documents/eparetroreviewplan-aug2011.pdf

One of the goals of RCRA's permitting process is to influence facility design and operation in ways that ensure protection of human health and the environment. The national RCRA program provides leadership and oversight of states which receive State and Tribal Assistance Grant funds through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Program for meeting our legal obligation to:

- reassess land disposal permits every five years;
- renew all permits at least every ten years;
- maintain permits by modifying them to address changes in operations; and
- monitor facility performance to ensure that permits continue to protect people and ecosystems from harmful exposures to hazardous pollutants.

Implementation support provided in these areas will be limited to minimal technical support that can be done with existing staff, rather than development of guidance, training and resource materials geared toward states and the regulated community.

Although the vast majority of hazardous waste management facilities have government-approved controls in place, there is a continuing challenge to process modification requests or renewal applications in a timely manner so that permittees who seek changes to their facility design or operations (e.g., to take advantage of improvements in technology or shifts in waste streams being managed), are not delayed in effecting such changes. Timely permit actions in response to rapidly changing waste streams benefit industry by enabling them to implement state-of-the-art design and management practices that improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, and to respond to economic opportunity by making timely product changes. Efforts to assess and streamline the modification process will be discontinued until the e-Manifest program is in place.

To prevent future contamination and to protect the health of millions of Americans who live within one mile of a hazardous waste management facility, the EPA and its state partners issue, update, or maintain RCRA permits for approximately 20,000 hazardous waste units (such as incinerators and landfills) at 6,600 treatment, storage and disposal facilities in the permitting universe. The EPA directly implements the entire RCRA program in Iowa and Alaska and provides leadership, worksharing, and support to the 50 states and territories authorized to implement the permitting program. The RCRA permitting program, which ensures the controls remain protective, faces a significant workload with a backlog of approximately 631 facilities still needing initial permits or permit renewals that are past due, and 80-117 additional permit renewals that come due each year. In FY 2015, the EPA will need to recalibrate its efforts to streamline the RCRA permitting program in accordance with Executive Order 13604[181] to facilitate efficient and appropriate permit updates to ensure they remain protective. The pace at which the agency is able to address this workload and provide technical support to the states will be impacted by available resources. Efforts will be focused on keeping the backlog from increasing.

The EPA is facing an increasing amount of implementation support responsibility at the request of states, including addressing complex regulatory and statutory interpretation issues. Requests

[181] http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-03-28/pdf/2012-7636.pdf

of this type of support are expected to continue through FY 2015. The EPA will work with states to meet the FY 2015 target of implementing permits, initial approved controls, and updated controls at 110 RCRA hazardous waste management facilities. At the regional level, this work will be impacted in areas that are not managed by RCRA authorized state programs, specifically in Indian country and in unauthorized States, and is likely to result in less timely processing of these controls. This also applies to EPA-led permits for portions of RCRA where states are not yet authorized (e.g., MACT EEE regulations for incinerators). While EPA and its state partners will seek improved efficiencies to compensate, it is possible that this target will not be met, especially given the complex situations at some facilities. The EPA expects that the existing backlog of permits and program implementation support requests will remain, and recent trends upward suggest they will remain constant or increase in the foreseeable future. EPA resource shortfalls also will compromise the agency's ability to make facilities information available to the states, the EPA and the public through national data systems like RCRAInfo and the Biennial Report.

An important objective in FY 2015 is ensuring owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities and reclamation facilities provide proof of their ability to pay for the cleanup, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities. Verifying adequate financial assurance protects taxpayer dollars, avoiding the risk of sites being addressed by the Superfund program, at the taxpayers' expense.[182] By reviewing information submitted by the permitted community, the EPA evaluates the adequacy of financial assurance instruments as well as current cost estimates for closure, post-closure care, and corrective action at hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities.

The agency will continue to pursue only high priority regulatory actions under RCRA. In FY 2015, this includes promulgating and implementing final regulations governing the proper management of coal combustion residuals; finalizing regulations to improve the management of pharmaceutical wastes; and finalizing updates to the hazardous waste generator regulations.

The waste management program implements the national polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) cleanup and disposal program in accordance with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) by issuing PCB cleanup and disposal approvals and providing national leadership and expertise (e.g., by identifying cross-cutting issues of national importance, issuing guidance, and responding to inquiries from the EPA regional offices, states, and the regulated community). The approvals are issued to ensure safe management of PCB wastes and support PCB cleanup activities. PCB approvals are issued by EPA regional offices and EPA headquarters, and not delegated to the states. The EPA has established a new strategic goal for FY 2018, with annual targets beginning in FY 2014, to authorize approvals for cleanup, storage, and disposal activities. The agency estimates approximately 20 disposal and storage approvals and 130 cleanup approvals are issued per year. The annual target for the comprehensive measure for cleanups, disposal, and storage activities is 150. Anticipated resources constraints in FY 2015 are expected to result in less timely PCB disposal and storage approvals than previously, and could impact the

[182] For additional information, see EPA's financial assurance guidance documents at: http://yosemite.epa.gov/osw/rcra.nsf/ea6e50dc6214725285256bf00063269d/2bd455873baf7f6b852572a7006b8023!OpenDocument and http://yosemite.epa.gov/osw/rcra.nsf/ea6e50dc6214725285256bf00063269d/B570C524A55489C9852573D2005E0D02/$file/14779.pdf.

EPA's ability to meet the PCB approval goal. The agency is currently developing a database for tracking PCB approvals and also is developing standard language that may be applied to individual approvals, in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the approval process.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(PCB) Number of approvals issued for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) cleanup, storage and disposal activities.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target							150	150	Approvals
Actual									

Measure	(HW0) Number of hazardous waste facilities with new or updated controls.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target		100	100	100	100	100	100	110	Facilities
Actual		115	140	130	117	114			

Measure	(MW8) Number of tribes covered by an integrated solid waste management plan.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	26	16	23	14	3	3	10	10	Tribes
Actual	35	31	23	17	13	26			

The EPA has begun implementing a new measure tracking the number of approvals issued for PCB cleanup, storage and disposal activities. In addition, the measure tracking the number of closed, cleaned-up or upgraded open dumps will be discontinued at the end of FY 2014.

Additional information about these performance measures can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,123.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$2,150.0) The change reflects the realignment of resources from the EPM appropriation into the e-Manifest appropriation. While the e-Manifest program will significantly contribute to the EPA and state initiative to modernize business practices under the E-Enterprise approach, the effect of separating the two funding streams will reduce the program's flexibility and limit the agency's ability to balance both core program activities and the e-Manifest project. This change is likely to necessitate some program transitions, allowing only critical waste management program infrastructure support to continue and a likely hiatus in rulemakings and other projects which require expert and complex analysis in FY 2015. Work which can be done in-house will be continued, but most projects requiring extramural support may be impacted while the e-manifest system is launched and until fees can be collected. Alternative options for funding ASTSWMO

and otherwise supporting the needs of the States will need to be explored more fully in FY 2015.

- (-$1,603.0 / -11.2 FTE) This reflects a net realignment in resources to support program specific Lean[183] business process changes, updating rules and developing targeting tools as part of the agency's focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO) and to support the E-Enterprise management and priority project requirements. The base resources for this program project include 0.8 FTE for HPO efforts. This net change will reduce leadership and technical support to our state partners on RCRA waste management activities and may slow down the EPA's ability to provide quality and timely technical assistance to states on permitting issues, regulatory interpretation, data management, and other core hazardous waste program implementation issues. This change includes a net reduction of 11.2 FTE and associated payroll of $1,726.0.

- (+$375.0) This realignment is to provide resources to integrate environmental education activities through an intra-agency workgroup to create educational resources to disseminate information to the public and increase transparency about solid waste reduction, recycling and other critical environmental issues. Environmental education is a core part of the agency's efforts to safeguard public health and the environment and provides communities with the necessary skills and knowledge to make informed choices and take responsible action.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 6901 et seq. – Sections 3004, 3005, 3024, and 8001, and the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2605 et seq. – Section 6.

[183] Principles of Lean. The Lean Enterprise Institute, Inc. http://www.lean.org/WhatsLean/Principles.cfm

RCRA: Corrective Action

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$37,250.6***	***$37,198.0***	***$36,305.0***	***($893.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$37,250.6	$37,198.0	$36,305.0	($893.0)
Total Workyears	220.4	218.8	208.6	-10.2

Program Project Description:

An essential element of the EPA's hazardous waste management program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is the statutory requirement that facilities managing hazardous wastes must clean up releases of hazardous constituents that could adversely impact human health and the environment. The EPA focuses its corrective action resources on the 3,779 operating hazardous waste facilities that are a subset of approximately six thousand sites with potential corrective action obligations.[184] The total area covered by these corrective action sites is approximately 18 million acres.[185] The cost to clean up sites under the RCRA program can vary widely, with some costing less than $1 million, and others exceeding $50 million dollars.

RCRA Corrective Action sites exist in thousands of communities across the United States ranging from remote to large urban settings. Many of them are located in economically distressed communities. To help describe who benefits from RCRA cleanup work, EPA collected data on the population within three miles of its RCRA Corrective Action sites. The three mile area surrounding sites was used because it is a good representation of the geographic area where people in a community live most of their lives – where they shop, work, go to school, go out to restaurants, and participate in outdoor activities. In looking at the census data, the Agency found that approximately 106 million people live within 3 miles of a RCRA Corrective Action site (roughly 35% of the U.S. population). While there is no single way to characterize communities located near these sites, the population is more minority, low income, linguistically isolated, and less likely to have a high school education than the U.S. population as a whole.[186] As a result, these communities may have fewer resources with which to address concerns about their health and environment.

[184] The EPA tracks corrective action obligations for RCRA-permitted facilities. There are additional non-permitted facilities that may have corrective action obligations not tracked by the EPA. The EPA recognizes that the total universe of such facilities or sites "subject to" corrective action is between five and six thousand facilities or sites, and is evaluating this universe to determine if cleanup work is needed. EPA recently reassessed the baseline of corrective action facilities to include 3,779 facilities for EPA's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan (up from 3,746 facilities in EPA's previous plan).
[185] As compiled by RCRA Info.
[186] U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Estimate. 2014. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY 2011 from RCRAInfo; and (2) census data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS).

The EPA works in partnership with states, having authorized 44 states and territories to directly implement the corrective action program.[187] The agency continues to provide leadership and support to its state partners and serves as lead regulator at a significant, and increasing, number of facilities. States have been challenged in the cleanup area due to downsizing and are looking to the federal program for assistance. As a result and at the request of states, the EPA has resumed work previously agreed to by states under work-sharing agreements and this trend has been increasing, particularly for sites that have complex issues[188] or for more specialty components such as ecological risk assessments.

In conjunction with the states, the EPA established a long-term aspirational goal of constructing cleanup remedies, assuring that human exposures are eliminated and controlling groundwater migration at 95 percent of these facilities, by FY 2020. Once these remedies are in place, the EPA and the states will need to monitor their implementation until contaminant cleanup goals are met, and will have to conduct long-term stewardship (i.e., maintaining protective engineering and institutional controls) at many of these facilities for extended periods of time.

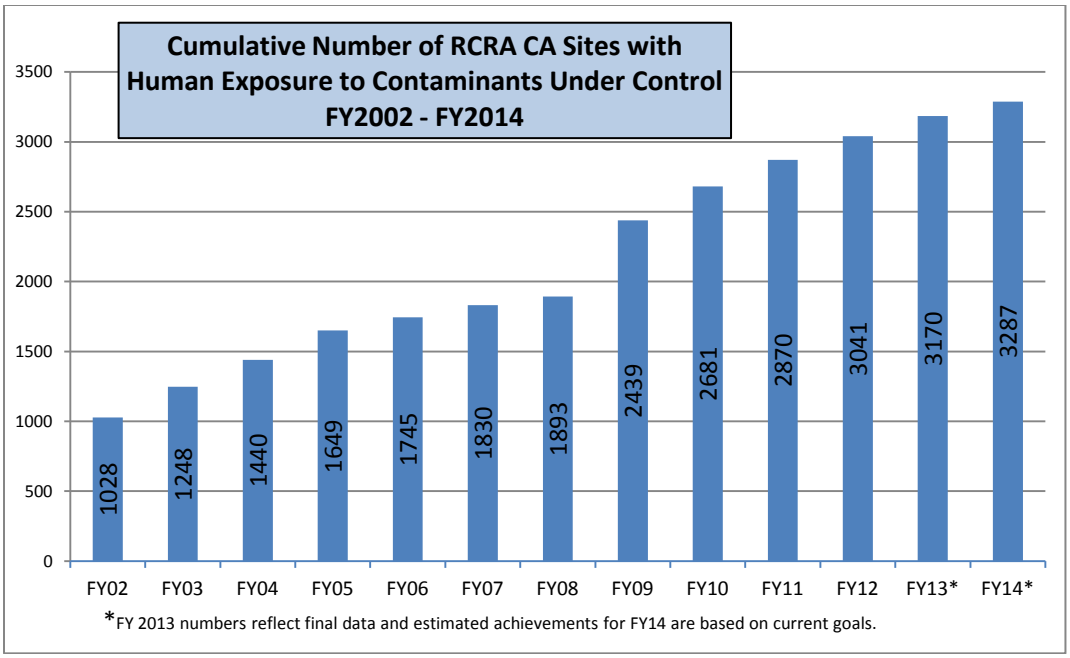
In addition, the agency maintains a national hazardous waste information system, RCRAInfo, which is critical for managing corrective action and the overall RCRA program. This data management system provides reporting capabilities and data analysis support to the EPA and the states, and also provides the RCRA data which supports the EPA's site information interfaces for e-Reporting and public access.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

A successful RCRA corrective action program assures that hazardous waste management facilities address contamination during the operational life of the facility when they are financially viable. RCRA saves the taxpayers from bearing the significant cleanup costs under Superfund and shortens the time for completing protective cleanups.

The EPA has made considerable progress in assuring that prior to completion of cleanups, unacceptable human exposures are eliminated or controlled as soon as possible. As can be seen in the graph below, the RCRA corrective action program is making significant progress preventing exposure to toxic chemicals, while longer-term cleanup progresses. At these facilities, the EPA has taken action to address any unacceptable exposures and eliminate acute risks while continuing to pursue long-term, permanent cleanups. Since FY 2002, the number of RCRA corrective action sites designated as having human exposure to contaminants under control has increased by 208 percent.

[187] State implementation of the CA Program is funded through the STAG Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance and matching State contributions.
[188] For example, vapor intrusion, wetlands contamination or extensive groundwater issues.



The RCRA corrective action universe contains hundreds of very large, highly contaminated sites, in addition to many small, but equally contaminated sites. The EPA's role is to see that corrective action facilities are cleaned up and nearby communities are protected from the hazards they pose before these facilities become Superfund sites. In FY 2015, the EPA will employ an added performance metric for corrective action facilities with performance standards attained.[189]

In FY 2015, 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. The agency will focus on completing site investigations to identify threats, establishing interim remedies to reduce and eliminate exposure; and selecting and constructing safe, effective long-term remedies that maintain the viability of the operating facility. The EPA will also place additional focus on identifying facilities where the corrective action process can be considered completed (i.e., cleanup performance standards have been attained, or no further action is necessary). These activities will be consistent with the programmatic response developed by the agency after a 2011 GAO report on the RCRA corrective action program.[190]

To improve the accountability, transparency, and effectiveness of cleanup programs, the agency initiated a pilot program in 2012 under the LEAN[191] process for facility investigations in two regions. The efficiencies gained from these pilots (e.g., better planning, reduced review time frames, reductions in rework, and better conflict resolution) will be shared with other regions and will allow the agency to effectively focus resources on critical sites, accelerate cleanups, and put sites back into safe, productive use. States and Regions continue to implement process and

[189] Performance standards attained means that remedies selected for the protection of human health and the environment standard have been fully implemented and associated performance standards have been attained at the entire facility or specific areas within the facility.
[190] Hazardous Waste: Early Goals Have Been Met in EPA's Corrective Action Program but Resource and Technical Challenges Will Constrain Future Progress (GAO-11-514), July 2011.
[191] Principles of Lean. The Lean Enterprise Institute, Inc. http://www.lean.org/WhatsLean/Principles.cfm

administrative improvements in efforts to preserve resources. Additionally, the benefits of streamlining are leading to faster cleanups (e.g., reduced time frames for facility investigations lead to faster remedy response and prevention of exposures) in both authorized States and unauthorized States.

In FY 2015, the EPA will reduce funding and staff support for the RCRA Corrective Action program. Therefore, it is possible that the agency may not achieve its FY 2015 corrective action performance targets. At the regional level, the reduced funding to the program will reduce the pace of cleanups including site-wide 'RCRA remedy construction' determinations. However, the agency will continue to prioritize the worst environmental threats, which are measured by site-wide 'human exposures under control' determinations and related activities (e.g., interim measures). EPA regional cuts combined with state program cuts also may jeopardize achievement of the aspirational 2020 goals. The EPA will reduce support for expanded community engagement activities (i.e., beyond core program functions for both RCRA and PCB cleanup sites), but will prioritize such activities in affected environmental justice communities.

In addition, as part of the FY 2014-FY 2018 Strategic Planning process, the Agency identified aggressive but achievable goals for the corrective action program. Using the FY 2018 goals as a guide, FY 2015 annual targets were identified. These targets take into account the significant impact of the multi-year economic downturn on state programs (44 states implement the federal RCRA corrective action program), the impact of the ongoing historic reductions to EPA's cleanup program resources, and the negative economic impact on the regulated entities paying for RCRA cleanups. Combined, these impacts have led to a slower pace for cleanups than originally anticipated when the aspirational 2020 goals were set in 2002. The Agency is in the process of reevaluating the existing goals and setting new long-term aspirational goals for 2020 and beyond, and assessing how this may impact corrective action targets for FY 2015 and beyond.

Ensuring sustainable future uses for RCRA corrective action facilities is considered as part of remedy selections and in the construction of those remedies, and is consistent with the EPA's emphasis on land restoration in its FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. As in previous years, the agency continues to provide technical assistance to authorized states in the areas of site characterization, sampling, remedy selection, and long-term stewardship at our 2020 baseline sites.

In addition, the EPA will continue to implement the program under Section 761 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to reduce polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) exposure from improper disposal and spills through cleanups. Each year, the EPA must review and approve cleanups involving PCBs because authority for PCBs is not delegated to the states. These cleanups are at times extensive, complex, and challenging (e.g., Superfund PCB sediment sites or impaired water bodies). In addition, the EPA also addresses cleanups of PCB-contaminated caulk[192] in such places as elementary schools, office buildings, airport runways, and drinking water basins. The EPA has established a new long-term goal for FY 2018 and an associated annual measure to authorize approvals for cleanups, disposal, and storage activities. Annually, the EPA approves over 100 cleanup applications by site owners and operators. The annual target

[192] PCB contamination in caulk can be upwards of 100 thousand ppm (i.e., 10%).

for the comprehensive measure for cleanups, disposal, and storage activities is 150. Each application is unique and can take months to review and approve, making the workload difficult to predict. The EPA continues to work closely with the regulated community to answer technical questions, provide opportunities for community input to cleanup decision-making, and issue guidance on the safe cleanup and disposal of PCB wastes.

Reduced funding under this program project may impact the quality and timeliness of PCB clean up approvals and therefore potentially affect redevelopment efforts. PCB cleanups are an EPA-only activity and resource reductions will limit the agency's ability to provide qualitative reviews and technical support to affected landowners and developers who seek the EPA's help in preparing their cleanup work plans.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(CA6) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with corrective action performance standards attained.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target							21	22	Percent
Actual									

Measure	(CA1) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins under control.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target		No Target Established	69	72	81	85	87	90	Percent
Actual		65	72	77	81	85			

Measure	(CA2) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target		No Target Established	61	64	69	73	77	79	Percent
Actual		58	63	67	72	76			

Measure	(CA5) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target		No Target Established	35	38	46	51	55	60	Percent
Actual		32	37	42	47	51			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$701.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefits.
- (-$1,462.0 / -10.2 FTE) This decrease reflects a reduction in FTE for leadership and technical support to state partners on RCRA corrective action activities, while acknowledging agencywide efforts to enhance coordination with our state partners and streamline internal business practices to lead to faster cleanups. Depending on the speed and extent of the changes, the program may reduce the pace of cleanups including site-wide 'RCRA remedy construction' determinations. This decrease includes $1,462.0 in associated payroll for 10.2 FTE.

- (-$132.0) This decrease will reduce contractual support for corrective action cleanups and PCB disposal reviews, potentially delaying the pace of cleanups.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 United States Code (U.S.C.). 6901 et seq. – Sections 3004, 3005, 8001 and the Toxic Substance Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2605 et seq. – Section 6.

RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$8,771.2***	***$8,164.0***	***$8,451.0***	***$287.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$8,771.2	$8,164.0	$8,451.0	$287.0
Total Workyears	54.5	47.8	46.4	-1.4

Program Project Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) establishes the EPA's role to promote and encourage the conservation of materials and energy resources to protect human health and the environment in Section 6902 of the law. The EPA is investing in Sustainable Materials Management (SMM) in order to efficiently and effectively minimize environmental impacts throughout the full life cycle of materials—from raw materials extraction, through transportation, processing, manufacturing, and use, as well as reuse, recycling, and disposal. The cradle-to-cradle approach highlights that reducing waste throughout the life-cycle and utilizing waste materials as commodities can grow industries and associated jobs[193] by making the industries more efficient, as well as allowing the U.S. to conserve virgin resources, including natural resources, fossil fuels, minerals, and precious metals. The program performs a unique coordinating role, bringing together various public and private organizations and providing guidance for redirecting materials away from disposal and towards beneficial uses.

Strong federal leadership and action is needed in this area due to the U.S. economy's impact on global materials usage. U.S. raw material use rose 5.1 times faster than the population in the last century.[194] The generation, processing, and disposal of materials is associated with 42 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.[195]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

An effective SMM strategy integrates analysis and information to create a national focus, implements appropriate policies and programs, measures results, and adjusts programs and policies as appropriate. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to focus on a small set of clearly-articulated, results-driven priorities that emphasize the principles of SMM, moving beyond the foundation of environmental protection and toward sustainability. The agency will advance the SMM framework by:

[193] There are many articles and reports written on this subject. For example, see More Jobs, Less Pollution (2011) Growing the Recycling Economy in the U.S., http://www.nrdc.org/business/guides/recyclingreport.asp
[194] Center for Sustainable Systems, U.S. Material Factsheets (2010) and USGS (2007) *Effects of Regulation and Technology on End Uses of Nonfuel Mineral Commodities in the United States.*
[195] U.S. EPA, OSWER, OCPA. "Opportunities to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions through Materials and Land Management Practices." September 2009. Online: http://www.epa.gov/oswer/docs/ghg_land_and_materials_management.pdf.

- Providing national leadership and direction on approaches to reduce environmental impacts through SMM, including source reduction and safe and effective reuse/recycling of materials.
- Partnering with a wide range of stakeholders (industry, governments, non-profits, and others) to implement efficient and innovative SMM solutions that help protect human health and the environment through improved materials management, reduced waste generation, and improved waste utilization.
- Improving metrics and developing and maintaining measurement tools to prioritize work, identify critical data gaps, gather data, and measure performance in areas such as greenhouse gas reduction and energy savings.
- Providing credible scientific information and data.
- Implementing targeted challenges (food recovery, electronics, and federal government) to encourage participants to modify business practices to increase resource efficiency with demonstrable results. Activities will continue to focus on measurable results.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to promote the SMM approach in high priority areas, which are selected based on an analysis of opportunities for reducing environmental impacts in *Sustainable Materials Management: The Road Ahead*.[196] The agency will continue to support the advancement of sustainable materials management programs at the state and community levels, as part of the agency's cross-program sustainability effort. Representative activities include:

- Sustainable Food Management – The EPA continues to focus on preventing food waste through improved purchasing practices and increasing food donation and composting. The Food Recovery Challenge[197] encourages participants to reduce as much of their food waste as possible.[198] The largest generators of food waste – universities, events/sports venues, and grocery stores are targeted. In FY 2015, the EPA will target additional sectors selected in FY 2014 and continue to increase public education and outreach efforts.

- Used Electronics –The EPA is implementing commitments under the National Strategy for Electronics Stewardship,[199] including working to increase the amount of used electronics managed by third-party certified electronics recyclers through the EPA's Electronics Challenge.[200] In FY 2015, the EPA will continue implementation of the Electronics Challenge, building on FY 2014 achievements in the number of participating organizations and overall tonnage of electronics in the U.S. recycled by third-party certified electronics recyclers.

- Federal Government – The federal government occupies nearly 500,000 buildings, operates more than 600,000 vehicles, employs more than 1.8 million civilians, and

[196] U.S. EPA OSWER ORCR. Sustainable Materials Management: The Road Ahead. June 2009 http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/smm/pdf/vision2.pdf.
[197] http://www.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/smm/foodrecovery/index.htm.
[198] http://www.epa.gov/waste/conserve/foodwaste/
[199] In July 2011, the National Strategy for Electronics Stewardship established a framework for responsible electronics design, purchasing, management, and recycling. See http://www.wpa.gov/osw/conserve/materials/ecycling/taskforce/.
[200] http://epa.gov/smm/electronics/index.htm.

purchases more than $500 billion per year in goods and services.[201] In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to lead by example through its Federal Green Challenge[202] and will help other federal agencies adopt SMM approaches to reduce their environmental footprint, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.[203] The EPA also will explore the application of the SMM approach into other high priority sectors, based on lessons learned from the first two years of the national SMM program and re-evaluation of *The Road Ahead.*

Resources provided under this program also support the EPA's *Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Characterization Report*, the national source of data and analysis about the generation, composition, use, and disposition of municipal solid waste (e.g., steel, glass, aluminum, and plastics) in the U.S., since 1960. In FY 2013, the EPA began making improvements to align the report more effectively with SMM, efforts that continue in FY 2015. Improvements will include enhanced data in key SMM focus areas, such as food, electronics, federal government, and construction and demolition. Additional enhancements will include state level data, lifecycle materials data, and improved recycling data.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work toward developing more effective business practices to improve performance, and find efficiencies through program outreach and integrating activities. SMM activities funded in FY 2015 will achieve substantial, tangible results in coming years, including money savings for the federal government. As an example, through the Federal Green Challenge in FY 2012, federal facilities participating in the Challenge reported diverting more than 360,000 tons of waste from landfills; saving 52.7 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 454 million cubic feet of natural gas, and 488,000 gallons of fuel oil; reducing potable water usage by 133 million gallons, reducing fleet distance traveled by 128,280 miles, and recycling 2,467 tons of end-of-life electronics. Combined, these efforts resulted in an estimated savings of $31 million.[204]

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(SM1) Tons of materials and products offsetting use of virgin resources through sustainable materials management.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					8,549,502	8,501,537	8,603,033	8,603,033	Tons
Actual					Data Avail 3/2014	Data Avail 2/2015			

Through SMM, the EPA is seeking to decrease the amount of virgin materials consumed in the U.S. for the generation of materials, products, and services. The EPA's SMM performance estimates are largely based on national recycling efforts and on the Food Recovery, Electronics and Federal Green Challenges described above.

[201] Please see: http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/President-Obama-signs-an-Executive-Order-Focused-on-Federal-Leadership-in-Environmental-Energy-and-Economic-Performance.
[202] http://www.epa.gov/federalgreenchallenge/.
[203] Please see: http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2009-10-08/pdf/E9-24518.pdf.
[204] These figures were reported to EPA by federal facilities participating in the Federal Green Challenge during FY 2012.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$278.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$201.0 / -1.4 FTE) This net realignment reflects a reduction of outreach to cities, towns, and businesses to support integrated cross-program approaches to sustainability.

- (+$210.0) These realigned resources will support planned enhancements to the MSW Characterization Report.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 United States Code 6901 et seq. – Sections 1002, 1003, 2002, and 8001.

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Endocrine Disruptors
Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$5,734.2***	***$7,553.0***	***$6,365.0***	***($1,188.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$5,734.2	$7,553.0	$6,365.0	($1,188.0)
Total Workyears	15.5	10.6	9.1	-1.5

Program Project Description:

The Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) was established under authorities contained in the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).[205] The program consists of several ongoing activities that support a two-tiered approach to the screening of chemicals for potential disruption to endocrine systems. In Tier 1, chemicals are screened for their potential to interact with endocrine systems (specifically the estrogen, androgen, and thyroid systems). If Tier 1 screening identifies a chemical as having the potential to interact with endocrine systems, it may be further evaluated in appropriate Tier 2 or targeted tests, if necessary, to generate effects information that can be used in risk assessment. Current activities within the EDSP include assay test method validation, priority setting for screening, establishing policies and procedures, and data evaluation.

Assay development and validation provides validated scientific test methods used to screen pesticides and other chemicals to determine their potential to interact with the endocrine systems (Tier 1) and, ultimately, to characterize their effects (Tier 2). Currently, EDSP has validated the eleven Tier 1 assays that constitute the Tier 1 screening battery and one Tier 2 assay[206] is considered valid for use. EDSP has made significant progress toward validating four additional Tier 2 assays with completion of the external peer review and submission of the final FIFRA SAP report on recommendations for the four ecological toxicity Tier 2 test methods.

Consistent with directives in the FY 2010 House Appropriations Committee Report, on November 17, 2010, EDSP published a second list of 134 chemicals that includes drinking water contaminants. In the first quarter of FY 2012, EDSP marked an important step in the continuation of the program with the release of the EDSP21 Work Plan.[207] The work plan outlines the steps necessary to transition the screening program from its current state into one that is less reliant on whole animal based assays and incorporates computational models and

[205] http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/index.cfm
[206] EPA accepts the mammalian 2-generation reproduction study performed according to the 1998 guidelines (or the Extended 1-generation reproduction study), as valid.
[207] http://www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/edsp21_work_plan_summary%20_overview_final.pdf

higher throughput *in vitro* methods to screen for the potential for endocrine disruption. The EDSP21 Work Plan will serve as the road map for future assay development/validation and priority setting efforts for the EDSP.

In response to the May 2011 OIG evaluation report, "EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program Should Establish Management Controls to Ensure More Timely Results,"[208] the agency had issued its *EDSP Comprehensive Management Plan*[209] on June 28, 2012. The EDSP management plan describes how the agency intends to continue its implementation of the EDSP in three major parts: 1) scientific advancement of Tier 1 data reviews and Tier 2 assay development and validation (including advancing the state of the science in chemical priority setting and screening), 2) test order management and implementation including prioritizing chemicals, developing policies and procedures, and issuing and managing test orders, and 3) data management by developing an enhanced and consolidated information infrastructure (information technology or IT). As part of that comprehensive management plan, the agency had agreed to provide an annual update of the plan in accordance with the end of the fiscal year; the updated version was released *on February 14, 2014*. This updated version describes the goals of the program for FY 2014 to 2019 and highlights the need to improve the scientific methods used to evaluate chemicals that may affect the endocrine system in humans and its environment. The plan is available on the agency's *EDSP* website at www.epa.gov/endo.

The Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention program is working collaboratively with the National Center for Computational Toxicology and the EPA's Research and Development program to identify the group of ToxCast tools that would be used in the endocrine chemical prioritization process. As an initial step, both programs have engaged the FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel in the review of the ToxCast, and other computational methods for EDSP chemical prioritization. The external peer review meeting was held in early 2013. The final report was issued in May of 2013, and the agency will begin to incorporate new computational models in the EDSP prioritization process.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

During FY 2015, the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) will fulfill several key milestones including:

- Continued collaboration with the EPA's Research and Development program on computational toxicology-based approaches to support more refined chemical prioritization and continued efforts to increase scientific confidence in these approaches so they can expedite and streamline the scientific methods used by the EDSP for screening chemicals for the potential to interact with the endocrine system.
- Coordination and collaboration with the Research and Development program to determine the applicability of computational toxicology-based approaches for developing

[208] http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2011/20110503-11-P-0215.pdf
[209] http://www.epa.gov/endo/pubs/EDSP-comprehensive-management-plan.pdf

more targeted testing approaches that better assess a chemical's potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, and thyroid systems.

- Prioritizing and selecting additional chemicals for Tier 1 screening using a scientific process informed by a combination of scientifically peer-reviewed, in silico, structure activity, expert judgement, physiochemical properties based, read across, chemical categorization, and other computational toxicology-based approaches, (*e.g.*, high throughput technology);
- Continuing to issue additional Tier 1 Test Orders for select chemicals in the EDSP universe of chemicals informed by a combination of scientifically peer-reviewed, in silico, structure activity, expert judgement, physiochemical properties based, read across, chemical categorization, and other computational toxicology-based approaches, (subject to obtaining an approved Information Collection Request; without an approved ICR, test orders cannot be issued to registrants, manufacturers or importers for Tier 1 assay data for chemical screening);
- Continuing the multi-year transition away from the traditional assays used in EDSP through efforts to validate and use computational toxicology and high throughput screening methods. This will allow the agency to more quickly, efficiently, and cost-effectively assess potential chemical toxicity.
- Continuing to evaluate endocrine-relevant ToxCast high throughput assays to increase coverage for known endocrine toxicity pathways through the scientific understanding of adverse outcome pathways.

EDSP also will continue to collaborate with international partners, through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to maximize the efficiency of the EPA's resources and promote adoption of internationally harmonized test methods for identifying endocrine disrupting chemicals. The EPA represents the U.S. as either the lead or a participant in OECD projects involving the improvement of assay systems including the development of non-animal prioritization and screening methods and validation of Tier 2 assays.

For more information, please see http://www.epa.gov/endo/.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(E01) Number of chemicals for which Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) decisions have been completed								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				3	5	20	59	0	Chemicals
Actual				3	1	0			

Measure	(E04) Number of chemicals with Tier 1 screening assay results reviewed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target							52	0	Chemicals
Actual									

Measure	(E05) Number of chemicals for which scientific weight of evidence determinations have been completed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	

Target							52	0	Chemicals
Actual									

Measure	**(E06) Number of High Throughput (HTP) assays and Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) tools validated for use in a chemical prioritization scheme, screening or data replacement for EDSP.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target							8	18	Assays and Tools
Actual									

Overall, the changes made in FY 2014 will continue to reflect the progressive transition in FY 2015 that moves the program from a focus on test order issuance to implementation of state-of-the science, risk assessment and data review.

This program measures performance by tracking the number of chemicals with Tier 1 screening assay results reviewed, as well as the number of chemicals for which weight of evidence determinations or hazard characterizations have been completed. Weight of evidence determinations are based on integrated scientific reviews of: 1) Tier 1 assays and 2) other scientifically relevant information (*e.g.*, 40 CFR part 158 data, published literature, predictive toxicity information.) Risk characterizations will be based on the integrated scientific reviews of the: 1) Tier 1 data in combination with 2) other scientifically relevant information and 3) existing toxicity information (*e.g.*, 40 CFR part 158). The performance targets in FY 2015 for both of these measures are zero due to delays in issuing test orders to gather data which provide the basis for these reviews and decisions. These delays mean that while data review may occur in FY 2015, depending on ICR approval timeframes, no decisions will be made or reviews will be completed under these measures until FY 2016 or later.

While specific performance measures will not be quantifiable, the program will be actively engaging our scientific and public stakeholder communities to bring the state of the science, computational methods to the program, demonstrating confidence in the regulatory application for chemical prioritization and potential replacement of EDSP screening level data.

To this end, the program also will track the number of High Throughput (HTP) assays and Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) tools validated for use in a chemical prioritization scheme, screening or data replacement for EDSP. This measure reflects the advancement in technology replacing validation of traditional screening and testing methods with new, more efficient Tox21 computational tools, as recommended by the NAS 2007 report.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$113.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$254.0 / -1.5 FTE) This reduction represents the agency efforts in reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. This decrease includes 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $254.0.

- (-$1,082.0) This reduction is to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least five percent savings for goods and services but, depending on the extent and effectiveness of the changes, there may be impacts to EDSP, resulting in reduced activities related to additional applications of computational toxicology within the program. In particular, the EDSP program may not complete application of a risk-based prioritization approach for the androgen and thyroid pathways.

- **(+**$35.0) This increase for discretionary grants will advance the state of the science in computational methods and their application to risk based approaches for prioritizing and screening chemicals. This increase will focus the agency on funding priority statutory activities.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) Section 408 (p) (21 U.S.C. 346a(p)); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 42 U.S.C. 300j-17.

Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$54,695.2***	***$58,624.0***	***$62,709.0***	***$4,085.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$54,695.2	$58,624.0	$62,709.0	$4,085.0
Total Workyears	231.9	252.8	245.9	-6.9

Program Project Description:

EPA's chemical safety programs are at the forefront of its efforts to advance a sustainable future. Chemicals are often released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal, and people are exposed to chemicals in their homes, where they work and play, and in their use of products. While these chemicals play an important role in people's everyday lives, some may have the potential to adversely affect human health and the environment.

Under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), the EPA has significant responsibilities for ensuring that chemicals in commerce do not present unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. The EPA's Chemical Risk Review and Reduction (CRRR) Program works to ensure the safety of:

- Existing chemicals (those chemicals already in use when TSCA was implemented in 1978)[210], by obtaining needed data, assessing those data, and taking regulatory and non-regulatory actions to eliminate or significantly reduce any unreasonable risk they may pose; and

- New chemicals, by reviewing and acting on new chemical notices submitted by industry, including Pre-Manufacture Notices (PMNs), to ensure that no unreasonable risk is posed when those chemicals are introduced into U.S. commerce.

The EPA is continuing to strengthen its program to ensure chemical safety, giving particular emphasis to addressing risks from exposure to existing chemicals that have not been tested for adverse health or environmental effects. This program will enable the agency to reach timely and effective chemical safety decisions -- supported by sound information, tools, and systems -- that can potentially bring about significant risk reduction. Further benefit will be gained by enhancing public access to non-confidential chemical data that will enable everyday citizens to make better-informed decisions related to chemical safety.

[210] These include certain prevalent, high-risk chemicals known generally as "legacy chemicals"(e.g., PCBs, mercury), which were previously covered in a separate Chemical Risk Management (CRM) budget justification. The CRM program area has been combined with Chemical Risk Review and Reduction beginning in FY 2015.

This enhanced approach to achieving chemical safety, as reflected in the Fiscal Year 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan, has several key components:

- Filling information gaps on existing chemicals by pursuing a range of information gathering actions under TSCA, as appropriate; expanding electronic reporting, with the aim of ensuring the adequacy and quality of chemical data needed to support chemical risk assessments and risk management actions; and increasing transparency by making TSCA data on existing (and new) chemicals more readily available to and usable by external decision-makers;

- Assessing the human health and environmental risks of existing chemicals, using data from all available sources; and

- Eliminating, reducing, or managing identified unreasonable existing chemical risks using, as necessary, available authorities under TSCA and other statutes as well as employing non-regulatory approaches such as conducting alternatives assessments.

The EPA recognizes that there is a need to modernize and strengthen TSCA, and in 2010, issued a statement of legislative reform principles intended to increase confidence that chemicals used in commerce and vital to the U.S. economy are safe. [211] As the Congress continues to consider legislative proposals, the EPA will continue to work vigorously under current authorities to ensure chemical safety, as described more fully below.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, EPA will continue to implement its Enhanced Chemicals Management approach. This approach expands and enhances the amount, accessibility, and usefulness of chemical safety information, improving EPA's, other regulators' and the public's ability to assess chemical hazards and potential exposures, identify potential risks to human health and the environment, and take appropriate risk management action. EPA initiated this improved approach in FY 2012 when it screened the thousands of chemicals currently in use to create the TSCA Work Plan, which identifies 83 chemicals for near- term assessment and potential risk management. EPA in FY 2013 released for public and peer review draft risk assessments for the first five of those chemicals and initiated work on several more. The first set of final risk assessments will be released in FY 2014. With respect to expanding and enhancing the amount, accessibility, and usefulness of chemical safety information, EPA, in FY 2013, released ChemView, a new database that greatly improves access to health and safety data on chemicals regulated under TSCA and continued its accelerated pace in reviewing and, where appropriate, challenging and declassifying Confidential Business Information (CBI) Claims, enabling one-year-early achievement of the agency's strategic goal for review by FY 2015 of the more than 22,000 claims submitted prior to April 2010.

The FY 2015 budget request will enable EPA to sustain this significant progress in implementing its Enhanced Chemicals Management approach, as detailed below.

[211] Essential Principles for Reform of Chemicals Management Legislation

Existing Chemicals Program:

In FY 2015, EPA will continue to ensure the safety of existing chemicals already in commerce by obtaining and making public chemical health and safety information and by using such information to assess chemical risks, taking action where necessary to eliminate, reduce, or manage identified risks.

1) Obtaining, Managing, and Making Chemical Information Public:

In FY 2015, the resources requested will support the EPA's continued development of a sustainable chemical information pipeline to support future chemical risk assessments and risk management actions and expand the availability and usefulness of chemical safety information to the public. The EPA will use both regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to fill gaps in exposure and effects data for chemicals already in commerce, improve management of TSCA information resources, and maximize the availability and usefulness of this information to the public. Planned actions include:

- Obtaining and processing data required by three TSCA test rules issued between 2006 and 2013 covering High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals not sponsored under the HPV Challenge Program, which sought to obtain basic hazard, physical/chemical property, and environmental fate data voluntarily from companies for the HPV chemicals known in the late 1990s;

- Developing additional testing rules and implementing additional testing actions as needed;

- Increasing transparency by continuing to review all new submissions to the EPA under TSCA where chemical identity is claimed as CBI in health and safety studies submitted for both existing and new chemicals; and where appropriate, challenging CBI claims and making health and safety studies publicly available;

- Digitizing approximately 16 thousand documents received under TSCA Sections 4, 5 and 8 and, where appropriate, making those data available to the public;

- Enhancing the agency's electronic filing systems for TSCA submissions to reduce manual data steps and expedite scientific review of chemicals; while improving the online ChemView tool to further broaden public access to non-confidential chemical data;

- Developing new information management capabilities to facilitate chemical prioritization, including enhancements to the TSCA Chemical Dashboard, within the ChemView Portal construct, to enable processing and display of 21st century exposure information and concurrent adaptations to existing tools and models to accommodate the receipt and use of this information; and

- More fully integrating TSCA information management systems with the agency's new E-Enterprise business model, which will simplify required reporting for both large and small businesses.

The EPA is planning to allocate $14,557.0 and 53.2 FTE to this work area in FY 2015.

2) Screening and Assessing Chemical Risks:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue work to assess the risks of its Work Plan Chemicals and to determine whether management actions are needed for those chemicals. The TSCA Work Plan Chemicals were selected in FY 2012 for detailed assessment through a two-step process that identified a set of chemicals subject to TSCA with targeted risk-related characteristics[212] and prioritized those chemicals for detailed assessment by applying specific factors set out in the EPA's "TSCA Work Plan Chemicals: Methods Document" (February 2012).[213] The EPA will periodically update the initial list of 83 Work Plan Chemicals in response to new information.

EPA achieved a key milestone in January 2013 with the release of its first five TSCA Work Plan Chemical risk assessments for public and peer review. Work also commenced in FY 2013 on additional Work Plan chemicals, including a number of chemicals widely used as flame retardants. Draft assessments for 19 Work Plan Chemicals will be released for public comment and peer review by the end of FY 2015 and all current Work Plan Chemicals will be addressed by the end of FY 2018.

Specific steps planned for FY 2015 include:

- Initiating risk assessments for additional Work Plan Chemicals;

- Completing draft risk assessments for several additional TSCA Work Plan Chemicals, bringing the cumulative total of draft risk assessments released for public comment and peer review to 19 (achieving a component of EPA's Chemical Safety FY 2015 Priority Goal toward the EPA's strategic target to complete draft assessments for all of the current Work Plan Chemicals by the end of FY 2018);

- Completing final risk assessments in FY 2015 for seven Work Plan and other chemicals, after incorporating input from public comment and peer reviews (bringing cumulative completion of final risk assessments to ten);

- Updating, as appropriate, EPA's list of TSCA Work Plan Chemicals and the schedule for assessing those chemicals in future years; and

- Developing new tools while at the same time improving existing hazard and exposure identification and characterization tools to better assess risks from existing chemicals. This work is done using data for both existing and new chemicals.

[212] U.S. EPA, "TSCA Work Plan Chemicals: Methods Document" (February 2012), pp. 2 et seq.
[213] Ibid, page 16

The EPA is planning to allocate $19,153.0 and 68.6 FTE to this work area in FY 2015.

3) Reducing Chemical Risks:

In FY 2015, the resources requested will support the agency's portfolio of risk management actions, including:

- Advancing, as appropriate, risk management actions initiated in response to Action Plans posted on the EPA's Existing Chemicals Program website and/or in response to completed risk assessments for TSCA Work Plan chemicals;

- Considering initiating, as appropriate, new risk management actions in FY 2015;

- Continuing development of implementing regulations for the TSCA Title VI Formaldehyde Standards for Composite Wood Products Act (Public Law 111-199), which are anticipated to be finalized in FY 2014. Title VI establishes national emission standards for formaldehyde in new composite wood products;

- Conducting alternatives assessments for selected chemicals, including completion of the alternatives assessment for flame retardants in low density polyurethane foam, adding to the inventory of previously completed assessments (decaBDE and BPA finalized in January 2014) and NP/NPEs finalized in May 2012);

- Developing a proposed rule revising certain use authorizations for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and continuing efforts to provide information to school administrators and building managers for effectively managing PCBs in caulk[214] and replacing PCB-containing fluorescent light ballasts[215];

- Continuing to encourage reductions in the use of mercury in various products such as non-fever thermometers; providing information regarding mercury in products, such as information on proper storage of mercury waste[216]; continuing to implement the Mercury Export Ban Act (MEBA)[217]; and providing responses to any requests for exemption from applicable export prohibitions;

- Continuing to work closely with other federal agencies to coordinate efforts on addressing identified chemical risks. To ensure that children's health and impacts on minorities, low income, and indigenous populations are considered, the EPA will exercise its responsibilities under Executive Order 13045.[218]

For more information on the EPA's efforts to assess and act on existing chemicals, please see http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/.

[214] See http://www.epa.gov/pcbsincaulk/
[215] See http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/ballasts.htm.
[216] See http://www.epa.gov/mercury/.
[217] MEBA prohibits the export of elemental mercury as of January 1, 2013, among other requirements for EPA, DOE, and other federal agencies.
[218] http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-1997-04-23/pdf/97-10695.pdf

The EPA is planning to allocate $11,894.0 and 42.9 FTE to this work area in FY 2015.

New Chemicals Program:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue reviewing new chemical submissions to determine whether the chemicals would pose unreasonable risk to human health or the environment once they enter U.S. commerce, and taking steps, where needed, to prevent such risks. Each year, the EPA assesses and manages, as necessary, the potential risks from approximately 1,000 new chemicals, including nanoscale materials, and products of biotechnology prior to their entry into the marketplace. As part of this process, work will proceed on updating test methods and guidelines for nanomaterials and biotechnology products, and on updating new chemicals categories which facilitate expedited assessment and testing of new chemicals. Development of analog identification systems, Mode of Action (MOA) tools, and Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSARs), as noted above, will incorporate data on both new and existing chemicals.

For more information, please see www.epa.gov/opptintr/newchems.

The EPA is planning to allocate $17,105.0and 81.2 FTE to this work area in FY 2015.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(C19) Percentage of CBI claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies reviewed and challenged, as appropriate, as they are submitted.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target				100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual				100	100	100			

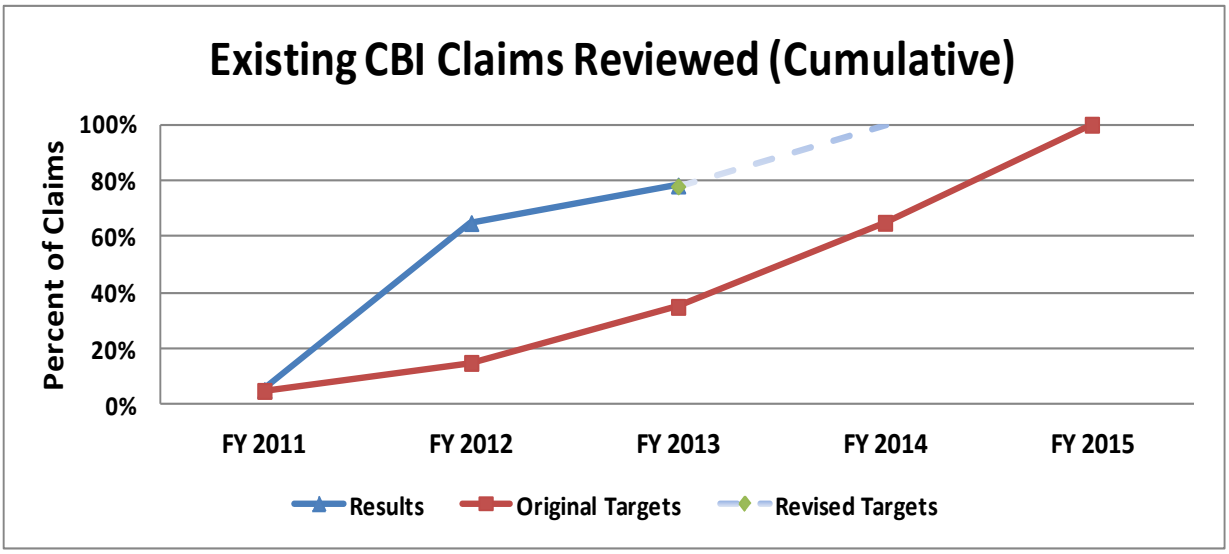
Measure	**(RA1) Annual number of chemicals for which risk assessments are finalized through EPA's TSCA Existing Chemicals Program.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target							3	7	Risk Assessments Completed
Actual									

Measure	**(247) Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual	100	97	91	100	100	100			

Measure	**(D6A) Reduction in concentration of PFOA in serum in the general population.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					1	No Target Established	25	No Target Established	Percent Reduction
Actual					Data Avail 10/2014	Biennial			

The EPA is using the measures described above to evaluate program performance.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to review and, where appropriate, challenge all new TSCA CBI claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies as they are submitted. This is consistent with the EPA's 2015 Strategic Plan goal of making all health and safety studies available to the public for chemicals in commerce, to the extent allowed by law. In recent years, hundreds of such claims have been submitted annually. EPA also has been reviewing the more than 22,000 CBI cases existing as of April 2010 and, where appropriate, challenging those CBI claims found to be invalid. By the close of FY 2014, subject to resource availability, the EPA will have reviewed and, where appropriate, challenged all CBI claims within that initial universe for review.



The annual performance measure tracking the percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risk to human health or the environment illustrates the effectiveness of the EPA's New Chemicals Program as a gatekeeper. This measure analyzes previously reviewed new chemicals with incoming TSCA 8(e) notices of substantial risk. TSCA requires that chemical manufacturers, importers, processors, and distributors notify the EPA within thirty days of receiving any new information on chemicals that may lead to a conclusion of unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. Information from approximately thirty 8(e) notices each year is used to check the accuracy of New Chemicals Program analytical tools and to make process improvements for future review of new chemicals. The agency recognizes that this measure does not involve systematic sampling and testing of all PMN-reviewed chemicals that have entered U.S. commerce, but believes that it represents an efficient approach for using available information to assess and improve the effectiveness of the EPA's new chemicals risk screening tools and decision-making processes. The EPA continues to explore more robust options for tracking the performance of the New Chemicals Program.

In addition, the EPA will continue working toward its FY 2018 Strategic Target of completing draft assessments for all currently identified TSCA Work Plan Chemicals. Through FY 2015, the EPA will have released draft risk assessments for 19 of the original 83 Work Plan Chemicals,

and will have finalized assessments for ten of those chemicals after incorporating public and peer review comments. Once the risk assessments are finalized, EPA will pursue risk management actions for chemicals found to present risks to human health or the environment. The specific chemicals prioritized for risk assessment will be announced periodically as new information becomes available.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$968.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$2,524.0) This increase will advance the agency's efforts to achieve the challenging goals, set out above, to have released 19 draft chemical risk assessments for public comment and peer review and completed 10 final risk assessments (cumulatively) by the end of FY 2015. These accomplishments also will support the agency's longer-range strategic planning commitment to address all currently identified TSCA Work Plan Chemicals by FY 2018 Base resources include 4 FTE which supports this initiative.

- (+$683.0) This increase will advance the agency's efforts to ensure the adequacy, quality, and efficient management of the chemical data needed to support chemical assessments and risk management actions, and increase transparency by making TSCA chemical safety information more readily available to and usable by the public and external decision makers.

- (+$1,000.0) This increase will enable the agency to develop new information management capabilities to facilitate chemical prioritization, including enhancements to the TSCA Chemical Dashboard, within the ChemView Portal construct, to enable processing and display of 21st century exposure information and concurrent adaptations to existing tools and models to accommodate the receipt and use of this information. Additional resources in support of this investment can also be found in the Chemical Safety for Sustainability (CSS) research program in the Science and Technology (S&T) appropriation.

- (-$1,090.0 /-6.9 FTE) This realignment reflects a decrease in FTE and associated payroll as the agency works to redesign business processes to become a High Performing Organization; this will result in efficiencies gained and projected workforce attrition. The reduced resources include 6.9 FTE and associated payroll of $1,090.0.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq. -- Sections 1-31. Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. et seq. -- Sections 6601-6610.

Pollution Prevention Program

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Promote Pollution Prevention

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$14,634.1***	***$13,904.0***	***$13,486.0***	***($418.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,634.1	$13,904.0	$13,486.0	($418.0)
Total Workyears	71.1	63.7	58.9	-4.8

Program Project Description:

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Program is one of the EPA's primary tools for advancing environmental stewardship and sustainability by federal, state, and tribal governments; businesses; communities, and individuals. The P2 Program seeks to alleviate environmental problems by achieving significant reductions in the use of hazardous materials, energy and water; reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases; cost savings; and increases in the use of safer chemicals and products. The P2 program's efforts advance the agency's priorities to pursue sustainability, take action on climate change, and reduce chemical risks. The P2 program also is working to enhance pollution prevention educational resources and ensuring that these resources are effectively disseminated to the public. The P2 Program is augmented by a counterpart P2 Categorical Grants Program in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account.

The P2 Program accomplishes its mission by:

- Fostering the development of P2 solutions to environmental problems that eliminate or reduce pollution, waste and risks at the source, such as: cleaner production processes and technologies; safer, "greener" materials and products; and improved practices (such as conservation techniques and reuse and remanufacturing of hazardous secondary materials in lieu of their discard, including offsite reuse/remanufacturing under appropriate conditions); and

- Promoting the adoption, use, and market penetration of those solutions through such activities as providing technical assistance and demonstrating the benefits of P2 solutions.

For more information about the EPA's Pollution Prevention Program, please see http://www.epa.gov/p2/.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Foster the Development of P2 Solutions

The P2 Program fosters the development of P2 solutions by developing and applying criteria and assessment tools to drive P2 innovation and by developing and applying practices that prevent pollution.

P2 Program activities fostering the development of P2 solutions proposed for FY 2015 include:

- Work conducted by the Design for the Environment (DfE) Program, which provides hazard information on potential substitutes for priority chemicals; assists companies in making product design improvements to help reduce risks; and develops associated technical tools and methodologies. In FY 2015, the DfE Program will follow-up on recently finalized enhancements to its Standard for Safer Products – the criteria for determining which products can bear the DfE logo – by implementing the requirements for ingredient disclosure, sustainable packaging and limits on volatile organic compounds, in addition to the stringent previous requirements that address a wide range of toxicological and environmental endpoints.[219] In addition, DfE will explore additional product categories for the Safer Product Labeling Program.

- Work conducted by the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Program[220] which participates in processes to develop or revise voluntary consensus standards for a variety of product categories including flooring, roofing, carpets, and textiles. In FY 2015, the program will focus on electronics products, such as servers and computers. In FY 2015, the EPP Program will work towards the finalization and implementation of guidelines intended to provide a transparent, fair, and consistent approach to using non-governmental product environmental performance standards and eco-labels in federal purchasing. In addition, in FY 2015, final guidelines for purchasing of green products by the federal government will be made available.

- Work conducted by the Green Chemistry Program,[221] which fosters the design of chemical products and processes that help to reduce the generation and use of hazardous substances by administering the Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge. The 93 award winning technologies to date are responsible for reducing the estimated use or generation of more than 826 million pounds of hazardous chemicals, saving over 21 billion gallons of water, and eliminating 7.8 billion pounds of carbon dioxide equivalent releases to air.

- The Green Engineering Program will continue to work with the pharmaceutical and other industrial sectors to extend the life of used solvents.

[219] http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/gfcp/
[220] http://www.epa.gov/epp/
[221] http://www.epa.gov/greenchemistry/index.html

- Customization, development, and delivery of training to state P2 technical assistance providers as a conduit to identify and deploy green chemistry and engineering through a range of incentive, regulatory, and other approaches.

The EPA is planning to allocate $4,549.0 and 18.8 FTE to this strategy in FY 2015.

Promote the Adoption, Use, and Market Penetration of P2 Solutions

The Pollution Prevention Program promotes increased adoption, use, and market penetration of P2 solutions, the development of many of which is described above, by providing and promoting technical assistance, increasing market penetration of established P2 solutions by demonstrating benefits of P2 solutions, and creating and communicating incentives for their adoption.

P2 Program activities promoting increased use of P2 solutions proposed for FY 2015 include:

- Work conducted by the Economy, Energy and Environment (E3) Initiative and the Green Suppliers Network (GSN), which collaborates with five other federal agencies to provide technical assistance to identify environmental improvements and cost savings and to help manufacturers identify resources with which to implement sustainable changes to their business practices while reducing business costs and increasing job growth and competiveness. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with its federal partners and state pollution prevention programs to conduct facility-specific assessments for small and medium-sized suppliers and increase the implementation rate of E3 final report recommendations to help suppliers reduce business costs, improve productivity and efficiency, and measure greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The E3 Initiative and GSN have grown to include more than 400 industry partners, by leveraging existing resources across the E3 federal agency partners. In FY 2015, E3 and GSN will work with the Department of Energy to strengthen technical assistance offerings in the energy efficiency and environmental areas and will continue to work with the USDA to expand the E3 framework into agriculturally-based manufacturing. EPA also will continue to encourage increasing the percentage of E3 assessments that are funded by local community resources and private financial support and investment, including non-profits, foundations, impact investors, social bonds, and in-kind service funding.

- Continued work, initiated in FY 2014, by the Green Chemistry Program to analyze green chemistry innovations (particularly those nominated for awards) and work with federal partners and external stakeholders to facilitate market adoption and penetration of new commercially successful chemistries and technologies. With several hundred Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge awardees and nominees from recent years, there are substantial opportunities to pursue the goal of market-oriented environmental and economic progress through increased adoption of these P2 innovations.

- Allowing companies making products that are safer for the environment to communicate their safer chemical leadership to customers through the use of the DfE logo under its Safer Product Labeling Program. The program currently allows more than 500 different manufacturers the use of the DfE logo on more than 2,500 cleaning and other products

that are safer than similar products currently on the market. To enhance transparency, DfE has listed the non-confidential chemicals that meet applicable DfE criteria and are allowed in DfE-labeled products on the program's web site. The Safer Chemical Ingredients List now contains more than 600 safer chemicals, and for the first time includes 119 fragrances. EPA expects to continue updating this list in FY 2015 as the DfE Program evaluates chemical ingredients and approves products for the DfE label.

- Leadership provided by the Green Engineering Program in the development of sustainability engineering education materials, including life-cycle and risk-based assessment tools. In FY 2015, the textbook, *Green Engineering: Environmentally Conscious Design of Chemical Processes*, will be published.

- Technical assistance provided to industry (primarily small and medium-sized businesses), government, and the public directly through its ten Regional Offices and through Source Reduction Assistance (SRA) grants issued annually on a competitive basis. In FY 2015, the EPA will leverage expertise from across its programs to enhance new pollution prevention education and outreach resources and will conduct community training through issuance of grants, innovative awards, and collaboration with national environmental organizations.

The EPA is planning to allocate $8,937.0 and 40.1 FTE to this strategy in FY 2015.

The EPA supports state and tribal P2 programs and the Pollution Prevention Information Network (PPIN) under the companion Categorical Grants: Pollution Prevention Program.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(262) Gallons of water reduced through pollution prevention.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1,640	1,790	781	783	785	771	932	1,156	Gallons (Millions)
Actual	22,179	650	1,472	1,397	1,175	Data Avail 10/2014			

Measure	(263) Business, institutional and government costs reduced through pollution prevention.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	45.9	130	253.9	268.5	196.9	195.6	133.3	197	Dollars Saved (Millions)
Actual	234.4	272.2	190.8	232.9	626	Data Avail 11/2014			

Measure	(264) Pounds of hazardous materials reduced through pollution prevention.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	190	192	188.1	199.6	88.7	71.6	23.4	30	Pounds (Millions)
Actual	272.4	129.5	110.3	35.1	1,711	Data Avail 11/2014			

Measure	(297) Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2Eq) reduced or offset through pollution prevention.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target		1.8	2.11	2.19	1.74	1.46	1.0	1.2	MMTCO2Eq
Actual		1.4	1.68	1.38	5.26	Data Avail 11/2014			

The P2 Program aggregates results from all of the activities described above within a transparent and consistent measurement framework focused on five common measures:

- Reduced use of hazardous materials;
- Reduced use of water;
- Reduced emission of greenhouse gases;
- Reduced costs to businesses, governments, and institutions; and
- Increase in Safer Chemicals and Safer Chemical Products

In the case of the first four measures, performance *targets* and *results* reflect only new annual results, which are results produced with the support of each year's appropriation. The P2 Program also achieves "recurring results" that are results produced in prior years that continue to deliver environmental benefits over multiple years, which highlights the ongoing benefits of program activities. The EPA highlights recurring results, as appropriate, in the Annual Performance Report.

The performance measure addressing the reduced use of hazardous materials has been re-baselined to more accurately reflect results attributable to the P2 program.

In FY 2015, the EPA will introduce a new performance measure that will replace the former "Increase the Use of Safer Chemicals" measure, while still continuing to be dedicated to the availability and use of safer chemicals. The measure will track the number of Safer Chemicals listed on the Safer Chemicals Ingredients List and Safer Chemical Products that are recognized by the Design for the Environment's Safer Products Labeling Program. Through FY 2013, the Pollution Prevention Program has recognized over 2,500 Safer Chemical Products and over 600 Safer Chemical Ingredients.

Work under this program also supports performance in the P2 Categorical Grants Program under the STAG account.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$243.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$250.0) This increase is to provide resources to integrate environmental education activities through an intra-agency workgroup to create educational resources and training to disseminate information to the public about pollution prevention and other critical

environmental issues. These environmental education activities will support EPA's core mission to expand the conversation on environmentalism.

- (-$911.0 / -4.8 FTE) This decision reflects a decrease that will terminate EPA's support for the Federal Electronics Challenge and result in other reductions in EPA's work to develop and increase the use of P2 solutions. The reduced resources include 4.8 FTE and associated payroll of $754.0.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. et seq. -- Sections 6601-6610; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq. -- Section 10.

Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program
Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$12,317.8***	***$13,745.0***	***$13,644.0***	***($101.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$12,317.8	$13,745.0	$13,644.0	($101.0)
Total Workyears	73.1	79.8	75.1	-4.7

Program Project Description:

Recent biomonitoring data show that significant progress has been made in the continuing effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern. At the same time, studies have indicated that children's health may be adversely affected even at extremely low blood levels, below 10 micrograms per deciliter.[222] In response to this new information and the fact that approximately 38 million homes in the U.S. still have lead-based paint,[223] the EPA is now targeting reductions in the number of children with blood lead levels of five micrograms per deciliter or higher. The Lead program also targets reduction of disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children, which are shown to remain at nearly 30 percent in the Centers for Disease Control's (CDC's) most recent data through 2010.[224]

The EPA's Lead Risk Reduction Program contributes to the goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning by:

- Establishing a national pool of certified firms and individuals who are trained to carry out renovation and repair and painting projects while adhering to the lead-safe work practice standards, and to minimize lead dust hazards created in the course of such projects;

- Establishing standards governing lead hazard identification and abatement practices and maintaining a national pool of professionals trained and certified to implement those standards; and

[222] U.S.EPA. Air Quality Criteria for Lead (September 29, 2006)
http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/CFM/recordisplay.cfm?deid=158823
Rogan WJ, Ware JH. Exposure to lead in children – how low is low enough? N Engl J Med.2003;348(16):1515-1516 http://www.precaution.org/lib/rogan.nejm.20030417.pdf
Lanphear BP, Hornung R, Khoury J, et al. Low-level environmental lead exposure and children's intellectual function: an international pooled analysis. Environ Health Perspect. 2005; 113(7):894-899
http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?doi=10.1289/ehp.7688
[223] Jacobs, D.E.; Clickner, R.P.; Zhou, J.Y.; Viet, S.M.; Marker, D.A.; Rogers, J.W.; Zeldin, D.C.; Broene, P.; and Friedman, W. (2002). The prevalence of lead-based paint hazard in U.S. housing. Environmental Health Perspectives, 110(10): A599-A606
[224] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fourth Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, Updated Tables, (September, 2012). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/

- Providing information and outreach to housing occupants and the public so they can make informed decisions and take actions about lead hazards in their homes.

The Lead Risk Reduction Program is augmented by a counterpart Lead Categorical Grant Program in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account.

For more information, please see http://www.epa.gov/lead.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rules: Implementation & Development

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement the Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule to address lead hazards created by renovation, repair and painting activities in homes and child-occupied facilities.[225] Through FY 2013, thirteen states have been authorized to administer and enforce this program. In the remaining non-authorized states, tribes, and territories, the EPA will continue to accredit training providers, track training class notifications, and certify renovation firms. The EPA also will assist in the development and review of state and tribal applications for authorization to administer training and certification programs, provide information to renovators and homeowners, provide oversight and guidance to all authorized programs, and disseminate model training courses for lead-safe work practices. Through FY 2013, the EPA and its authorized programs have accredited more than 620 training providers, and more than 130,000 renovation firms have been certified.

Shortly after its promulgation, several petitions were filed challenging the RRP rule. On August 24, 2009, the EPA signed an agreement with environmental and children's health advocacy groups in settlement of their petitions.[226] The agreement called for the agency to undertake two rulemakings to revise certain provisions of the RRP rule. These two rules – known as the "Opt Out Rule" and "Clearance Rule" -- have been issued.[227]

As part of the 2009 settlement, the EPA also agreed to issue a proposed rule to regulate: (1) the exterior renovation of public and commercial buildings and (2) the interior renovation of public and commercial buildings. Subsequently, on September 7, 2012, EPA and the litigants revised the previous agreement to merge the interior and exterior rulemaking into a combined proposal to be signed by July 1, 2015, unless the EPA determines that such renovations do not create a lead-based paint hazard, and to take final action no later than 18 months after publication of the proposal.

Revisit the Lead Dust Standard and Definition of Lead-Based Paint

On August 10, 2009, the EPA received a petition requesting the agency to lower lead dust hazard standards and to modify the definition of lead-based paint in its regulations promulgated under

[225] http://www.epa.gov/lead/pubs/faq2.htm
[226] "Lead; Amendment to the Opt-out and Recordkeeping Provisions in the Renovation, Repair and Painting Program: Lead, Final Rule." *Federal Register 74* (28 October 2009): 55506-55524. Print. http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-TOX/2009/October/Day-28/t25986.pdf
[227] http://epa.gov/lead/pubs/regulation.htm

Sections 401 and 403 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The EPA responded to the petition on October 22, 2009, agreeing to revisit the current lead dust hazards standard and to work with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to reconsider the definition of lead-based paint in its regulations.[228]

In October 2012, HUD published a Notice of Submission in the Federal Register informing the public that HUD proposes to conduct an Information Collection Request (ICR) of HUD Lead Hazard Control Grantees to obtain information about their work practices. This ICR will inform EPA's decision-making regarding any potential revisions to the lead dust hazard standards. Provided that data are available through an approved ICR, EPA plans in FY 2015 to make use of that information in its deliberations on potential changes to the Lead Dust Standard.

Implement the Lead-based Paint Activities (Abatement, Risk Assessment, and Inspection) Rule

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement the Lead-based Paint Activities (Abatement, Risk Assessment and Inspection) Rule by administering the federal program to review and certify firms and individuals and to accredit training providers. Additionally, the agency will continue to review and process requests by states, territories, and tribes for authorization to administer the lead abatement program in lieu of the federal program. Through FY 2013, 39 states and territories, three tribes, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have received such authorization. Lead abatement projects are designed to permanently eliminate existing lead-based paint hazards in pre-1978 target housing and child-occupied facilities through the removal of lead-based paint and contaminated dust and soil.

Other activities governed by this rule include inspection – a surface-to-surface investigation to determine whether there is lead-based paint in a target home or facility and where it is located – and lead risk assessment – an on-site investigation to determine the presence, type, severity and location of lead-based paint hazards (including lead hazards in paint, dust and soil) and to provide suggested ways to control them.

Provide Education and Outreach

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to provide education and outreach to the public on the hazards of lead-contaminated paint, emphasizing compliance assistance and outreach to support implementation of the RRP rule and to increase public awareness about preventing childhood lead poisoning.

Particular attention will be given to educating low-income communities on lead hazards in support of the program's goal to reduce disparities in blood lead levels between low income children and other children. Finally, the EPA will continue to provide support to the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) to disseminate information to the public through a telephone hotline and in electronic form.

Information on state and Tribal grants for implementation of lead programs is presented in the Categorical Grant: Lead budget justification narrative.

[228] http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/chemtest/pubs/petitions.html

Performance Targets:

Measure	(008) Percent of children (aged 1-5 years) with blood lead levels (>5 ug/dl).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			3.5	No Target Established	1.5	No Target Established	1.0	No Target Established	Percent
Actual			2.1	Biennial	Data Avail 10/2014	Biennial			

Measure	(009) Cumulative number of certified Renovation Repair and Painting firms								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	138,000	145,000	Firms
Actual			59,143	114,834	126,323	133,587			

Measure	(10D) Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	29	No Target Established	28	No Target Established	13	No Target Established	20	No Target Established	Percent
Actual	23.5	Biennial	28.4	Biennial	Data Avail 10/2014	Biennial			

Measure	(10A) Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 20 days of EPA effort to process.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	91	92	92	92	95	95	95	95	Percent
Actual	91	92	96	95	97	99			

In FY 2015, the EPA will work to ensure that the percentage of children with blood lead levels above 5 micrograms per deciliter does not rise above 1.0 percent, the level set as the FY 2014 target. The agency intends to sustain this level of performance through FY 2018. Data are obtained from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), the primary U.S. database for national blood lead statistics.

Additionally, the Lead Program tracks the disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children. The program uses this performance measure to track progress toward reducing the differential severity of childhood lead poisoning in vulnerable populations. The EPA's long-term goal is to close the gap between the geometric mean blood lead levels among low-income children versus non-low-income children, from a baseline percentage difference of 28.4 percent (as calculated from 2007-2010 NHANES sampling data) to a difference of 10 percent by FY 2018.

In FY 2010, the Lead Program introduced a supporting output measure that tracks the number of firms certified in Renovation, Repair, and Painting activities. The EPA's goal is to increase the number of certified firms from zero in FY 2009 to 145,000 in FY 2015.
The Lead Program's annual efficiency measure tracks improvements in processing time for certification applications for lead-based paint professionals and for refund applications.

Certification work represents a significant portion of the lead budget and overall efficiencies in management of certification activities will result in numerous opportunities to improve program management effectiveness. Since FY 2004, the percent of certification applications processed in under 20 days has increased from 87 to 95 percent. The FY 2015 target sustains this high level of achievement.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$372.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$705.0 /-4.7 FTE) This decision reflects a decrease in FTE and associated payroll. The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient; depending on the extent and effectiveness of the changes, there may be impacts to the program's efforts to work with states that are seeking authorization to administer the Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule in their states and to provide continuing oversight of existing authorized states for both Lead RRP and Lead Abatement. This decrease includes 4.7 FTE and associated payroll of $705.0.

- (+$232.0) This increase will enable the EPA to keep pace in its rulemaking actions being conducted under the court settlement and to increase efforts to inform the public of the need to use trained and certified RRP contractors when conducting renovation projects in the presence of lead-based paint.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq. – Sections 401-412.

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$11,535.3***	***$12,714.0***	***$11,295.0***	***($1,419.0)***
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$11,771.3	$10,195.0	$9,240.0	($955.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$23,306.6	$22,909.0	$20,535.0	($2,374.0)
Total Workyears	113.6	106.5	108.5	2.0

Program Project Description:

These resources support EPA staff and expenses for grants and contracts used to direct and manage the national program to prevent releases from underground storage tanks (USTs). Additionally, these resources support the Administrator's priority towards making a visible difference in communities across the country to protect precious water resources by working with state, tribal and local partners to prevent releases from underground storage tanks. Staff and program activities provide technical support and oversight for LUST Prevention and UST (STAG) Grants. These resources support core program activities as well as the leak prevention activities under Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct). The EPA works with state,[229] Tribal and other stakeholders to protect human health and the environment by preventing releases from USTs. Potential adverse effects from chemicals such as benzene, methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, alcohols, or lead scavengers in gasoline and the cost to clean up these contaminants underscore the importance of preventing UST releases and complying with UST requirements.[230]

Even a small amount of petroleum released from an underground storage tank can contaminate groundwater, the drinking water source for many Americans. Since the beginning of the UST program, preventing UST releases has been one of our primary goals. Thousands of new releases are discovered each year, yet the EPA and our partners have made major progress in reducing the number of new releases. Preventing UST releases is more efficient and less costly than cleaning up releases after they occur. Over the duration of the program, the EPA has also found that lack of proper UST system operation and maintenance is a main cause of releases.[231,232] As a result, the EPA in FY 2012 proposed revisions to the UST regulations that address these and other important issues.[233]

[229] States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and the five Territories as described in the definition of "State" in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
[230] See Statutory Authority section.
[231] Petroleum Releases at Underground Storage Tank Facilities in Florida, Peer Review Draft, US EPA/OUST, March 2005.
[232] Evaluation of Releases from New and Upgraded Underground Storage Tanks, Peer Review Draft, US EPA/OUST, August 2004.
[233] See http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-11-18/pdf/2011-29293.pdf

Twice each year, the EPA collects data from states regarding UST performance measures and makes the data publicly available. The EPA implements the UST program in Indian country and provides performance measures data on that work. The data include information such as the number of active and closed tanks, releases reported, cleanups initiated and completed, facilities in compliance with UST requirements, and inspections. The EPA compiles the data and presents it in table format for all states, territories, and Indian country. See www.epa.gov/oust/cat/camarchv.htm.

Since 2007, the EPA has placed an increased emphasis on monitoring compliance through increased frequency of inspections and other Energy Policy Act (EPAct) provisions.[234] Every three years inspections must occur at each of the 578 thousand federally regulated UST systems. During this time, compliance rates have increased and there has been a significant decrease in new confirmed releases. The number of confirmed releases from USTs has dropped 18 percent from 7,570 in FY 2007 to 6,218 in FY 2013. Confirmed releases remain low due to significant release prevention efforts such as frequent inspections. A slight increase in FY 2013 was likely due to increased property transfers as the economy improved, and better leak detection efforts because of effective operator's training. Continued rigorous prevention and detection activities are necessary to maintain our progress limiting future confirmed releases.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

End of year FY 2013 data shows:

- Releases are continuing to occur, with 6,218 reported for FY 2013.
- Exceeding the FY 2013 performance measure target of 67 percent, at the end of FY 2013, 71.6 percent of the approximately 213 thousand federally regulated UST facilities were in significant operational compliance. However, approximately 28 percent still need to attain and maintain compliance.

In FY 2015, the UST program will primarily focus on:

- maintaining efforts to meet the statutory mandate for the EPA or states to inspect every tank at least once every three years, and
- implementing other leak prevention requirements, such as operator training, prohibiting delivery for non-complying facilities, and secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers.[235]

In FY 2015, the EPA anticipates that several states may no longer be in compliance with the provision of the EPAct requiring each tank to be inspected at least once every three years but will use available funding to strive to as closely as possible comply with this requirement. Implementing operator training is another provision of the EPAct that will draw heavily on EPA and state resources. In FY 2015, providing LUST Prevention funding to support these activities will be an important priority for the prevention program.

[234] Please refer to the "Confirmed Releases" and "Compliance Rate" charts in the LUST Prevention program project description. For more information please refer to http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm

[235] For more information on these and other activities, please refer to www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm.

In FY 2015, the EPA will work closely with its partners to continue core program priorities to bring UST systems into compliance and keep them in compliance. These activities include:

- continuing to support development and implementation of state and tribal UST programs;
- assisting states in conducting inspections by providing training to promote and enforce violations discovered during inspections; and
- assisting other federal agencies to improve their compliance at UST facilities.

To strengthen our network of federal, state, Tribal, and local partners (specifically communities and vulnerable populations) and ensure implementation of the UST regulations, including any revisions, the EPA will provide technical and compliance assistance and expert consultation to state, Tribal, and other agency partners on both policy and technical matters. The EPA will prepare guidance material and provide training opportunities and assistance tools to better prepare UST inspectors and better inform UST owners.

The EPA is strengthening efforts to ensure required financial assurance mechanisms[236] are effective and create incentives for improved compliance by tank owners and operators. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to better ensure compliance with financial assurance requirements through a workgroup of the EPA, state, and other interested stakeholders. They will strive to improve the effectiveness of the two most common UST program financial assurance mechanisms; insurance and state funds, as well as other mechanisms the workgroup identifies.

The EPA is primarily responsible for implementing the UST program in Indian country in partnership with Tribes and maintaining information on USTs located in Indian country. With few exceptions, tribes do not have independent UST program resources. Thus, the EPA's funding is critical in advancing the UST prevention and compliance program in Indian country.

The EPA is committed to ensuring an effective and safe transition to alternative fuels, which includes identifying potentially widespread and avoidable environmental and health impacts. As a result, the EPA will continue to work with states and tribes to assess and ensure UST compatibility with alternative fuels. This issue is particularly important given that the EPA's approval of additional ethanol mixtures, such as E15 for use in certain vehicles, will result in some petroleum retailers storing fuel blends containing greater than 10 percent ethanol in their USTs. In FY 2015, the EPA will respond to the increased use of biofuels by assessing biofuel compatibility.

The EPA is working with communities to bring formerly contaminated properties into productive use. Many petroleum brownfields sites, predominately consisting of old gas stations, blight the environmental and economic health of surrounding neighborhoods. While the UST program and the Brownfields program jointly focus attention and resources on cleaning up and reusing petroleum-contaminated brownfield sites, the UST program provides technical expertise on petroleum-specific brownfields efforts. The UST program contributes to area-wide planning approaches that can help communities revitalize petroleum sites. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue implementing our Petroleum Brownfields Action Plan.[237]

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[236] See compatibility requirement at 40 CFR 280.32.
[237] www.epa.gov/oust/pubs/petrobfactionplan2013.pdf

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in LUST Prevention and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$187.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,606.0 / +2.0 FTE) This net change reflects a reduction to streamline internal business practices to manage agency contracts and grants and a decrease in extramural funding that provides grants to organizations who support states and tribes with training and other technical assistance and development. This change realigns FTE to work with states to develop and implement new and effective release prevention implementation strategies. This change includes an increase for 2.0 FTE and $289.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. – Section 8001 and Sections 9001 -9011.

Program Area: Water: Ecosystems

National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways
Program Area: Water: Ecosystems
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$23,940.2***	***$25,098.0***	***$26,723.0***	***$1,625.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$23,940.2	$25,098.0	$26,723.0	$1,625.0
Total Workyears	44.6	46.5	44.3	-2.2

Program Project Description:

The National Estuary (NEP) Program/Coastal Waterways Program works to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of estuaries of national significance and coastal watersheds by protecting and restoring water quality, habitat, and living resources.[238]

The water quality and ecological integrity of estuarine and coastal areas is critical to the economic vitality of the United States. While the estuarine regions of the U.S. comprise just 12.6 percent of U.S. land area, they contain 43 percent of the U.S. population and provide 49 percent of all U.S. economic output[239]. The economic value of coastal recreation in the United States – for beach going, angling, bird watching, and snorkeling/diving – has been conservatively estimated by NOAA to be in the order of $20 billion to $60 billion annually.[240] When natural resources, such as fisheries, are adversely impacted by upstream and coastal development, so too are the livelihoods of those who live and work in estuarine watersheds.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

- In FY 2015, the EPA will provide $16.8 million in Clean Water Act Section 320 grants for 28 National Estuary Programs (NEPs) ($600 thousand per NEP). This funding continues the EPA support for implementation of the NEP Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans.

- The EPA will continue to strengthen the capacity of coastal communities to adapt to the impacts of climate change and increase their resilience. The agency will provide technical assistance and tools for local organizations, including NEPs, to: (1) develop and implement "Climate-Ready Estuary" models assessing watersheds' vulnerabilities to climate change; (2) develop and implement climate adaptation strategies; and (3) engage and educate coastal stakeholders about climate change impacts to water quality, habitat, and human well-being in their communities. The agency encourages and supports

[238] For more information, visit http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries.
[239] A 2007 Restore America's Estuaries study, "The Economic and Market Value of Coasts and Estuaries
[240] Pendleton, Lindwood. The Economic and market Value of Coasts and Estuaries: What's at Stake. Available at: https://www.estuaries.org/the-economic-value-of-coasts-a-estuaries.html

demonstration projects and widely shares examples and lessons learned about climate change adaptation.

- The EPA will research/collect data for/prepare the National Coastal Condition Report, the only statistically significant measure of coastal water quality that covers both national and regional scales. Information on coastal ecological conditions generated by the National Coastal Condition Report will be used by resource managers to efficiently and effectively target water quality actions and manage those actions to maximize benefits. For example, the California State Water Resources Control Board drew upon data from the National Coastal Condition Assessment and other sources to develop statewide estuarine sediment quality objectives for the State of California. Results from the 2010 National Coastal Condition Assessment (NCCA) will be presented in the National Coastal Condition Report V, expected to be released in late FY 2014. Preparations are underway to implement the next NCCA in summer of 2015.

- The EPA, as the federal chair of the Gulf Hypoxia Task Force, will work with the other federal agencies and the states Task Force members to continue implementation of the 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan. This activity complements other coordination and implementation resources in the Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico and Surface Water Protection Program. A key goal of the Gulf Hypoxia Action Plan is to improve water quality in the Mississippi River Basin and the Gulf of Mexico by implementing existing and innovative program approaches to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus pollution into the Basin and to the Gulf. Excessive nutrients can have both ecological and human health effects – high nitrate levels in drinking water have been linked to serious illness.[241] In addition to the public health risks, the economic costs from impaired drinking water are considerable. Effective nutrient reduction in the Gulf will be coordinated with other Hypoxia Task Force agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Geological Survey, in high-priority watersheds.

Performance Measures:

Resources support efforts to achieve the EPA's goal of protecting and restoring 100 thousand additional acres of habitat in FY 2015 and promoting alignment of National Estuary Program restoration goals with those of Tribal, state, regional, and local agencies. Since 2002, almost 1.3 million acres of habitat have been protected or restored within NEP study areas.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(202) Acres protected or restored in National Estuary Program study areas.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Acres
Actual	83,490	125,410	89,985	62,213	114,575	127,594			

[241] State-EPA Nutrient Innovations Task Group. (2009). An Urgent Call To Action Report of the State-EPA Nutrient Innovations Task Group. http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/nutrients/upload/2009_08_27_criteria_nutrient_nitgreport.pdf

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$148.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$344.0 / -2.2 FTE) This reflects reduced technical support, guidance, and oversight of NEP CCMP implementation of projects that protect and enhance water quality and living resources in estuaries and coastal watersheds. The reduced resources include 2.2 FTE and associated payroll of $344.0.

- (+$1,821.0) This realignment of resources reflects the EPA's increased support for the NEP Section 320 grants (providing a total of $600 thousand/NEP), as well as national support for protecting and enhancing water quality and living resources in estuaries and coastal watersheds.

Statutory Authority:

1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; Clean Water Act; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; Protection and Restoration Act of 1990; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; Water Resources Development Act; 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1987 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; 1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances; 1996 Habitat Agenda; 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy; Coastal Wetlands Planning; U.S.-Canada Agreements.

Wetlands

Program Area: Water: Ecosystems
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$19,881.9***	***$21,065.0***	***$24,220.0***	***$3,155.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$19,881.9	$21,065.0	$24,220.0	$3,155.0
Total Workyears	140.5	138.4	138.9	0.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Wetlands Protection Program has two primary areas: the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program and the state and Tribal development program, both of which use authorities established under the CWA to ensure effective, scientifically based, and coordinated efforts to protect the nation's water resources. The Wetlands Protection Program operates under the broad national goal of "no net loss" of wetlands for the Section 404 permit policy and review functions, and strives to increase the quality and quantity of wetlands nationwide.

Major activities of the program include development and dissemination of guidance, information, and scientific tools to improve management and public understanding of wetland programs and legal requirements; review of Section 404 permit applications submitted to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) or authorized states; and assistance to support development of state and Tribal wetland protection programs under the CWA.

Wetlands provide numerous functions that are critical to the nation's public health and environmental integrity. According to one assessment of natural ecosystems, the dollar value of wetlands worldwide was estimated to be $14.9 trillion.[242] Wetlands improve water quality; recharge water supplies, including public drinking water sources; provide many recreational opportunities, including hunting and fishing; reduce flood risks and storm damage; provide fish and wildlife habitat; and support valuable recreational and commercial fishing and shellfish industries. For example, coastal wetlands are estimated to provide $23 billion of storm protection services each year in the United States.[243]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Implement Clean Water Act Section 404:

The Army Corps of Engineers has responsibility for managing the day-to-day permit processes under Section 404 of the CWA across the nation, and the EPA has a statutory role to provide

[242] Costanza, et. al. (1997) The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital." Nature 387:253-260
[243] Costanza et al. (2008) The Value of Coastal Wetlands for Hurricane Protection. Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences Ambio Vol. 37, No. 4, June 2008

input to the Corps as it develops proposed permits. Also, the EPA has an oversight role in the Section 404 program in the states of Michigan and New Jersey, which have assumed the responsibility for Section 404 permitting in some waters of their respective states. In its national role, the EPA develops and interprets environmental criteria for evaluating permit applications; has final authority to determine the scope of CWA jurisdiction; approves and oversees state assumption; identifies activities that are exempt from permitting; reviews and comments on individual permits; has authority to prohibit, deny, or restrict the use of waters as a disposal site (Section 404(c)); can elevate specific proposed Corps permit decisions to Army Headquarters (Section 404(q)); and enforces Section 404 provisions.

The EPA tracks its performance and Agency actions regarding Section 404 permit review using a tracking system known as *Data on Aquatic Resources Tracking for Effective Regulation* (DARTER). In FY 2013, the EPA tracked 2,975 Section 404 notices for proposed projects in DARTER. Of the standard permit applications reviewed by the EPA, 79 percent of the final permits showed environmental improvements following coordination with the Corps. The Agency plans to begin tracking additional information regarding the EPA's comments and environmental improvements related to Section 404 permitting, such as mitigation success.

The Agency, working with the Corps and other partners, will continue to implement the joint Corps-EPA Compensatory Mitigation Rule finalized in FY 2008. The EPA's primary goal is to avoid or minimize aquatic resource losses. Where losses are unavoidable, the EPA and the Corps promote using a watershed approach to compensatory mitigation site selection and design, using flexible tools such as mitigation banking and in-lieu fee mitigation programs to help offset lost aquatic resource functions. In partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the EPA will place greater emphasis on stream assessment and monitoring in order to develop functionally-based crediting and debiting protocols and ecological performance standards for stream compensatory mitigation projects. The EPA will continue to focus on wetland and stream corridor restoration to regain lost aquatic resources. The EPA and the Corps will provide technical training in targeted regions, in addition to providing our annual training course on mitigation banking and in-lieu fee programs for interagency review teams.

In FY 2015, the EPA will conduct activities pursuant to responsibilities as a member of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council authorized under the RESTORE Act. Activities will include coordinating with the Army Corps of Engineers and other federal, state, and local partners to design and implement RESTORE Act projects, and reviewing proposed activities that require authorization by the Corps under CWA Section 404.

<u>Improve Clean Water Act Review of Surface Coal Mining:</u>

Consistent with the CWA and existing regulation and memoranda, the EPA will collaborate with the Corps, as appropriate, to review proposed discharges of dredged or fill material pursuant to CWA Section 404. It is through this interaction that both the EPA and the Corps work together most effectively to share information, identify issues of concern, and reach environmentally responsible permit outcomes. These actions have resulted in more timely reviews and allowed projects that meet the requirements of the law to proceed under Section 404 permits. The EPA also will continue to coordinate with other EPA, state, and federal programs, including the

Section 402 permitting, Section 303 water quality standards, state Section 401 water quality certification, National Environmental Policy Act, and environmental justice programs, to assure more effective and coordinated review of new surface coal mining projects.

The EPA will work to develop and disseminate improved technical information regarding the environmental and public health effects of pollutants from mining-related discharges to waters of the U.S. These activities will enable the Agency to assist the Corps in reviewing proposed projects, identifying environmental concerns, minimizing impacts, and working together toward timely and defensible permit decisions that meet the requirements of the law.

Implement Executive Order 13604 for Modernizing Federal Permitting and Review:

Although the Agency is not the principal permitting agency for CWA Section 404 permits, the Agency has a statutory role to provide input to the Corps as it reviews proposed discharges. The Agency will continue to work with the Corps in its implementation of the Executive Order for efficient permit decisions for nationally and regionally significant infrastructure projects. As necessary, the EPA also will participate in interagency forums designed to effectively resolve issues of concern and ensure that permit decisions are both timely and environmentally protective.

Build State and Tribal Wetlands Program:

The EPA will continue to work with its state and Tribal partners to strengthen their wetland programs in the areas of monitoring and assessment, voluntary restoration and protection, regulatory programs (including CWA Section 401 certification), and wetland water quality standards. The Agency will assist states and tribes to develop and implement integrated monitoring and assessment programs that improve wetland data for decision-making on wetlands within watersheds. In addition, the EPA will continue to work with states and tribes interested in assuming administration of the CWA Section 404 program. In support of state and Tribal wetland programs, the EPA will continue to administer Wetland Program Development Grants with a focus on working more efficiently with states and tribes to achieve specific program development outcomes.[244]

Continue the National Wetland Condition Assessment:

The EPA's National Wetland Condition Assessment is part of the National Aquatic Resource Surveys, designed to assess the condition of our nation's waters while advancing state capacity to monitor and assess aquatic resources. Taken together, the National Wetland Condition Assessment and the USFWS *Wetland Status and Trends* results will be used to measure progress toward attainment of the national goal to increase the quantity and quality of the nation's wetlands. The National Wetland Condition Assessment will be published in FY 2014 and will represent the first-ever statistically valid comprehensive survey of national wetland condition. In FY 2015, the EPA will start planning and mobilizing for the second National Wetland Condition Assessment.

[244] For more information, visit http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/ or http://www.cfda.gov.

Clarify Scope of Clean Water Act Protections for Waters of the U.S.:

Another key activity will be the EPA's continued work, in coordination with the Corps, to clarify the geographic scope of waters protected under the CWA. The value of our nation's water is tremendous. At least 117 million Americans—more than one-third of the U.S. population—get at least part of their drinking water from sources that are fed by small streams.[245] Over the past decade, interpretations of Supreme Court rulings have caused confusion about which waters and wetlands are protected from pollution. The EPA and the Corps are undertaking a rulemaking process to help provide greater consistency, certainty, and predictability nationwide by clarifying where the Clean Water Act applies – and where it doesn't. These improvements are necessary to reduce costs and minimize delays in the permit process, and protect waters that are vital to public health, the environment, and the economy. In the interim, the EPA will continue to assist the Corps in jurisdictional determinations, including site visits.

Lead Interagency Team to Study and Address Coastal Wetlands Loss:

The USFWS reports the loss of 84.1 thousand acres of marine and estuarine wetlands between 2004 and 2009, with the highest rates of loss due to estuarine emergent wetland.[246] The EPA will use the agency's wetland program resources and authorities to improve coastal wetland natural resource protection and to collaborate with other agencies on coastal wetland restoration, including following through on the Agency's designated actions for the Regional Ecosystem Restoration and Protection Objective of the National Ocean Policy. The Gulf of Mexico will remain an area of emphasis and attention, in light of documented wetland losses in that region.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(4E) In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieve no net loss of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. ("No net loss" of wetlands is based on requirements for mitigation in CWA 404 permits and not the actual mitigation attained.)**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
Actual	Data Unavailable	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss			

Measure	**(4G) Number of acres restored and improved under the 5-Star, NEP, 319, and great water body programs (cumulative).**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	75,000	88,000	110,000	150,000	170,000	190,000	220,000	230,000	Acres
Actual	82,875	103,507	130,000	154,000	180,000	207,000			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$508.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

[245] U.S. EPA (2009). Percentage of Surface Drinking Water from Intermittent, Ephemeral, and Headwater Streams. http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/guidance/wetlands/surface_drinking_water_index.cfm

[246] Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States 2004 to 2009, available at: http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Documents/Status-and-Trends-of-Wetlands-in-the-Conterminous-United-States-2004-to-2009.pdf

- (+$281.0 / +2.0 FTE) This increase supports the EPA's activities associated with implementation of the RESTORE Act. The increased resources include 2.0 FTE and associated payroll of $281.0.

- (-$211.0 / -1.5 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. The reduced resources include 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $211.0.

- (+$2,577.0) Realigned resources will support the EPA's implementation of core Clean Water Act responsibilities under Section 404, including increasing the quality and quantity of wetlands via timely technical review of Section 404 permits, and support for state and Tribal efforts to establish and implement effective wetland restoration and protection programs.

Statutory Authority:

CWA; 1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; Wetlands Planning and Restoration Act of 2002; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; Wetlands Resources Development Act; 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement of 1978; 1996 Habitat Agenda; 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy; U.S.-Canada Agreements.

Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection

Beach / Fish Programs
Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$2,109.1***	***$1,927.0***	***$722.0***	***($1,205.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$2,109.1	$1,927.0	$722.0	($1,205.0)
Total Workyears	7.1	3.3	3.8	0.5

Program Project Description:

The Beach/Fish Program provides sound science, guidance, technical assistance, and nationwide information to state, Tribal, and federal agencies on the human health risks associated with eating locally caught fish with contaminants at levels of concern. The agency pursues the following activities to support this program: 1) developing and disseminating methodologies and guidance that states and tribes can use to sample, analyze, and assess fish tissue in support of waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories; 2) developing and disseminating guidance that states and tribes can use to conduct local fish consumption surveys; 3) developing and disseminating guidance that states and tribes can use to communicate the risks of consuming chemically contaminated fish; and 4) gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information to the public and health professionals that inform decisions on when and where to fish, and how to prepare fish caught for recreation and subsistence.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to:

- Update science and public policy to assess and manage the risks and benefits of fish consumption; and
- Provide technical support to states in the operation of their fish advisory programs.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(fs1) Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.3	Women of Childbearing Age
Actual	Data Unavailable	2.8	Data Unavailable	Data Unavailable	2.3	2.3			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$6.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$82.0 / +0.5 FTE) This increase in resources is for the fish advisory program to complete analyses of National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHNAES) data for mercury, arsenic, and Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS). The additional resources include 0.5 FTE and associated payroll of $82.0.

- (-$1,293.0) This reduction reflects the elimination of the Beach Program. The agency is proposing to eliminate certain mature program activities that are well-established, well understood, and where there is the possibility of maintaining some of the human health benefits through implementation at the local level.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act (CWA).

Drinking Water Programs
Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$94,244.6***	***$98,161.0***	***$100,931.0***	***$2,770.0***
Science & Technology	$3,610.8	$3,636.0	$3,688.0	$52.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$97,855.4	$101,797.0	$104,619.0	$2,822.0
Total Workyears	527.9	528.9	523.3	-5.6

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Drinking Water Program is based on a multiple-barrier, or a source-to-tap, approach to protect public health from contaminants in drinking water. The EPA protects public health through: (1) source water assessment and protection programs; (2) promulgation of new or revised, scientifically sound National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs); (3) training, technical assistance, public health, environmental education, and financial assistance programs to enhance public water systems' capacity to comply with existing and new regulations; (4) underground injection control programs; (5) supporting implementation of NPDWRs by state and Tribal drinking water programs through regulatory, non-regulatory, and voluntary programs and policies; and (6) supporting states in helping public water systems finance the costs of infrastructure improvements.[247]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Safe drinking water is critical to protecting human health. Approximately 300 million Americans rely on the safety of tap water provided by public water systems that are subject to national drinking water standards.[248] In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to protect the public from contaminants in the drinking water by: (1) developing new and revising existing drinking water standards; (2) supporting states, tribes, and water systems in implementing standards; (3) promoting sustainable management of drinking water systems; and (4) implementing the underground injection control program. For FY 2015, the agency's goal is that 92 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. Since FY 2008, the agency has met or surpassed its community water system goals. In FY 2013, 92 percent of the population served by community water systems (CWSs) received drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards, achieving the performance target of 92 percent. In addition, in FY 2013, CWSs provided safe drinking water during 97 percent of total person months (all persons served by

[247] For more information, please see http://www.epa.gov/safewater and https://www.cfda.gov for more information.
[248] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), http://water.epa.gov/scitech/datait/databases/drink/sdwisfed/index.cfm.

community water systems multiplied by 12 months), surpassing the performance target of 95 percent.

The agency will continue to implement the Drinking Water Strategy in FY 2015[249] to expand public health protection for drinking water. The program focuses on: 1) addressing contaminants in groups to accelerate advancement of drinking water protection; 2) fostering development of new innovations in drinking water technologies (especially those applicable to small systems) to address health risks posed by a broad array of contaminants; 3) finding ways to use the authority of multiple statutes to help protect drinking water; and 4) partnering with the states to share more complete data from monitoring at public water systems (PWSs).

Drinking Water Implementation

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to work with states to implement requirements for all risk-based rules to ensure that systems install appropriate levels of treatment. In particular, the EPA will continue to focus on working with states with newer requirements to protect against *Cryptosporidium*, to control disinfection byproducts, and to prepare to implement the Revised Total Coliform Rule.

While most small systems consistently provide safe and reliable drinking water to their customers, many small systems face aging infrastructure challenges, increased regulatory requirements, workforce shortages/high-turnover, increasing costs, and declining rate bases. As a result, performance for small and Tribal systems (which are often small) was below targets. In FY 2013, small system violations made up 93 percent of the overall violations from all size systems, and as of the end of FY 2013, only 77 percent of the Indian Country population served by CWSs received drinking water that met all applicable health-based standards, missing the performance target of 87 percent. The EPA will continue to focus on small systems under the following principles: (1) every person served by a public water system should be provided with safe drinking water; (2) target assistance to small systems that are most in need; and (3) use a variety of strategies to address the full spectrum of needs in order to promote the long-term sustainability of small systems.

Key to addressing the most pressing water system issues is being able to identify which systems have the greatest need. Since FY 2013, the EPA has been working to replace obsolete and expensive-to-maintain drinking water system information technology. The new system (SDWIS Primacy Agency, formerly known as SDWIS NextGen) will focus on the following:

1) Providing tools to states that automate preliminary compliance determinations for ease and consistency in determining whether systems are in compliance with drinking water rules;
2) Automating processes for verifying the accuracy of data through electronic data verifications;
3) Supporting efficient sharing of drinking water data between states and EPA; and
4) Reducing states and the EPA's total cost of system ownership through a central system.

[249] For more information, please see http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/dwstrategy/index.cfm for additional information.

The transition to the new system will enable states to save resources currently used to maintain individual data systems allowing funds to be used for other public health protection activities including providing additional technical assistance to systems in non-compliance and most in need. They will be able to use a new system that will improve the overall accuracy and availability of data on drinking water quality.

To advance the E-Enterprise initiative to modernize environmental systems and reduce reporting burden, the agency will invest in additional personnel to begin the transition to all-electronic reporting in the drinking water program in FY 2015. In order to require public water systems to submit compliance monitoring data electronically to primacy agencies, the agency may need to develop a rulemaking. Analyses are currently being done to determine what data would be reported electronically, what technology should be constructed to transmit the data, and what support states, water systems, and laboratories will need once the future SDWIS Prime Drinking Water Gateway is built. The agency will coordinate with states, water systems, and laboratories at the appropriate stages of the transition, including the scoping and development of any potential rulemaking. Benefits of this mandated transition to all-electronic reporting of compliance monitoring data include improvements in program efficiency and data quality, reductions in reporting burdens on laboratories, water utilities, and states, and ultimately reduction in public health risk.

The EPA also will continue the following activities in order to facilitate compliance with rules:

- Support states in their efforts to assist small systems in attaining and maintaining the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to consistently meet regulatory requirements and achieve long-term sustainability;

- Oversee the national Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program by establishing state drinking water program priorities, reviewing state programs, measuring program results, and administering the PWSS Grants;

- Directly implement the Aircraft Drinking Water Rule, which affects over five thousand aircraft;

- Carry out the Drinking Water Program where the EPA has primacy (*e.g.*, Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and Tribal lands), and where states have not yet adopted new regulations;

- Provide guidance, training, and technical assistance to states, tribes, laboratories, and utilities on the implementation of drinking water regulations;

- Work with other EPA programs, through an intra-agency workgroup, to continue creating environmental educational resources to disseminate information to the public and increase transparency about America's drinking water standards, pollution runoff, and improving water quality. Other education engagement activities include: training the public through issuance of grants and innovative awards, collaboration with stakeholders and national environmental and non-profit organizations. These resources will be available to educate

the public about water quality issues and support EPA's core mission to protect public health; and

- Complete remaining guidance and compliance assistance materials related to the Revised Total Coliform Rule.

Drinking Water Standards

To assure the American people that their water is safe to drink, the EPA's drinking water regulatory program monitors for a broad array of contaminants, evaluates whether contaminants are of public health concern, and regulates, when public health is at risk. As part of the Drinking Water Strategy, the EPA is investing an additional $1 million in non-payroll resources to increase its focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants, which may more effectively address potential risks and could create a framework for regulating similar contaminants and/or groups in the future. This group regulation requires more scientific input, complex analyses, and supporting documentation than a regulation for a single contaminant. The innovative nature of the group regulation also dictates the need for increased public/scientific outreach and comment in the form of webinars and/or public meetings. The EPA will continue its communication with states, tribes, and communities, thereby maintaining confidence in the quality of drinking water.

The agency will continue to evaluate and address drinking water risks in 2015, including:

- Publishing the final regulatory determinations for the third Contaminant Candidate List (CCL 3). A "regulatory determination" is a formal decision on whether the EPA should initiate a rulemaking process to develop a regulation for a specific contaminant or group of contaminants. These final regulatory determinations are based on the evaluation of the 116 chemical and microbial contaminants listed on CCL 3.

- Analyzing public comments submitted in response to the proposed fourth Contaminant Candidate List (CCL 4), which will be published in FY 2014, and draft the final CCL 4 for publication in FY 2015. The SDWA requires the EPA to publish a list of unregulated contaminants every five years (CCL), which may require regulation and are known or anticipated to occur in public water systems. CCL 3 was published in October 2009.

- Proposing a regulation to address a group of up to 16 carcinogenic volatile organic compounds (cVOCs) as part of the Drinking Water Strategy. The EPA is proposing to regulate these contaminants as a group rather than individually to provide public health protection more quickly and allow utilities to more effectively and efficiently plan for improvements. This group of cVOCs includes tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene, which were announced as candidates for revision in the agency's second Six-Year Review. The group also includes both regulated and unregulated cVOCs.

- The EPA is conducting substantial scientific analysis to inform the derivation of a perchlorate Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) in response to the recommendations of the Science Advisory Board (SAB). The EPA also is collaborating

with Food and Drug Administration scientists to implement the SAB's recommendations and is committed to using the best available science to develop the proposed perchlorate MCLG and regulation. The Agency expects to publish a proposed Perchlorate regulation in FY16.

- Completing the review of the Lead and Copper Rule in accordance with the EPA's Final Plan for Periodic Retrospective Review of Existing Regulations. The Retrospective Review sought ways to simplify and clarify requirements imposed on drinking water systems to maintain safe levels of lead and copper in drinking water. As part of this process, the EPA solicited input from a working group of stakeholders who will inform recommendations from the National Drinking Water Advisory Council. The EPA will propose revisions to the Lead and Copper Rule in FY 2015. The final revisions will be promulgated within 18 months of publication of the proposal.

- Continuing work on the third Six-Year Review of more than 80 existing regulations for chemical, microbial, and radiological contaminants. As part of the third Six-Year Review and in accordance with the EPA's Final Plan for Periodic Retrospective Review of Existing Regulations, the Agency has been reviewing the Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2) by assessing and analyzing scientific data/information regarding occurrence, treatment, analytical methods, and health effects to evaluate whether there are new or additional ways to manage risk while assuring equivalent or improved public health protection.

- Subsequent to publication of the final regulatory determinations for CCL 3, initiating the necessary rulemaking process to develop an NPDWR (or NPDWRs) for a specific contaminant, contaminants, or group of contaminants receiving a determination that a regulation is needed. SDWA requires that the agency publish the proposed NPDWR (regulation) within 24 months of the corresponding positive final determination and promulgate the final NPDWR within 18 months following the publication of the proposal.

- Collaborating with stakeholders to better understand water quality issues in distribution systems.

Sustainable Infrastructure and Sustainable Systems

With the aging of the nation's infrastructure and a growing need for investment, the drinking water and wastewater sectors face a significant challenge to maintain and advance the achievements attained in protecting public health and the environment. The EPA's water and wastewater sustainability efforts are designed to promote more effective management of water systems in order to continuously improve their performance and achieve long-term sustainability.

The EPA will continue to encourage drinking water systems to adopt sustainable management practices by providing funding, technical assistance, and training including the following:

- Providing states with funds, through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) capitalization grants, for low-interest loans to assist utilities with financing drinking water infrastructure needs and to support utility compliance with SDWA standards;
- Working with states, tribes, water systems, and other stakeholders to enhance technical, financial, and managerial capacity to address infrastructure needs, and enhance system performance and efficiency;

- Providing effective oversight of the DWSRF funds;

- Continuing to work with the states to enhance their capacity development and operator certification programs to ensure effective and ongoing compliance by public water systems with the SDWA.

- Partnering with states and utility associations as part of the EPA's Sustainability Policy to promote: upfront planning processes to ensure that projects are environmentally and financially sustainable; system partnerships to achieve greater efficiencies; and development of asset management programs, water and energy efficiency, and source water protection approaches to manage water resources; and

- Working with states, other federal agencies, and utility associations to identify options for utilities in response to climate change impacts and water resource limitations.

Source Water Protection

The EPA will continue supporting state and local efforts to identify and address current and potential sources of drinking water contamination. These efforts are integral to the sustainable infrastructure effort because source water protection can reduce the need for additional drinking water treatment and the associated additional infrastructure costs and energy usage, while better protecting public health. Success has resulted from these efforts, as 91 percent of CWSs met all applicable health-based standards through approaches that included source water protection in FY 2013, surpassing the performance target of 90 percent. In FY 2015, the agency will:

- Continue to work with national, state, local stakeholder organizations, and the Source Water Collaborative to promote a unified approach in protecting drinking water sources and to update source water assessments and plans as information becomes available. The EPA also will work with other federal agencies to support state and local source water protection actions; and

- Continue our work with states and other stakeholders to characterize current and future pressures on drinking water supplies and how to address them.

Underground Injection Control (UIC)

The UIC program safeguards current and future drinking water from the underground injection of contaminants and regulates the construction, operation, permitting, and closure of injection wells that place fluids underground for storage, disposal, enhanced recovery of oil and gas, and

minerals recovery. The number of UIC wells, especially Class II oil- and gas-related wells, has risen significantly in recent years, and we expect this trend to continue.

In FY 2015, the EPA is investing $1 million to provide technical support to states and tribes in making sound permitting decisions and providing oversight related to implementation of EPA's guidance on hydraulic fracturing with diesel fuels. This investment supports the agency's priorities of safeguarding public health and environmental justice, while recognizing the important role that energy extraction, including natural gas development, plays in our energy future. On February 12, 2014, the EPA released guidance on hydraulic fracturing to help ensure the benefit of energy development while not jeopardizing precious drinking water resources and environmental quality. The FY 2015 funds will help states and tribes review complex data typically contained in UIC applications for hydraulic fracturing using diesel fuels. Funding also will be used to support locating and inspecting injection wells. In addition, funds will support public meetings and follow up actions during permitting. This implementation support will ensure that authorized state and Tribal agencies are effectively managing and overseeing the rapidly growing energy sector while preventing endangerment of underground sources of drinking water.

The increase in oil and gas production wells has resulted in the need for additional oil and gas wastewater disposal wells. In FY 2015, the EPA also will work to support state programs as they safely manage UIC Class II disposal wells that may be receiving higher volumes of wastewater and that may need to be situated closer in proximity to production wells and other disposal wells.

In FY 2015, the EPA will meet growing demands for technical assistance to states and tribes in a variety of other areas including:

- Water quality and supply through injection of fluids for aquifer storage and recovery, consideration of groundwater as part of stormwater management and water reuse;
- Aquifer exemptions related to uranium solution mining and other mineral extraction including development of a national aquifer exemption data set;
- Voluntary strategies for encouraging the use of alternatives to diesel in hydraulic fracturing and improving compliance with other Class II regulations, including risks from induced seismic events and radionuclides in disposal wells;
- Class VI Geologic Sequestration (GS):

  1) Reviewing and processing (by rulemaking) Class VI primacy applications from states and tribes;
  2) Directly implementing the regulation, where states have not yet obtained primacy, and work directly with permit applicants, and
  3) Providing technical assistance to states to analyze complex modeling, monitoring, siting, and financial assurance data for new GS projects.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(E) Percent of the population in Indian Country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	

Target	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	Population
Actual	83	81.2	87.2	81.2	84	77			

Measure	**(aa) Percent of population served by CWSs that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	92	Population
Actual	92	92.1	92	93.2	94.7	92			

Measure	**(aph) Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance or those ground water systems approved by the primacy agency to provide 4-log treatment of viruses).**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	95	95	95	95	95	95	83	79	CWSs
Actual	87	88	87	92	89	93			

Measure	**(apm) Percent of community water systems that meets all applicable health-based standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	89.5	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Systems
Actual	89	89.1	89.6	90.7	91	91			

Measure	**(dw2) Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	Person Months
Actual	97	97.2	97.3	97.4	97.8	96.9			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,122.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,404.0 / -9.7 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. For drinking water programs, there is a reduction of 9.7 FTE and associated payroll of $1,404.0.

- (+$1,294.0 / +2.0 FTE) Realigned resources will support increased focus on regulating groups of drinking water contaminants resulting in effectively addressing potential risks and demonstrating a predictable strategy for regulating similar contaminants and/or groups in the future. This group regulation requires more scientific input, complex analyses, and supporting documentation than a regulation for a single contaminant. The innovative nature of the group regulation also dictates the need for increased public/scientific outreach and comment in the form of webinars and/or public meetings. These resources include 2.0 FTE and associated payroll of $294.0.

- (+$147.0 / +1.0 FTE) An additional FTE is needed to support coordination with states, water systems, and laboratories at the appropriate stages of transition to electronic reporting of drinking water compliance monitoring data. These resources include 1.0 FTE and associated payroll of $147.0.

- (+$59.0 / +0.4 FTE) This reflects realignment in support of enhanced management to increase the use of LEAN. The increased resources include 0.4 FTE and associated payroll of $59.0.

- (+$1,000.0) This realignment of funds will support states and tribes in making sound permitting decisions and providing oversight related to implementation of EPA's guidance on hydraulic fracturing with diesel fuels.

- (-$188.0) This reduction in travel reflects EPA's continued efforts to reduce its travel footprint through green alternatives such as video conferencing.

- (-$135.0) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient and to reduce costs. The EPA expects these actions, as well as improved IT systems and processes, will provide cost savings.

- (+$875.0) This increase is to provide resources to support environmental education 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. These environmental education activities will support EPA's core mission to expand the conversation on environmentalism.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA; CWA.

Program Area: Water Quality Protection

Marine Pollution
Program Area: Water Quality Protection
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$10,692.6***	***$11,850.0***	***$10,628.0***	***($1,222.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$10,692.6	$11,850.0	$10,628.0	($1,222.0)
Total Workyears	41.4	38.3	38.0	-0.3

Program Project Description:

Ocean and coastal waters are environmentally and economically valuable to the nation. Healthy ocean and coastal waters support fishing, recreation, tourism, and industry. The Environmental Protection Agency works to integrate its management of the oceans and coasts across federal agencies and with state, Tribal, and local governments.[250] The goals of the EPA's Marine Pollution Program are to: 1) ensure marine ecosystem protection by controlling point source and vessel discharges, 2) manage ocean dumping of dredged material, 3) develop regional and international collaborations, 4) monitor ocean and coastal waters, and 5) manage other marine issues, such as marine debris, invasive species, ocean acidification, and the marine transportation system.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Key FY 2015 activities for the Marine Pollution Program include:

Controlling Vessel Operational Discharges

- Developing regulations for the joint EPA and Department of Defense Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) rulemaking;

- Developing management practices and associated performance standards under the Clean Boating Act for discharges incidental to the normal operation of recreational vessels;

- Participating on the U.S. delegation to the Marine Environment Protection Committee of the International Maritime Organization to develop international standards and guidance under the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and other International Maritime Organization conventions addressing operational discharges from ships; and

[250] See http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/index.cfm for more information.

- Supporting a nationally consistent policy for the designation of no-discharge zones for vessel sewage.

Managing the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act / Ocean Dumping Management Program (including Dredged Material)

In order to ensure that U.S. ports can be reached by large sea-going vessels, several hundred million cubic yards of sediment are dredged each year from U.S. waterways, ports, and harbors. This directly impacts the U.S. economy, national security, and the environment. The EPA's ocean dumping management program regulates ocean dumping (including disposal of dredged material) to protect the environment from any material that will degrade or endanger human health, welfare, or amenities, the marine environment, ecological systems, and/or economic opportunities.

Major areas of effort for FY 2015 include:

- Monitoring active dredged material ocean dump sites to ensure achievement of environmentally acceptable conditions, as reflected in each site's Management and Monitoring Plan.

- Continuing to co-chair with the Army Corps of Engineers of the National Dredging Team and support implementation of a tracking system for beneficial use of dredged materials (as an alternative to dumping in ocean and coastal waters).

- Addressing any requests for carbon sequestration in the sub-seabed or by ocean fertilization, including any required permitting under Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA).

- Ensuring that U.S. policy and procedures regarding ocean dumping are consistent with the 1972 London Convention and 1996 London Protocol. The EPA is Head of the U.S. Delegation for the annual London Convention/London Protocol Scientific Groups Meetings and Alternate Head of the U.S. Delegation for the annual London Convention/London Protocol Consultative Meeting of the Parties.

- Continuing work with other federal agencies to draft proposed amendments to Title I of the MPRSA, also known as the Ocean Dumping Act, to enable Congress to ratify the 1996 London Protocol, which the U.S. signed in 1998.

- Coordinating with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Coast Guard, and other federal agencies and other EPA programs on activities related to ocean dumping.

- Evaluating ocean dumping, permitting, and site designation requests and supporting implementation of general and other permits issued under the MPRSA.

Ocean and Coastal Acidification

Recent research is showing that, in addition to the contribution of atmospheric carbon dioxide to ocean and coastal acidification, local land-based anthropogenic sources of nutrients and organic carbon can significantly change the biogeochemistry of coastal waters, resulting in increased acidification. Because ocean and coastal acidification has the potential to affect key species at the base of marine food webs, it has the potential to affect fishery species of interest. Further, decreases in the rate of calcium carbonate production may alter benthic ecosystems; thereby affecting marine organisms that depend on the complex habitat provided by corals and other associated organisms.

Major areas of effort for FY 2015 include:

Convene a technical workgroup to assess water quality parameters relevant to ocean and coastal acidification. The near-term tasks of this workgroup will be:

- Assessing existing and emerging information applicable to the development of indicators of ocean acidification in coastal waters;
- Determining if available information is sufficient to provide a scientifically defensible basis for developing new water quality criteria for ocean and coastal acidification; and
- If possible, identifying the best potential parameters for developing water quality criteria for ocean and coastal acidification.

Reducing Marine Debris

Major areas of effort for FY 2015 include:

- Implementing and continuing to build the EPA's new Trash Free Waters Program.
- Making the cost-benefit case that aquatic trash requires priority action.
- Determining human health effects of plastic trash in the food chain.
- Defining and enhancing the public engagement of the next generation in trash prevention.
- Creating a sustainable materials management program for plastics packaging.
- Building from an existing model to develop new regional trash free waters strategies.
- Continuing to work with other members of the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee to assess, reduce, and prevent marine debris per the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act of 2006.

Interagency Collaborations for Ocean and Coastal Protection

Major areas of effort for FY 2015 include:

- Continuing to participate on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force by supporting coral reef ecosystem protection through ongoing efforts to reduce impacts from land-based sources of pollution, rising water temperatures, ocean acidification, and vessel discharges.

- Participating on the Cabinet-level Committee on the Marine Transportation System to identify strategic goals and actions required to meet the present and future needs of the users of the marine transportation system.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(co5) Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	95	98	98	98	95	95	95	95	Sites
Actual	99	99	90.1	93	97	96			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$154.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$47.0 / -0.3 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. The reduced resources include 0.3 FTE and associated payroll of $47.0.

- (-$1,329.0) This reflects reduced ocean monitoring and assessment activities through strategic targeting of ocean dumpsites.

Statutory Authority:

Certain Alaskan Cruise Ship Operations Act (PL 106-554); Clean Boating Act (PL 110-288); Clean Water Act; Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Liberty Ship Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1220, et seq.); Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act of 2006; Marine Plastic Pollution Research and Control Act of 1987; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, Section 3516; National Environmental Policy Act, Section 102; NISA of 1996; North American Free Trade Agreement; Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988; Olympic Air Pollution Control Authority; Pension Protection Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Shore Protection Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Water Resources Development Act; Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000.

Surface Water Protection
Program Area: Water Quality Protection
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$193,699.4***	***$199,709.0***	***$213,780.0***	***$14,071.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$193,699.4	$199,709.0	$213,780.0	$14,071.0
Total Workyears	1,026.7	1,009.6	1,006.9	-2.7

Program Project Description:

The Surface Water Protection Program, under the Clean Water Act, directly supports efforts to protect, improve, and restore the quality of our nation's rivers, lakes, and streams. The EPA works with states and tribes to make continued progress toward the clean water goals identified in the agency's Strategic Plan by implementing core clean water programs, including accelerating innovations that implement programs on a watershed basis. It also supports enforcement case development, as appropriate. The program also integrates environmental outreach and training activities to educate the public on improving water quality.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will focus its work with states, interstate agencies, tribes, and others in key areas of the National Water Program. The main components and requested funding levels are: water quality standards and technology ($44.8 million); National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) ($47.7 million); water monitoring ($24.5 million); TMDLs ($25.8 million); watershed and nonpoint source management ($28.7 million); sustainable infrastructure management ($24.7 million); water infrastructure grants management ($11.6 million); and Clean Water Act Section 106 program management ($6.2 million).

The FY 2015 President's Budget builds from our core programs and identifies realignments to support our top priority work in four of the six Administrator priority areas. Resources have been realigned to focused on Communities; Protecting Waters; Taking Action on Toxics and Chemical Safety; and Embracing EPA as a High Performing Organization. Resources are realigned to provide increased support for green infrastructure ($2.5 million non-payroll resources) and MS4 activities ($5 million non-payroll resources) to further the Agency's sustainability goals. The EPA will expand Green Infrastructure technical assistance efforts to include more communities. The Agency also will assist newly regulated MS4s develop effective stormwater plans. A third realignment provides $4.5 million (non-payroll resources) to support a new approach for measuring improvements in water quality. It will aid in the development of tools needed to automate the linking of state assessment data, make updates and necessary improvements to incorporate data into EPA data systems, and begin efforts to assist states in implementing the new approach.

Water Quality Criteria and Standards

Water quality criteria and standards provide the scientific and regulatory foundation for water quality protection programs under the Clean Water Act. The criteria define which waters are clean and which waters are impaired, and thereby serve as benchmarks for decisions about allowable pollutant loadings into waterways.[251]

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to support state and Tribal programs by providing scientific water quality criteria information, which will include conducting scientific studies and developing or improving criteria for nutrients, pathogens, and chemical pollutants in ambient water. The EPA will continue to work with state and Tribal partners to help them develop standards that are "approvable" under the Clean Water Act, including providing advance guidance and technical assistance, where appropriate, before the standards are formally submitted to the EPA.

Excessive nutrients continue to be one of the leading causes for impaired waters. A key element to making progress is the development of numeric nutrient criteria. However, many states lack the technical and financial resources to develop them. The EPA will continue its efforts to work with states to accelerate adoption of numeric nutrient criteria into their state water quality standards.

The EPA will focus on the following key strategic areas:

- Update the Water Quality Criteria prioritization process for aquatic life and human health to be more systematic, comprehensive, science-driven, and transparent.

- Develop Human Health Ambient Water Quality Criteria for viruses commonly believed to be responsible for gastrointestinal illness in contaminated water with recreational uses. This includes developing criteria for a viral indicator and work with the EPA's Research and Development Program to modify biomolecular methods for pathogenic viruses developed for the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule to function in surface water.

- Develop new and revised Health Advisories or Health Advisory values that will support state needs for information to support their own standards setting processes. The EPA will leverage health endpoints from select states and international bodies.

- Ensure methodologies for developing Ambient Water Quality Criteria for aquatic life are based on state-of the-art science.

- Many new methods are developed by small businesses seeking access to the market provided by water regulation. The EPA's Water Program will work with the Water Innovation Technology Center (WITC) to develop standardized approaches to validating

[251] For more information, visit http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/.

and calibrating new biomolecular methods. This will facilitate introduction of new and emerging analytical methods for use in criteria and advisory values. The WITC can hold colloquia with stakeholders that will lead to guidance for validation and calibration of new methods for use by industry and other stakeholders.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and Effluent Guidelines

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement and support the core water quality programs that control point source discharges. The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program requires point source dischargers to be permitted and requires pretreatment programs to control discharges from industrial and other facilities to the nation's wastewater treatment plants. The EPA works with states to structure the permit program to better support comprehensive protection of water quality on a watershed basis and also support the recent increases in the scope of the program arising from court orders and environmental issues.

The number of entities required to obtain NPDES permits has increased three-fold over the past 15 years, from 372 thousand in 1999 to nearly one million regulated entities in 2013. As a result, the EPA and the states have experienced increasing demands to provide analytical and outreach services to the regulated community and other interested stakeholders.

The EPA's key strategic objectives for the NPDES programs include a diverse array of program initiatives, including:

- Ongoing efforts to work with states and Regional offices to ensure the integrity of the NPDES program in the 47 states that are authorized to issue NPDES permits. The EPA will continue to improve management systems and look for program efficiencies to ensure the optimal balance of flexibility and national consistency. In addition, the EPA will continue efforts to ensure that program assessments are publicly available and result in meaningful program improvements.

- Outreach, training, and technical assistance to states and permittees in the development of water quality-based permit limits for nutrient pollution, which is one of the largest remaining causes of water body impairment nationwide.

- The development of national technology-based standards for discharges from Steam Electric power plants and related cooling water intake structures, and support for states in developing site-specific permit conditions for such facilities' wastestreams, such as those from flue gas desulfurization.

- Active engagement with communities and States to implement the EPA's Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach by providing timely technical assistance on permitting issues and by clarifying how a communities' financial capability impacts schedules for complying with Clean Water Act obligations;

- Assistance to states to address permitting issues arising from unconventional oil and gas extraction, such as shale gas and coal-bed methane, in a timely manner that is consistent with state water quality standards and Clean Water Act technology requirements, and

development of effluent guidelines to address such discharges on a consistent, national basis.

- Efforts to control pollutant discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). The EPA will continue to work with states and tribes to implement fully its 2008 CAFO rule to ensure that all CAFOs that discharge pollutants obtain NPDES permit coverage.

- Collaborative efforts to increase water quality protection from livestock operations using non-regulatory techniques, such as conducting industry partnership demonstration projects and partnering with other federal agencies and stakeholders to hold workshops on best conservation practices to educate farmers on most effective BMPs.

- Enhanced implementation of regulatory and permitting processing to strengthen the stormwater program. In late 2008, the National Academies of Sciences/National Research Council issued an assessment of the national stormwater program and made recommendations to better address pollution from stormwater. Stormwater is a main contributor of nutrients and sediments, which are two of the top three pollutants impairing waters in the United States.

- Actions to promote the use of green infrastructure to improve and protect urban waters and to make communities more resilient. The EPA is strengthening its partnership with other federal agencies to direct greater focus and funding for green infrastructure, providing technical assistance to communities, and developing tools that communities can use to evaluate green infrastructure.

- Ongoing efforts to work with states and permittees to resolve issues related to overflows in separate sanitary sewer systems and bypasses at the treatment plant to ensure that water quality is protected during wet weather events.

- In response to the Chesapeake Bay Executive Order 13508, the EPA will conduct significant efforts to protect and restore the water quality in the Chesapeake Bay watershed. In addition, the EPA will continue to support states in effectively implementing the NPDES program to improve the health of the watershed.

- EPA issued the most recent Vessel General Permit (VGP) in 2013 and intends to issue the small Vessel General Permit (sVGP) in 2014. The permits reduce the risk of invasive species introduction and reduce the discharge of pollutants from vessels. Together, the permits provide NPDES permit coverage to approximately 200,000 vessel operators. In FY 2015, the EPA will be responsible for implementing the permits, conducting outreach to the domestic and international shipping communities, developing tools and training, evaluating the efficacy of those permits, managing and analyzing data from tens of thousands of these vessels, and beginning to identify and research effluent limits and other requirements to be explored to improve or streamline the next VGP. Additionally, EPA will be participating actively in international forums to facilitate development of new international vessel standards, directly relevant to the VGP, to maximize

environmental protection from international actors operating in our nation's waters, and prepare for issuance of the 2018 VGP.

- As part of an agency-wide effort to make regulations easier to implement and incorporate e-reporting, resources have been realigned to accelerate implementation of e-reporting in order to reap the benefits of reduced burden for data entry and error resolution, reduced effort in responding to public requests for data, consistent requirements for electronic reporting across all states, and more timely access to NPDES program data in an electronic format for EPA, states, regulated entities, and the public.

Monitoring and Assessment

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue working with the states and tribes to implement the Monitoring Initiative, which includes enhancements to state and interstate monitoring programs consistent with their individual monitoring strategies and collaboration on statistically-valid surveys of the nation's waters. Through the Monitoring and Assessment Partnership, the EPA will work with states to develop and apply innovative and efficient monitoring tools and techniques to optimize availability of high-quality data to support Clean Water Act program needs, to expand the use of monitoring data and geo-spatial tools for water resource protection, and set priorities and evaluate effectiveness of water protection. This will allow the EPA, states, and tribes to continue to report on the condition of the nation's waters, and make significant progress toward assessing trends in water condition in a scientifically-defensible manner.

As part of the national surveys, the EPA, states, and tribes will collaborate to conduct field sampling for the 2015 National Coastal Condition Assessment. In FY 2015, the EPA and states will release the 2012 National Lakes Assessment following partner and external peer review. The EPA and states will initiate data analysis and peer review of the second National Rivers and Streams Assessment, and the report will be completed in FY 2016. In FY 2015, the EPA/State Steering Committee for the National Wetlands Assessment will be planning the next survey targeted to be conducted in the field in calendar year 2016.

The EPA will work closely with states as they continue to enhance their monitoring programs. The EPA stresses the importance of using statistical surveys to generate cost effective statewide water quality assessments, targeted monitoring approaches to develop and evaluate local protection and restoration activities and the transmission of water quality data to the national storage and retrieval warehouse using the new Water Quality Exchange protocol. The Water Quality Exchange allows states, tribes, and other organizations to submit water quality data and share the data over the Internet. The EPA will assist tribes in developing monitoring strategies appropriate to their water quality programs, support tribes to provide data in a format accessible for storage in the EPA data systems, and encourage tribes to use water quality data to protect and restore waters in Indian country.

Total Maximum Daily Loads

Development and implementation of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for CWA 303(d) listed impaired waterbodies is a critical tool for meeting water quality restoration goals. TMDLs

focus on clearly defined environmental goals and establish a pollutant budget, which is then implemented via permit requirements and through local, state, and federal watershed plans and programs. In FY 2015, the CWA 303(d) Listing and TMDL Program will continue to engage with states to implement the new 10-year vision for the program[252]. As part of this effort, the EPA will continue to encourage states to identify priority waters for assessment and for completing TMDLs and other restoration plans to address impaired segments. The EPA will work with states and other partners to develop and implement activities and watershed plans to restore these waters. Additionally, EPA will work with states and other partners to improve our ability to identify and protect healthy waters/watersheds, and will work with states to pursue integration of protection priorities with priorities identified under the CWA 303(d) program. Cumulatively, states and the EPA have made significant progress in the development and approval of Total Maximum Daily Loads and have completed more than 70 thousand TMDLs through FY 2013. The EPA also will work with states to implement a new measure that looks more comprehensively at the 303(d) program by measuring the extent of state priority waters addressed by TMDLs, alternative approaches, or protection approaches.

Accountability in Water Quality Protection and Restoration

Most impaired waters take years to recover fully, and incremental improvements are currently not well represented. In FY 2015, the EPA will realign resources to support a new approach for measuring local improvements in water quality, resulting in a more transparent and efficient measure of progress and better allowing cross-program integration. This new approach will use the National Hydrography Dataset Plus (NHDPlus) to calculate watershed area for priority areas to describe previously impaired waters that are now attaining water quality standards. This approach will provide a tier of data on water quality in state defined priority areas that will integrate with national and state-scale statistical surveys to provide a complete picture on water quality. It will build upon efforts that EPA has already made in coordinating with USGS on the NHDPlus, water quality monitoring, and providing information in a common format via the Water Quality Data Portal.

This tiered, evidence-based approach to tracking environmental outcomes integrates data from the national, state, and local scales and enables the agency to transition to tracking environmental outcomes rather than program outputs as strategic measures of the effectiveness of the Nation's investments in water quality. It will provide greater accountability and transparency while supporting more flexibility in how the EPA and states achieve the CWA goal to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters.

In FY 2015, the EPA will develop the tools needed to automate the linking of state assessment data to the NHDPlus catchments, make updates to incorporate these new data into the EPA data systems, and to make the data available via the EPA's GeoPlatform, and make necessary data improvements to the NHDPlus to accommodate the new approach. The EPA also will begin efforts to assist states in the following areas:

- Developing or implementing tools (e.g. the Recovery Potential tool) to identify priorities in support of the 303(d) Program 10-year vision and this new approach;

[252] For more information see: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/cwa/tmdl/programvision.cfm

- Developing GIS data for assessed and impaired waters;
- Developing assessment methods and tracking abilities for healthy/unimpaired waters;
- Developing data management capabilities to track and report water quality assessments;
- Developing methods to automate the screening of monitoring data against water quality criteria;
- Developing approaches to integrate state-scale statistical surveys with local-scale assessments; and
- Integrating water quality data across the various water quality programs.

This assistance will be coordinated through the EPA regional offices to identify state needs and to align those investments in support of this improved approach for accountability.

Nonpoint Source Management

Nonpoint source management is the integral piece to addressing most of the remaining water quality problems and threats in the United States. Protection and restoration of water quality on a watershed basis requires a careful assessment of the nature and sources of pollution, the location and setting within the watershed, the relative influence on water quality, and the amenability to preventive or control methods. In FY 2015, the EPA will support efforts of states, tribes, other federal agencies, and local communities to develop and implement watershed-based plans that successfully address all of these factors to restore waters through the national Nonpoint Source Program (Section 319) while also continuing to protect those waters that are healthy.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to provide nonpoint source program leadership and technical support to states, municipalities, watershed organizations, and concerned citizens by:

- Continuing coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to focus federal resources on agricultural sources of pollution in select watersheds in every state. Also, the EPA will continue to work with the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, and other federal agencies with land management responsibilities to address water quality impairments;

- Creating, supporting, and promoting technical tools that states and tribes need to accurately assess water quality problems and analyze and implement solutions;

- Assuring accountability for results through: (1) use of the EPA's nonpoint source program grants tracking system (GRTS), which will continue to track the nationwide pollutant load reductions achieved for phosphorus, nitrogen, and sediment and (2) tracking the remediation of waterbodies that had been primarily impaired by nonpoint sources and that were subsequently restored so that they may be removed from the Section 303(d) list of impaired waters;[253]

- Continuing to work closely with a broad set of partners to promote the implementation of low-impact development practices; and focusing on the development and dissemination

[253] For more information, visit www.epa.gov/nps/success.

of new tools to promote Low-Impact Development (LID), thereby preventing new nonpoint sources of pollution[254]. LID can be used as part of an integrated Smart Growth strategy to reduce stormwater runoff;

- Implementing the Healthy Watersheds Strategy, in cooperation with states, academia, and non-governmental organizations, which focuses on protecting the watersheds of healthy waters, as well as healthy components of other watersheds. This strategy includes providing assistance to states interested in conducting healthy watershed assessments, planning, and implementation; continuing to communicate the importance of protection of healthy waters; and providing additional tools such as a framework for interested states to identify and list healthy waters; and

- Targeting efforts within critical watersheds to implement effective strategies that can yield significant progress in addressing nonpoint source nutrient pollution. Specifically, the EPA will continue to support state efforts to design and implement nutrient reduction strategies and to design watershed plans; promote sustainable agricultural practices; collaborate to leverage and focus the most effective nutrient and sediment reduction practices; work to leverage resources of federal and state partners to address development and wetland restoration; and support critical monitoring needs to inform decision-making.

In FY 2011, the EPA conducted an evaluation of the Clean Water Act Section 319 program to get a detailed understanding of the ways states utilize their Section 319 funding to achieve program goals and to implement successful Nonpoint Source Management Programs. In calendar year 2012, the GAO also conducted a study of the Nonpoint Source Water Control Program. In 2012 and 2013, the EPA undertook a comprehensive set of reforms to the Section 319 program and revised the national grant guidelines to reflect a strong focus on accountability, strengthened planning, and environmental outcomes. EPA will continue efforts to implement these reforms in 2015.

- One of the foundational changes in the grant guidelines is the renewed expectation that all states will maintain current NPS management programs, revising them at least every five years.

- The EPA has a priority goal that tracks the updates of nonpoint source management plans that will result in better targeting of resources through prioritization and increased coordination with USDA. The EPA's goal is that 100 percent of State Plans will be up-to-date by September 2015.

- The update of state Nonpoint Source Management Programs is important for the setting of state priorities and strategic targeting of Section 319 funds (along with state match and other funds) towards the most pressing nonpoint source problems.

[254] For more information, visit www.epa.gov/owow/nps/lid/lidlit.html

- Nonpoint Source pollution, generated by runoff that carries excess nutrients, pesticides, pathogens, toxics, and other contaminants to waterbodies, is the greatest remaining source of surface water quality impairments and threats in the United States.

An up-to-date meaningful state Nonpoint Source Management Program is the roadmap for a state's entire NPS management program. It reflects the state's goals, priorities, and key annual milestones and action over time. The Plan describes how multiple state agencies and offices will operate, coordinate, and contribute resources to meeting the state's articulated NPS goal. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with states to update their NPS Management Plans and to ensure adherence to the Section 319 program reforms, including the new grant guidelines and annual assessments of state progress.

Nonpoint Source activities support efforts toward achieving the agency's priority goal:

Improve, restore, and maintain water quality by enhancing nonpoint source program leveraging, accountability, and on-the-ground effectiveness to address the Nation's largest sources of pollution. By September 30, 2015, 100 percent of the states will have updated nonpoint source management programs that comport with the new Section 319 grant guidelines that will result in better targeting of resources through prioritization and increased coordination with USDA.

Sustainable Infrastructure

The EPA will continue to implement its Sustainable Infrastructure Strategy and work with its partners to facilitate the voluntary adoption of effective management practices by water sector utilities. The agency will work with other key partners, such as local officials and academia, to help increase public understanding and support for sustaining the nation's water infrastructure. In FY 2014 and beyond, the EPA, along with its partners, will continue to recognize and enhance efforts to more effectively manage water and wastewater utilities, especially in small and disadvantaged communities, through promotion of Best Practices for Sustainability, effective utility management workshops, and improved access to information.

Another key component of the Agency's efforts to ensure long-term sustainable water infrastructure is the WaterSense program. WaterSense provides consumers with a reference tool to identify and select water-efficient products to help reduce water demand and wastewater flows. Through February 2014, the agency had issued voluntary specifications for three water-efficient service categories (certification programs for irrigation system auditors, designers, and installation and maintenance professionals) and six product categories (residential toilets, bathroom faucets and accessories, showerheads, flushing urinals, pre-rinse spray valves, and weather-based irrigation controllers). The program also has a new homes specification designed to save water indoors as well as outdoors for new single family and multi-family homes. Product specifications include water efficiency as well as performance criteria to ensure that products not only save water but also work as well as standard products in the marketplace. Products may only bear the WaterSense label after being independently certified to ensure that they meet WaterSense specifications.

In a short timeframe, WaterSense has become a national symbol for water efficiency among utilities, plumbing manufacturers, and consumers. Awareness of the WaterSense label is growing

every day. As of February 2014, more than 2,000 different models of high-efficiency toilets, 6,700 faucet models and accessories, 275 models of flushing urinals, 1,700 models of showerheads, and 150 models of weather-based irrigation controllers had earned the WaterSense label. More than 300 homes also have earned the WaterSense label. Cumulative savings in the program due to products shipped through the end of 2012 (the most recent year for which there is data) exceeds 487 billion gallons and $8.9 billion in water, sewer, and energy bill savings – enough water to supply all the homes in Colorado and Arizona for an entire year.

WaterSense has more than 2,900 partners which include manufacturers, retailers, builders, utilities, irrigation professionals, and community organizations that help to educate consumers on the benefits of switching to water-efficient products. WaterSense also is working within the federal government to ensure that it leads by example through the use of water-efficient products and practices. In FY 2014, the agency expects to release a draft specification for commercial flushometer valve toilets and finalize revisions to its program to label professional certifying organizations. In FY 2015, the agency plans to release a final specification for commercial toilets and will continue to research other residential and commercial product and service categories to inform future specifications. The program will promote best management practices developed to support the commercial and institutional sector and investigate opportunities to develop benchmarks and recognize commercial facilities that are using water more efficiently.

Policy and oversight of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds, which provide low-interest loans to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects, also are supported by this program. In managing the Clean Water State Revolving Funds, the EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives:

- Fund projects designed as part of an integrated watershed approach to sustain communities, encourage and support green infrastructure, and preserve and create jobs;

- Link projects to environmental results through the use of water quality and public health data;

- Maintain the excellent financial condition of the funds;

- Continue to support states' efforts in developing integrated priority lists to address nonpoint source pollution, estuary protection, and wastewater projects; and

- Work with state and local partners to implement a sustainability policy, including a focus on management and pricing issues for wastewater utilities, to encourage conservation and to provide adequate long-term funding for future capital needs.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to document capital needs and compile technical information for publicly-owned wastewater collection and treatment facilities, combined sewer overflows (CSOs) control facilities, stormwater management facilities, decentralized wastewater (septic) treatment systems, and nonpoint source (NPS) pollution control. The EPA will use the Clean Watershed Needs Survey (CWNS) 2012 data to support funding prioritization and outreach activities as well as permitting and other watershed-based management activities.

The program will continue to work with other EPA programs through an intra-agency workgroup to create educational resources to disseminate information to the public and increase transparency about the Clean Water Act and pollution runoff. Other outreach activities include community training through issuance of grants, innovative awards, and collaboration with national environmental organizations. These environmental education activities will support EPA's core mission to expand the conversation on environmentalism.

The agency also will provide oversight and support for Congressionally-mandated projects related to water and wastewater infrastructure as well as management and oversight of grant programs, such as the Section 106 grants, the Mexico Border program, and the Alaska Native Villages program.

Healthy Communities

The agency's request realigns resources to strengthen green infrastructure activities and efforts directed toward Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) to further sustainability goals and to make a visible difference at the local level with an emphasis on sustainability. Green Infrastructure is a cost-effective and resilient approach to our stormwater water infrastructure needs that provides many community benefits: improving water and air quality; reducing energy use and mitigating climate change; improving habitat for wildlife; and reducing a community's infrastructure cost and promoting economic growth.[255] Incorporating green infrastructure and enhancing stormwater management helps to create livable urban communities and improve the quality of urban waters. Efforts directed toward MS4s, particularly newly regulated MS4s, will support clean water goals of protecting the Nation's waterbodies from the harmful effects of stormwater discharges. In FY15, the EPA will expand work to strengthen the MS4 program in communities across the country, by redirecting resources toward a focused effort to support MS4s to address a full range of stormwater management issues.

In FY 2015, the EPA will assist and support communities in a number of areas, including:

Green Infrastructure

- Expand technical assistance to help communities more easily implement green infrastructure programs, while disseminating information about successful approaches for adopting green programs.

- Initiate a pilot technical assistance program to work with one community in each EPA region to demonstrate how green infrastructure can be a component of an integrated plan for permitting purposes.

- Collaborate with community partners to identify green infrastructure approaches that will provide climate change adaptation and mitigation and increase community resiliency. Approaches will focus on reducing local flooding, decreasing energy use, increasing water supplies, and creating networks of green space to enhance community

[255] http://water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/gi_why.cfm#Community

sustainability. Opportunities to coordinate with other EPA initiatives (e.g., Urban Waters, Sustainable Communities) and federal programs will be explored.

- Develop strategies, practices, and examples of private and public funding mechanisms through work with parks advocates, federal partners, and municipalities to promote the use of parks as green infrastructure and stormwater management systems.

- Promote the design and construction of complete streets that incorporate green infrastructure practices that enhance the ecological functions of transportation systems. Work with Environmental Finance Centers (EFCs) and federal partners to identify approaches to leverage federal and private sources of funding and innovative programs to both install and maintain green infrastructure practices.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

- Provide technical assistance to help MS4s evaluate and change their codes and ordinances, develop pollution prevention and illicit discharge detection programs, and develop programs to oversee active and post construction discharges. Funds would be used to assist newly regulated MS4s to develop stormwater programs.

- Develop training and mentoring relationships between the new MS4s and nearby seasoned MS4s that could provide guidance and advice. The funds will assist new MS4s to develop proactive programs to prevent water quality impairment and result in the issuance of better permits.

Urban Waters

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to assist communities, particularly underserved communities, to support local efforts to restore and protect the quality of their urban waters. The EPA will implement this Urban Waters program and will continue to co-lead the Urban Waters Federal Partnership. This work also supports the President's America's Great Outdoors (AGO) initiative.

Many urban waters are impaired by pathogens, excess nutrients, and contaminated sediments that result from sanitary sewer and combined sewer overflows, polluted runoff from urban landscapes, and legacy contamination. Such impairments impact public and aquatic health and impact local economic growth. The EPA will assist communities, particularly underserved communities, in restoring and revitalizing urban waterways and the surrounding land through partnerships with governmental, business, community organizations, and other local partners. Areas of focus may include: water quality restoration as a driver for economic development; human health and related risk communication, green infrastructure solutions to integrate water quality and community development goals, youth engagement, education and outreach, planning for sustainable financing, technical support, and training. In FY 2015, EPA will support place-based work by:

- Provide small grants and targeted technical assistance to support, innovative community-driven solutions that accelerate measurable improvements in water quality. Resources will go to projects that advance program priorities, which may include: community greening and green infrastructure, community-driven water quality monitoring and data collection, and community planning and visioning.

- Continue to provide technical assistance and networking support to EPA's Urban Waters Learning Network, a network of urban waters practitioners across the country. This peer-to-peer network is designed to increase sustainability of local efforts by providing support such as: one-on-one technical support, webinars on topics identified by Network members, and by providing a venue for training and resource announcements.

EPA will continue to co-lead the Urban Water Federal Partnership to advance urban water goals at the 18 Partnership locations. At these locations, urban waters partnerships implement policy actions and on-the-ground projects that integrate federal support with local stakeholder actions in those communities to remove barriers to achieving local workplans consistent with national action principles and existing authorities. The partnership will continue to align federal resources from the EPA, DOI, USDA, and other partners to meet local needs more effectively and to advance shared multi-agency priorities. For example, the partnership will help address storm water management and promote green infrastructure to improve water quality through identification and transfer of best practices and successful local approaches. The partnership will continue to identify and champion innovative approaches to making the delivery of Federal resources to communities more effective and integrated. To that end, EPA and other Partnership members will continue to develop and support many local partners by providing the following:

- EPA will continue supporting the Five-Star Urban Waters Restoration Program, a public-private partnership that leverages private funding to support local water quality projects. This fund is directly responsive to a long-standing need at the local level for access to private funds enabling communities to both design and implement important local projects.

- EPA will work with the Partnership to support an Urban Waters Ambassador in each of its 18 designated Partnership locations. These individuals coordinate with local partners and leverage resources for on-the-ground results. They play a critical role in technical assistance transfer across communities. Ambassadors develop and disseminate models for inter-agency coordination on key issues such as green infrastructure implementation and funding.

- EPA will continue to support development of Urban Waters mapping. This tool helps local communities to identify existing and planned projects in the watershed in order to leverage efficiencies and identify opportunities to collaborate for more effective and integrated local action.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(bpv) Percent of high-priority EPA and state NPDES permits (including tribal) that are issued in the fiscal year.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	95	95	95	100	100	80	80	80	Permits
Actual	119	144	138	132	128	55			

Measure	(uw1) Number of urban water projects initiated addressing water quality issues in the community.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					3	10	30	22	Projects
Actual					46	9			

Measure	(uw2) Number of urban water projects completed addressing water quality issues in the community.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target								61	Projects
Actual									

Measure	(L) Number of water body segments identified by states in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1,550	2,270	2,809	3,073	3,324	3,727	3,829	3,979	Segments
Actual	2,165	2,505	2,909	3,119	3,527	3,679			

Measure	(bpx) Extent of priority areas identified by each state that are addressed by EPA-approved TMDLs or alternative restoration approaches for impaired waters that will achieve water quality standards. These areas may also include protection approaches for unimpaired waters to maintain water quality standards.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target								8	Priority Watershed Areas
Actual									

Measure	(wq2) Remove the specific causes of water body impairment identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	4,607	6,891	8,512	9,016	10,161	11,634	12,134	12,514	Causes
Actual	6,723	7,530	8,446	9,527	11,134	11,754			

Measure	(wq3) Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	40	102	141	208	312	370	408	446	Watersheds
Actual	60	104	168	271	332	376			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$2,142.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$9,338.0 / +30.0 FTE) This realignment provides increased support for MS4 activities to further the Agency's sustainability goals. The Agency will assist newly regulated MS4s to develop effective stormwater plans. The increased resources include 30 FTE (25 regional and 5 headquarters) and associated payroll of $4,338.0.

- (+$2,500.0) This realignment provides increased support for green infrastructure activities to further the Agency's sustainability goals. The EPA will expand Green Infrastructure technical assistance efforts to include more communities.

- (+$5,946.0 / +10.0 FTE) This realignment supports an investment in a new approach for measuring improvements in water quality. It will aid in the development of tools needed to automate the linking of state assessment data, make updates and necessary improvements to incorporate data into EPA data systems, and begin efforts to assist states in implementing the new approach. The increased resources include 10.0 FTE and associated payroll of $1,446.0.

- (-$6,962.0 / -44.3 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient. Depending on the extent of changes, there may be impacts on surface water protection programs. The decreased resources include 44.3 FTE and associated payroll of $6,300.0.

- (+$145.0 / +1.0 FTE) This reflects a realignment of FTE and associated payroll dollars to advance the EPA's High Performing Organization initiative. This headquarters FTE will work to achieve benefits from e-reporting of NPDES program data. The increased resources include 1.0 FTE and associated payroll of $145.0.

- (+$875.0) This realignment is based on agency priorities to provide resources to the public and disseminate information about the Clean Water Act, watershed protection, pollution runoff, and other critical environmental issues. These environmental education activities will support the EPA's core mission to expand the conversation on environmentalism.

- (+$87.0 / +0.6 FTE) This reflects a realignment of resources in support of enhanced management to increase the use of LEAN. The increased resources include 0.6 FTE and associated payroll of $87.0.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. – Various Sections 1251 to 1387.

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

Indoor Air: Radon Program
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$3,563.1***	***$2,366.0***	***$3,369.0***	***$1,003.0***
Science & Technology	$56.7	$198.0	$0.0	($198.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$3,619.8	$2,564.0	$3,369.0	$805.0
Total Workyears	18.1	9.1	10.6	1.5

Program Project Description:

Title III of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) directs the EPA to undertake a variety of activities to address the public health risk posed by exposure to indoor radon. Under the statute, the EPA studies the health effects of radon, assesses exposure levels, sets an action level, provides technical assistance, and advises the public of steps they can take to reduce exposure.

Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States – and the leading cause of lung cancer mortality among non-smokers – accounting for about 21,000 deaths per year. The EPA's non-regulatory indoor radon program promotes actions to reduce the public's health risk from indoor radon. The EPA and the Surgeon General recommend that people do a simple home test and, if levels above EPA's guidelines are confirmed, reduce those levels by home mitigation using inexpensive and proven techniques. The EPA also recommends that new homes be built using radon-resistant features in areas where there is elevated radon. This voluntary program has succeeded in promoting partnerships between national organizations, the private sector, and state, local, and Tribal governmental programs to achieve radon risk reduction.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2011, the EPA launched a new radon initiative with other federal agencies – the Federal Radon Action Plan – to attempt to significantly increase radon testing, mitigation, and radon resistant new construction within each agency's sphere of responsibility. A significant number of the risk reduction activities in the Federal Radon Action Plan are targeted toward low income households. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to lead and drive action on radon in collaboration with other federal agencies, as well as continue to implement the agency's own multi-pronged radon program. The EPA will drive action at the national level to reduce radon risk in homes and schools through partnerships with the private sector and public health groups, public outreach and education activities. The agency will encourage radon risk reduction as a normal part of doing business in the real estate marketplace, will promote local and state adoption of radon prevention standards in building codes, and will participate in the development of national

voluntary standards (e.g., mitigation and construction protocols) for adoption by states and the radon industry.[256]

Performance Targets:

Measure	(R50) Percentage of existing homes with an operating radon mitigation system compared to the estimated number of homes at or above EPA's 4pCi/L action level.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	11.1	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.3	13.9	13.9	13.9	Percent of Homes
Actual	11.0	12.0	12.3	12.9	16.0	12/2014			

Measure	(R51) Percentage of all new single-family homes (SFH) in high radon potential areas built with radon reducing features.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	30.0	31.5	33.0	34.5	36.0	37.5	37.5	37.5	Percent of Homes
Actual	31.0	36.1	40.1	38.2	44.6	Data Avail 12/2014			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$17.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$744.0 / +1.5 FTE) These resources are to carry out important radon activities that will support increased action on radon as part of the agency's focus on Toxics and Chemical Safety. This effort will update radon risk assessment and cost-benefit analyses, begin work to improve radon data management, and provide support to drive sustainable changes in radon policy and action in health, medical, real estate, construction, and finance sectors. These resources include 1.5 FTE and associated payroll of $244.0.

  (+$242.0) This reflects an increase in community outreach support, through realignments and existing core work. Combined with base resources in the program, there is a total of $500.0 for the agency's focus on community work. The agency will continue work to prevent and reduce exposure to toxics.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990; Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act; Title IV of the SARA of 1986; TSCA, Section 6, Titles II and Title III (15 U.S.C. 2605 and 2641-2671); and IRAA, Section 306.

[256] http://www.epa.gov/radon

Reduce Risks from Indoor Air
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$13,327.6***	***$14,508.0***	***$14,565.0***	***$57.0***
Science & Technology	$361.3	$311.0	$412.0	$101.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,688.9	$14,819.0	$14,977.0	$158.0
Total Workyears	54.7	45.7	39.4	-6.3

Program Project Description:

Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) gives the EPA broad authority to conduct and coordinate research on indoor air quality, develop and disseminate information, and coordinate risk reduction efforts at the federal, state, and local levels.

In this non-regulatory partnership program, the EPA works through partnerships with non-governmental organizations and federal, state, and local partners, as well as professional organizations, to educate and encourage individuals, schools, industry, the health care community, and others to take action to reduce health risks from poor indoor air quality in homes, schools, and other buildings. The air inside homes, schools, and offices can be more polluted than outdoor air even in the largest and most industrialized cities.[257] People typically spend close to 90 percent of their time indoors – where concentrations of certain volatile organic compounds and air toxic pollutants are often two to five times higher than outdoors.[258] Exposure to radon poses long term cancer risks and secondhand tobacco smoke is both a cancer risk in adults and a major contributor to childhood illnesses, including asthma attacks. People also are exposed indoors to unhealthy levels of combustion by-products such as carbon monoxide and asthma triggers, including mold, pests, and dust mites. These conditions can impact everyone, but there is a disproportionate burden for children, the elderly, low-income families, and people with respiratory conditions, including asthma.

Approximately 7 million children in the U.S. have asthma resulting in 151 thousand hospitalizations and nearly 10.5 million school days lost annually.[259,260,261] Asthma persists into adulthood and the costs to society are high with medical and lost productivity costs estimated to

[257] U.S. EPA. 1987. *The Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study: Summary and Analysis Volume I.* EPA 600-6-87-002a. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
[258] U.S. EPA. 1989. *Report to Congress on Indoor Air Quality, Volume II: Assessment and Control of Indoor Air Pollution.* EPA 40-6-89-001C. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.
[259] National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) Data, 2011 http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/nhis/2011/data.htm;
[260] Hall MJ, DeFrances CJ, Williams SN, Golosinskiy A, Schwartzman A. National Hospital Discharge Survey: 2007 summary. National health statistics reports; no 29. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2010.
[261] National Surveillance of Asthma: United States, 2001-2010 http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_03/sr03_035.pdf

be $56 billion annually[262]. Reducing racial and ethnic asthma disparities is a priority given that the prevalence of asthma in non-Hispanic Blacks and Puerto-Rican children is twice that of white children. Compared to white children with asthma, black children are twice as likely to have an emergency department visit and to require hospitalization, and four times more likely to die due to asthma. According to the Centers for Disease Control, more than 3,400 people die unnecessarily from asthma each year in the U.S[263].

Globally, indoor air pollution, primarily from unvented cooking and heating appliances, is the fourth leading cause of premature death and the worst environmental health risk factor in the world. The EPA provides important technical expertise to projects addressing these risks.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA's Indoor Air Program will continue to promote and assist the improvement of the design, operation, and maintenance of buildings, including homes and schools, to promote healthier indoor air and protect children and other vulnerable populations. The EPA will continue to build the capacity of community-based organizations to provide comprehensive asthma care that integrates management of environmental asthma triggers and health care services. The EPA will place a particular emphasis on serving low-income and minority populations disproportionately impacted by poor asthma outcomes. The EPA is one of three agency co-chairs of the Coordinated Federal Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Asthma Disparities, an initiative under the auspices of the President's Taskforce on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children.

Additionally, the EPA will continue to develop and provide technical guidance and assistance that directly supports states, tribes, local governments, the general public, and a wide range of non-governmental organizations and networks, such as those representing public health professionals, business officials, residential and commercial building designers and managers, school administrators, energy managers, and indoor air quality service providers. As part of this effort, the EPA will collaborate with public and private sector organizations to provide clear and verifiable protocols and specifications for promoting good indoor air quality and efficiently integrate these protocols and specifications into existing energy efficiency, green building, and health-related programs and initiatives. The comprehensive and integrated specifications and protocols will address the control and management of moisture and mold, combustion gases, particles and VOCs, and protection and management of HVAC systems to ensure adequate ventilation and combustion safety. FY 2015 activities will include equipping the affordable housing sector with guidance to promote the adoption of these best practices with the aim of creating healthier, more energy efficient homes for low income families.

Internationally, the EPA will continue to support the efforts of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, a public-private initiative dedicated to developing a global market for clean and efficient cookstoves, to achieve adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in 100 million

[262] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, (May 2011) Asthma in the U.S. Vital Signs http://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/asthma/
[263] Centers for Disease Control. 2013. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 61, No. 4, May 8, 2013.

households by 2020. The EPA also will continue to provide technical expertise and assistance to developing countries to assist organizations within those countries to reduce human health risks due to indoor smoke from cooking and heating fires. Since 2003, 18 million households worldwide have been documented to have adopted clean and efficient cooking practices through the EPA's and the Alliance's programs, reducing 60 million people's exposure to dangerous pollutants.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(R17) Additional health care professionals trained annually on the environmental management of asthma triggers.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Professionals Trained
Actual	4,558	4,614	4,153	5,600	4,914	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	(R16) Percentage of the public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	>20	>20	>30	>30	>30	>30	>30	>30	Percent Aware
Actual	Data Not Avail	33	Data Not Avail	32	Data Not Avail	38			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$423.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$996.0 / -6.9 FTE) These reductions may impact the Agency's effort to promote the construction of new homes with improved indoor air quality. The EPA will leverage cross-agency and private sector efforts to sustain the program's momentum. The reduced resources include 6.9 FTE and associated payroll of $996.0, which are being realigned to support other Agency priorities.

- (+$630.0) This realignment of resources will support equipping the affordable housing sector and other entities that impact this sector with guidance, and other technical assistance to accelerate the adoption of best practices for creating healthier and more energy efficient homes for low income families.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990; Title IV of the SARA of 1986.

Radiation: Protection
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Minimize Exposure to Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$9,033.1***	***$8,714.0***	***$9,138.0***	***$424.0***
Science & Technology	$1,931.4	$2,133.0	$2,019.0	($114.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$2,223.5	$1,991.0	$2,044.0	$53.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,188.0	$12,838.0	$13,201.0	$363.0
Total Workyears	65.6	62.1	59.1	-3.0

Program Project Description:

Congress has designated the EPA as the primary federal agency charged with protecting human health and the environment from harmful and avoidable exposure to radiation. The EPA has important general and specific duties depending on the enabling legislation (e.g., Atomic Energy Act, Nuclear Waste Policy Act, Clean Air Act, etc). The EPA's Radiation Protection Program carries out this responsibility through its federal guidance and regulations development activities. The EPA provides oversight of operations at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP). The EPA also regulates airborne radioactive emissions and ensures that the agency has appropriate methods to measure radioactive releases and exposures under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act, which governs the EPA's authority to regulate hazardous air pollutants.

Other agency responsibilities include: radiation cleanup and waste management guidance, radiation pollution prevention, and guidance to federal agencies on radiation protection standards and practices. The agency's radiation science is recognized nationally and internationally; it is the foundation that the EPA, other federal agencies, and states use to develop radiation risk management policy, guidance, and rulemakings. The agency works closely with other national and international radiation protection organizations, such as the National Academy of Sciences, the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Commission on Radiation Protection, and the Organization of Economic and Cooperative Development's Nuclear Energy Agency to advance scientific understanding of radiation risk.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement its regulatory oversight responsibilities for Department of Energy (DOE) activities at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) facility, as mandated by Congress in the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act of 1992. This includes conducting inspections of waste generator facilities and evaluating DOE's compliance with EPA's

standards[264] and applicable environmental laws and regulations every five years to ensure the permanent and safe disposal of all radioactive waste shipped to WIPP.

The EPA will complete its revisions to the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, Health and Environmental Protection Standards for Uranium and Thorium Mill Tailings (40 CFR 192), last reviewed in 1995, and the related Hazardous Air Pollutants, Subpart W Standard for Radon Emissions from Operating Uranium Mill Tailings (40 CFR 61). The agency will begin work 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.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(R37) Time to approve site changes affecting waste characterization at DOE waste generator sites to ensure safe disposal of transuranic radioactive waste at WIPP.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Days
Actual	75	75	66	64	73	Data Avail 12/2014			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$201.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$773.0 / -4.7 FTE) This reflects a realignment of personnel resources to address the nation's risks of radiation exposure, necessary in this time of fiscal constraint. To accommodate these reductions, the EPA will narrow its focus to a limited number of key guidances or rulemakings and rely on streamlined regulatory processes to advance rulemakings. These resources include 4.7 FTE and associated payroll of $773.0.

- (+$782.0) This increase will be used to begin initial work 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.

- (+$214.0 / +0.5 FTE) This reflects an increase to support the agency's LEAN efforts to make processes more efficient as part of the agency's focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO). These resources include 0.5 FTE and associated payroll of $82.0.

Statutory Authority:

AEA of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq. (1970), and Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970; CAA Amendments of 1990; CERCLA as amended by the SARA of 1986; Energy Policy Act of 1992, P.L. 102-486; Executive Order 12241 of September 1980, National Contingency Plan, 3 CFR, 1980; NWPA of 1982; PHSA as amended, 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.; SDWA; Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) of 1978; WIPP Land Withdrawal Act of 1992.

[264] Additional information at: http://www.epa.gov/radiation/wipp/background.html

Radiation: Response Preparedness
Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Minimize Exposure to Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$2,508.6***	***$2,493.0***	***$3,121.0***	***$628.0***
Science & Technology	$4,040.2	$3,807.0	$3,667.0	($140.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$6,548.8	$6,300.0	$6,788.0	$488.0
Total Workyears	37.4	34.7	37.5	2.8

Program Project Description:

The EPA generates policy guidance and procedures for the EPA's radiological emergency response under the National Response Framework (NRF) and the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP). The agency maintains its own Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) and is a member of the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC) and the Federal Advisory Team for Environment, Food and Health (the "A-Team"). The EPA responds to radiological emergencies, conducts national and regional radiological response planning and training, and develops response plans for radiological incidents or accidents.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA's RERT, a component of the agency's emergency response structure, will maintain and improve its level of readiness to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations under the NRF and NCP. The EPA will design training and exercises to enhance the RERT's ability to fulfill the EPA's responsibilities and use them to improve overall radiation response preparedness.[265]

The EPA will continue to coordinate with interagency partners under the FRPCC to revise federal radiation emergency response plans and develop radiological emergency response protocols and standards. The agency will continue to develop guidance addressing lessons learned from incidents, including the Fukushima Nuclear Incident, and exercises to ensure more effective coordination of the EPA's support with other federal and state response agencies. The EPA will continue to develop and maintain Protective Action Guides (PAGs) for use by federal, state, and local responders. Additionally, the EPA will provide training on the use of PAGs to users through workshops and radiological emergency response exercises.

The EPA will continue to participate in planning and implementing international and federal table-top and field exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities with the Nuclear

[265] Additional information can be accessed at: http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/

Regulatory Commission (NRC), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD), and Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The EPA also will continue to train state, local, and federal officials and provide technical support to federal and state radiation, emergency management, solid waste and health programs that are responsible for radiological emergency response and the development of their own preparedness programs.

The EPA will continue to develop and use both laboratory and field measurement methods, procedures, and quality systems to support expedited assessment and characterization of outdoor and indoor areas impacted with radiological contamination. Application of these methods and procedures will support rapid assessment and triage of impacted areas (including buildings, indoor environments, and infrastructure) and the development of cleanup strategies.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(R35) Level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	85	90	90	90	90	90	93	93	Percent Readiness
Actual	87	90	97	97	92	Data Avail 12/2014			

Measure	(R36) Average time before availability of quality assured ambient radiation air monitoring data during an emergency.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Days
Actual	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	Data Avail 12/2014			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$354.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$274.0 / +3.0 FTE) This reflects a net realignment of resources and personnel to maintain and update federal radiation emergency response plans, develop radiological emergency response guidance and standards, and support radiological emergency response planning and training, while streamlining the scope of EPA's national level preparedness and response activities. These resources include 3.0 FTE and associated payroll of $406.0.

Statutory Authority:

Atomic Energy Act (AEA) of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq. (1970), and Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970; Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR 300; Executive Order 12241 of September 1980, National Contingency Plan, 3 CFR, 1980; Executive Order 12656 of November 1988, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, 3 CFR, 1988; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006

(PKEMRA); Public Health Service Act (PHSA), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and EAA, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); and Title XIV of the Natural Disaster Assistance Act (NDAA) of 1997, PL 104-201 (Nunn-Lugar II).

Program Area: Climate Protection

Water Quality Research and Support Grants
Program Area: Congressional Priorities
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$6,784.4	$4,234.0	$0.0	($4,234.0)
Environmental Program & Management	***$0.0***	***$12,700.0***	***$0.0***	***($12,700.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$6,784.4	$16,934.0	$0.0	($16,934.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

In FY 2014, Congress appropriated $12.7 million for an Environmental Protection: National Priority competitive grant program to provide technical assistance for improved water quality or safe drinking water to rural and urban communities or individual private well owners. The EPA will provide $11,000,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations, on a national or multi-State regional basis, for on-site training and technical assistance for water systems in rural or urban communities. The EPA also will provide $1,700,000 for grants to qualified not-for-profit organizations for technical assistance for individual private well owners, with priority given to organizations that currently provide technical and education assistance to individual private well owners. Each grantee is required to provide a minimum 10 percent match, including in-kind contributions.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA is not requesting funds to support this grant program in FY 2015.

Performance Targets:

There are no performance targets for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$12,700.0) This eliminates congressionally directed funding provided in FY 2014. The EPA is not requesting funds to support this grant program in FY 2015.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA, 42 U.S.C. §300j-1c, Section 1442. CWA.104(b)(3)

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APPROPRIATION: Inspector General

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inspector General				
Budget Authority	$44,003.9	$41,849.0	$46,130.0	$4,281.0
Total Workyears	271.5	271.4	263.0	-8.4

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

Bill Language: Inspector General

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, $46,130,000, to remain available until September 30, 2016.

Program Projects in IG
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$44,003.9	$41,849.0	$46,130.0	$4,281.0
Subtotal, Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$44,003.9	$41,849.0	$46,130.0	$4,281.0
TOTAL, EPA	$44,003.9	$41,849.0	$46,130.0	$4,281.0

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

Program Area: Audits, Evaluations and Investigations

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inspector General	***$44,003.9***	***$41,849.0***	***$46,130.0***	***$4,281.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$10,088.9	$9,939.0	$11,064.0	$1,125.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$54,092.8	$51,788.0	$57,194.0	$5,406.0
Total Workyears	334.3	331.5	321.5	-10.0

Program/Project Description:

The EPA's Office of Inspector General provides audit, program evaluation, inspection, and investigative services and products that fulfill the requirements of the Inspector General Act, as amended, by identifying fraud, waste, and abuse in agency, grantee and contractor operations, and by promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the operations of the agency's programs. OIG activities add value and enhance public trust by providing the agency, the public, and Congress with independent analyses and recommendations that help the EPA management resolve risks and challenges, achieve opportunities for savings, and implement actions for safeguarding the EPA resources and accomplishing the EPA's environmental goals. OIG activities also prevent and detect fraud in the EPA's programs and operations, including financial fraud, laboratory fraud, and cyber crime. The OIG consistently provides a significant positive return on investment to the public in the form of recommendations for improvements in the delivery of the EPA's mission, reduction in operational and environmental risks, costs savings and recoveries, improvements in program efficiencies, and integrity.

In addition, the EPA Inspector General serves as the IG for the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board providing the full range of audit, evaluation, and investigative services specified by the Inspector General Act, as amended.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA OIG will assist the agency and the CSB in their efforts to reduce environmental and human health risks by making recommendations to improve program operations, save taxpayer dollars, and resolve previously identified major management challenges and internal control weaknesses. In FY 2015, the OIG will continue focusing on areas associated with risk, fraud, waste, and cyber intrusions, and will expand its attention to making recommendations that

improve operating efficiency, transparency, secured and trustworthy systems, and the cost effective attainment of the EPA's strategic goals and positive environmental impacts.

OIG plans will be implemented through audits, evaluations, investigations, inspections, and follow-up reviews in compliance with the Inspector General Act, applicable professional standards of the U. S. Comptroller General, and the Quality Standards for Federal Offices of Inspector General of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. The following types of audits are conducted: (1) program performance audits of agency operations, including those focused on the award and administration of grants and contracts; (2) financial statement audits; (3) financial audits of grantees and contractors; (4) efficiency audits, and (5) information resources management audits. In addition, program evaluations will be conducted in the areas of the EPA's mission objectives for improving and protecting the environment and public health via reviews of: (1) air and research; (2) water and enforcement; (3) toxics, chemical management and pollution prevention, (4) risk assessment and inspections; and (5) special reviews generated by Hotlines or Congressional requests. The OIG will also conduct investigations of, and seek prosecution for, criminal activity and serious misconduct in the EPA programs and operations that undermine agency integrity, the public trust, and create imminent environmental risks, as well as, seek civil judgments to obtain recovery and restitution of financial losses. Major areas of investigative focus include: financial fraud, infrastructure/terrorist threat, program integrity, employee integrity, cyber crimes, and theft of intellectual or sensitive data.

A significant portion of audit resources will be devoted to mandated work assessing the financial statements of the EPA and the CSB, as required by the Chief Financial Officers Act and the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002, respectively. OIG work will also include assessing the information security practices of the EPA and the CSB, as required by the Federal Information Security Management Act. OIG will continue to provide oversight of audits of the EPA assistance agreement recipients conducted pursuant to the Single Audit Act. The OIG will examine the delivery of national programs as well as specific cross-regional and single region or place based issues. The OIG will inspect facilities that present a risk to public health, in response to stakeholder concerns. The OIG will also continue to provide audit and investigative oversight on the application of, and accountability for Recovery Act funds.

The OIG recognizes that keeping up with current workload priorities will become increasingly challenging. As staffing levels decrease, a balance must be achieved. We must continue to meet our mandates and statutory requirements. In FY 2015, OIG will continue to focus on top priorities and proceed with diligence and excellence, ensuring that all requirements are met.

The OIG bases its strategic themes and prospective assignment areas on prior work, cross-agency risk assessment, agency challenges, including those associated with the Chemical Safety Board, future priorities, and extensive stakeholder input. In FY 2015, the OIG will concentrate its resources on efforts in the following strategic themes and prospective assignment areas during FY 2015:

Sound and Economical Financial Management

- improper payments
- internal controls
- annual financial statements
- audits of costs claimed by grantees and contractors
- grant and contract administration
- information technology capital investments
- EPA's contract management assessment program
- strategic sourcing of contracts
- EPA's Licensing Fees and Royalties Internal Controls
- Government Cost Estimates and Indirect Costs for EPA's Interagency Agreements
- EPA Accounting for Reimbursable Expenses
- Hurricane Sandy funding
- annual financial statements for CSB

Efficient Processes and Use of Resources

- management of the EPA's process improvement activities
- examination of and identification of the operational efficiencies, including consolidation of functions
- facilities management
- organizational structure
- partnering or coordination with other agencies to maximize efficiencies
- impact of CSB's safety recommendations
- opportunities to reduce duplication, overlap and fragmentation within EPA's Energy Star Program
- controls for travel of CSB employees, travel and purchase card
- CSB's Incident Screening, Deployment and Investigation Selection Processes
- Reliability of EPA Personal and Real Property Information
- Fixed Asset Inventory for Office of Research and Development
- Equipment Utilization Within Office of Research and Development
- evaluation of CSB's programmatic and management activities

Ensuring the Integrity of Science and Information

- protection from advanced persistent threats to steal/modify data
- Federal Information Security Management Act compliance
- Scientific integrity, including peer review
- agency efforts to enhance its capability to respond to cyber-attacks
- cyber security/infrastructure development and assessment of processes to ensure protection and security of information systems from fraud, waste and abuse.
- progress toward creating non-cancer toxicity value for chrysotile asbestos in IRIS
- effectiveness of ORD's Quality Assurance Officers
- EPA Research and the Technology Transfer Act

Addressing At-Risk Populations, Chronic and Emerging Environmental Health Challenges

- energy and natural resources (exploration/extraction of oil, natural gas, and coal)
- inspection of High-Risk Management Program Facilities
- incorporating Environmental Justice into CAA Inspections for Air Toxics
- review of the EPA's Process for Verifying Reported Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- assessment of EPA Efforts to Reduce Ambient PM2.5 Levels in Non-Attainment Areas
- ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network Reviews
- environmental Justice for Lower-Income/Minority Communities
- EPA's Antimicrobial Testing Program
- Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewers: Consent Decree Progress and Challenges

Assessing Risk Management and Performance Measurement

- implementation of Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act, Federal Information Security Management Act and Government Performance and Results Act
- disaster response; and homeland security and emergency preparedness and response, including the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board
- Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund Assistance Agreements
- Environmental Science and Engineering Fellowship Program Assistance Agreements
- Post ARRA Diesel Emission Recovery Act (DERA) Grants
- Construction Grants Awarded to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority
- EPA's Original Classification Procedures and Risk of Over-Classification

Reviewing Effectiveness of Stewardship, Sustainability and Prevention

- sustainability importance in relation to agency decision-making processes, including Tribal programs
- Renewable Energy on Potentially Contaminated Land and Mine Sites
- Green Project Reserve with the State Revolving Fund
- design for Environment Partnership Program

Assessing Program Integrity, Oversight, Enforcement and Efficient Rulemaking

- oversight of delegated programs, data systems, relationships with states/regions
- regulatory reform and elimination of duplicative programs
- grant/contract results in the achievement of intended environmental objectives
- data systems/requirements for state oversight
- EPA's relationships with regions and states
- adequacy of EPA's Oversight of State FIFRA Programs
- oversight of Hydraulic Fracturing
- Municipal Separate Stormwater Sewers: Consent Decree Progress and Challenges
- Region 2 Oversight of US Virgin Islands Authorized Environmental Programs

Investigations

OIG investigations focus on identifying criminal activity pertaining to agency programs. The OIG will conduct investigations into allegations and seek prosecution for: 1) fraudulent practices in awarding, performing, and paying the EPA contracts, grants, or other assistance agreements; 2) program fraud or other acts that undermine the integrity of, or confidence in, agency programs, and create imminent environmental risks; 3) laboratory fraud relating to data and false claims for erroneous laboratory results that undermine the bases for decision-making, regulatory compliance, or enforcement actions; 4) alleged criminal conduct or serious administrative misconduct by EPA employees; and 5) intrusions into and attacks against the EPA's network supporting program data, as well as incidents of computer misuse and theft of intellectual property or sensitive/proprietary data. Special attention will be directed towards identifying the tactics, techniques, and procedures that are being utilized by cyber criminals to obtain the EPA's information for their own motives. The OIG will directly assist EPA senior leadership as well as federal cyber criminal, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism communities through collaboration with OIG counterparts in other federal agencies. Analyzing intruded systems will allow the OIG to determine if EPA systems are under attack, recommend agency risk reduction techniques and pursue judicial remedies. OIG investigations will also pursue civil actions for recovery and restitution of financial losses, and administrative actions to prevent unscrupulous persons and businesses from participating in the EPA's programs.

Follow-up and Policy/Regulatory Analysis

To further promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness, the OIG will conduct follow-up reviews of agency responsiveness to OIG recommendations to determine if appropriate actions have been taken and intended improvements have been achieved. This process will serve as a means for keeping the EPA leadership apprised of accomplishments, opportunities for needed corrective actions, and facilitate greater accountability for results from OIG operations.

Additionally, as directed by the IG Act, the OIG also conducts reviews and analysis of proposed and existing policies, rules, regulations and legislation to identify vulnerability to waste, fraud and abuse. These reviews also consider possible duplication, gaps or conflicts with existing authority, leading to recommendations for improvements in their structure, content and application.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(35B) Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	971	903	903	903	903	786	687	721	Recommendations
Actual	624	983	945	2011	1242	1003			

Measure	(35D) Criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	80	80	75	80	85	90	125	131	Actions
Actual	84	95	115	160	152	256			

Measure	(35A) Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	334	318	334	334	334	307	248	260	Actions
Actual	463	272	391	315	216	215			

Measure	(35C) Return on the annual dollar investment, as a percentage of the OIG budget, from audits and investigations.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	150	120	120	120	110	125	132	139	Percent
Actual	186	150	36	151	743	248			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$2,814.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$1,467.0 / -8.4 FTE) This reflects a net change from the realignment of resources to provide basic workforce support in carrying out audit functions and acknowledging the constrained fiscal environment. Staff resources are reduced in anticipation of savings from business process changes and the use of strategic sourcing for support required for the work of the OIG. The net change includes a reduction of $1,198.0 in payroll for 8.4 FTE.

Statutory Authority:

Inspector General Act, as amended; Inspector General Reform Act; Reports Consolidation Act; Single Audit Act; CFO Act; Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002, GMRA; PRIA; RCRA; FFMIA; FISMA; FQPA; TSCA.

Inspector General Reform Act:

The following information is provided pursuant to the requirements of the Inspector General Reform Act:

- the aggregate budget request from the Inspector General for the operations of the OIG is $56.2 million ($45.2 million Inspector General; $11.0 million Superfund Transfer); the aggregate request in the President's Budget for the operations of the OIG is $57.2 million ($46.1 million Inspector General; $11.1 million Superfund Transfer);
- the portion of the aggregate request in the President's Budget needed for training is $700 thousand ($574 thousand Inspector General; $126 thousand Superfund Transfer); the portion of the aggregate request in the President's Budget needed to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) is $100 thousand ($82 thousand Inspector General; $18 thousand Superfund Transfer).

"I certify as the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency that the amount I have requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for FY 2015".

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APPROPRIATION: Building and Facilities

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Building and Facilities				
Budget Authority	$33,538.3	$34,467.0	$53,507.0	$19,040.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Bill Language: Buildings and Facilities

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, $53,507,000, to remain available until expended.

Program Projects in B&F

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$5,861.9	$6,676.0	$7,875.0	$1,199.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
TOTAL, EPA	$33,538.3	$34,467.0	$53,507.0	$19,040.0

Program Area: Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$540.0	$548.0	$576.0	$28.0
Environmental Program & Management	$7,328.9	$5,724.0	$5,716.0	($8.0)
Building and Facilities	***$5,861.9***	***$6,676.0***	***$7,875.0***	***$1,199.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$683.5	$1,265.0	$1,113.0	($152.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,414.3	$14,213.0	$15,280.0	$1,067.0
Total Workyears	3.8	4.7	4.7	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program supports physical security efforts and safeguards the agency's workforce, facilities, assets, and mission based on federally mandated priorities focusing on physical access control measures that protect critical infrastructure. The program aims to protect classified national security information through the construction and build-out of Secure Access Facilities (SAFs) and Sensitive Compartmented Information Facilities (SCIFs). The work under the Building and Facilities appropriation supports larger physical security improvements to leased and owned space.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to mitigate physical vulnerabilities in its facilities, and incorporate physical security measures in new construction, new leases, and major renovations. In accordance with the Interagency Security Committee Physical Security Criteria for federal facilities, the agency provides a full range of security improvements. The EPA also will continue to install upgraded Physical Access Control Systems as mandated by Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 and its implementing standards, and will expand or realign existing laboratories for homeland security support activities that protect critical infrastructure. Construction and build-out of SAFs and SCIFs will be carried out as needed.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,199.0) This reflects funding to incorporate physical security measures in new construction, leases, and major renovations.

Statutory Authority:

Executive Order 13526; 32 CFR 2001; Interagency Security Committee Physical Security Criteria for Federal Facilities; Design Basis Threat, Interagency Security Committee, March 2013.

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$547.4	$584.0	$498.0	($86.0)
Environmental Program & Management	$293,188.6	$310,057.0	$325,138.0	$15,081.0
Science & Technology	$74,351.2	$70,370.0	$75,824.0	$5,454.0
Building and Facilities	***$27,676.4***	***$27,791.0***	***$45,632.0***	***$17,841.0***
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$933.4	$823.0	$836.0	$13.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$80,960.5	$67,470.0	$78,905.0	$11,435.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$477,657.5	$477,095.0	$526,833.0	$49,738.0
Total Workyears	382.8	367.2	361.6	-5.6

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Buildings and Facilities (B&F) appropriation supports the design, construction, repairs, and improvement of the EPA's federally owned and leased buildings. Construction renovation and alteration projects costing more than $150 thousand must use B&F funding.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization, B&F resources support facility-related construction, and the repair and improvement (R&I) of the EPA's real estate inventory. The EPA's inventory includes World-War two era buildings and aging laboratory research facilities that have been modified to meet evolving research requirements and other programmatic needs. Good stewardship practices demand that the physical conditions, functionality, safety and health, security and research capabilities of our facilities are not compromised.

B&F projects are critical to the overall agency's efforts to consolidate space, increase energy efficiency, and achieve federal facility environmental targets. These resources enable the EPA to meet the recommendations of the on-going Laboratory Study which is expected to identify opportunities to consolidate laboratory functions across the agency. Further, delaying essential repairs allows the EPA's facilities to deteriorate, which exponentially increases long-term repair costs.

B&F resources ensure that the agency complies with various mandates and goals including: the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA), Executive Orders (EO) 13514 and 13423,[1] new alternative fuel regulatory requirements, and regulatory mandates associated with soil and water pesticides testing. B&F also enables the EPA to meet federal facility environmental targets and objectives related to: Greenhouse Gas Scope 1 and 2 emissions (25 percent by FY 2020); energy efficiency (annual energy use reductions of three percent per year through FY 2015); water conservation (annual water use reductions of two percent per year through FY 2020); advanced metering; stormwater management; upgrades to the EPA's existing real estate portfolio to meet "high performance sustainable" green building standards (15 percent of existing real estate by FY 2015); and, the reduction of fossil fuel use in new buildings.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to invest to reconfigure the EPA's workplaces, with the goal of reducing long-term rent needs. This work will enable the agency to release office space in support of the President's June 10, 2012 memorandum on "Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate." Space consolidation and reconfiguration will enable the EPA to reduce its footprint through a more efficient, collaborative, and technologically sophisticated workplace. Since 2006, the EPA has released approximately 428 thousand square feet of space at headquarters and facilities nationwide, resulting in a cumulative annual rent avoidance of over $14.6 million. In FY 2015, the EPA will complete the consolidation of 1310 L Street, which will begin to move over 500 employees into the EPA's Federal Triangle and Potomac Yard space and save the agency approximately $7.5 million annually in rent. Failure to support the space consolidation and reconfiguration efforts places long-term strain on the EPA's environmental programs as the rent budget will demand an increasing share of the agency's resources.

In FY 2015, the EPA also is investing $12 million for the design and engineering of a new, consolidated federally owned EPA multi-use facility, including a lab to replace the multiple EPA leased locations in Las Vegas, NV, several of which are expiring. The new facility will be a smaller footprint than the current leased locations and will be designed to be energy efficient with lower anticipated operating and rent costs.

In addition, the EPA will continue our work on several major B&F projects for FY 2015 including those highlighted below.

- **Replacement of fume hoods and air handlers at the Air and Radiation Lab, Montgomery, AL., Phase 2.** This project will replace deteriorated ductwork and fume hoods, and will renovate lab modules to ensure safety and health, exposure control, and permit continuity in quality research. The project will reduce the number of fume hoods at the lab by more than 10 percent, and will result in a net 30 percent reduction in energy usage.

[1] Information is available at http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13514/, Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance; and http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13423/, Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management.

- **Implementation of Phase 2 of the Infrastructure Replacement Project at the Research and Development laboratory in Corvallis, OR.** This project will replace the ductwork, reduce the number of fume hoods by more than 40 percent and energy usage will be reduced by about 20 percent. While fume hoods are a central component in most laboratories, the traditional ducted fume hood is no longer central to many research and laboratory procedures. New energy efficient equipment, procedures and methods will incorporate reliability, sustainability and safety while meeting mission requirements.

- **Retrofit laboratory spaces in the National Enforcement Investigations laboratory in Lakewood, CO to accommodate the Region 8 laboratory currently located in Golden, CO.** The lease at the Region 8 lab expires in 2018, and by utilizing excess capacity in the NEIC lab, the two functions can be co-located in a federal building, which will save rent and utility costs.

- **Complete Phase 3 of the retrofit of the air handling and infrastructure at the Research and Development laboratory in Athens, GA.** This project will complete the conversion of this laboratory to a variable air volume system which will reduce energy usage and greenhouse gas emissions.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program under the EPM appropriation and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$5,000.0) This increase supports construction associated with the agency's space consolidation effort. This initiative will enable the agency to reduce its footprint resulting in significant long term rent savings. A modest upfront investment will allow the agency to accelerate and expand the consolidation efforts.

- (+$12,000.0) This increase supports construction design and engineering for a Las Vegas laboratory. 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 will have lower anticipated operating and rent costs.

- (+$841.0) This increase supports repair and improvement of the EPA's real estate inventory and facility-related construction that was delayed due to insufficient resources in FY 2013.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act; Public Building Act; Annual Appropriations Act; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; CWA; CAA; RCRA; TSCA; NEPA; CERFA; D.C. Recycling Act of 1988; Energy Policy Act of 2005; Executive

Orders 10577, 12598, 13150, 13423, and 13514; Emergency Support Functions (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex; Homeland Security Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure Protection).

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APPROPRIATION: Hazardous Substance Superfund

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Budget Authority	$1,155,365.7	$1,088,769.0	$1,156,603.0	$67,834.0
Total Workyears	2,968.7	2,783.1	2,685.2	-97.9

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

**2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Bill Language: Superfund

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611) $1,156,603,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, [2013] 2014, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to $1,156,603,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, $11,064,000 shall be paid to the "Office of Inspector General" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2016, and $18,850,000 shall be paid to the "Science and Technology" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2016.

Program Projects in Superfund

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	$2,223.5	$1,991.0	$2,044.0	$53.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$10,088.9	$9,939.0	$11,064.0	$1,125.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$1,060.4	$998.0	$1,083.0	$85.0

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Enforcement				
Criminal Enforcement	$6,964.0	$7,488.0	$7,438.0	($50.0)
Environmental Justice	$603.8	$604.0	$597.0	($7.0)
Forensics Support	$2,382.2	$2,344.0	$1,112.0	($1,232.0)
Superfund: Enforcement	$160,229.3	$157,592.0	$154,303.0	($3,289.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$7,829.2	$7,490.0	$7,405.0	($85.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	$178,008.5	$175,518.0	$170,855.0	($4,663.0)
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$39,468.4	$36,802.0	$35,754.0	($1,048.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$683.5	$1,265.0	$1,113.0	($152.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	$40,151.9	$38,067.0	$36,867.0	($1,200.0)
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	$1,329.4	$1,340.0	$1,466.0	$126.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$544.0	$664.0	$704.0	$40.0
IT / Data Management	$13,667.4	$13,911.0	$14,234.0	$323.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	$14,211.4	$14,575.0	$14,938.0	$363.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$663.9	$792.0	$753.0	($39.0)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$652.0	$503.0	$516.0	$13.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	$1,315.9	$1,295.0	$1,269.0	($26.0)
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$21,791.6	$21,797.0	$24,155.0	$2,358.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$80,960.5	$67,470.0	$78,905.0	$11,435.0
Acquisition Management	$21,617.7	$22,388.0	$23,762.0	$1,374.0
Human Resources Management	$5,091.4	$5,880.0	$7,547.0	$1,667.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$3,053.4	$2,990.0	$2,945.0	($45.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$132,514.6	$120,525.0	$137,314.0	$16,789.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy	$17,885.7	$14,380.0	$14,032.0	($348.0)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Communities				
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$2,425.1	$3,040.0	$2,843.0	($197.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$0.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$2,425.5	$3,040.0	$2,843.0	($197.0)
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$183,331.1	$177,826.0	$186,987.0	$9,161.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$8,777.2	$8,150.0	$7,636.0	($514.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$25,099.4	$21,125.0	$24,805.0	$3,680.0
Superfund: Remedial	$536,942.3	$500,000.0	$543,400.0	$43,400.0
Subtotal, Superfund: Remedial	$536,942.3	$500,000.0	$543,400.0	$43,400.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	$754,150.0	$707,101.0	$762,828.0	$55,727.0
TOTAL, EPA	$1,155,365.7	$1,088,769.0	$1,156,603.0	$67,834.0

*For ease of comparison, Superfund transfer resources for the audit and research functions are shown in the Superfund account.
**2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Program Area: Indoor Air and Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$9,033.1	$8,714.0	$9,138.0	$424.0
Science & Technology	$1,931.4	$2,133.0	$2,019.0	($114.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$2,223.5***	***$1,991.0***	***$2,044.0***	***$53.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,188.0	$12,838.0	$13,201.0	$363.0
Total Workyears	65.6	62.1	59.1	-3.0

Program Project Description:

This program addresses potential radiation risks found at some Superfund and hazardous waste sites. Through this program, the EPA ensures that Superfund site cleanup activities reduce and/or mitigate the health and environmental risk of radiation to safe levels. In addition, the program makes certain that appropriate cleanup technologies and methods are adopted to effectively and efficiently reduce the health and environmental hazards associated with radiation problems encountered at these sites, some of which are located near at-risk communities. Finally, the program ensures that appropriate technical assistance is provided on remediation approaches for National Priorities List (NPL) and non-NPL sites.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA's National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama, and National Center for Radiation Field Operations (NCRFO) in Las Vegas, Nevada, will continue to provide limited analytical and field support to manage and mitigate radioactive releases and exposures. These two organizations provide analytical and technical support for the characterization and cleanup of Superfund and Federal Facility sites. Support focuses on providing high quality data to support agency decisions at sites across the country.

The Radiation and Indoor Air program also provides specialized technical support on-site, including field measurements using unique tools and capabilities. In addition, NAREL and NCRFO provide data evaluation and assessment, document review, and field support through ongoing fixed and mobile capability. Thousands of radiochemical and mixed waste analyses are performed annually at NAREL on a variety of samples from contaminated sites. NAREL is the EPA's only laboratory with this in-house mixed waste analytical capability. NCRFO provides field-based technical support for screening and identifying radiological contaminants at NPL and non-NPL sites across the country, including mobile scanning, in-situ analysis, and air sampling equipment and expert personnel.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Radiation: Protection Program found under the Environmental Programs and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$100.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$65.0) This increases extramural funding for providing necessary updates to analytical and field equipment used at Superfund and Federal Facility sites.

- (-$112.0 / -0.9 FTE) This decreases analytical and field personnel to support cleanup at Superfund and Federal Facility sites. These resources include 0.9 FTE and associated payroll of $112.0.

Statutory Authority:

CERCLA, as amended by the SARA of 1986.

Program Area: Audits, Evaluations and Investigations

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inspector General	$44,003.9	$41,849.0	$46,130.0	$4,281.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$10,088.9***	***$9,939.0***	***$11,064.0***	***$1,125.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$54,092.8	$51,788.0	$57,194.0	$5,406.0
Total Workyears	334.3	331.5	321.5	-10.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Office of Inspector General provides audit, program evaluation, and investigative services and products that fulfill the requirements of the Inspector General Act, as amended, by identifying fraud, waste, and abuse in agency, grantee and contractor operations, and by promoting economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the operations of the agency's Superfund program. OIG activities add value, promote transparency and enhance public trust by providing the agency, the public, and Congress with independent analyses and recommendations that help the EPA management resolve risks and challenges, achieve opportunities for savings, and implement actions for safeguarding the EPA resources and accomplishing the EPA's environmental goals. OIG activities also prevent and detect fraud in the EPA's programs and operations, including financial fraud, laboratory fraud, and cyber crime. The OIG consistently provides a significant positive return on investment to the public in the form of recommendations for improvements in the delivery of the EPA's mission, program efficiency and integrity, reduction in operational and environmental risks, costs savings and recoveries.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA's OIG will assist the agency in its efforts to reduce environmental and human health risks by making recommendations to improve Superfund program operations, save taxpayer dollars, and resolve previously identified major management challenges and internal control weaknesses. In FY 2015, the OIG will continue focusing on areas associated with risk, fraud, waste, and cyber intrusions, and will expand its attention to making recommendations that improve operating efficiency, transparency, secured and trustworthy systems, and the cost effective attainment of the EPA's strategic goals and positive environmental impacts related to the Superfund program.

OIG plans will be implemented through audits, evaluations, inspections investigations, and follow-up reviews in compliance with the Inspector General Act, applicable professional standards of the U. S. Comptroller General, and the Quality Standards for Federal Offices of Inspector General of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency. The following types of audits are conducted: (1) program performance audits, including those focused on the award and administration of grants and contracts; (2) financial audits of grantees and contractors; (3) efficiency audits, and (4) information resources management audits. In addition, program evaluations will be conducted in the areas of the EPA's mission objectives for improving and protecting the environment and public health via reviews of Superfund and other land issues. For EPA's Superfund Program, the OIG will conduct investigations of any activities that undermine agency integrity, the public trust, and create imminent environmental risks. Where applicable, the OIG will seek prosecution of criminal activity or serious misconduct. The OIG will also seek civil judgments to obtain recovery and restitution of financial losses. Areas of investigative emphasis include financial fraud, infrastructure/terrorist threat, program integrity, employee integrity, and theft of intellectual or sensitive data.

The OIG recognizes that keeping up with current workload priorities will become increasingly challenging. As staffing levels decrease, a balance must be achieved. We must continue to meet our mandates and statutory requirements. In FY 2015, OIG will continue to focus on top priorities and proceed with diligence and excellence, ensuring that all requirements are met.

Audits and Evaluations

OIG audits and program evaluations and inspections related to Superfund will identify program and management risks and determine if the EPA is efficiently and effectively reducing human health risks; taking effective enforcement actions; cleaning up hazardous waste; restoring previously polluted sites to appropriate uses; and ensuring long-term stewardship of polluted sites. OIG assignments will include: (1) assessing the adequacy of internal controls in the EPA and its grantees and contractors to protect resources and achieve program results; (2) project management to ensure that the EPA and its grantees and contractors have clear plans and accountability for performance progress; (3) enforcement to evaluate whether there is consistent, adequate and appropriate application of the laws and regulations across jurisdictions with coordination between federal, state and local law enforcement activities, and (4) grants and contracts to verify that such awards are made based upon uniform risk assessment and capacity to account and perform, and that grantees and contractors perform with integrity and value.

Prior audits and evaluations of the Superfund program have identified numerous barriers to implementing effective resource management and program improvements. Therefore, the OIG will concentrate its resources on efforts in the following prospective assignment areas:

- environmental risks from hazardous waste post-closure landfills
- EPA oversight of the import/export of hazardous waste
- sitting renewable energy on potentially contaminated land and mine sites
- effectiveness of third party certifications in state-led superfund cleanups
- aggregate financial assurance for Superfund and RCRA Sites
- climate change adaptation for Superfund sites

- Superfund sites with human exposure or groundwater migration not under control
- Superfund portion of EPA's financial statement and FISMA audit

The OIG also will evaluate ways to minimize fraud, waste, and abuse, with emphasis on identifying opportunities for cost savings and reducing risk of resource loss, while maximizing results achieved from Superfund contracts and assistance agreements.

Investigations

OIG investigations focus on identifying criminal activity pertaining to the Superfund program. The OIG will conduct investigations into allegations, and seek prosecution for: 1) fraudulent practices in awarding, performing, and paying the EPA Superfund contracts, grants, or other assistance agreements; 2) program fraud or other acts that undermine the integrity of, or confidence in the Superfund program, and create imminent environmental risks; 3) laboratory fraud relating to Superfund data, and false claims for erroneous laboratory results that undermine the bases for Superfund decision-making, regulatory compliance, or enforcement actions; 4) alleged criminal conduct or serious administrative misconduct by EPA employees, and 5) intrusions into and attacks against the EPA's network supporting Superfund data, as well as incidents of computer misuse and theft of intellectual property or sensitive/proprietary Superfund data. Special attention will be directed towards identifying the tactics, techniques, and procedures that are being utilized by cyber criminals to obtain the EPA's information for their own motives. The OIG will directly assist EPA senior leadership as well as federal cyber criminal, counterintelligence, and counterterrorism communities through collaboration with OIG counterparts in other federal agencies. Analyzing intruded systems will allow the OIG to determine if EPA systems are under attack, recommend agency risk reduction techniques and pursue judicial remedies. OIG investigations will also pursue civil actions for recovery and restitution of financial losses, and administrative actions to prevent unscrupulous persons and businesses from participating in the EPA's Superfund program.

Follow-up and Policy/Regulatory Analysis

To further promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness, the OIG will conduct follow-up reviews of agency responsiveness to OIG recommendations for the Superfund program to determine if appropriate actions have been taken, and intended improvements have been achieved. This process will keep the EPA leadership informed of accomplishments, apprised of needed corrective actions, and will facilitate greater accountability for results from OIG operations.

Additionally, as directed by the IG Act, the OIG will review and analyze proposed and existing policies, rules, regulations, and legislation pertaining to the Superfund program to identify vulnerability to waste, fraud, and abuse. These reviews also consider possible duplication, gaps, or conflicts with existing authority, leading to recommendations for improvements in their structure, content, and application.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance measures in the Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations program project under the OIG appropriation. These measures can be found in the Performance Four Year Array.

FY 2015 Change from the FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$622.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$503.0/ -1.6 FTE) This reflects a net change from the realignment of resources to provide basic workforce support in carrying out audit functions and acknowledging the constrained fiscal environment. Staff resources are reduced in anticipation of savings from business process changes and the use of strategic sourcing for support required for the work of the OIG. The net change includes a reduction of $228.0 in payroll for 1.6 FTE.

Statutory Authority:

Inspector General Act, as amended; Inspector General Reform Act; Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Inspector General Reform Act:

The following information is provided pursuant to the requirements of the Inspector General Reform Act:

- the aggregate budget request from the Inspector General for the operations of the OIG is $56.2 million ($45.2 million Inspector General; $11.0 million Superfund Transfer);
- the aggregate request in the President's Budget for the operations of the OIG is $57.2 million ($46.1 million Inspector General; $11.1 million Superfund Transfer);
- the portion of the aggregate request in the President's Budget needed for training is $700 thousand ($574 thousand Inspector General; $126 thousand Superfund Transfer);
- the portion of the aggregate request in the President's Budget needed to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) is $100 thousand ($82 thousand Inspector General; $18 thousand Superfund Transfer).

"I certify as the Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency that the amount I have requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for FY 2015".

Program Area: Compliance

Compliance Monitoring
Program Area: Compliance
Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance
Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$131.8	$139.0	$147.0	$8.0
Environmental Program & Management	$101,820.1	$103,297.0	$118,892.0	$15,595.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$1,060.4***	***$998.0***	***$1,083.0***	***$85.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$103,012.3	$104,434.0	$120,122.0	$15,688.0
Total Workyears	559.2	557.3	535.1	-22.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Compliance Monitoring program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws and protect human health and the environment through inspections and other compliance monitoring activities. Compliance monitoring is comprised of all activities to determine whether regulated entities are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions, and settlement agreements. Compliance monitoring activities include data collection, analysis, data quality review, on-site compliance inspections/evaluations, investigations, and reviews of facility records and monitoring reports. The Compliance Monitoring program conducts these activities to determine whether conditions that exist at Superfund sites may present imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment and to verify whether regulated sites are in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. The Superfund Compliance Monitoring program focuses on providing information and system support for monitoring compliance with Superfund-related environmental regulations and contaminated site clean-up agreements. The program also ensures the security and integrity of its compliance information systems.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Superfund-related compliance monitoring activities are mainly reported and tracked through the agency's Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). In FY 2015, the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will focus on improvements to the ICIS internet accessible system to support customers (e.g., the EPA, states, tribes, local agencies) use of and access to the system to allow for reporting and retrieval of regulatory requirements of the federal Enforcement and Compliance programs. In FY 2015, the Compliance Monitoring program is scheduled to complete ongoing enhancements to ICIS for continued support of the federal Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program, and improve reporting to the public on government and facility compliance. The EPA will continue to ensure the security and integrity of these systems, and will

use ICIS data to support Superfund-related regulatory enforcement program activities. In FY 2015, the Superfund portion of this program for ICIS-related work is $190 thousand.

In FY 2015, the EPA also will continue to make Superfund-related compliance monitoring information available in the Integrated Data for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) data base, the integrated data warehouse for Enforcement and Compliance History On-line (ECHO), and, where appropriate, to the public through the ECHO website.[1] This site provides communities with interactive access to information on compliance status. The EPA will continue to develop additional tools and obtain new data sets (e.g., geospatial) for public use.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Compliance Monitoring Program under the Environmental Programs and Management appropriation and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$14.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$71.0) This represents a realignment of support for information and data systems for monitoring compliance.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act as amended; Resource Conservatio~~n~~ and Recovery Act; Clean Water Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Clean Air Act; Toxic Substances Control Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act; Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; Ocean Dumping Act; North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation; La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region; National Environmental Policy Act.

[1] For more information, refer to: http://www.epa-echo.gov/echo/.

Program Area: Enforcement

Environmental Justice
Program Area: Enforcement
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$6,376.1	$6,737.0	$7,936.0	$1,199.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$603.8***	***$604.0***	***$597.0***	***($7.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$6,979.9	$7,341.0	$8,533.0	$1,192.0
Total Workyears	34.5	32.8	40.6	7.8

Program Project Description:

The EPA is committed to fostering public health and sustainability in communities disproportionately burdened by pollution by integrating and addressing issues of environmental justice (EJ) in our programs and policies as part of our day-to-day business. Implementation of the EPA's strategic plan on environmental justice, the agency's Plan EJ 2014, is a key component to this commitment. The EPA's Environmental Justice program supports the implementation of Plan EJ 2014 and is the focal point for facilitating this integration by building the capacity of the agency to address environmental justice issues, promoting accountability, promoting agency action on critical environmental justice issues, and fostering the community's voice.

The EPA's EJ program conducts outreach to overburdened communities and provides technical assistance that empowers low income and minority communities to take action to protect themselves from environmental harm. The Superfund portion of the program focuses on issues that affect communities at or near Superfund sites. The Environmental Justice program complements and enhances the agency's community outreach and other work done under the Superfund program at affected sites. The agency also supports state and Tribal environmental justice programs and conducts outreach and technical assistance to states, local governments, and other stakeholders on environmental justice issues.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement environmental justice activities in support of the Superfund program consistent with the vision and commitments outlined in the agency's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan Cross-Cutting Fundamental Strategy for Environmental Justice and Children's Health and Plan EJ 2014.

In FY 2015, the EJ program will continue to promote the active engagement of community groups, other federal agencies, states, local governments, and Tribal governments to recognize, support, and advance environmental protection and public health for overburdened communities at or near Superfund sites. The EJ program will guide the EPA's efforts to empower

communities to protect themselves from environmental harms. These efforts build healthy and sustainable communities through technical assistance, enabling overburdened and disadvantaged groups to participate in the new green economy. Together, these plans guide the agency's EJ efforts across the full spectrum of activities.

In FY 2015, the EJ program will continue to partner with other programs within the agency to create scientific analytical methods, a legal foundation, and public engagement practices that enable the incorporation of environmental justice considerations in the EPA's regulatory and policy decisions. Finally, the EJ program will continue to support the agency's efforts to strengthen internal mechanisms to integrate environmental justice including communications, training, performance management, and accountability measures.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports activities that benefit disproportionately burdened minority, low-income, and Tribal populations. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$6.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$13.0) This change reflects a realignment of resources reducing support to the agency's environmental justice activities under superfund.

Statutory Authority:

Executive Order 12898; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended.

Superfund: Enforcement
Program Area: Enforcement
Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance
Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$160,229.3***	***$157,592.0***	***$154,303.0***	***($3,289.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$160,229.3	$157,592.0	$154,303.0	($3,289.0)
Total Workyears	831.5	818.5	771.3	-47.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Superfund Enforcement program protects communities by ensuring that responsible parties conduct cleanups, preserving federal dollars for sites where there are no viable contributing parties. The Superfund Enforcement program ensures prompt site cleanup and 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 Superfund Enforcement program initiates civil, judicial, and administrative site remediation cases. The Superfund Enforcement program also provides litigation, legal and technical enforcement support on Superfund enforcement actions and emerging issues. The Superfund Enforcement program develops waste cleanup enforcement policies and provides guidance and tools that clarify potential environmental cleanup liability, with specific attention to the reuse and revitalization of contaminated properties. In addition, the Superfund Enforcement program ensures that responsible parties clean up sites to reduce direct human exposure to hazardous pollutants and contaminants by providing long-term human health protections, which ultimately make contaminated properties available for reuse.

The EPA negotiates cleanup agreements with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) at hazardous waste sites and, where negotiations fail, either takes enforcement actions to require cleanup or expends Superfund appropriated dollars to remediate the sites, sometimes in combination. The Department of Justice (DOJ) supports the EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup and to recover appropriated monies spent on cleanup. In tandem with this approach, the EPA has implemented various reforms to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, promote economic development, and make sites available for appropriate reuse. The EPA also works to ensure that required legally enforceable institutional controls and financial assurance requirements are in place at Superfund sites to ensure the long-term protectiveness of Superfund cleanup remedies.

The agency promotes the "polluter pays" principle, cleaning up more sites and preserving appropriated dollars for sites without viable PRPs. The cumulative value of private party commitments for clean up is over $38 billion ($32.4 billion for cleanup work and $6.3 billion in cost recovery).

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Throughout FY 2015, the Superfund Enforcement program will ensure PRP participation in cleanups while promoting fairness in the enforcement process and will continue to recover costs from PRPs when the EPA expends appropriated funds. The agency's goal is to maximize PRP participation by reaching a settlement or taking an enforcement action by the time a remedial action starts for at least 99 percent of non-federal Superfund sites that have viable, liable parties. The EPA reached a settlement or took an enforcement action at 100 percent of non-federal Superfund sites with viable, liable parties in FY 2013. The agency also seeks to ensure trust fund stewardship through cost recovery efforts from responsible parties in order to recover response costs that have been expended from the Superfund Trust Fund. In FY 2015, in an effort to maximize the efficient use of Superfund enforcement appropriated resources, the EPA will continue to focus cost recovery efforts on those cases with unresolved past costs greater than $500 thousand. We plan to prioritize those larger cases in light of reduced budgets, and while this will not eliminate cost recovery efforts on cases below $500 thousand, the number of cases may be significantly reduced.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue efforts to accelerate negotiations of remedial design/remedial action cleanup agreements and will continue to focus efforts on negotiating removal agreements at contaminated properties to address contamination impacting local communities. When appropriated dollars are used to clean up sites, the program will seek to recover the associated cleanup costs from the PRPs. If future work remains at a site, recovered funds may be placed in a site-specific special account pursuant to the agreement. Special accounts are sub-accounts within the EPA's Superfund Trust Fund. In accordance with the terms of the settlement agreement, the EPA uses special account resources to finance site-specific Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) response actions at the site for which the account was established. The agency will continue its efforts to establish and maximize the effectiveness of special accounts to facilitate cleanup by continuing to improve tracking and planning for special account funds.

Special accounts save taxpayers significant resources. In FY 2013, the EPA created 33 Special Accounts, collected $175.8 million for response work and accrued $12.3 million in interest for a total of $188.2 million. The agency disbursed or obligated $259.1 million for response work. The EPA also closed 51 Special Accounts and transferred $1.8 million from Special Accounts into the general part of the Superfund Trust Fund for future appropriation by Congress.

Since 1989, the EPA has created 1,208 Special Accounts, collected $4.1 billion for response work and accrued $412.9 million in interest for a total of $4.5 billion. The agency has disbursed or obligated $2.7 billion for response work. The EPA has closed 215 Special Accounts and transferred $23.7 million from Special Accounts into the general part of the Superfund Trust Fund.

In FY 2015, the agency will provide the Department of Justice with $21.8 million through an Interagency Agreement. Funding will provide support for the EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through such actions as negotiating consent decrees with PRPs, preparing judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup, and litigating to recover monies spent in cleaning up contaminated sites. The EPA's Superfund Enforcement program is responsible for case development and preparation, referral to the DOJ and post-filing actions, and for providing case and cost documentation support for the docket of current cases with the DOJ. The program also ensures that the EPA meets cost recovery statute of limitation deadlines, resolves cases, issues bills for oversight, and makes collections in a timely manner. By pursuing cost recovery settlements, the program promotes the principle that polluters should either perform or pay for cleanups. This approach preserves appropriated resources to address contaminated sites where there are no viable, liable PRPs. The agency's expenditures will be recouped through administrative actions and CERCLA Section 107 case referrals. The agency will continue to refer delinquent accounts receivable to the DOJ for debt collection enforcement.

In FY 2013, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments exceeding $1.6 billion. Of this amount, PRPs committed to perform future response work with an estimated value of more than $1.2 billion; agreed to reimburse the agency for $292.3 million in past costs; and were billed by the EPA for approximately $92.8 million in oversight costs. In a landmark settlement, AVX Corporation committed to pay over $366 million to clean up contamination in Massachusetts's New Bedford Harbor, the largest single-site cash settlement in Superfund history. The New Bedford Harbor was placed on the National Priorities List in 1982 and is one of the agency's largest Superfund cleanup sites. During the past ten years, the Superfund civil enforcement investment has resulted in an average return of eight dollars for every one appropriated dollar invested in the program. The total commitments obtained from responsible parties over that ten year period exceeded $15 billion.

In consideration of budget constraints, the EPA has assessed its priorities in compliance and enforcement efforts in order to embrace new approaches that can help achieve the agency's goals more efficiently and effectively. Reductions in the Superfund Enforcement program will be directed toward FTE for PRP searches, cleanup settlements, and cost recovery (and associated DOJ support), while largely maintaining external contract support for these activities. The agency will review applicable processes for streamlining and enhancing efficiencies while supporting the agency's LEAN efforts to move toward a high performance organization (HPO) to support business process changes agencywide.

During FY 2015, the agency will continue to perform the financial management aspects of Superfund cost recovery and the collection of related debt to the federal government. The EPA will continue to calculate indirect cost and annual allocation rates to be applied to direct costs incurred by the EPA for site cleanup. These efforts include tracking and managing Superfund delinquent debt, maintaining the Superfund Cost Recovery Package Imaging and On-Line System (SCORPIOS), and using SCORPIOS Paperless Image and Document Enabled Reports (SPIDERs) to prepare cost documentation packages. The EPA's Enforcement program will continue to refine and streamline the cost documentation process to gain further efficiencies, and provide the Department of Justice case support for Superfund sites via SPIDER packages. The

EPA's financial, programmatic, and legal offices will continue to maintain the accounting and billing of Superfund oversight costs attributable to responsible parties. These costs represent the EPA's cost of overseeing Superfund site cleanup efforts by responsible parties as stipulated in the terms of settlement agreements. In FY 2013, the agency collected $185.7 million in cost recoveries, of which $35.0 million were returned to the Superfund Trust Fund and $150.7 million were deposited in site-specific, interest bearing special accounts.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(078) Percentage of all Superfund statute of limitations cases addressed at sites with unaddressed past Superfund costs equal to or greater than $500,000.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual	100	100	100	100	100	100			

Measure	(285) Percentage of Superfund sites having viable, liable responsible parties other than the federal government where EPA reaches a settlement or takes an enforcement action before starting a remedial action.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	95	95	95	95	99	99	99	99	Percent
Actual	95	100	98	100	100	100			

Measure	(417) Millions of cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media EPA has obtained commitments to clean up as a result of concluded CERCLA and RCRA corrective action enforcement actions.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target					300	275	225	200	Million Cubic Yards
Actual					400	750			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$4,109.0) This reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$7,398.0 / -47.2 FTE) This change reflects a realignment of resources to other agency priorities and anticipated business process changes such as limiting cost recovery efforts under $500 thousand, shortening the RD/RA negotiation timeline, streamlining cost documentation and case support, and maximizing strategic sourcing in support work. This change also realigns resources to support the overall management of the E-Enterprise business process as part of the agency's efforts on becoming a High Performing Organization. The reduced resources may impact the initiation of some civil, judicial and administrative cases, as well as legal and technical enforcement support of Superfund enforcement actions. The resources reflect a net reduction of 47.2 FTE and associated payroll of $6,955.0.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996; Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act; National Environmental Policy Act; Atomic Energy Act; Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act; Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act; Safe Drinking Water Act; Chrominated Cooper Arsenate; Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act; Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act; Federal Acquisition Regulations; Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act; Freedom of Information Act; Government Management Reform Act; Improper Payments Information Act; Inspector General Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; Privacy Act; Chief Financial Officers Act; Government Performance and Results Act; The Prompt Payment Act; Executive Order 12241; Executive Order 12656; National Historic Preservation Act.

Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement
Program Area: Enforcement
Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance
Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$7,829.2***	***$7,490.0***	***$7,405.0***	***($85.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$7,829.2	$7,490.0	$7,405.0	($85.0)
Total Workyears	48.1	45.2	41.7	-3.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program ensures, consistent with law, that sites with federal entities performing Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) responses and CERCLA sites with federal ownership are monitored and appropriate enforcement responses are pursued. After years of service and operation, some federal facilities contain environmental contamination, such as hazardous wastes, unexploded ordnance, radioactive wastes, or other toxic substances. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal Facilities Enforcement program identifies and coordinates creative solutions that ensure the integrity of cleanups and protect both human health and the environment. These enforcement solutions help restore facilities so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities and our country.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Pursuant to CERCLA Section 120, the EPA must enter into Interagency Agreements (IAs) with responsible federal entities to ensure protective cleanup of their National Priorities List (NPL) sites at a timely pace. The agreements provide that the EPA oversee the cleanups to ensure they protect public health and the environment. The agreements govern cleanup at approximately 170 Federal Facility Superfund sites, which include many of the Nation's largest and most complex cleanup projects with total annual costs between $6 and $8 billion.

Priority areas for FY 2015 include ensuring that: 1) all federal facility sites on the NPL have IAs, which provide enforceable schedules for the progression of the entire cleanup; 2) these IAs are monitored for compliance; and 3) federal sites that are transferred to new owners are transferred in an environmentally responsible manner. The EPA monitors progress (milestones) in existing IAs, resolves disputes, takes appropriate enforcement actions to address noncompliance, and oversees remedial work being conducted at federal facilities. The EPA works to ensure that required legally enforceable institutional controls and five-year review requirements are in place at Superfund sites to ensure the long-term protectiveness of cleanup actions. The EPA also will continue its work with affected agencies to resolve outstanding compliance and enforcement

policy issues relating to the cleanup of federal facilities. Where EPA is unable to negotiate acceptable IAs with responsible federal entities, the EPA evaluates other enforcement authorities to use to ensure the federal entities undertake necessary cleanup work at their contaminated sites.

The Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program works closely with the EPA's Federal Facilities Cleanup and Reuse programs to support their strategic programmatic goals to clean up federal contaminated sites and make them safer for communities and available for other economically productive uses. In addition, it is critically important, especially in light of scarce resources, that we continually assess our priorities, leverage our resources, and embrace new approaches that can help achieve our goals more efficiently and effectively. The Superfund Federal Facilities program will continue to focus its resources on the highest priority sites and in those instances where the biggest potential return is realized on our enforcement dollars.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Superfund Enforcement Program and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$279.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$364.0 / -3.5 FTE) This change reflects a realignment of resources reducing support for federal compliance assistance and cleanup oversight activities at Federal Facilities. The EPA will no longer review all process and milestone changes to clean up work being done by federal agencies. Currently, there are approximately 170 National Priority List sites with agreements in place. The reduced resources may affect some of these agreements. The resources reflect a net reduction of 3.5 FTE and associated payroll of $540.0.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act as amended; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and Safe Drinking Water Act.

Criminal Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$47,912.5	$47,829.0	$50,885.0	$3,056.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$6,964.0***	***$7,488.0***	***$7,438.0***	***($50.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$54,876.5	$55,317.0	$58,323.0	$3,006.0
Total Workyears	279.4	270.7	268.9	-1.8

Program Project Description:

A strong enforcement program is a key component of an effective, results-focused environmental compliance strategy. The EPA's Criminal Enforcement program investigates and helps prosecute violations of Superfund and Superfund-related laws through targeted investigation of criminal conduct, committed by individual and corporate defendants, that threatens public health and the environment. Successful, visible prosecutions deter other potential violators, eliminate the incentive for companies to "pay to pollute," and help ensure that businesses that follow the rules do not face unfair competition from those that break the rules.

The EPA's deterrence strategy is placing an increased emphasis on pursuing personal liability for willful violation of environmental statues. Criminal enforcement also sends a strong deterrence message in economically disadvantaged communities and traditionally industrial areas, where residents may have suffered disproportionate pollution impacts, in part due to criminal actions. In FY 2013, the conviction rate for criminal defendants was 94%.

The EPA's criminal enforcement agents (Special Agents) investigate violations of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and associated violations of Title 18 of the United States Code such as fraud, conspiracy, false statements, and obstruction of justice. Special Agents conduct all aspects of case development, assisted by forensic scientists, attorneys, technicians, engineers, and other experts. Special Agents provide prosecutorial support, evaluate leads, interview witnesses, serve and support search warrants, and review documentary evidence, including data from prior inspections and enforcement actions. Agents also assist in plea negotiations, and in planning sentencing conditions that require remediation, environmental management systems, or other projects that improve environmental conditions.

The EPA's criminal enforcement attorneys provide Superfund legal and policy support for all of the program's responsibilities, including forensics and expert witness preparation, information law, and personnel law to ensure that program activities are carried out in accordance with legal requirements and the policies of the agency. These efforts support environmental crimes

prosecutions primarily by the United States Attorneys and the Department of Justice's Environmental Crimes Section, and occasionally by state, Tribal, and local prosecutors.

The EPA's Special Agents also participate in state and local task forces, and attend specialized training courses at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center along with other federal, state, and local law enforcement officials. These joint efforts and training help build state, local, and Tribal environmental enforcement expertise, which helps them protect their communities and offer valuable leads to the EPA's program.[2]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Successful prosecutions are the result of careful collection and expert analysis of evidence. In FY 2015, the Criminal Enforcement program will continue to realize the benefits of enhanced crime scene investigation support, forensic evidence collection, and improved sampling support for complex criminal enforcement efforts involving highly contaminated crime scenes and major releases to the environment. High-quality forensic data collection and analysis are also key to establishing the personal culpability of individual violators, which can lead to sentences that include incarceration.

In FY 2015, the Criminal Enforcement program will continue to investigate and assist in the prosecution of CERCLA related cases with significant environmental, human health, and deterrence impacts. The Criminal Enforcement program continues to "tier" significant CERCLA cases based upon categories of human health and environmental impacts (e.g., death, serious injury, human exposure, required remediation), release and discharge characteristics (e.g., hazardous or toxic pollutants, continuing violations), and subject characteristics (e.g., national corporation, recidivist violators).

The EPA's Criminal Enforcement program is committed to fair and consistent enforcement of federal laws and regulations, balanced with the flexibility to respond to region-specific environmental problems. In FY 2015, criminal enforcement will continue to oversee all investigations to ensure compliance with program priorities, and conduct regular "docket reviews" (detailed reviews of all open investigations in each Regional Office) to ensure consistency with investigatory discretion guidance and enforcement priorities.

The Criminal Enforcement program will continue to enhance its collaboration and coordination with the Civil Enforcement program to ensure that the enforcement program responds to Superfund violations as effectively as possible. Enforcement is accomplished by employing an effective regional case screening process to identify the most appropriate civil or criminal enforcement responses for a particular violation and by taking criminal enforcement actions against long-term or repeated significant non-compliers where appropriate.

In FY 2015, the program also will pursue leads reported by the public as appropriate through the tips and complaints link on the EPA's website, and will continue to use the fugitive website.[3] The EPA's fugitive website enlists the public and law enforcement agencies help in

[2] For more information visit: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/criminal/index.html.
[3] For more information visit: http://www.epa.gov/fugitives/.

apprehending defendants who have fled the country, are in hiding to avoid prosecution for alleged environmental crimes, or are in hiding to avoid sentencing for crimes for which they have been found guilty.

It is critically important, especially in light of scarce resources, that we continually assess our priorities and embrace new approaches that can help achieve our goals more efficiently and effectively. The program will continue to focus all of its criminal investigative resources on the highest priority cases.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Criminal Enforcement Program under Environmental Programs and Management appropriation and can be found in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$79.0) The increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$129.0) This change reflects a modest reduction to contractor support for current criminal investigations and enforcement actions. This may result in a decrease in the number of criminal investigations the EPA will conduct in 2015.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; Pollution Prosecution Act; Title 18 General Federal Crimes (e.g., false statements, conspiracy); Power of Environmental Protection Agency (18 U.S.C. 3063).

Forensics Support
Program Area: Enforcement
Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance
Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$14,389.0	$14,125.0	$14,149.0	$24.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$2,382.2***	***$2,344.0***	***$1,112.0***	***($1,232.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$16,771.2	$16,469.0	$15,261.0	($1,208.0)
Total Workyears	89.0	80.3	80.3	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Forensics Support program provides expert scientific and technical support for the nation's most complex Superfund civil and criminal enforcement cases, as well as technical expertise for agency compliance efforts. The work of the EPA's National Enforcement Investigations Center 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 expertise across media. The NEIC works closely with the EPA Criminal Investigation Division to provide technical support (e.g., sampling, analysis, consultation and testimony) to criminal investigations. The NEIC also works closely with EPA headquarters and regional offices to provide technical assistance, consultation, on-site inspection, investigation, and case resolution services in support of the agency's Civil Enforcement program.

The NEIC is an environmental forensic center accredited for both laboratory and field sampling operations that generate environmental data for law enforcement purposes. It is fully accredited under International Standards Organization 17025, the main standard used by testing and calibration laboratories, as recommended by the National Academy of Sciences.[4] Accreditation is the recognition of technical competence through a third-party assessment of a laboratory's quality, administrative, and technical systems. It also provides the general public and users of laboratory services a means of identifying those laboratories which have successfully demonstrated compliance with established international standards.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the NEIC will continue to support the agency's national enforcement priorities and support the technical aspects of criminal investigations. In order to stay at the forefront of environmental enforcement, the NEIC will continue using customized laboratory methods to identify sources of pollution and potentially responsible parties at Superfund and other waste

[4] Strengthening Forensic Science in the United States: A Path Forward, National Academy of Sciences, 2009, available at http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12589.

sites. In response to Superfund case needs, the NEIC will conduct applied research and development to identify and deploy new capabilities, and to test and/or enhance existing methods and techniques involving environmental measurement as part of forensic investigations. In addition, the NEIC will provide expert consultation in support of the EPA's regional offices and Department of Justice Superfund cost recovery efforts. Examples of this support include using advanced techniques to analyze potential sources of toxic metals and attributing pollutants to their sources.

The NEIC also will continue to develop innovative monitoring techniques. One focus will be on the use of our Geospatial Measurement of Air Pollution vehicle to measure the release of CERCLA Reportable Quantities of pollutants in environmental justice communities.

In FY 2015, the NEIC will continue to function under the rigorous ISO 17025 requirements for environmental data measurements to maintain its laboratory and field accreditation. The NEIC will continue to work with Region 8 and the agency's administration and resources management program to advance the implementation of the consolidation of its laboratories to improve space and resource efficiency. This is part of the agencywide effort to review overall space requirements.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple Strategic Goals and Objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$7.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,239.0) This change reflects a realignment of agency resources which support mandatory utility costs from NEIC laboratory operations. The change may reduce support for civil and criminal cases.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Program Area: Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
Program Area: Homeland Security
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$27,961.7	$27,381.0	$26,800.0	($581.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$39,468.4***	***$36,802.0***	***$35,754.0***	***($1,048.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$67,430.1	$64,183.0	$62,554.0	($1,629.0)
Total Workyears	153.8	140.7	137.2	-3.5

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Homeland Security Preparedness, Response, and Recovery program develops and maintains an agency-wide capability to respond to large-scale catastrophic incidents with an emphasis on those involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) agents. The program builds upon the EPA's long standing emergency response and removal program, which is responsible for responding to and cleaning up both oil and hazardous substance releases. The EPA's homeland security effort develops these responsibilities through research and maintaining a level of expertise, training, and preparedness specifically focused on threats associated with CBRN agents. This capability, as well as the supporting research, implemented as a comprehensive all-hazards approach to emergency response, is a cornerstone of national preparedness and is an essential element of national resiliency.

The agency Homeland Security program implements a broad range of activities for a variety of internal and multi-agency efforts that are consistent with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS') National Response Framework. As mandated in Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs) #5, #8, #9, #10, and #22, the agency leads or supports many aspects of preparing for and responding to a nationally significant incident which may contain CBRN agents. Other federal agencies, including DHS, the Department of Defense, and the Department of Health and Human Services, rely upon the EPA's unique and critical environmental response capability and expertise for CBRN agents, and look to the EPA to:

- sustain and operate national environmental laboratory capability and capacity for chemical warfare agents and biological threats;
- provide expertise on environmental characterization, decontamination, and waste disposal methods following the release of a CBRN agent;
- provide technical support and expertise during a response in evaluating environmental and human health risks including health risks associated with the release of CBRN agents; and

- maintain the agency's own internal response capabilities, as well as coordinated federal, state, and local emergency response efforts through training, exercises, and the maintenance of specialized field assets.

EPA homeland security assets, trained personnel, laboratory capabilities, and decontamination technical expertise, provide a safety net for CBRN responses, as the EPA is solely responsible for environmental sampling and decontamination during a CBRN response. The agency's Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT) serves as a federal technical resource for all environmental consequence management activities including decontamination of building infrastructures and environmental media, site characterization, clearance, and waste management. The Environmental Response Team (ERT) will provide required health and safety and response readiness training to federal, state, local, and tribal responders. The Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN) resources focus on improving national environmental laboratory capabilities and capacities to be better prepared to analyze the high volume of environmental CBRN samples expected during national emergencies. This program helps the EPA have the capacity for understanding and responding to complex CBRN incidents in a reasonable time frame as well as have a basic level of institutional expertise for advising time critical and emergency cleanups. To meet this challenge, the EPA will continue to use a comprehensive approach which includes internal and external partnerships on research priorities and brings together agency assets to implement efficient and effective responses.

In support of this work, the National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC) develops and evaluates environmental sampling, analysis, and human health risk assessment methods. These methods address known and emerging biological, chemical, and radiological threat agents. NHSRC also develops and assesses decontamination and waste management technologies and methods.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the agency's Homeland Security Preparedness, Response, and Recovery program will continue to concentrate on four core areas:

1) maintaining a highly skilled, well-trained, and well-equipped response workforce that has the capacity to respond to simultaneous incidents as well as threats involving CBRN substances;
2) developing more effective site characterization, decontamination, and clearance strategies for site reoccupation, to ensure that the nation can quickly recover from nationally significant incidents;
3) ensuring maintenance of capability and capacity to analyze Chemical Warfare Agent (CWA) samples while working to build and maintain EPA biological agent laboratory analyses capability and capacity; and
4) implementing the EPA's National Approach to Response (NAR) to effectively manage the EPA's emergency response assets during large-scale activations.

EPA activities in support of these efforts include the following:

- Maintain the skills of EPA's On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) through specialized training, exercises, and equipment. This professional development provides staff with information on new technologies and supports direction to optimize an efficient and cost-effective response process. In FY 2015, the EPA and its federal, state, and Tribal homeland response partners will participate in exercises and trainings designed to test and improve EPA's response capabilities.

- Sustain the agency's responder base during large-scale catastrophic incidents by training volunteers of the Response Support Corps (RSC) and members of Incident Management Teams (IMTs). These RSC volunteers provide critical support to headquarters and regional Emergency Operations Centers and also assist with operations in the field. To ensure technical proficiency, this cadre of response personnel requires initial training and routine refresher training. In addition, IMTs receive training throughout the regions.

- Operate the ERLN, sustain and operate CWA and biological labs, continue mobile capability through Portable High-Throughput Integrated Laboratory Identification Systems (PHILIS) units, and continue coordination of enhancement of radio-analytical capability. The agency will continue to participate with the DHS led Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) to leverage federal, state, and commercial capabilities. The DHS led ICLN has been in existence since 2005 and continues to coordinate homeland security response issues through the Joint Leadership Council, of which the EPA's Homeland Security program is a member, and through the National Coordinating Group (NCG), of which the ERLN is a participating member.

- EPA is responsible for the decontamination phase of a significant incident. Decontamination is not possible without sampling and lab analyses to delineate and characterize the site, to confirm successful decontamination, and for decisions on clearance to re-enter the site. To assist with site characterization, EPA fixed and mobile lab capabilities are needed; mobile labs, such as PHILIS, for deploying to sites for high volume, quick turnaround analyses; and fixed labs for providing added chemical and biological agent capacity and capability for non-routine analyses.

- Implement the NAR to maximize regional interoperability and to ensure that the EPA's OSCs and special teams will be able to respond to terrorist threats and large-scale catastrophic incidents in an effective and nationally consistent manner.

- Continue to maintain one Airborne Spectral Photometric Environmental Collection Technology (ASPECT) aircraft. ASPECT provides direct assistance to first responders by detecting chemical and radiological vapors, plumes, and clouds with real-time data delivery. ASPECT is especially needed when other assets cannot be deployed to a release (road and/or infrastructure damage, personnel concerns, etc.).

- Maintain the Emergency Management Portal (EMP) modules. EMP ties together prevention, preparedness, and response information to allow the EPA's emergency

management community access to information they need to respond to and efficiently store decontamination related data and track field personnel, equipment, and reconnaissance data from large and small sites. During large-scale incidents, the public can view site related data on a daily basis.

- Maintain ERT and CBRN Consequence Management Advisory Team (CMAT) personnel and equipment in a state of readiness for response to potential homeland security incidents. As the agency inland scientific support coordinator, the ERT also will maintain capacity to provide required health and safety and response readiness training to federal, state, local, and tribal responders. As the agency lead for CBRN preparedness, CMAT will continue to develop and maintain training, plans, and assets for national response to a significant incident.

- Continue to focus on assessing the persistence and transport of harmful materials and the effectiveness of decontamination options for sites contaminated with biological or chemical agents.

- Continue updates of the Selected Analytical Methods for Environmental Remediation and Recovery (SAM). The SAM methods are a repository for pre-selected methods to use in a response and all ERLN labs are directed to use these methods.

- Continue development and assessment of: a) methods for treating water generated during remediation activities, b) waste minimization methods for radiological contamination, and c) low risk waste handling methods for biological contaminants. These methods are expected to reduce both the timeline and cost of the response by reducing the volume of waste that requires final disposal and by developing effective procedures for staging and transporting waste.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Science & Technology Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery program, which also can be found in the Performance Eight-Year Array.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$505.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,730.0 / -2.7 FTE) This reduction reflects agency realignment on how the EPA preparedness program supports interagency programs at the federal, state, and local levels in conjunction with the National Response Framework. The agency is reviewing and redesigning core business processes to be more efficient and is working to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts. These reduced resources include 2.7 FTE and associated payroll of $413.0.

- (+$190.0) These resources will enhance the agency's ability to assess the potential health impact of residual contamination by eliminating the development of Provisional Advisory Levels (PALs) that address dermal toxicity for currently assessed chemical agents.

- (-$13.0) This reflects the net realignment of infrastructure support resources.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106; Clean Water Act 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; Oil Pollution Act, 33 U.S.C. 2701, et seq.

Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$540.0	$548.0	$576.0	$28.0
Environmental Program & Management	$7,328.9	$5,724.0	$5,716.0	($8.0)
Building and Facilities	$5,861.9	$6,676.0	$7,875.0	$1,199.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$683.5***	***$1,265.0***	***$1,113.0***	***($152.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,414.3	$14,213.0	$15,280.0	$1,067.0
Total Workyears	3.8	4.7	4.7	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program's activities ensure that the EPA's physical structures and assets are secure and operational and that certain physical security measures are in place to help safeguard staff in the event of an emergency. The program also includes the personnel security clearance process, the protection of any classified information, and the provision of necessary secure communications.

The EPA's policy is to have a comprehensive continuity of operations (COOP) program in place to ensure continuity of its mission essential functions (MEFs) under all emergency circumstances. Under Homeland Security Presidential Directive 20 (HSPD-20), the EPA is required to designate an agency Continuity Coordinator charged with ensuring that the EPA's continuity program is consistent with federal policies. The Solid Waste and Emergency Response Program's Emergency Management program is responsible for developing EPA's COOP Plan.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to follow the requirements outlined in the Department of Homeland Security/Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Federal Continuity Directive (FCD)-1. FCD-1 requires the EPA to develop a continuity plan that ensures its ability to accomplish its MEFs from an alternative site, with limited staffing and without access to resources available during normal activities.

Consistent with a review of its needs and priorities pursuant to the directive, EPA will undertake a number of activities, including, but not limited to, the following:

- Conduct annual reviews of the headquarters and regional COOP plans and update the plans, as needed, to reflect current operations;
- Conduct exercises of COOP deployment, activation of Emergency Relocation Group personnel to the COOP site, and implementation of its MEFs from its alternate site(s), including interagency operations. In FY 2015, EPA plans to support training activities and participate in a major interagency COOP exercise and an EPA internal COOP exercise with headquarters and regional offices; and
- Show progress toward meeting the requirements of National Communications System Directive (NCSD) 3-10 through the purchase, installation, and maintenance of secure communications equipment.

Currently, the EPA's COOP program is reviewed internally every month, according to criteria established in FEMA's Continuity Evaluation Tool and Readiness Reporting System. The COOP program is evaluated in over 200 elements in 13 categories, including Program Plans and Procedures, Risk Management, Budgeting, Essential Functions, and others. The results of the internal review are delivered to FEMA, who in turn delivers the review results to the White House. Every other year, FEMA performs an in-person review of EPA's COOP program and provides the results to the Administrator and to the White House. EPA's program was reviewed in 2012 and received an excellent review. The COOP program will be reviewed in March 2014.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$152.0) This reflects a reduction in resources related to agency COOP efforts such as secure communications and COOP exercises.

Statutory Authority:

Public Health Service Act Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 201 et seq. - Section 2801; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq. -Sections 104, 105, and 106.

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$17,670.9	$17,206.0	$32,588.0	$15,382.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$1,329.4***	***$1,340.0***	***$1,466.0***	***$126.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$19,000.3	$18,546.0	$34,054.0	$15,508.0
Total Workyears	33.9	29.6	31.2	1.6

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) is a standards-based, secure approach for the EPA and its state, Tribal and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the Internet. As it employs new technology and data standards, open-source software, shared and portal services, and reusable tools and applications, the EN offers its partners tremendous potential for managing and analyzing environmental data more effectively and efficiently, leading to improved decision making.

The Central Data Exchange (CDX)[5] is the largest component of the EN program and serves as the point of entry on the Exchange Network for environmental data submissions to the agency. CDX provides a set of core services that promote leaner and more cost-effective enterprise architecture for the agency by avoiding the creation of duplicative services. It also provides a set of value-added features and services that enable faster and more efficient transactions for those doing business with the EPA. Through CDX, stakeholders can submit data via one centralized point of access, exchange data with target systems using Web services, and utilize publishing services to share information collected by the EPA with other stakeholders, including states and tribes.

The agency's EN program also supports other tools and services, such as the Facility Registry Service (FRS), the Substance Registry System, the Reusable Component Services and other registries within EPA's System of Registries. FRS serves as a key point of entry for the public interested in the EPA's data stores, such as Envirofacts, the Geoplatform, MyEnvironment, Cleanups In My Community and a host of other tools. The registries provide a platform to link data across data systems, environmental programs and even other agencies' data, enabling the EPA to bring data together for greater understanding of environmental issues. The registries are

[5] For more information on the Central Data Exchange, please visit: http://www.epa.gov/cdx/.

key integrators that promote discovery, access, sharing and understanding of the EPA's information and assets.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Exchange Network program will continue to pilot projects that transform the EN from a closed partnership of states and tribes to a more open platform of services that the public or third parties can use to develop tools and applications to make environmental data reporting, sharing and analysis faster, simpler and less expensive. In addition, the EN program will work across EPA offices to integrate additional reporting systems into CDX, such as Clean Air Act State Implementation Plan reporting and updates, the high volume-reporting National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program, and reporting for the Toxic Substances Control Act.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to support the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program through enhancing the use of digital documents and streamlining the document search processes that are inherent to FOIA. Through the FOIAonline repository, agency records released in response to FOIA requests are searchable in digital format by both the public and agency staff who prepare agency responses. The FOIA repository allows EPA to gain efficiencies by streamlining the document search process in responding to future requests for the same materials through better access, categorization and repository management. These new tools will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the EPA's FOIA program.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to build out EPA's information technology services and make them available for state, tribe and territory system implementations that will reduce resource requirements and streamline compliance with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR). The EPA will:

- Conduct robust outreach activities to increase awareness of virtual node Web services interfaces and CROMERR services and the benefits of using these services;

- Approve CROMERR applications from authorized programs that propose to use the EPA's virtual CROMERR services and assist co-regulators with integrating these services into their systems; and
- Provide virtual services to three new Tribal partners and to three existing partners who are replacing local nodes to better integrate services.

These activities will assist states and tribes in the development activities associated with establishing a point of presence and exchanging data on the Network and supporting local electronic reporting programs in a more cost effective way.

In FY 2015, the System of Registries will continue efforts to allow greater sharing and better understanding of the EPA's data. This includes:

- Continued enhancement of the EPA's inventory of systems and computational models, the Registry of EPA Applications and Databases (READ), to meet agency federal reporting and information management needs;

- Continuing to update the EPA's dataset registry, the Environmental Data Gateway, to meet the EPA's priority of improving data accessibility; and

- Continued development of data dictionaries for systems catalogued in READ, encouraging re-use of data elements in existing systems, thereby improving standards and reducing burden.

The EPA also will continue to improve information management of its IT resources through its catalog of IT services (e.g., widgets, Web services, reusable code). The Reusable Component Services are a resource that enables the EPA programs to reuse standard system functions in whole or in part, thus saving the EPA, states and Tribal governments' money and time.

In FY 2015, FRS will continue to identify and geospatially locate facilities, sites or places of environmental interest that are subject to regulation. Using rigorous verification and data management procedures, FRS will continue to integrate facility data from the EPA's national program systems, other federal agencies and state and Tribal master facility records. The EPA will work with the EPA's programs to design a new EPA directory that incorporates the information in EPA's Substance Registry Services (SRS) and helps the customers that the EPA serves find information available in the agency on chemicals and substances.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the performance results in the Exchange Network Program Project under the EPM appropriation and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array and Assessment Tab.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$126.0) Resources are realigned to support the build out of information technology services that will reduce the resource requirements for state, Tribal, and territory system implementation to comply with the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR) and make it a more efficient paperless reporting process. These efforts will help move the agency to a high performing organization for the benefit of the workforce and the public.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 42 United States Code 553 et seq. and Government Information Security Act (GISRA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535 and 3536 and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606 et seq. – Sections 101-128, 301-312 and 401-405 and Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104 and 108 and Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1314 et seq. – Sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, and 109 and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2611 et seq. – Sections 201, 301 and 401 and Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 36 et seq. – Sections 136a – 136y

and Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. – Sections 102, 210, 301 and 501 and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq. – Sections 1400, 1401, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1441, 1454 and 1461 and Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346 et seq. and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq. – Sections 322, 324, 325 and 328 and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962 et seq. – Sections 1001, 2001, 3001 and 3005 and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), 39 U.S.C. 2803 et seq. – Sections 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 and 1119 and Government Management Reform Act (GMRA), 31 U.S.C. 501 et seq. – Sections 101, 201, 301, 401, 402, 403, 404 and 405 and Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 5001, 5201, 5301, 5401, 5502, 5601 and 5701and Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq and Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. 802 et seq. – Sections 801, 811, 821, 841, 871, 955 and 961; Privacy Act; Electronic Freedom of Information Act, Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act, Executive Order 13439. Exchange Network Program funding has been provided by the annual appropriations for EPA: FY 2002 (Public Law 107-73), FY 2003 (Public Law 108-7), FY 2004 (Public Law 108-199) FY 2005 (Public Law 108-447) and FY 2006 (Public Law 109-54), FY 2007 (Public Law 110-5), FY 2008 (Public Law 110-161), and FY 2009 (Public Law 111-8)

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Information Security
Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$6,707.3	$6,410.0	$6,604.0	$194.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$544.0***	***$664.0***	***$704.0***	***$40.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$7,251.3	$7,074.0	$7,308.0	$234.0
Total Workyears	12.3	12.4	14.3	1.9

Program Project Description:

Information is a valuable national resource and a strategic asset to the EPA. It enables each program office to fulfill its mission to protect human health and the environment. The agency's Information Security program funded from Superfund appropriation is designed to protect the confidentiality, availability and integrity of the EPA's information assets. The information protection strategy for the Superfund program includes, but is not limited to: policy, procedure and practice management; information security awareness, training and education; risk-based governance and oversight; weakness remediation; operational security management; incident response and handling; and Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance and reporting.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Effective information security requires vigilance and the ability to adapt to new challenges every day. The EPA will continue to protect, defend and sustain its information assets through continued improvements to policy and procedures; oversight and compliance; training and awareness; information assurance; and incident response.

This program leads the agency in redesigning IT Security business processes to improve efficiency and effectiveness. In FY 2015, the EPA will build on progress made in advancing the information security program by:

- Increasing use of continuous monitoring tools and processes;
- Focusing on protecting information;
- Measuring performance;
- Advancing risk management processes;
- Continuing to update and implement the information security architecture; and
- Refining incident management capabilities.

The Information Security program also will continue to build on progress from supporting continuous monitoring to detect and remediate Advanced Persistent Threats to the agency's Information Technology (IT) networks. Furthermore, the agency will continue to focus on training and user-awareness to foster desired behavior, asset definition and management, compliance, incident management, knowledge and information management, risk management and technology management. These efforts will strengthen the agency's ability to adequately protect information assets. The final result is an information security program that can rely on effective and efficient controls and processes to counter cybersecurity threats.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue Phase II of the implementation of the Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 (HSPD-12) requirements for logical and physical access as identified in the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 201, *Personal Identity Verification (PIV) of Federal Employees and Contractor*s. This effort ensures only authorized employees have access to federal and federal-controlled facilities and information systems by requiring a higher level of identity assurance. Phase II will incorporate: physical access control management and interoperability with other federal agencies and partners.

The agency efforts to implement the cross-agency priority goal on cybersecurity will focus on achieving 95 percent automated capability to provide enterprise-level visibility into asset inventory for all hardware assets; 95 percent automated capability to identify deviations from the approved configuration baselines and to provide visibility at the organization's enterprise level; and 95 percent hardware assets evaluated using an automated capability that scans for vulnerabilities on computing devices using the NIST National Vulnerability Database vulnerabilities (CVEs) as a baseline. Aggregated data will be visible at the organization's enterprise level.

The EPA will continue to enhance the internal Computer Security Incident Response Capability (CSIRC) to ensure rapid identification, response, alerting and reporting of suspicious activity. CSIRC's mission is to protect EPA information assets and respond to security incidents – actual and potential. This includes the ability to detect unauthorized attempts to access, destroy, or alter EPA data and information resources. CSIRC also continues to establish new, and build existing, relationships with other federal agencies and law enforcement entities to support the agency's mission. The incident response capability includes components such as tool integration, detection and analysis; forensics; and containment and eradication activities. To help ensure tools, techniques, and practices are current, CSIRC monitors new trends in information security and threat activity.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$40.0) The realigned resources provide basic workforce support for monitoring potential threats to the agency's IT networks.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), 44 United States Code 3541 et seq. – Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 401 and 402 and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), 39 U.S.C. 2803 et seq. – Sections 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 and 1119 and Government Management Reform Act (GMRA), 31 U.S.C. 501 et seq. – Sections 101, 201, 301, 401, 402, 403, 404 and 405 and Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 5001, 5201, 5301, 5401, 5502, 5601 and 5701 and Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. and Electronic Freedom of Information Act (EFOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. – Sections 552(a)(2), 552 (a)(3), 552 (a)(4) and 552(a)(6).

IT / Data Management

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$77,765.7	$85,579.0	$86,793.0	$1,214.0
Science & Technology	$3,676.0	$3,525.0	$3,089.0	($436.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$13,667.4***	***$13,911.0***	***$14,234.0***	***$323.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$95,109.2	$103,015.0	$104,116.0	$1,101.0
Total Workyears	476.7	476.6	466.1	-10.5

Program Project Description:

The work performed under the EPA's Superfund appropriated Information Technology/Data Management (IT/DM) program supports agency priorities by providing critical IT infrastructure and data management needed for: 1) access to scientific, regulatory and best practice information needed by agency staff, the regulated community and the public; 2) analytical support for interpreting and understanding environmental information; 3) exchange and storage of data, analysis and computation; and 4) rapid, secure and efficient communication. These are organized by the following functional areas: information analysis and access; data management and collection; information technology and infrastructure; and geospatial information and analysis.

IT/DM program activities support the Administration's goals of transparency, participation, engagement and collaboration to expand the conversation on environmentalism, e.g. Exec. Order No.13642 – Making Open and Machine Readable the Default for Government Information. IT/DM also supports the maintenance of the agency's IT services that enable citizens, regulated facilities, states and other entities to interact with the EPA electronically to get the information they need, to understand what it means, and to submit and share environmental data with the least cost and burden. The program also provides essential technology to agency staff, enabling them to conduct their work in support of Superfund programs.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA's IT/DM functions have continuously and progressively integrated new and transformative approaches to the way IT is managed across the agency. These activities represent significant components of the agency's work to transform its digital services within base resources and become a high performance organization (HPO).

In FY 2015, the following IT/DM activities will continue to be provided for the Superfund program:

- **Data Management and Collection**: In FY 2015, the agency will continue to identify and establish processes to capture "electronic" versions of records and eliminate, wherever possible, receiving or printing paper copies. These efforts will increase accountability, improve accuracy and offer cost savings associated with information requests. The program also supports the privacy of the agency's environmental data and personally identifiable information (PII). In FY 2015, the agency will continue to assess how to support the expanding responsibilities associated with controlled unclassified information (CUI). The agency is implementing a comprehensive information management strategy to deliver more consistent content services to the agency. This includes governance (policy, procedures and standards), outreach and training, and a multi-project effort to improve records and eDiscovery. These efforts and activities support the EPA's move towards becoming an HPO through business process changes agencywide. In addition, EPA continues to operate a shared service docket processing center providing support to the agency's rulemakings and administering the Paperwork Reduction Act to minimize information collection burden on the public. (In FY 2015, the Data Management and Collection activities will be funded, under the Superfund appropriation, at $2.37 million in non-payroll funding.)

- **Geospatial:** Geospatial information and analysis play a critical role in the agency's ability to respond rapidly and effectively in times of emergency, in addition to meeting everyday program and region-specific business needs. Throughout FY 2015, the agency will continue to enhance the capabilities of the EPA GeoPlatform, its shared technology enterprise for geospatial information and analysis. By implementing geospatial data, applications and services through a holistic enterprise solution, the agency saves time and money, assures compatibility and reduces the need for multiple subscriptions to software, data and analytical services. Also in FY 2015, the EPA will continue to use the Geoplatform to publish internal and public mapping tools, thereby increasing by at least 30 percent the number of shareable maps, geodata services, and applications available for use. The EPA will continue to play a leadership role in both the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the National Geospatial Platform, working with partner agencies to share geospatial technology capabilities across government. (In FY 2015, the Geospatial activities will be funded, under the Superfund appropriation, at $85 thousand in payroll funding and $630 thousand in non-payroll funding.)

- **Information Access and Analysis**: In FY 2015, the program will continue to provide access to and analysis of environmental information to the public and EPA personnel through My Environment, Envirofacts, OneEPA Web, Libraries and the EPA Intranet. Through support of My Environment and Envirofacts, the EPA will continue to offer online tools and applications that enable the public to understand and utilize environmental information about their community and respond to emergencies. The program also will continue to improve the delivery of vital information to the public and ensure people are able to find the right information to accomplish their tasks online

through OneEPA Web services and the EPA National Library Network. (In FY 2015, the Information Access and Analysis activities will be funded, under the Superfund appropriation, at $845 thousand in non-payroll funding.)

- **Information Technology and Infrastructure**: In FY 2015, the agency will continue to support information technology and infrastructure, which is the foundation from which all EPA employees conduct agency business. The EPA will continue maintaining and provisioning desktop computing equipment, network connectivity, e-mail and collaboration tools, application hosting, remote access, telephone services and maintenance, Web and network services, and IT-related maintenance. Moreover, the EPA will continue to conduct structured portfolio reviews for all major IT investments following the Federal PortfolioStat investment review model to control costs, identify efficiencies, and enable better-informed decisions on IT/IM investments and resource allocation in coordination with the agency's Capital Planning and Investment Control process. Also in FY 2015, the agency will continue consolidating small data centers and computer rooms to gain more efficiency across the National Computer Center, the EPA's primary data center. The EPA is also committed to using cloud computing technologies and has in place an enterprise-wide cloud hosting service. (In FY 2015, the Information Technology and Infrastructure activities will be funded, under the Superfund appropriation, at $4.35 million in payroll funding and $8.12 million in non-payroll funding.)

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$299.0) The decrease reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$576.0 / -2.4 FTE) This reduction reflects the consolidation of IT support contracts through strategic sourcing and use of streamlined enterprise wide acquisition. This reduction includes 2.4 FTE and associated payroll of $324.0.

- (+$600.0) This realignment supports agencywide implementation of an integrated and coordinated approach for e-Discovery, FOIA records management activities and employee training to streamline business processes and create more efficient, paperless processes. These efforts will help move the agency to a high performance organization for the benefit of the workforce and the public.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 42 U.S.C. 553 et seq. and Government Information Security Act (GISRA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 3531, 3532, 3533, 3534, 3535 and

3536 and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. 9606 et seq. – Sections 101-128, 301-312 and 401-405 and Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104 and 108 and Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1314 et seq. – Sections 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 107, and 109 and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2611 et seq. – Sections 201, 301 and 401 and Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), 7 U.S.C. 36 et seq. – Sections 136a – 136y and Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), 7 U.S.C. 136 et seq. – Sections 102, 210, 301 and 501 and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 300 et seq. – Sections 1400, 1401, 1411, 1421, 1431, 1441, 1454 and 1461 and Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), 21 U.S.C. 346 et seq. and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 42 U.S.C. 11001 et seq. – Sections 322, 324, 325 and 328 and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. 6962 et seq. – Sections 1001, 2001, 3001 and 3005 and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), 39 U.S.C. 2803 et seq. – Sections 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118 and 1119 and Government Management Reform Act (GMRA), 31 U.S.C. 501 et seq. – Sections 101, 201, 301, 401, 402, 403, 404 and 405 and Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), 40 U.S.C. 1401 et seq. – Sections 5001, 5201, 5301, 5401, 5502, 5601 and 5701and Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. 3501 et seq. – Sections 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 and 113 and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. and Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. 802 et seq. – Sections 801, 811, 821, 841, 871, 955 and 961 and Electronic Freedom of Information Act (EFOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552 et seq. – Sections 552(a)(2), 552 (a)(3), 552 (a)(4) and 552(a)(6).

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Alternative Dispute Resolution
Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$1,256.4	$1,297.0	$1,370.0	$73.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$663.9***	***$792.0***	***$753.0***	***($39.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,920.3	$2,089.0	$2,123.0	$34.0
Total Workyears	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's General Counsel and Regional Counsel Offices provide environmental Alternative Dispute Resolution services (ADR). The EPA utilizes ADR as a method for preventing or resolving conflicts prior to engaging in formal litigation and includes the provision of legal counsel, facilitation, mediation and consensus building advice and support. Funding supports the use of ADR in the Superfund program's extensive legal work with communities and Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). The program offers cost-effective processes to resolve disputes and improve agency decision making without costly, protracted litigation.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to provide conflict prevention and ADR services to the EPA headquarters and regional offices and external stakeholders on Superfund program matters. The national ADR program assists in developing effective ways to anticipate, prevent, and resolve disputes and makes neutral third parties—such as facilitators and mediators—more readily available for those purposes. In FY 2015, the agency plans to support 30 Superfund cases with neutral third party support in areas including: community engagement, allocation negotiations between PRPs, record of decision discussions and Environmental Justice issues related to the cleanup and restoration of Superfund sites.

Additionally, the agency expects to provide ADR and collaboration advice and conflict coaching for at least 63 Superfund cases where headquarters programs and regional offices are working with stakeholders to improve environmental results. The agency also expects to provide at least 24 training events, reaching at least 335 of EPA's employees (Superfund and non-Superfund), to continue to build the agency's capacity to resolve environmental issues in the most efficient way to achieve the agency's strategic objectives. Under the EPA's ADR Policy and the OMB/CEQ

memorandum on Environmental Collaboration and Conflict Resolution,[6] the agency encourages the use of ADR techniques to prevent and resolve disputes with external parties in many contexts, including: adjudications, rulemaking, policy development, administrative and civil judicial enforcement actions, permit issuance, protests of contract awards, administration of contracts and grants, stakeholder involvement, negotiations, and litigation.

Providing facilitation/mediation support to Superfund cases and ADR training to agency personnel pays dividends by reducing and often eliminating the need to litigate enforcement and compliance cases, engage in defensive litigation and litigate hazardous waste remediation determinations and requirements. Superfund site cleanups and their attendant public health benefits occur sooner, and FTE and contract dollar savings accrue to OGC, program offices, regions, EAB, OALJ and the Department of Justice. For example, in a small pilot study of Superfund and non-Superfund ADR cases, the EPA estimated 25 percent better environmental outcomes and an average of more than $50,000 in FTE savings per case.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports all five of the agency's strategic goals. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$42.0) This reduces resources in the Alternative Dispute Resolution program as the agency works to implement strategic sourcing across the full range of contracts.

Statutory Authority:

Administrative Dispute Resolution Act (ADRA) of 1996, 5 United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 571, 572, and 573, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Section 1111; EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

[6] See- http://www.ecr.gov/pdf/OMB_CEQ_Env_Collab_Conflict_Resolution_20120907.pdf. Issued 9/7/12 by OMB and CEQ

Legal Advice: Environmental Program
Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$40,441.7	$43,136.0	$43,948.0	$812.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$652.0***	***$503.0***	***$516.0***	***$13.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$41,093.7	$43,639.0	$44,464.0	$825.0
Total Workyears	232.7	233.1	234.1	1.0

Program Project Description:

This program provides legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support for agency environmental activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Funding supports legal advice needed in the Superfund program's extensive work with Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) and other entities and landowners involved in the program. For example, this program provides legal analysis and advice to help inform the EPA's decisions regarding the assessment of certain contaminants at a given Superfund site under Federal law, and a party's potential liability under CERCLA.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, OGC will continue to provide legal support for all the EPA's programs in support of the agency's mission, and in support of the agency's Strategic Plan Goals.[7] In addition, OGC expects to see an increased demand across its legal counseling offices as a result of the agency transformation to a higher performing organization. All legal counseling offices will need to provide legal support for the transition to electronic reporting and the program's regulatory structure as part of E-Enterprise and information management initiatives and activities, as well as working to ensure continued compliance with the environmental and administrative laws through the agency's organizational transformation.

[7] The Plan identifies five strategic goals to guide the Agency's work:

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

The following chart contains examples of the types of support that this OGC program provides to the agency and how that support lines up with the EPA's Strategic Plan Goals. OGC expects to provide similar support in FY 2015, which includes analyzing defensibility of agency actions, drafting significant portions of agency actions, and actively participating in litigation. These examples illustrate OGC's important role in implementing the agency's core priorities and mission.

Goal	**Specific EPA OGC Activities**
Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	Provided legal advice and counseling resulting in the agency's development and promulgation of final rules adding 18 Superfund Sites to the National Priorities List.
Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	Counseled the Brownfields Office on their grant program, which made 240 grants with a total value of $62 million in FY 2013.
Goal 2: Protecting America's Waters and Goal 3: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	Provided legal support in the establishment of a first ever Natural Resource Damages Trust Fund for the EPA. • This Trust Fund will allow the agency to receive funds from the Deepwater Horizon Responsible Parties and undertake critical damage assessments and restoration work. • This work has greatly reduced the burden on the American taxpayer, holds the responsible parties accountable and allows advances critical assessment and restoration work.
Goal 5: Enforcing Environmental Laws	Supported cross-office efforts to analyze the impacts of the *Sackett* decision on RCRA and CERCLA administrative order authority.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports all five of the agency's strategic goals. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$8.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base costs due to adjustments in salary and benefits and other costs.

- (+$5.0) This increase supports basic and mandatory IT and telecommunications support costs for the on board workforce, including support for desktop services, telephone and Local Area Network (LAN).

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 9601 – 9659, Sections 101 – 310; the EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$547.4	$584.0	$498.0	($86.0)
Environmental Program & Management	$293,188.6	$310,057.0	$325,138.0	$15,081.0
Science & Technology	$74,351.2	$70,370.0	$75,824.0	$5,454.0
Building and Facilities	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$933.4	$823.0	$836.0	$13.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$80,960.5***	***$67,470.0***	***$78,905.0***	***$11,435.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$477,657.5	$477,095.0	$526,833.0	$49,738.0
Total Workyears	382.8	367.2	361.6	-5.6

Program Project Description:

Superfund resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program fund rent, utilities, security. This program also supports centralized administrative activities and support services, including health and safety, environmental compliance and management, facilities maintenance and operations, space planning, property management, printing, mail and transportation services. Funding is allocated for such services among the major appropriations for the agency.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), the agency reviews space needs, and has implemented a long-term space consolidation plan that will reduce the number of occupied facilities, consolidate space within the remaining facilities, and reduce the square footage wherever practical. In FY 2015, the agency will continue to invest to reconfigure the EPA's workspaces with the goal of reducing long-term rent needs. This work will enable the agency to release office space in support of the President's June 2012 memorandum on "Disposing of Unneeded Federal Real Estate." Since 2006, the EPA has released approximately 428 thousand square feet of space at headquarters and facilities nationwide, resulting in a cumulative annual rent avoidance of over $14.6 million. These achieved savings and potential savings partially offset the EPA's escalating rent and security costs.

In August 2014, the EPA will end its lease at 1310 L Street and will begin to move over 500 employees into the EPA's Federal Triangle and Potomac Yard space and save the agency

approximately $7.5 million annually in rent. In FY 2015, the EPA will complete the consolidation of 1310 L Street as well as consolidations in Regions 1, 2 and 4, which will further reduce the agency's space footprint. For FY 2015, the agency is requesting $45.90 million for rent, $3.38 million for utilities, and $8.50 million for security in the Superfund appropriation to continue funding lab and office space, utilities, security, and administrative services.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to improve operating efficiency and encourage the use of advanced technologies and energy sources. The EPA will direct resources towards acquiring alternative fuel vehicles and more fuel-efficient passenger cars and light trucks to meet the goals of Executive Order (EO) 13423,[8] *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*. The agency will attain the EO's environmental performance goals related to buildings through several initiatives, including: comprehensive facility energy audits; re-commissioning; and, sustainable building design.

EO 13514, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*, expands upon EO 13423 and requires additional reductions to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. To meet the requirements of EO 13514 the EPA will manage existing building systems to reduce consumption of energy, water, and materials, consolidate and dispose of existing facilities, and optimize real property and portfolio performance. In FY 2015, the agency is targeting to reduce energy utilization (or improve energy efficiency) by approximately 37 billion British Thermal Units or three percent. This ongoing effort to become more efficient has yielded impressive results - approximately 27 percent less energy used than in FY 2003, and annual cost savings of $5.9 million.

Performance Targets:

The EPA has surpassed its initial targets for the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions goal in part due to green power purchases. EPA's GHG reduction effort is accomplished through a range of energy conservation efforts, including the purchase of renewable energy credits. Information on the agency's energy/GHG reduction initiative can be found in the agency's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan at http://www.epa.gov/greeningepa/documents/sspp2012_508.pdf.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$747.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$291.0 / -3.1 FTE) This reduces resources for facilities management activities and reflects expected business process changes and efficiencies achieved from implementing operational changes at EPA facilities. The reduced resources include 3.1 FTE and associated payroll of $291.0.

[8] Information is available at http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13514/, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*; and http://www.fedcenter.gov/programs/eo13423/, *Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management*

- (+$7.0) This reflects an increase in transit subsidy costs based on projected needs.

- (+$8,891.0) This change reflects the net effect of restoring rent funded through Congressional reprogramming in prior year, projected contractual rent increases and the rent reduction realized from space consolidation efforts.

- (+$620.0) This change reflects an increase in utility costs.

- (+$141.0) This reflects an increase in security guard contractual costs.

- (+$84.0) This realignment provides resources to begin a regional move in Dallas (Region 6) and to complete regional moves in San Francisco (Region 9) and Seattle (Region 10). As part of the agency's ongoing consolidation plans, the EPA will continue to reduce its space footprint and will look to enhance workplace flexibility in these regions through space reconfiguration and support the government telework initiative. This will contribute to the agency becoming a HPO.

- (+$1,236.0) This realignment funds required basic facility operations at EPA's regional offices and laboratories, and at facilities in Research Triangle Park, NC and Cincinnati, OH. This funding will allow the agency to meet basic operations including custodial services, ground maintenance, and laboratory operations and maintenance.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act; Public Building Act; Annual Appropriations Act; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act; CWA; CAA; RCRA; TSCA; NEPA; CERFA; D.C. Recycling Act of 1988; Energy Policy Act of 2005; Executive Orders 10577, 12598, 13150 and 13423; Emergency Support Functions (ESF) #10 Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex; Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure).

Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$24,186.0	$24,671.0	$25,359.0	$688.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$3,053.4***	***$2,990.0***	***$2,945.0***	***($45.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$27,239.4	$27,661.0	$28,304.0	$643.0
Total Workyears	164.2	169.2	162.4	-6.8

Program Project Description:

Grants and Interagency Agreements (IAs) comprise more than half of the agency's budget. Superfund resources in the Financial Assistance Grants and Interagency Agreement (IA) Management program support the management of grants and IAs, and suspension and debarment activities. Resources in this program ensure that the EPA's management of grants and IAs meets the highest fiduciary standards, that grant/IA funding produces measurable results for environmental programs, and that the suspension and debarment program effectively protects the government's business interest. These objectives are critically important for the Superfund program, as a substantial portion of the program is implemented through IAs with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Coast Guard.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), the agency will continue to focus on key objectives under its Grants Management Transformation Initiative (GMTI). The GMTI is designed to achieve efficiencies while enhancing quality and accountability. Major focus areas include: 1) implementing business process improvements identified through a LEAN-oriented Business Process Re-engineering project conducted in FY 2013 and FY 2014; 2) implementing a new policy on Grants.gov as the standard electronic option for the initial submission of grant applications; 3) expanding the use of electronic grant/IA records; 4) implementing a streamlined approach for administrative advanced monitoring; 5) leveraging resources to address Project Officer and Grant and IA Specialist workload issues; and 6) reducing burden on applicants and recipients. As a supplement to the GMTI, EPA will implement new government-wide grant requirements developed by OMB and the Council on Financial Assistance Reform.

To promote accountability, the EPA will continue to conduct on-site and pre-award reviews of grant recipients and applicants and perform indirect cost rate and unliquidated obligation reviews. The EPA also will continue to implement an agency-wide training program for Project Officers, Grant and IA Specialists, and managers. In FY 2015, particular emphasis will be placed on the timely award of grants and IAs, and on monitoring awarded agreements to ensure sufficient progress and proper management of unliquidated obligations.

The EPA is a recognized leader in suspension and debarment and will continue to make aggressive use of discretionary suspensions and debarments to protect the Government's business interest.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, agencywide performance measures for grants management are outlined in the EPA's 2009-2013 Grants Management Plan. EPA expects to issue a new Grants Management Plan, with associated performance measures, in FY 2015 incorporating GMTI themes.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$99.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$144.0 / -0.7 FTE) This decrease reflects efficiencies anticipated to be achieved in grants and IA management as a result of implementing the LEAN business process re-engineering project. The reduced resources include $89.0 in associated payroll for 0.7 FTE.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; EPA's Environmental Statutes; Annual Appropriations Acts; Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013; Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act; the Economy Act; Title 2 Code of Federal Regulations; Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts: 30, 31, 33, 35, 40, 45, 46, and 47; American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

Acquisition Management
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$28,381.3	$31,866.0	$31,779.0	($87.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$151.9	$155.0	$138.0	($17.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$21,617.7***	***$22,388.0***	***$23,762.0***	***$1,374.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$50,150.9	$54,409.0	$55,679.0	$1,270.0
Total Workyears	327.2	312.4	308.7	-3.7

Program Project Description:

Superfund resources in the Acquisition Management program support the agency's contracts activities for Superfund Emergency Response and Removal, Remedial, Emergency Preparedness, and Federal Facilities Response programs. These resources enable the agency to assess, cleanup, prepare and respond to natural disasters and terrorist incidents, and to provide financial and technical assistance to state, local, and Tribal governments and other federal agencies.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO) and in accordance with *Acquisition Workforce Development Strategic Plan*, in FY 2015 the EPA will use EPM resources to strengthen its contract management training program, improve the EPA Acquisition System's user interface, and to recruit, retain, and hire acquisition workforce in line with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

The EPA's *Strategic Sourcing Program (SSP)* allows the agency to research, assess, and award contract vehicles that will maximize time and resource savings for services and products. The SSP serves as a strong foundation for effective financial and resource management because it simplifies the acquisition process and makes it less costly. In FY 2014, the EPA formally commenced its SSP to improve efficiencies and economies in the agency's acquisition programs, and to guarantee that acquisition programs deliver the best value for American taxpayer and the EPA. This included improved efficiencies in lab and office supplies, and cellular services. In FY 2015, EPA will continue to create efficiencies by enhancing purchase coordination across the agency to improve price uniformity; executing collaborative acquisitions among organizations; standardizing the acquisition process to deliver supplies and services more quickly to end users;

improving knowledge-sharing across the EPA; and, leveraging small business capabilities to meet the EPA's acquisition goals. The long-term SSP plan will transform the agency's acquisition process from a tactical and reactive one to a strategically driven function that ensures maximum value for every acquisition dollar spent. The agency has established a goal of obtaining at least five percent savings for goods and services.

In FY 2015, the agency expects to achieve the following from adopting a Centers of Expertise for contracting approach: the implementation of cost saving strategies, increased operational efficiencies, and more effective and responsive contracting support. Such strategies may include a realignment of certain contracting functions and/or workload, re-engineered business processes, and specializing strategic acquisition vehicles for commonly acquired goods and services.

The EPA also plans to reinforce its contract oversight responsibilities through OMB Circular A-123 - internal control assessments, increased targeted oversight training for acquisition management personnel, and Simplified Acquisition Contracting Officer (SACO) reviews. These measures will strengthen the EPA's acquisition management business processes and enhance contract oversight. The EPA also will achieve acquisition savings through eliminating contracts that are redundant in scope, or may be combined with other acquisitions to achieve greater buying power via economies of scale; and through the use of government-wide procurement sources to reduce the need for new contracts.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Acquisition Management Program Project and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$563.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$97.0 / -0.7 FTE) This reduces resources in the Acquisition Management program as the agency works to implement strategic sourcing across the full range of contracts. The agency has established a goal of obtaining at least five percent savings for goods and services. The reduced resources include 0.7 FTE and associated payroll of $97.0.

- (+$908.0) This change reflects an increase under Superfund account for fully supporting the operations and maintenance costs for the EPA Acquisition System.

Statutory Authority:

EPA’s Environmental Statutes; Annual Appropriations Acts; contract law. Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).

Human Resources Management
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$35,752.6	$42,013.0	$48,445.0	$6,432.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$5,091.4***	***$5,880.0***	***$7,547.0***	***$1,667.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$40,844.0	$47,893.0	$55,992.0	$8,099.0
Total Workyears	229.9	238.9	236.1	-2.8

Program Project Description:

Superfund resources for the Human Resources Management program support human capital and human resources management services throughout the agency. As requirements and initiatives change, the agency continually evaluates and improves Superfund program related human resource functions in outreach, recruitment, hiring, and workforce development to help the agency achieve its mission and ensure management and employee satisfaction.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

As part of the EPA's efforts toward becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO), the agency will continue to support the Superfund program laid out in the Presidential Memorandum *Improving the Federal Recruitment and Hiring Process*, which required executive departments and agencies to "overhaul the way they recruit and hire our civilian workforce." The key facets of the hiring reform are: to ease the hiring process while raising the bar on candidate quality; to increase engagement of agency leaders in the recruitment and selection process; and to monitor agency efforts to increase the speed and quality of hiring.

In FY 2015, the agency will realign resources to invest in the EPA University, a central repository for all EPA learning and development. The purpose of the EPA University is to share learning opportunities with employees, encourage shared resources and services across the agency, and increase agency wide collaboration, resulting in greater efficiencies for the agency and better availability of development resources for all staff.. It also will support flexibility as workforce realignments occur and new skills are needed. This process will continue to support the agency's focus on maintaining a HPO while actively marketing internal technical and core competency learning events.

The EPA will continue to streamline human resources management with the E-Government initiative and the Human Resources Line of Business (HR LoB) program. HR LoB offers government-wide, cost effective, and standardized HR solutions while providing core functionality to support the strategic management of human capital. EPA expects to yield long-term improvements to its HR business process through automated processing of HR forms, an integrated HR and payroll system, and seamless data transfer from the recruitment process. The Department of Interior's Business Center (IBC) will manage the EPA's HR LoB.

The HR LoB will be used for human resource transaction and payroll processing, and for data reporting. In FY 2015, the EPA will be completing the clean-up and migration of human resource data from the legacy system to HR LoB, an activity initiated after HR LoB implementation in FY 2014. During migration EPA must maintain legacy data because the migration occurs at a point in time and resets all transaction history from the migration forward.

Performance Targets:

The EPA uses a government-wide performance metric (found at http://hr.performance.gov/initiative/hire-best/agency/EPA) to track its progress in reducing the average number of days required to hire a new employee. Through the agency's hiring reform efforts, including automating processes and improving hiring tools and practices, the EPA expects to continue to reduce the number of days to hire new employees.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$172.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$955.0) This change reflects a full year of fees the agency must pay to DOI for EPA to transition its HR and payroll services to align with the IBC system.

- (+$540.0) This realigns resources to support the EPA University, a central repository for all EPA learning and development initiatives that will use technology to engage a wider audience of employees in learning and development opportunities. This realignment will contribute to the agency becoming a HPO by applying software that allows more efficient access of information and learning events for all employees and reduces the number of redundant learning management systems.

Statutory Authority:

Title V USC, Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (FAIR Act)

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$69,366.3	$71,875.0	$75,572.0	$3,697.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$602.9	$572.0	$403.0	($169.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$21,791.6***	***$21,797.0***	***$24,155.0***	***$2,358.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$91,760.8	$94,244.0	$100,130.0	$5,886.0
Total Workyears	502.3	494.0	492.8	-1.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA's financial management community maintains a strong partnership with the Superfund program. The EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer recognizes and supports this continuing partnership by providing a full array of financial management support services necessary to pay Superfund bills and recoup cleanup and oversight costs for the Trust Fund. The EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer manages Superfund activities under the Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance program in support of integrated planning, budget formulation and execution, financial management, performance and accountability processes, financial cost recovery, and the systems to ensure effective stewardship of Superfund resources.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to provide high-quality resource stewardship to ensure that all agency programs operate with fiscal responsibility and management integrity, are efficiently and consistently delivered nationwide, and demonstrate results. The EPA will continue to provide direction and support for the Superfund program in financial management activities; implementing cost accounting requirements; financial payment and support services; and Superfund-specific fiscal and accounting services. The EPA also will continue to improve accessibility to data to support accountability, cost accounting, budget and performance integration, and management decision-making. The program will also support the agency's LEAN efforts to move toward a high performance organization (HPO) to support business process changes agencywide.

FY 2015 will be the second year of the EPA implementing its FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan, which sets the long term direction and key implementation strategies for the agency. Also in FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement agency Priority Goals and initiate strategic reviews to

assess annual results and progress toward strategic objectives. The EPA will continue to assess progress and focus on evidence based data to support budget and strategic decisions.

In FY 2015, the systems emphasis will be on operations and maintenance. The request for operations and maintenance includes funding for implementing approved technology refreshments and minor enhancements, renewing software licenses, as well as providing refresher and new user training. It will be the third year of the Compass implementation and the HRLoB will be in operation starting late FY 2014.

The EPA will continue development of its Budget Formulation System in FY 2015 to replace the current Budget Automation System. The new system will create efficiencies through automating a number of manual, time-intensive processes and by providing new enterprise tools for agency resource management, and reduce the need for local systems. The new system will have a more streamlined performance module that is aligned with new OMB and agency requirements, as well as a flexible structure that can be easily modified to support a common Account Code Structure, constantly changing OMB/Hill budget reporting and tracking requirements as well as other agencies budget structures. The plan is for the system to be deployed as a cloud service within EPA and potentially as a shared service for other agencies.

In FY 2015, the EPA also will continue to modernize and modify the Account Code Structure to improve tracking and reporting capabilities, maximizing the benefits within the new Compass accounting system. Congressional and OMB requirements will be incorporated and the structure will be simplified, eliminating complicated and conflicting data structures and allowing for improved agency-level reporting. Coordinating the updated account structure with other changes to the financial systems will create significant programming and implementation efficiencies.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$414.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefits.

- (-$446.0 / -3.4 FTE) This decrease reflects the agency's efforts to streamline business processes and find efficiencies across headquarters and regional offices. This reduction includes 3.4 FTEs and associated payroll of $446.0.

- (+$108.0) This realignment will support the continued development of the Budget Formulation System. It includes development and the operations and maintenance of the current Budget Automation System.

- (+$2,099.0) This realignment will support the implementation of the new Account Code Structure by providing resources for the adaptive maintenance of system interfaces and

reports. This funding will also support the cost of maintenance operations for financial systems.

- (+$183.0) This increase provides resources to cover the Department of Interior's fees for payroll services to support HRLoB.

Statutory Authority:

Annual Appropriations Act; Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act; Computer Security Act of 1987; E-Government Act of 2002; Electronic Freedom of Information Act of 1996; Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977; Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998; Federal Acquisition Regulations, contract law and the EPA's Assistance Regulations (40 CFR Parts 30, 31, 35, 40, 45, 46, 47); Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982; Freedom of Information Act of 1966; Government Management Reform Act of 1994; Improper Payments Information Act of 2002; Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010; Inspector General Act of 1978 as amended ; Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; Privacy Act of 1974; Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990; Government Performance and Results Act of 1993; The Prompt Payment Act of 1982; Title 5, U.S.C; National Defense Authorization Act.

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities
Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$597.6	$664.0	$485.0	($179.0)
Science & Technology	$154,720.2	$154,978.0	$144,144.0	($10,834.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$382.1	$320.0	$405.0	$85.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$17,885.7***	***$14,380.0***	***$14,032.0***	***($348.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$173,585.6	$170,342.0	$159,066.0	($11,276.0)
Total Workyears	578.6	510.0	503.5	-6.5

Program Project Description:

The Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program, under the Superfund appropriation, conducts integrated, trans-disciplinary research which results in decision-makers having:

- Tools, methods, and information to assess current conditions at Superfund sites;
- Decision support tools to evaluate the implications of alternative remediation approaches and technologies, and reuse of sites; and
- The latest science to support policy development and implementation.

In doing so, the SHC research program is responsive to the Superfund law requirements[9] for "...a comprehensive and coordinated Federal program of research, development, demonstration, and training for the purpose of promoting the development of alternative and innovative treatment technologies that can be used in response actions under the CERCLA program." This research directly addresses the agency's priority of cleaning up our communities and making a visible difference in those communities.

Recent accomplishments include:

- Publishing a study which demonstrates that communities can save costs by using radon as a proxy for monitoring cancer-causing volatile organic compounds. The study determined that radon, being much cheaper to measure than volatile organic chemicals (VOCs), is a good qualitative indicator of VOC vapor intrusion. This finding will help individuals and states to more cost effectively investigate and mitigate VOC vapor intrusion.
- Publishing a study on contaminated sediments that demonstrates that for many benthic organisms in waterways, the primary cause of sediment toxicity in many cases is actually

[9] Section 209 (a) of Pub. L. 99-499

the non-polyaromatic hydrocarbon fraction of the oils. This is comprised of aliphatic hydrocarbons that have been historically considered to be non-toxic. This is key information in assessing the recovery of contaminated waterways.

- Developing improved ground water transport models for chlorinated solvents and their byproducts in ground water. This includes the biotic and abiotic transformation of solvents to better inform conceptual and predictive models. This information will better inform site decisions, examining the temporal and spatial impacts of chlorinated solvents and potential effects on community drinking water supplies.
- Developing rapid, reliable, and inexpensive tools for guiding remediation of lead. This research is developing methods to reduce clean up costs in the remediation of contaminated lead sites. Developing rapid, reliable, and inexpensive tools to better assess the public health impacts will reduce the costs for managing these sites.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The SHC research program will provide the EPA's scientific and remedial project managers and site managers in EPA's regional offices, as well as community decision-makers with research which improves their ability to weigh alternatives, and make decisions on cleaning up contaminated ground water. SHC groundwater research will aid the EPA regional offices in developing and evaluating methods, approaches, and models to assess and manage contaminated ground water at Superfund sites. Additionally, research will address source control and plume management, which will reduce drinking water contamination and vapor intrusion. Adoptions of technologies from this research program have resulted in documented cost- and time-savings associated with cleaning up contaminated sites.[i]

Site-specific and general technical support will be provided to EPA's program and regional offices that remediate Superfund sites. This support has enabled regional decision-makers to set science-based cleanup levels that are protective of human health while reducing costs and communities and their resources. This work is request-driven as decision-makers encounter complex hydrogeologic settings, mixtures of contaminants, uncertain pathways of exposure, and performance issues with the tools and technologies available to Superfund policymakers and site managers.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in Sustainable and Healthy Communities under the Science and Technology appropriation, which also can be found in the Performance Eight-Year Array.

Beginning in 2014, the EPA is establishing a standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Councilors for the SHC program which will evaluate its performance and provide expert feedback to the agency.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For example, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, National Science Foundation, Department of Energy, and Department of Agriculture. The EPA

also works with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy and supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment–Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$433.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$14.0) This includes a net realignment of infrastructure support resources. The agency is working to implement strategic sourcing across the wide range of contracts, with a goal of at least 5 percent savings for goods and services. This also reflects overall efficiencies gained through business process examination and projected workforce attrition.

- (-$693.0 / -4.2 FTE) This realignment will reduce funding for projects related to vapor intrusion and contaminated sediments. However, EPA will continue its commitment to providing technical support resources to agency programs and regions. The reduced resources include 4.2 FTE and associated payroll of $613.0.

- (-$102.0) This decrease reflects an adjustment for Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR). Enacted funding levels for this program include the amount the EPA is required to set aside for contracts to small businesses to develop and commercialize new environmental technologies. This adjustment is necessary because the SBIR set aside is redistributed to other research programs in the President's Budget Request.

Statutory Authority:

CERCLA, Section 105(a)(4) and Section 115 read together with Executive Order 12580, 42. U.S.C. 9605 (a)(4) and 9615; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) 104(i) and 42 U.S.C. 9660 – Sec. 311 (c) 42 U.S.C. 9602 - Section 102, Section 311, 42 U.S.C. 9604 (i) (1); Superfund Amendments Reauthorization Act 42 U.S.C.7401 – Sec. 209 (a) and Sec. 403 (a,b).

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability

Human Health Risk Assessment

Program Area: Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology	$34,226.1	$40,010.0	$37,870.0	($2,140.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$2,425.1***	***$3,040.0***	***$2,843.0***	***($197.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$36,651.2	$43,050.0	$40,713.0	($2,337.0)
Total Workyears	178.6	183.2	183.5	0.3

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) research program supports the risk assessments needed by the agency's Superfund programs by synthesizing scientific information on individual chemicals and chemical mixtures that are in the environment to assist in the agency's goal of taking action on toxic and chemical safety. These assessments support the agency's priority to make a visible difference in communities and span the range from state-of-the-science human health assessments to screening level values that help to focus monitoring and future evaluations. All provide a sound scientific basis for the myriad of risk management decisions facing our communities (*e.g.*, regulations, site-specific cleanups). HHRA's assessment work allows the EPA to better understand the possible implications of exposure and predict and reduce risk.

HHRA develops Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTVs) and other risk and exposure assessment tools supporting EPA's clean-up decisions at contaminated Superfund and hazardous waste sites. HHRA scientists also provide technical support and tools to enhance the EPA's ability to make risk-based decisions on a case-specific basis, thereby reducing risks for sensitive and susceptible populations. HHRA provides this support by:

- Advancing exposure assessment and cumulative risk assessment (CRA) approaches to assess ecological risk, better support "place-based" assessments, address community concerns, and characterize sustainability;

- Incorporating high throughput screening (HTS) and other emerging data streams to support prioritization, risk screening, and assessment;

- Working with the Sustainable and Healthy Communities research program to support the EPA's Superfund Technical Support Centers; and

- Providing technical support and exposure assessment tools that enhance the EPA's ability to quickly make sound, risk-based decisions on a case-specific basis, thereby reducing risks for sensitive and susceptible populations.

Recent accomplishments include:

- Released the draft Libby Amphibole Asbestos[10] assessment for public comment and peer review, receiving praise for the report.

- Completed numerous PPRTV documents based on needs and priorities of the EPA's Superfund program; and

- Released EPA Expo-Box, a web-based compendium of tools that provides easy access to data bases, models, guidance documents, and other resources used by exposure assessors.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

HHRA will continue to engage important stakeholders and the scientific community to identify and develop health hazard assessments for the highest priority chemicals of relevance to Superfund site assessments and remediation. In FY 2015, HHRA will develop and support these assessments through the following activities:

- Continuing essential technical assistance across the EPA to provide rapid risk assessments, combining problem formulation and state-of-the-art exposure information and tools with hazard information, chiefly through the continued development of PPRTVs for evaluating chemical specific exposures at Superfund sites.

- Incorporate and characterize the utility of new data streams as applied to prioritization, rapid risk screening, and assessment.

- Continuing to provide some consultative support through the Superfund Technical Support Centers for the derivation of toxicity values by the EPA's Superfund program when a value is not available in the IRIS database. This work improves the EPA's ability to make decisions and address site related environmental health problems.

- Advance exposure assessment and cumulative risk assessment methods to assess ecological risk, better support "place-based" assessments, address community concerns, and characterize sustainability.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in HHRA Science & Technology, which also can be found in the Performance Eight-Year Array.

In their joint review of the HHRA program, the EPA's SAB and Board of Scientific Counselors indicated during their oral summary on July 11, 2012, that "with an extensive portfolio of risk assessment activities, the HHRA provides a superb platform for carrying out applied research. An agenda of research should be maintained that builds from this opportunity."[11] Beginning in

[10] http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/0/7639C111CC33A48A8525762E007A431A?OpenDocument
[11] http://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf/36EBF661CA14106185257A380048FEAE/$File/HHRA+Overview_final.pdf

2014, EPA is establishing a standing subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Counselors for the non-IRIS HHRA program which will evaluate its performance and provide expert feedback to the agency. The IRIS portion of the HHRA Program will be reviewed by the Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee of the SAB.

The EPA collaborates with several science agencies and the research community to assess our research performance. For instance, the EPA is partnering with the National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, the DOE, and the USDA. The agency also will work with the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy. The EPA supports the interagency Science and Technology in America's Reinvestment—Measuring the Effect of Research on Innovation, Competitiveness and Science (STAR METRICS) effort. This interagency effort is helping the EPA to more effectively measure the impact federal science investments have on society, the environment, and the economy.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$25.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$222.0 / -0.1 FTE) This reduction will reduce resources to support work on rapid risk assessment due to new adverse events and reduce the number of PPRTVs developed to support EPA's hazardous waste programs and states. This also includes a minor realignment of infrastructure support resources. The reduced resources include 0.1 FTE and associated payroll of $16.0.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7403 et seq. - Sections 103, 108, 109, and 112; CERCLA (Superfund, 1980), Section 209(a) of Public Law 99-499; CWA Title I, Sec. 101(a)(6) 33 U.S.C. 1254 – Sec 104 (a) and (c) and Sec. 105; ERDDA 33 U.S.C. 1251 – Section 2(a); FIFRA (7 U.S.C. s/s 136 et seq. (1996), as amended), Sec. 3(c)(2)(A); FQPA PL 104-170; SDWA (1996) 42 U.S.C. Section 300j-18; TSCA (Public Law 94-469): 15 U.S.C. s/s 2601 et seq. (1976), Sec. 4(b)(1)(B), Sec. 4(b)(2)(B).

Program Area: Superfund Cleanup

Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal
Program Area: Superfund Cleanup
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land

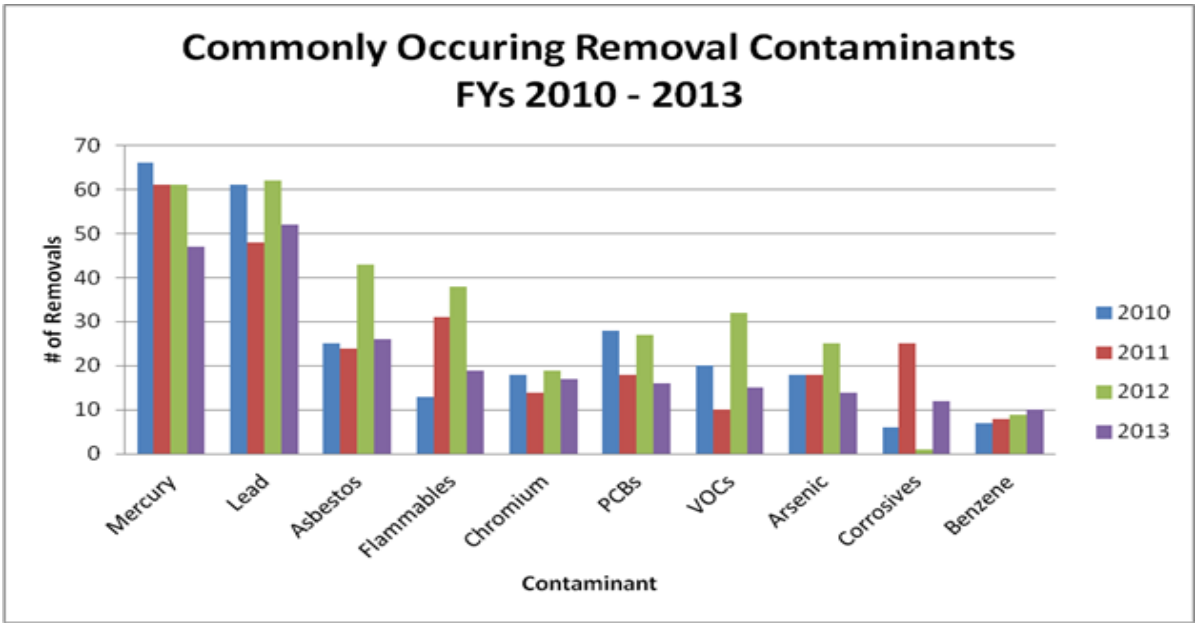
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$183,331.1***	***$177,826.0***	***$186,987.0***	***$9,161.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$183,331.1	$177,826.0	$186,987.0	$9,161.0
Total Workyears	284.5	251.0	243.7	-7.3

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Superfund Emergency Response and Removal program (SF Removal) possesses the capability to respond to a contamination incident regardless of cause and without an upper limit in terms of scale. SF Removal is a "backbone" or foundational capability of national response, and as such, it is a capability that is essential to national resilience.

Response requirements arise as a result of: natural disasters such as major flooding, hurricanes and tornados; industrial contamination such as hazardous substance releases to air, water, or soil; accidents; and acts of terror. Responses are needed in order to contain and remove hazardous substances but also may be undertaken to address chemical, biological, and/or radiological agent contamination. In all these cases, the Federal response involves the SF Removal program. From FY 2008 to FY 2013, the EPA completed or oversaw more than 2,200 removal actions across the country. These cleanups were of varying complexity and contained a wide range of contaminants that posed a threat to human health and the environment. The figure below shows common contaminants at removal actions from FY 2010 to FY 2013.



The EPA's On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) respond to and/or provide technical assistance every day. This assistance is carried out in support of local, state, and Tribal first responders who often are untrained or not equipped to manage certain types of emergency responses. Responding to and removing the source of contamination is vital to the health and well-being of the impacted community, and the EPA's role as this "safety net" is a fundamental part of the national response system and is heavily relied upon to deal with environmental emergencies. Preservation of our environment and the recovery and restoration of critical assets are vital to our economy and the health of our communities.

The SF Removal program trains, equips, and deploys resources in order to manage, contain, and remove the contaminants. If left unaddressed, these contaminants will pose an imminent threat to public health and/or have a critical environmental impact on communities. The EPA's 24-hour-a-day response capability is a cornerstone element of the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The SF Removal program is identified by the White House as a Primary Mission Essential Function (PMEF). Specifically, the EPA's only PMEF is to prevent, limit, mitigate, or contain chemical, oil, radiological, biological, and hazardous materials during and in the aftermath of an accident, natural or man-made disaster in the United States and provide environmental monitoring, assessment and reporting in support of domestic incident management as part of the National Response Framework (NRF).

The SF Removal program was initially designed and has been consistently used to complement several Superfund response areas including agency homeland security activities.[12] SF Removal resources address releases that pose an imminent threat to public health or welfare and the environment while the Superfund Remedial program addresses more long-term cleanup activities. SF Removal therefore partners with the SF Remedial program, as needed, for assessment and site cleanup activities involving National Priorities List (NPL), Non-NPL, and Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) actions.

The SF Removal program also is available to support other elements of the EPA (such as Brownfields); other Federal partners such as the Department of Homeland Security, United States Coast Guard and the Federal Emergency Management Agency under the NRF; and state, local and Tribal first responders. These parties will often turn to SF Removal program personnel as subject matter experts and "reach back" liaisons into the rest of the EPA and into the larger Federal support capability. In this sense, SF Removal personnel have become a critical element of the emergency response capability in communities all across America and are performing a vital service in support of national resiliency at the grassroots level and on a day-to-day basis, creating a model for interagency and cross-government cooperation.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the SF Removal program's focus is to continue to be a key Federal responder to contamination events, managing risks to human health, the economic viability of communities,

[12] The EPA Homeland Security program, in turn, has developed into providing critical technical expertise, assets and support during nationally significant incidents, including those involving the release of chemical, biological, and radiological substances.

and the environment. The program also will focus on providing response support to state, local, Tribal, and potentially responsible parties when their response capabilities are exceeded.

In FY 2013, the agency completed 179 Superfund-lead removal actions and oversaw 125 PRP removal completions. The program's PRP completion target of 170 was not met because removal completions are difficult to predict due to the nature of emergency response and declining removal starts. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work to meet environmental challenges by working in concert with the states to build strategies that enhance coordination and to adequately manage contamination and protect American communities. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to respond to environmental emergencies and conduct removal actions based upon the risk to human health and the environment in urban, rural and Tribal communities while acknowledging that fewer non-time critical removal cleanups will be completed.

The SF Removal program acts as a supporting partner for removal responses in states. Budget constraints at the state and local level have led to an even greater reliance on the SF Removal program as a safety net for addressing contaminated sites requiring immediate attention, including abandoned or orphaned sites. Recognizing the reality of scarcer federal and state resources compounded with inflation, in FY 2015, the EPA requests additional resources to maintain our current level of capability to respond to emergencies and keep our communities safe and healthy.

The EPA's federal OSCs manage and/or provide support for emergency responses, removal assessments, and cleanup response actions at NPL and non–NPL sites. The EPA OSCs bring a unique and critical level of expertise and ability to a response which includes knowledge of specific hazardous substances, health and safety issues, and/or the utilization of emerging technologies. They are able to determine the need for Federal responses and can then direct the response to threats that endanger the environment and present public health risks. The EPA will continue to conduct training for Federal OSCs to develop and enhance their critical skills and expertise to respond to, assess, mitigate, and clean up thousands of releases regardless of the cause. OSC training, which include specialized technical skills in chemistry, biology, hydrology, geology, etc., has been utilized increasingly in national responses (e.g., Deepwater Horizon and Superstorm Sandy).

The EPA will continue to support the National Response Center (NRC), which is the federal entry point for reporting all oil and chemical discharges into the environment anywhere in the United States and its territories. The NRC serves as the sole 24-hour-a-day contact point to receive incident reports under the National Response System and disseminate reported release reports to the responding Federal OSC. Each year headquarters and regional emergency operations centers receive approximately 30 thousand incident report notifications from the NRC.

The Environmental Response Team (ERT) was established to fill the role of the inland scientific support coordinator. The ERT provides assistance at the scene of hazardous substance releases, offering expertise in such areas as treatment, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology, and engineering. In FY 2015, the ERT will continue to provide support for the full range of emergency response actions, including unusual or complex emergency incidents. In such cases,

the ERT brings in special equipment and experienced responders, and provides the OSC or lead responder with knowledge and advice. For example, ERT has provided technical expertise and specialized equipment to assist with site modeling, soil and ground water sampling data, and extent of contamination advice.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(137) Number of Superfund removals completed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target								275	Removals
Actual									

Measure	(C1) Score on annual Core NAR.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target		No Target Established	55	60	70	72	75	80	Percent
Actual		84.3	87.9	77.5	75.8	82.2			

In FY 2015, the EPA will complete or oversee a total of 275 Superfund-lead and PRP-lead removal actions (including voluntary, Administrative Order on Consent, and Unilateral Administrative Order actions). This will be tracked by a new performance measure that combines the Superfund-lead and PRP removal measures.

The EPA will continue to implement its annual assessment of its response and removal preparedness via the Core National Approach to Response (Core NAR) assessment, which grew out of its Core Emergency Response program and assessment. Core NAR addresses day-to-day preparedness for removal actions for Regions, Special Teams, and Headquarters, as well as national preparedness for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) incidents.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$850.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$9,381.0) This change realigns critical resources to maintain the agency's current level of capability to respond to emergencies and keep our communities safe and healthy.

- (-$1,070.0/ -7.3 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business practices to be more efficient. This change includes a reduction in FTE as part of an agencywide effort to streamline our business practices, to work with states to build strategies to enhance coordination, and to manage resources effectively. Depending on the speed and extent of the business process changes, this may reduce non-time critical fund-lead action removals. These resources include a reduction of 7.3 FTE and $1,070.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended, 42 United States Code SC 9601 et seq. - Sections 104, 105 and 106.

Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness
Program Area: Superfund Cleanup
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$8,777.2***	***$8,150.0***	***$7,636.0***	***($514.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$8,777.2	$8,150.0	$7,636.0	($514.0)
Total Workyears	40.1	42.1	37.9	-4.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA implements the Emergency Preparedness program in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other federal agencies in order to deliver federal hazard assistance to state, local, and Tribal governments during natural disasters and terrorist incidents. The agency carries out this responsibility under multiple statutory authorities as well as the National Response Framework (NRF), which provides the comprehensive federal structure for managing national emergencies. The EPA is the designated lead for the NRF's Oil and Hazardous Materials Response Annex - Emergency Support Function #10 which covers responsibilities for responding to releases of hazardous materials, oil, and other contaminants that are a threat to human health and the environment. As such, the agency participates and leads applicable interagency committees and workgroups to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level.

The EPA also is designated as the lead agency for the National Response System (NRS), the Nation's comprehensive environmental program which integrates emergency preparedness for and response to risks. The NRS, established over 40 years ago, assures that federal, state, Tribal, local and private responders are linked through emergency planning and preparedness functions. Area Committees, Local Emergency Planning Committees and Regional Response Teams provide avenues for oil, hazmat, community, and facility preparedness and readiness to ensure that responses are coordinated and organized in a manner that maximizes the efficiency and effectiveness of planning for risks and execution. This leadership and the resulting community preparedness is an essential element of national resiliency, and is a model for efforts now being launched under the broader "Homeland Security" effort. The EPA continues to work closely with DHS and other federal partners in developing similar levels of community preparedness focused on security concerns and reducing their level of risk.

The EPA's leadership in federal preparedness begins with its chairing the 15-agency National Response Team (NRT) and continues, through its co-chairing with the U.S. Coast Guard, the 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs) throughout the United States and trust territories. These teams coordinate the actions of federal, state, local, and Tribal partners to prevent, prepare for, and respond to emergencies, and provide an all hazard response capability. The Superfund Emergency Preparedness program supports the agency's priorities of building more efficient and

cost-effective state, Tribal and local partnerships and protecting human health and the environment by assisting with the development of Area Contingency Plans and other prevention and preparedness guidance documents that serve a critical role in coordinating and expediting community response when environmental emergencies and disasters do occur.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA's preparedness activities will focus on addressing key priority lessons learned from actual responses. The agency will continue to fulfill its duties under the NRF as the program's activities are reprioritized with scarcer resources. The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business practices to be more efficient. Depending on the extent of changes, there may be impacts on some activities related to coordination with other agencies, including potentially scaling back its technical support for guidance documents and projects on NRT committees and subcommittees and convening fewer RRT planning meetings and less frequent updates for the Regional Contingency Plans.

The EPA will continue to lead the NRT and co-chair the 13 RRTs throughout the United States, but will limit contracted support staff and the retention of external subject matter experts, relying more heavily on internal staff. The NRT and RRTs coordinate federal partner actions to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from releases of hazardous substances, oil spills, terrorist attacks, major disasters, and other emergencies, whether accidental or intentional. The NRT and the RRTs are the only active environmentally-focused interagency executive committees focused on addressing oil and hazardous substance emergencies. They serve as multi-agency coordination groups supporting our responders when convened as incident specific teams.

Building on the large scale federal investment to better structure responses that have taken place since Hurricane Katrina/Superstorm Sandy and current efforts to enhance national emergency response management, the EPA and its partner NRT agencies will continue implementation of the National Incident Management System and the NRF. The EPA and its partner NRT agencies will strive to continuously improve notification and response procedures, develop response technical assistance documents, implement and test incident command/unified command systems across all levels of government and the private sector, and assist in the refinement of Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

The EPA also will continue to provide staff support as needed during national disasters, emergencies, and high profile and large-scale responses carried out under the NRF. When activated under the NRF, the EPA supports incident specific activities at the NRT, RRTs, Domestic Resilience Group, and the National Operations Center. Such support during a response is normally funded on an incident specific basis through the Stafford Act or various trust funds. Additionally, the EPA involvement on corrective action work will be limited to the top priority lessons learned, primarily from actual response actions and those not requiring extramural support.

As part of its strategy for improving effectiveness, the agency will continue to improve response readiness in FY 2015 through information obtained from application of the agency's National Approach to Response (NAR). The EPA's NAR ensures efficient use of emergency response

assets within the agency by maintaining highly skilled technical personnel in the field and ensuring their readiness to respond to releases of dangerous materials without compromising health and safety.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports strategic objective Restore Land under Goal 3.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$501.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,015.0 / -4.2 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business practices to be more efficient. Depending on the extent of changes, there may be impacts on some activities related to coordination with other agencies, including technical support to national and local committees and subcommittees and convening fewer RRT meetings. The reduced resources include 4.2 FTE and $597.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended, 42 United States Code 9601 et seq. - Sections 104, 105 and 106; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, 42 United States Code 5121 et seq.

Superfund: Federal Facilities
Program Area: Superfund Cleanup
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$25,099.4***	***$21,125.0***	***$24,805.0***	***$3,680.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$25,099.4	$21,125.0	$24,805.0	$3,680.0
Total Workyears	123.4	113.6	111.7	-1.9

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Response program oversees and provides technical assistance for the protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of federal facility sites. Nationwide, there are thousands of federal facilities which are contaminated, or potentially contaminated, with hazardous waste, military munitions, radioactive waste, and a variety of other toxic contaminants. Superfund cleanups are undertaken to address long-term threats to public health from hazardous substances and the environment. Superfund work also protects our nation's precious resources, such as water, by addressing releases of hazardous substances and restoring those resources to beneficial uses. Superfund cleanup activities also make a visible difference in communities across the nation. Specifically, Superfund cleanup actions increase a community's well-being by improving human health and amenities, restoring ecosystems, improving land productivity, and creating jobs. The human health benefits of remediating contaminated sites include reduced mortality risk from illness and acute fatalities, and reduced morbidity risk from asthma, nausea, cancer, birth defects, adverse reproductive or developmental disorders, and other illnesses or injuries. Federal facilities under this program include various types of sites, such as active realigning and closed military installations, current and former nuclear weapons production facilities, landfills, and Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS). Often, the EPA and the other federal agencies implementing the remedies face unique challenges due to the types of contamination present, the size of the facility, the extent of contamination, ongoing facility operation needs, complex community involvement requirements, and complexities related to the redevelopment of the facilities.

The EPA fulfills a number of statutory and regulatory obligations at federal facilities, including assessing sites for potential listing on the Superfund National Priorities List (NPL), conducting oversight at NPL sites where cleanup is being completed by other federal agencies such as the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Energy (DOE), enforcing statutorily required Federal Facility Agreements (FFAs), approving property transfers, and maintaining the Federal Agency Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket (Docket).

The EPA's oversight authority, primarily exercised at NPL sites, provides a review of federal cleanups that ensures work being conducted by other federal agencies is consistent with the site cleanup plans and is protective of human health and the environment. The EPA, as required by

the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), is responsible for activities such as: 1) reviewing and approving site cleanup documents; 2) participating in site meetings with the affected communities; 3) making final remedy selection decisions at NPL sites; and 4) monitoring remediation schedules as outlined in the FFAs. These FFAs state that the EPA has the final decision making authority for remedy selection to ensure the protection of human health and the environment from releases of hazardous substances. Decision documents, which support final remedy selection, are subject to statutorily required review and assessment by the EPA in accordance with the milestones and timeframes established in the FFA. The EPA's role provides substantive value in assisting other federal agencies in achieving their program cleanup goals.

The Superfund Federal Facilities Response program ensures compliance with the limited statutory responsibilities related to the transfer of contaminated federal properties at NPL sites. CERCLA provides limited authority to the EPA for property transfers, which includes the approval for transfers prior to implementation of remedies (i.e., early transfer at NPL sites), and for determinations that remedies are Operating Properly and Successfully (OPS) at both NPL and non-NPL sites. For more information about the program, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/.

The Federal Facilities program continues to develop and implement innovative technologies, processes, and collaboration efforts. By working in concert with sister federal agencies, the EPA continues to promote the advancement of cleanup technologies, expansion of contaminated land reuse to support renewable energy projects, and multiple initiatives to support sustainability. These demonstration projects not only help support the agency's goal to cleanup communities and advance sustainable development but they also facilitate the introduction of innovative solutions to both the public and private sector.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In addition to fulfilling its statutory responsibilities at NPL facilities, the EPA, as part of Section 120(d) of CERCLA, is required to take steps to assure that a Preliminary Assessment (PA) be completed by federal facilities that manage hazardous waste or from which a reportable quantity of hazardous substances have been released. Such sites are to be listed on the Docket and the EPA evaluates these facilities for potential response action or inclusion on the NPL. The last update of the Federal Facility Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket in January, 2014, listed 2,382 facilities on the Docket. The agency's oversight provides for both technical capacity and a framework of accountability to ensure the highest priority releases are addressed and listed on the NPL. Gone unchecked, federal facilities may succumb to competing priorities where environmental protection is not the primary mission; thus the American public would not be afforded the necessary independent oversight in validating environmental cleanup decisions and the efficient and effective use of taxpayer dollars.

The EPA, in coordination with other federal agencies, has developed an Electronic Docket (E-Docket) to streamline and modernize the process for producing the Docket to realize savings for both the EPA and other federal agencies. The E-Docket, which will be finalized in FY 2014, will

allow EPA to more efficiently meet its statutory obligation to publish the inventory of federal sites that have released hazardous substances into the environment.

The Superfund Federal Facilities Response program's site evaluation project (FFSEP) (http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/ffsep/index.htm) was a culmination of efforts, which began under OSWER's Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI), to determine the disposition of sites that appeared to be making insufficient, if any, cleanup progress. The FFSEP advances the concepts of transparency, public participation and collaboration with our federal partners in order to promote efficient and effective federal facility cleanups. In the creation of FFSEP, the EPA collaborated with our federal and state partners to solicit and include site information from their records. This collaboration was invaluable to the success of the project. The FFSEP also addressed issues raised in the U.S. Government Accountability Office's March 2009 Report to Congress entitled "Superfund – Greater EPA Enforcement and Reporting Are Needed to Enhance Cleanup at DoD Sites." The EPA anticipates periodic updates as new information is received and verified. The first phase of the FFSEP evaluated 514 federally owned sites that were identified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) where the site assessment or cleanup status was unknown or undocumented. The goal of the FFSEP was to document the status of the sites and to reinvigorate the assessment and evaluation process if a site was determined to be stalled or undocumented.

Phase 2 of the FFSEP is a multiyear effort which commenced in FY 2013. This phase focuses on the documentation and evaluation of Not Valid Sites (NVS), No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) and Other Cleanup Authority (OCA) sites. FFRRO has estimated that there are approximately 2,000 sites on the Docket categorized as NVS, NFRAP, or OCA. Many of these sites do not have supporting documentation regarding that determination. The intent of phase 2 is not to re-evaluate these decisions, but to ensure that the decision making process that is necessary to corroborate the determination is properly documented. While the intent of this phase is not to re-evaluate prior decisions, further action on the part of the EPA may be necessary in cases where the NFRAP decision is no longer valid or where progress under an OCA has been insufficient.

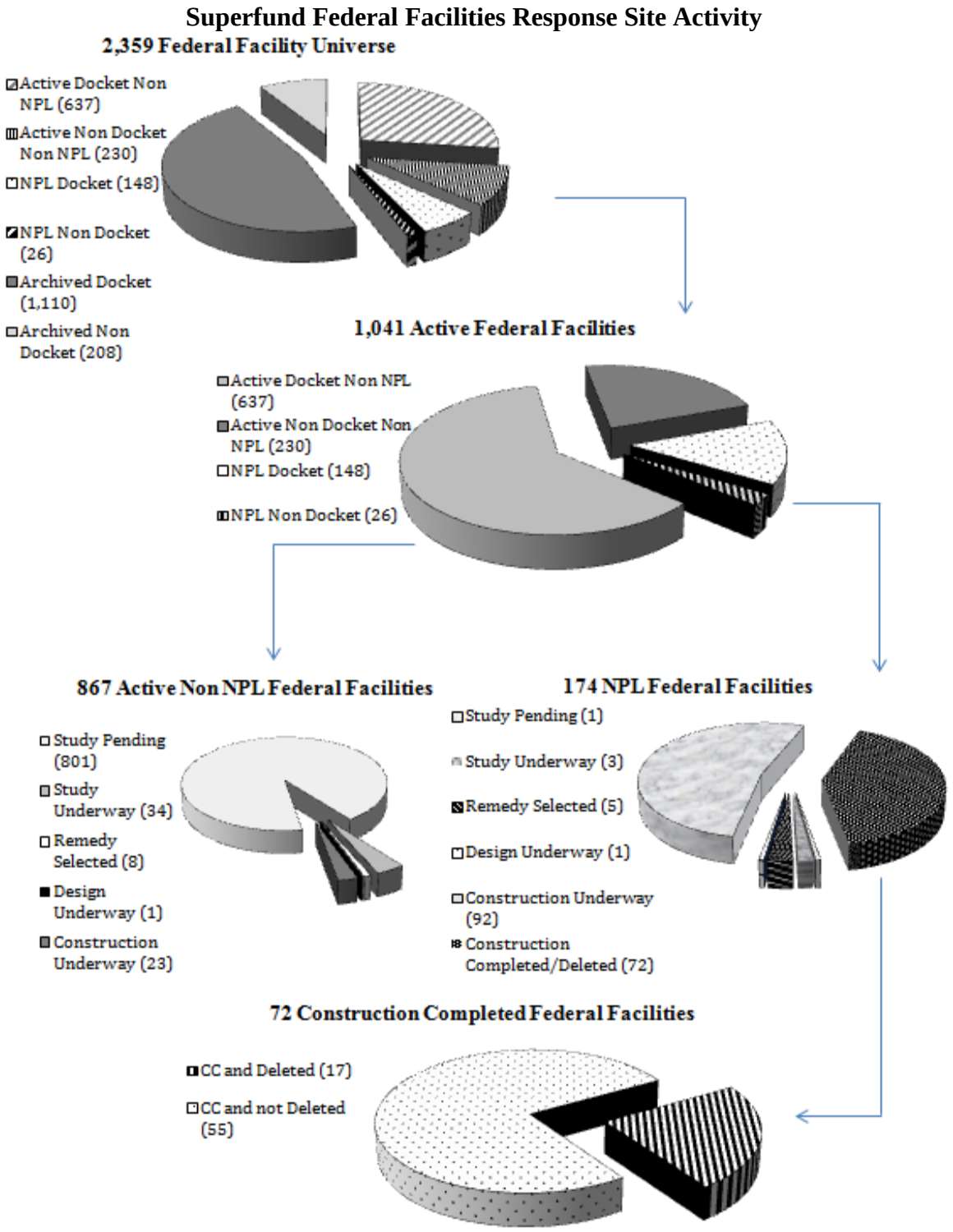
The FFSEP has highlighted deficiencies in federal facility compliance with CERCLA section 120(d). A majority of the facilities which may not have conducted the statutorily required PA have had many years to conduct the required assessments. The EPA's direction to federal facilities (OSWER Directive 9200.3-14-1G-W) is to complete the PA within 18 months from inclusion on the Docket. A timely completion of a PA allows the EPA to conduct an evaluation of the facility within four years for a potential response action as required by CERCLA Section 116(b). Without the PA information, the EPA is unable to fulfill this important obligation and cannot determine whether a site poses little or no risk or requires further attention. Under Section 120 of CERCLA, the EPA must take steps that assure completion of the PA by the responsible federal agency. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work in concert with states and Federal Facilities on a multi-year effort to complete the outstanding facility assessments and close the compliance gap. This valuable initiative will not only reduce potential federal liability, but will provide critical information on whether further cleanup action may be warranted at sites which may have been neglected for many years. The PA information provides the initial evaluation at a

site where a release has occurred to ensure site decisions are protective to workers and the public.

To ensure the long-term protectiveness of the remedies, the agency will continue monitoring, overseeing progress, and improving the quality and consistency of five-year reviews conducted at federal sites where waste has been left in place and land use is restricted. Five-year reviews are required under Section 121(c) of CERCLA and the EPA's role is to concur or make its own independent protectiveness determination. The EPA has been working collaboratively with DoD, DOE, and Department of the Interior (DOI) through a Federal Workgroup to improve the technical quality, timeliness, and cost of the five-year review reports and to ensure that the community is aware of the protectiveness status. In FY 2015, the workgroup will continue to assess the use of best management practices and evaluate trend data to improve the five-year review process. The EPA will review approximately 33 federal NPL five-year review reports in order to fulfill statutory requirements and to inform the public regarding the protectiveness of remedies at those NPL sites. The EPA expects this will result in reducing the cost and time of the five-year review and ensuring effective communication with the public.

In FY 2015, the Superfund Federal Facilities Response program will continue to focus on accelerating cleanups at federal facilities and putting the sites back into productive use while protecting human health and the environment. At the end of FY 2013, there were 174 federal sites on the NPL. Despite the smaller number of federal sites on the NPL, the large size of these federal sites results in the Superfund Federal Facilities Response program contributing significantly to Superfund pipeline accomplishments. As of the end of 2013, the Superfund Federal Facilities Response program signed 34 of the 59 (58 percent) Records of Decisions at all Superfund NPL sites; started 40 of the 95 (42 percent) Remedial Action Projects; and completed 51 of the 122 (42 percent) Remedial Action Projects within the entire Superfund NPL program. The EPA contributes to the efficient use of federal facility agency resources by leveraging staff cleanup experience.

The Federal Facilities Response Site Activity Chart represents the known universe of hazardous substances released into the environment at Federal Facilities, active remediation classified by NPL versus Non-NPL status and construction completed at NPL Federal Facilities.



Progress is determined by most advanced operable unit. Chart results generated from CERCLIS data, EOY 2013.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue strengthening oversight and technical assistance, as appropriate, at DoD's military munitions response sites on the NPL. These military munitions response sites contain unique chemical and explosive compounds and present cleanup challenges, such as underwater munitions. The EPA supports DoD's development of new

technologies to streamline munitions cleanups. The newly emerging classification technology may save DoD significant resources over conventional technologies and accelerate cleanup of sites, but will require more extensive EPA oversight to ensure protectiveness. Emerging contaminants and human health hazards, such as vapor intrusion, require direct agency oversight as federal agencies reopen various site assessment and cleanup activities to address such contamination.

The agency will continue supporting DoD at selected Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations that have been closed or realigned during the first four rounds of BRAC (BRAC I - IV). This includes, but is not limited to, meeting and expediting statutory obligations for overseeing cleanup and facilitating property transfer. The EPA's BRAC I - IV accelerated cleanup program, which is steadily ramping down, continues to be funded through an interagency agreement (IA). The current BRAC IA, which was signed on February 28, 2011, is scheduled to expire on September 30, 2016. The FY 2015 request does not include additional support for BRAC-related services to the DoD at those facilities affected by the fifth round of BRAC in 2005.

In FY 2015, the EPA requests to realign $3.29 million to provide additional oversight and technical support on NPL sites, such as reviews of Records of Decisions (RODs) which are public documents that evaluate/select cleanup alternatives. This funding is essential to fulfill EPA's statutory and regulatory obligations at federal facilities for the protective and efficient cleanup and reuse of federal facility sites.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(FF1) Percent of Superfund federal facility sites construction complete.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target							86	87	Percent
Actual									

The Superfund Federal Facilities Response program's ability to meet its annual performance targets is dependent on work performed by responsible federal agencies at NPL sites. In FY 2015, the program will continue targeting its percent construction complete measure for federal NPL sites. This measure demonstrates incremental construction progress at federal NPL sites which are not already designated sitewide construction complete. The measure is based on the average of three specific factors: 1) operable unit (OU) percent complete; 2) total cleanup actions percent complete; and 3) duration of cleanup actions percent complete (national cumulative). The FY 2012 baseline was 82 percent and the target for FY 2015 is 87 percent.

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Superfund Remedial program and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment Tab under Goal 3, Objective 3.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$381.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$3,299.0 / -1.9 FTE) This net change represents the restoration of essential funding to provide additional oversight and technical support on NPL sites, such as reviews of Records of Decisions (RODs) which are public documents that evaluate/select cleanup alternatives. This change includes a reduction in FTE as part of an agencywide effort to streamline our business practices, to enhance coordination with states and other federal agencies, and to manage resources effectively. Depending on the speed and extent of the changes, reprioritization of EPA's oversight efforts for certain CERCLA pipeline activities may be required. The resources include a reduction of 1.9 FTE and $277.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended, 42 United States Code 9601 et seq. – Section 120; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 United States Code 6901 et seq. – Section 7003; and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Acts of 1988, 1990, 1992, 1994, and 2004 as amended by the National Defense Authorization Acts and the Base Closure Community Redevelopment and Homeless Assistance Act.

Superfund: Remedial
Program Area: Superfund Cleanup
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land; Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Substance Superfund	***$536,942.3***	***$500,000.0***	***$543,400.0***	***$43,400.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$536,942.3	$500,000.0	$543,400.0	$43,400.0
Total Workyears	947.9	872.0	863.3	-8.7

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Superfund Remedial program protects the American public and the nation's resources by assessing and cleaning up some of the most contaminated sites in the United States. As a result, communities are safer, healthier, and realize economic benefits. The agency's actions also protect and restore the nation's precious and limited groundwater and surface water resources. In addition, some construction activities help to build, replace, or sustain critical components of the nation's infrastructure (i.e. water, transportation, and recreation). The Superfund Remedial program is responsible for conducting longer term cleanup work, as well as overseeing response work conducted by potentially responsible parties (PRPs). Cleanup activities include characterizing the degree and scope of contamination from releases of contaminants to the environment, developing cleanup strategies, designing and constructing remedies, conducting long-term operation, and monitoring of certain remedies. The Superfund Remedial program, by actively implementing its "Green Remediation Strategy," minimizes the environmental footprint of its cleanup activities. In addition, the EPA partners with state, local, and Tribal governments to cleanup Superfund sites and provides funding through state and Tribal cleanup programs, which support site assessment work, provide payroll for staff, and document review activities. Finally, the program provides resources to communities through Technical Assistance Grants (TAGs) to facilitate their engagement on National Priority List (NPL) Superfund sites.

Superfund sites exist in thousands of communities across the United States, ranging from remote rural areas to large urban settings. Many sites are located in economically distressed communities that suffer from disproportionate and adverse environmental exposures. The size and complexity of Superfund sites also vary widely. A site may have a very small footprint or may cover thousands of acres (land and/or water bodies). Contaminated media at a Superfund site might include soils, buildings, sediments, surface water, air, and/or groundwater. Cost and time to clean up Superfund sites vary widely depending on the degree, type, and location of contamination. On average, a typical NPL site will cost around $15 million; however some will cost more than $100 million by the time they are completed. A few sites, such as the Bunker Hill and Libby Asbestos Sites, have the potential to exceed $500 million. Cleanup actions can take from a few months for a relatively straight-forward soil excavation or capping remedy to multiple decades for complex, area-wide groundwater, sediment, or mining remedies.

While there is no single way to characterize communities that are located near Superfund NPL sites, the EPA analyzed the latest census data and found that approximately 49 million people live within 3 miles of Superfund final and proposed NPL sites, as well as non-NPL Superfund Alternative Agreement sites (roughly 16 percent of the U.S. population).[13] This population is predominantly minority, low income, linguistically isolated, and less likely to have a high school education than the U.S. population as a whole. As a result, these communities may have fewer resources with which to address concerns about their health and environment.

Superfund cleanup actions increase the nation's welfare by protecting human health, restoring ecosystems, improving land productivity at formerly contaminated sites, and creating jobs and associated tax revenue in affected communities. The human health benefits of remediating contaminated sites include reduced mortality and reduced morbidity risk from asthma, nausea, cancer, birth defects, adverse reproductive or developmental disorders, and other illnesses or injuries. For example, in a recent paper, Columbia University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and UC Berkeley researchers found that Superfund cleanups correlate with reduced incidence of congenital anomalies by approximately 20 to 25 percent for those living within 5,000 meters of a site.[14]

The human health threats addressed by Superfund cleanups include lead contamination of residential soil, which can cause elevated blood levels in children. Research shows that blood lead levels above 5 µg/dL can result in irreversible neurological deficits in young children, (including lowered intelligence, attention-related behavioral problems, and poor academic achievement) as well as adverse effects in other organ systems.[15] Blood lead studies at five Superfund sites have shown a reduction in the average blood lead levels in children from above 5 µg/dL[16] to below 5 µg/dL following Superfund cleanup and environmental education efforts. For example, in 1999, the EPA began excavating and replacing soil at child-care facilities and residential properties in eastern Omaha that were contaminated with lead through airborne emissions from historic lead smelting and refining operations in the area.[17] Efforts at the Omaha site to reduce exposure to lead contaminated soil had a significant result on blood lead levels in that community. In 1994, approximately 33 percent of all children tested in Douglas County had a blood lead level of 10 µg/dL or higher. In 2006, the percentage of children tested with elevated blood lead levels (10 µg/dL or higher) had decreased to about 4 percent.

Ecosystems also are improved by addressing pollutants from contaminated sites and protecting drinking water supplies or fishery habitats. For example, at the Anaconda Smelter site in Montana, the Superfund program has reconstructed wetlands and re-vegetated slopes to reduce

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[13] U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Estimate. 2014. Data collected includes: (1) CERCLIS site information as of the end of FY 2011; and (2) 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS) census data. Site data from FY 2011 was chosen to correspond most closely to the census data in the 2007-2011 ACS. In FY 2011 this included 1,408 Superfund Remedial Program sites in the 50 U.S. states with accurate locational data. A circular site boundary, equal to the site acreage, was modeled around the latitude/longitude for each site and then a 3 mile buffer ring was placed around the site boundary. Census data was then collected for each block group whose centroid fell within the 3 mile area.

[14] Currie, J., M. Greenstone and E. Moretti. 2011. "Superfund Cleanups and Infant Health." NBER Working Paper 16844.

[15] 2012 National Toxicology Program Monograph Health Effects of Low-Level Lead. http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/NTP/ohat/Lead/Final/MonographHealthEffectsLowLevelLead_NewISSN_508.pdf

[16] 2012, Advisory Committee on Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Recommendations in "Low Level Lead Exposure Harms Children: A Renewed Call of Primary Prevention". http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6120a6.htm

[17] http://www.epa.gov/region07/factsheets/2009/final_record_decision_omaha_lead_superfund_omaha_ne_200905.htm

exposure to windblown dust and lower contaminant load into the ground water and area streams. As a result, in addition to addressing risks to human health, the remedy is improving aquatic life and has promoted the return of moose and antelope to their traditional wildlife habitat.

Promoting a sustainable future for communities is a major element of redevelopment activities at Superfund sites. This is accomplished by engaging communities in site cleanup decisions, turning contaminated sites into community assets, fostering employment opportunities in communities where sites are cleaned up, protecting green infrastructure, redeveloping blighted areas, and protecting human health and the environment. By working with communities and partners across the country to make sure sites are safe for use, the EPA is making a visible difference helping transform sites into community assets. Some claim that being near a Superfund site jeopardizes development, reduces property values, and costs jobs. However, more than 680 NPL sites have new, continued or planned reuse, meaning that communities receive the benefits of job creation, increased property values, enhanced local tax bases, and improved quality of life. According to a recent study[18] by economists at Duke University and the University of Pittsburgh, properties within 3 miles of Superfund sites experience an 18.7 percent to 24.4 percent increase in value when sites are cleaned up and deleted from the NPL. For example, three sites that gathered national attention in the early history of the program have become community assets. The Times Beach site outside of St. Louis, Missouri is now an active state park.[19] The Industri-Plex and Wells G&H sites in Woburn, Massachusetts, which were the basis of the book and movie "A Civil Action,"[20] have been transformed into an urban transportation center, and a home for several large and small businesses.[21] Based on 2012 data at 319 Superfund sites with some kind of reuse occurring, approximately 1,040 businesses were operating and generating annual sales of $20 billion and employing over 44,000 people earning a combined income of $3.4 billion.[22]

Recent examples of the economic value that can be generated by reusing Superfund sites include the redevelopment that has occurred at the Universal Oil Products (Chemical Division) Superfund site in Bergen County, New Jersey and at the Del Amo Superfund site in Los Angeles, California. The Universal Oil Products site is now home to local shopping amenities and the Sports Line, a commuter rail line extension that connects the site and available parking with a local sports stadium. Onsite businesses support about 254 jobs and contribute more than $8 million in annual employment income to the local community. The Del Amo Superfund site is now a dynamic industrial and commercial area home to many businesses. The onsite land uses at the Del Amo site support nearly 7,000 jobs and contribute nearly $400 million in annual employment income to the local community. In 2012, more than 300 businesses were operating at the site and they generated $8.6 million in local property tax revenues. The total market value of the land and onsite improvements was over $590 million in 2012.

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[18] Shanti Gamper-Rabindran and Christopher Timmins, "Does Cleanup of Hazardous Sites Raise Housing Values? Evidence of Spatially Localized Benefits" Journal of Environmental Economics and Management, In Press, Corrected Proof, December 22, 2012.

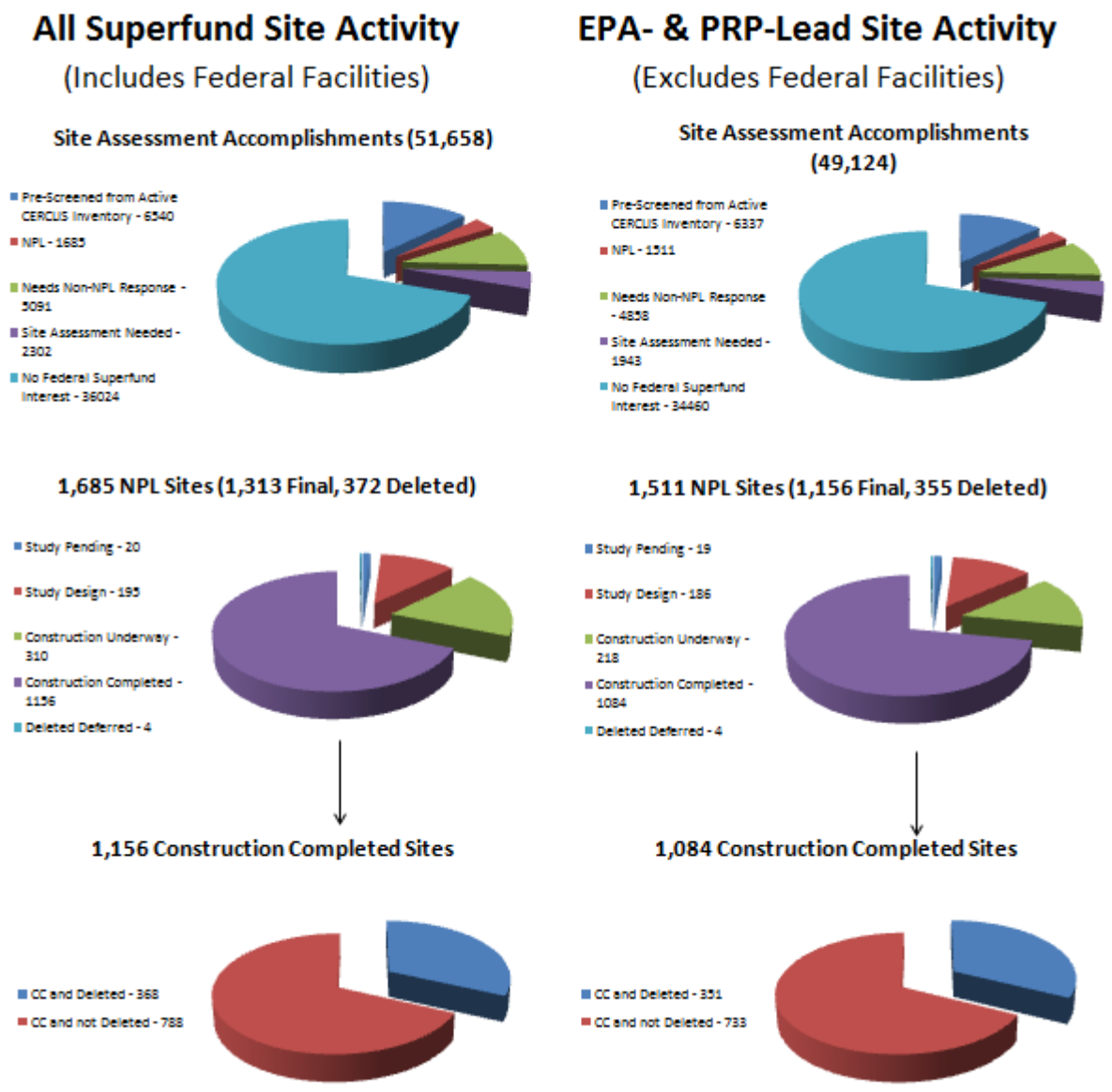
[19] http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/live/region7_mo.html

[20] *A Civil Action*, dir. by Steven Zaillian (1998; Touchstone, 1999 dvd)

[21] http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/pdf/wellsgh-success.pdf

[22] The economic data provided for the 319 Superfund sites known to be in revenue-generating reuse was collected during the months of July and August 2012. Economic data, including annual sales, number of employees and annual employment income, were collected from the Hoovers Dun & Bradstreet database and from Manta.com.
http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/recycle/impacts.html#national

The following chart is a high-level depiction of Superfund remedial site activity that shows how sites progress through the remedial pipeline from site assessment through NPL deletion. Later sections describe the Superfund program workload throughout each phase of the pipeline.



- Study Pending-Sites that have been listed to the NPL where no RI/FS work has begun
- Study or Design-NPL sites where the most advanced action at the site has, at a minimum, started RI/FS work but where no construction has begun.
- Construction Underway-NPL sites where the most advanced action at the site has, at a minimum, started RA work and where the site is not yet construction complete.
- Construction Completed-Sites where construction is complete; in some instances RA projects may continue after construction completion has been achieved.
- Data in CERCLIS as of 11/8/13

For more information about the Superfund Remedial program, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/superfund.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Superfund Remedial program's top priority remains protecting the American public by reducing risk to human health and the environment. The agency continues to place a priority on achieving its goals for the two key environmental indicators, Human Exposures Under Control (HEUC) and Groundwater Migration Under Control (GMUC). While continuing to rely on the agency's Enforcement First approach to encourage PRPs to conduct and/or pay for cleanups, the Remedial program focuses on completing ongoing projects and maximizing the use of site-specific special account resources.[23] The agency also will emphasize cleaning up sites to foster site reuse, which reflects the high priority that the EPA places on land revitalization as an integral part of the agency's mission for the Superfund program. In addition, the agency is instituting changes to contracting practices (such as the strategic sourcing effort) that aim to achieve a minimum of a five percent reduction in contracting costs and to create efficiencies that will be applied toward increasing the pace of cleanups. The agency will continue in FY 2015 to apply lessons learned from conducting a series of project management pilots under the Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI) and the Superfund Program Review. Finally, as part of the FY 2015 agencywide effort to become a higher performing organization, the Superfund Remedial program will support LEAN efforts in addition to working with agency programs on new business practices and processes to increase efficiency and reduce costs while retaining or enhancing environmental benefits.

The FY 2015 Superfund Remedial program request represents an increase of over $43.4 million and a reduction of 8.7 FTE from the FY 2014 Enacted budget. The agency will apply the resources across the remedial site cleanup pipeline to advance site work that has been delayed due to previous budget reductions. Funding will be provided to conduct remedial site assessments at sites in the existing site assessment backlog, reducing the backlog by an additional 100 sites. In addition, the EPA estimates it will be able to start three more remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) and remedial design (RD) projects. Funding also will be provided to initiate cleanup construction work at four to six construction projects, leaving a backlog of new EPA-financed construction projects of more than 30 by the end of FY 2015. The Remedial program is working to balance funding site work with effective federal oversight.

In FY 2015, the Remedial program's site cleanup outputs may rise slightly, but achieving several performance measure targets will remain a challenge due to the lagging effects of resource reductions. Accordingly, the Remedial program is slightly reducing projected accomplishments for four out of six of its performance measure targets (e.g., Construction Completions, HEUC, GMUCl, and Site-Wide Ready for Anticipated Use (SWRAU) from FY 2014 levels.

This section discusses the stages of review and action that sites follow when addressed through the Superfund Remedial program.

1) Site Assessment & NPL Additions

The site assessment component of the Superfund Remedial program performs the critical function of screening sites for contamination and developing the most appropriate approach for

[23] Special account resources are funds EPA receives from PRPs through settlements and must be used site-specifically.

cleanup. In FY 2015, the Remedial program expects to perform 850 remedial site assessments, of which approximately one-half will be conducted by states and tribes through cooperative agreement funding. This level of activity will ensure the EPA and its state, Tribal, and federal partners are made aware of new sites and emerging categories of sites posing potential threats to human health and the environment. The types of assessment activities will range from pre-screening readily available information at new sites to collecting sample and other data at existing sites to determine whether remedial cleanup attention may be needed. As necessary, these activities include preparing documentation records for sites being proposed to the NPL.

Since its inception in December 1980, the Superfund Remedial program and its state, Tribal, and federal partners have screened or assessed more than 51,000 federal and non-federal potentially contaminated sites. 82 percent of these sites have been pre-screened or assessed and determined to not need Superfund cleanup. Approximately 10 percent of these sites need cleanup attention and have been referred to other state, Tribal, and federal cleanup programs. Only 3 percent (1,694)[24] of the sites assessed since the beginning of the program have been determined to be among the most contaminated sites in the country and have been added to the NPL. The remaining sites require initial or additional assessment to determine if cleanup may be necessary.

The EPA uses the site assessment function to determine the best approach to address potentially harmful sites, including adding them to the NPL. Other cleanup approaches that may be selected at the conclusion of assessment work include deferral or referral to the following: state/Tribal cleanup programs such as state voluntary cleanup programs, the EPA's Superfund Removal program, state corrective action and waste management programs, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Non-NPL cleanups have been implemented at approximately 5,000 sites assessed by the Remedial program to date. A recent study conducted by the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials of 28 states found that close to 40 percent of sites assessed in those states with federal funding are ultimately cleaned up through state programs.[25] Therefore, limited federal site assessment resources leverage state and other resources in order to achieve protective cleanups.

At the beginning of FY 2015, the EPA expects that approximately 2,050 sites will need initial or additional assessment and, based on recent trends, the EPA expects 300 new sites will be submitted to the Remedial Assessment program by citizens, states, Tribes, other federal agencies, and other sources over the course of the year. Based on historical evidence, the EPA expects the following results from its expected completion of 850 remedial assessments in FY 2015. The NPL, including current sites on the NPL and sites that have been deleted, totals 1,694 sites. The agency estimates that it will add between 10 and 20 sites to the NPL in FY 2015.

[24] Please refer to http://www.epa.gov/superfund/sites/npl/index.htm for additional information.
[25] Please refer to http://www.astswmo.org/Files/Policies_and_Publications/CERCLA_and_Brownfields/2012.03.19-Site_Eval-Phase_II_Report-FINAL.pdf for additional information.

Remedial Assessment Results	Estimated Distribution of FY 2015 Accomplishments[26]
Site needs more complex assessment	26%
Site needs remedial study/cleanup via the NPL or other cleanup approach	10%

Building on the work from the ICI, the EPA also will continue to increase public access to assessment information in FY 2015. This will include enhanced access to performance data so the public can better understand what assessment work has been completed and what is still needed, as well as adding transparency to the EPA decision-making process within the remedial site assessment program. In addition, an EPA, state, and Tribal site assessment workload coordination cost savings guide is being developed to prevent duplication of efforts.

In order to reflect the science that has evolved over the past two decades to help protect public health, in FY 2015 the EPA will continue to pursue incorporating the subsurface vapor intrusion exposure pathway into agency site assessment guidance and expects to propose revisions to the Hazard Ranking System (HRS). Because the science regarding the risks posed by exposure to vapor intrusion in buildings did not exist in the 1980s when CERCLA was passed, this potential pathway has not yet been accounted for in placing sites on the NPL. Subsurface intrusion sites have the potential to pose a higher level of risk than other exposure routes. The EPA does not expect the net number of site assessments to increase due to any updated guidance or revisions to the HRS but, rather, that all known exposure pathways will be properly addressed.

For more information on the Superfund remedial assessment process, please refer to http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/npl_hrs/siteasmt.htm

2) Site Characterization and Remedy Selection

After a site is placed on the NPL, it must be investigated, risks evaluated, and a remedy selected to address the threats and risks posed by the site. Remedy selection decisions are documented in Records of Decision (RODs) and amended RODs.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to maintain focus on completing existing work and expects to use the additional funds in FY 2015 to increase the number of new EPA-lead RI/FS actions from FY 2014 projected levels. The RI/FS ongoing project estimates have continued to decrease due to focus on project completions. Over the longer term, there will be fewer projects ready for the RD phase discussed in the next section.

Under the ICI, there have been several productive efforts that will contribute significantly to improved site characterization, documentation of remedy selection, and pace of cleanups. For example, in FY 2012 the program streamlined 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

[26] Percentages based on FY2013 accomplishment results as of November 8, 2013

input and the transparency of board findings. This improvement will lead to finalizing and signing RODs more efficiently. In FY 2013, detailed training specific to improving decision documents, was developed and conducted. Additionally, applying lessons learned from remedial action optimization work, the program has expanded its technical support agenda, training activities, and analytical tools to earlier phases of the cleanup process. Such actions can minimize potential remedy performance issues, thus enhancing efficiency.

Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies	**Fiscal Year Actuals/Estimates**		
	FY 2013 Actual Accomps	**FY 2014 Est. (CJ)**	**FY 2015 Est.**
RI/FS Ongoing Projects (EPA)	241	220	210
RI/FS Ongoing Projects (PRP)	279	260	250
Total Ongoing Projects	**520**	**480**	**460**
RI/FS Starts (EPA)	19	15	18
RI/FS Starts (PRP)	13	15-20	15-20
Total RI/FS Starts	**32**	**30-35**	**32-38**
RODs/ROD Amendments – EPA/PRP-Lead	**41**	**50-55**	**35-40**

3) Remedial Design and Construction

After a remedy has been selected and before selected remedies can be built, design plans to guide the construction are needed. The RD provides the technical specifications for cleanup remedies and technologies that include a series of engineering reports, documents, specifications, and drawings detailing the steps to be taken to meet the goals established in the ROD. The RD also may include sampling, pilot tests, and treatability studies.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to maintain focus on completing existing work and expects to use the additional funds in FY 2015 to increase the number of new EPA-lead RD actions from FY 2014 projected levels.

Remedial Design	**Fiscal Year Actuals/Estimates**		
	FY 2013 Actual Accomps	**FY 2014 Est. (CJ)**	**FY 2015 Est.**
RD Ongoing Projects (EPA)	101	80	65
RD Ongoing Projects (PRP)	142	120	115
Total RD Ongoing Projects	**243**	**200**	**180**
RD Starts (EPA)	25	15	18
RD Starts (PRP)	31	25	25
Total RD Starts	**56**	**40**	**43**
RD Completions (EPA)	28	30	30
RD Completions (PRP)	33	30	30
Total RD Completions	**61**	**60**	**60**

Following the RD, construction or implementation of the cleanup remedy, called the Remedial Action (RA), is performed by the EPA (or states with agency resources) or PRPs under EPA or

state oversight. A given remedy may contain multiple actions or projects[27] that address discrete areas of contamination, such as groundwater remediation projects that are distinct from soil remediation projects. Funding for EPA Superfund construction projects is critical to achieving risk reduction and restoration of contaminated sites to allow productive reuse.

The Remedial program's budget cannot support funding all the construction projects that are ready to start. Consequently, the EPA will continue to focus on completing ongoing construction projects and expects to start only a limited number of EPA-lead new construction projects during FY 2015. The cumulative effect of funding reductions in recent years, combined with funding needs for new projects, will potentially delay the initiation of construction work at more than thirty projects by the end of FY 2015.

Of the sites that will make up the universe of potential unfunded construction projects by the end of FY 2015, the program estimates that almost half of the sites will have potential environmental justice concerns. In general these communities have fewer resources with which to address concerns about their health, well-being, and environment. The delay in risk reduction and restoration of contaminated sites in their communities from unfunded NPL construction projects adds to that burden.

The Remedial program estimates that the EPA will accomplish 105 (including federal facility-lead) RA project completions in FY 2015, a reduction of 10 from the FY 2014 target. The RA completion measure augments the long-standing site-wide construction completion measure as an interim measure of progress toward making sites ready for reuse and achieving long term cleanup goals. In FY 2015, the EPA will work to achieve site-wide construction completion at 13 sites, including federal facility-lead sites. As of end of FY 2013, the cumulative total of sites that have achieved construction complete is 1,156.

Remedial Action (RA) and Construction Completion (CC)	**Fiscal Year Actuals/Estimates**		
	FY 2013 Actual Accomps	**FY 2014 Est. (CJ)**	**FY 2015 Est.**
RA Ongoing Projects (EPA)	138	100	90
RA Ongoing Projects (PRP)	321	315	305
Total RA Ongoing Projects	**459**	**415**	**395**
RA Starts (EPA)	16	TBD	TBD
RA Starts (PRP)	41	40	40
Total RA Starts	**57**	**TBD**	**TBD**
RA Completions (EPA)	26	30	30
RA Completions (PRP)	48	40	40
Total RA Completions	**74**	**70**	**70***
Construction Completions (CC)	**14**	**15**	**13**

*Figure does not include Federal Facilities

[27] Projects represent discrete actions taken to implement a site cleanup remedy as described in the Record of Decision. They are typically defined to address discrete problems, such as specific media (e.g., groundwater contamination), areas of a site (e.g., discrete areas of contamination), or particular technologies (e.g., soil vapor extraction). A given remedy may contain multiple actions or projects depending on the nature of the remedy selected.

4) *Post-Construction (Long-term Response Actions, Five Year Reviews and Site Deletions)*

Long-term response actions (LTRAs) are post-construction activities (often pumping and treating groundwater after a treatment plant has been constructed) that are intended to restore ground or surface water to a level that assures protection of human health and the environment (e.g., restoring a contaminated aquifer to drinking water quality). Such activities may last decades, and CERCLA allows the EPA to fund an LTRA for up to 10 years. Once this period of time has elapsed, the state in which the site is located must take responsibility for continuing to operate and maintain the system.

In FY 2015, the EPA expects to transfer responsibility for 10 LTRAs to states where the EPA's performance obligations are complete. The program also expects the number of ongoing LTRAs to remain the same as Fund-lead remedial actions in FY 2014 as remedial actions continue to complete and the EPA takes on responsibility for new LTRAs.

During FY 2015, the EPA plans to conduct more than 200 Five-Year Reviews (FYRs) at sites with waste left in place above levels that allow for unlimited use. FYRs 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 Remedial program will encourage regional offices to work with states and other federal agencies, as appropriate, to delete sites or parts of sites from the NPL where sites have met the statutory requirements for deletions. More deletions may facilitate SWRAU determinations and promote reuse.

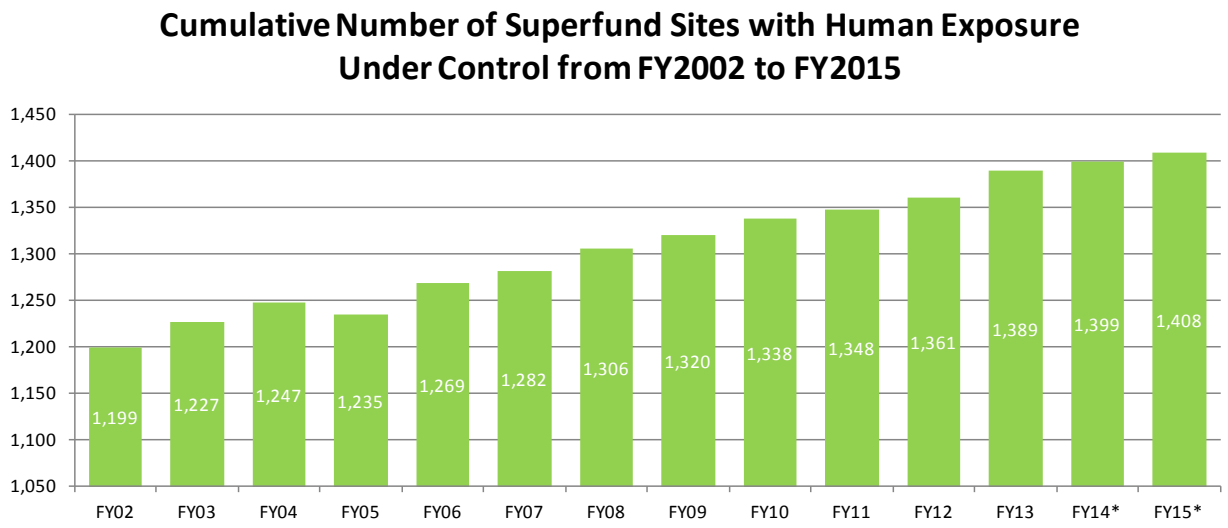
Post-Construction	**Fiscal Year Actuals/Estimates**		
	FY 2013 Actual Accomps	**FY 2014 Est. (CJ)**	**FY 2015 Est.**
Total Ongoing Long Term Response Actions	**368**	**340**	**340**
Five Year Review Completions (EPA and PRP Lead)	**236**	**207**	**207**
NPL Partial Deletions	**3**	**3**	**3**
NPL Final Deletions	**7**	**13**	**13**

5) *Environmental Indicators*

The HEUC performance measure documents the number of NPL sites at which the agency has brought human exposures to harmful chemicals under control, while the GMUC performance measure documents whether contamination in groundwater is within safe levels, or whether there is no movement of groundwater contamination.

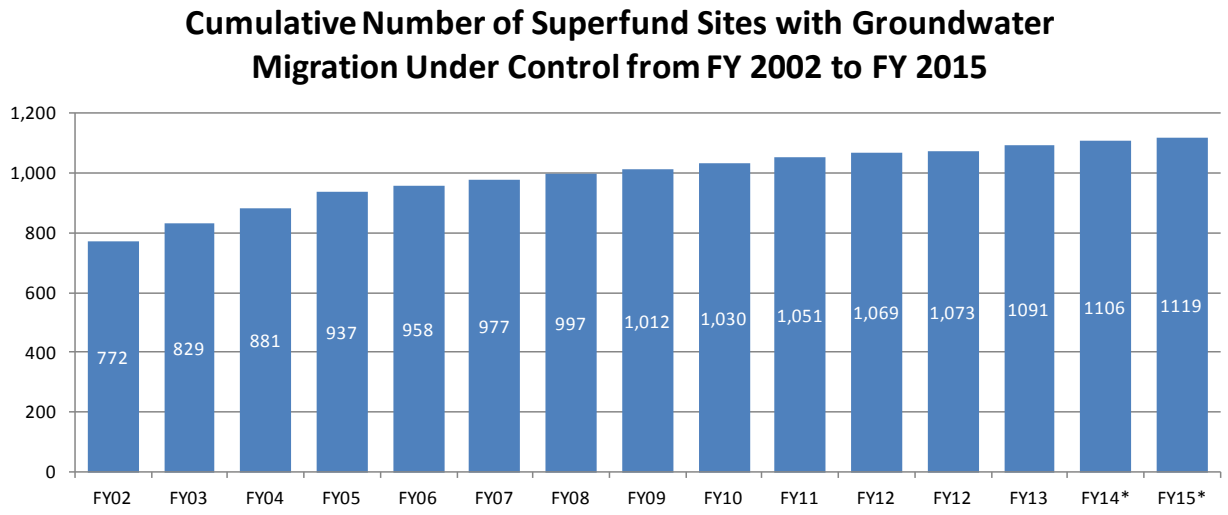
In FY 2015, the agency plans to achieve control of all identified unacceptable human exposures at 9 additional sites, bringing the program’s cumulative total of HEUC sites to 1,408. Additionally, the agency expects to achieve GMUC at 13 additional sites, bringing the program’s cumulative total to 1,119 sites.

Actions taken to achieve HEUC include, but are not limited to: reducing exposure to unsafe drinking water by providing alternate water supply to affected communities; protecting children from lead-contaminated soil around their homes through soil removal; and reducing exposure to indoor air contaminated by harmful vapors by installing mitigation systems in homes. As can be seen in the graph below, the Superfund Remedial program is making significant progress at controlling unacceptable human exposures while longer-term cleanup progresses. Between FY 2002 and FY 2013, the number of Superfund remedial sites designated as having human exposure under control has increased by 190 sites. Based on current targets, by FY 2015 the number of Superfund sites achieving human exposure under control will total 1,408 sites. In earlier years, the program routinely exceeded the annual HEUC target. Recently, it has become more challenging. The universe of sites from which accomplishments can be drawn is smaller because the program has been making progress at moving sites into the Under Control category. Further, the size and complexity of the remaining sites often necessitate years of cleanup. In addition, factors such as vapor intrusion can slow the pace at which sites move into the Under Control category.



*Estimated Achievements for FY 2014 and FY 2015 based on current targets.

Actions to achieve GMUC include controlling the migration of contaminated groundwater through engineered remedies or natural processes. This environmental indicator also is an evidence-based program performance measure. It demonstrates the program's evaluation of real-time data related to the spread of contaminated groundwater plumes and the agency's actions in controlling them. As can be seen in the graph below, the Superfund remedial program is making significant progress at controlling the migration of contaminated groundwater. Between FY 2002 and FY 2013 the number of Superfund sites achieving groundwater migration under control increased by 319 sites. Based on current targets, by 2015 the number of groundwater sites under control will total 1,119 sites. As with the human exposure targets, in earlier years, the program routinely exceeded the annual GMUC target. Recently, progress has been more challenging for the same reasons listed above with HEUC. Further, at many of the remaining sites the program is dealing with very large areas of contamination and multiple plumes. These sites often need many years of cleanup before the agency can declare that all plumes are stabilized site wide.



*Estimated Achievements for FY 2014 and FY 2015 based on current targets.

6) Site Reuse

In FY 2015, the EPA expects 55 additional sites will qualify as SWRAU, bringing the program's cumulative total to 781 sites that are ready for reuse. To be eligible for the SWRAU performance measure, a site must be construction complete, all cleanup goals that impact future use must be achieved, and all required institutional controls must be put in place.

The SWRAU measure reflects the priority that the EPA places on land revitalization as an integral part of the agency's mission for the Superfund program, as well as the priority that the EPA now places on post-construction activities at NPL sites. As part of the cleanup process, the EPA works with communities to understand likely future land uses and integrates those considerations into cleanup plans. The agency also works with communities to address barriers to reuse, to implement institutional controls that protect current and future users, and to ensure long-term stewardship of remedies.

Actions to Improve Program Effectiveness

1) Superfund Program Review

In November 2012, the Superfund Remedial program initiated a comprehensive review of its operations to identify options to maintain its effectiveness in achieving its core mission of protecting human health and the environment in the face of diminishing funding availability. The review builds on recommendations from the 2010 ICI, incorporates actions from ongoing efforts, and includes newly developed ideas. Several areas are being considered in this Program Review to capture important technical developments in the cleanup process, as well as innovations in remedial project management. The Superfund Program Review action plan was finalized on November 24, 2013 and EPA is now in the process of developing and implementing many of the 49 actions included in the plan.[28]

[28] http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/pdfs/Final_SPR_Action_Plan-11_26_2013_(2).pdf

2) Optimizing Site Cleanups

During FY 2015, the agency will continue to emphasize the use of optimization reviews of cleanups at Superfund sites. In 2012, the program issued its "National Strategy to Expand Superfund Optimization Practices from Site Assessment to Site Completion" (the "Optimization Strategy") and has subsequently increased optimization work from 5-10 sites per year to well over 30 (the agency conducted optimization work at 34 Superfund sites in 2013). The goals of optimization include the following: more cost-effective expenditure of Superfund dollars, a reduced energy/carbon footprint, improved remedy performance, protection of human health and the environment, expedited consensus, improved decision-making, and acceleration of the pace of project/site completion. Optimization recommendations tend to focus on reducing operating and project management costs, creating more efficient monitoring networks, and identifying treatment options for source contamination to reduce clean up timeframes or improve remedy protectiveness. Furthermore, the Optimization Strategy encourages overarching changes to Superfund business practices through more frequent and routine assessment of site cleanup progress, technical performance and costs; and improved acquisition and contracts management strategies to ensure that efficiencies are achieved throughout the cleanup lifecycle.

The "Ground Water Remedy Optimization Progress Report: 2010-2011"[29] provides an indication of some of the costs avoided through optimization. For example, at the 10th Street Superfund Site in Nebraska, the EPA reduced monitoring costs from approximately $250 thousand per year to $124 thousand per year and project management and engineering support costs from approximately $275 thousand per year to $190 thousand per year. At the Pemaco Superfund Site in California, the EPA reduced monitoring costs from approximately $443 thousand per year to $230 thousand per year. As implementation of optimization recommendations progresses at sites, the program will continue to benefit from more effective, protective and technically efficient remedial strategies.

3) Contracts Improvement Efforts

The agency is instituting changes to contracting practices (such as the strategic sourcing effort) that aim to achieve a minimum of a five percent reduction in contracting costs in FY 2015. The agency also is developing a contracting strategy to guide the acquisition of services in the Superfund program. The strategy, known as the "Remedial Acquisition Framework," outlines the acquisition approach for the next round of remedial contracts and includes contracts at the national level and in each regional office. Key components of the new strategy are developing strategic sourcing contracts that will incorporate fair opportunity requirements. It is anticipated that the inclusion of fair opportunity processes will encourage innovation and competitive pricing. In addition, opportunities for small businesses will be maintained at the regional office contracting level.

The EPA will begin implementing the Remedial Acquisition Framework in FY 2015. In addition, the program will build on the lessons learned from the Superfund Remedial program's ICI, such as early constructor involvement, increased communication, partnering and planning, or phased tasking of remedial investigation projects. These changes will improve performance,

[29] http://www.epa.gov/superfund/cleanup/postconstruction/pdfs/1011_optimization_report.pdf

increase opportunities for optimization, and enhance contract award opportunities for small and socio-economically disadvantaged businesses, thus helping to meet agency socio-economic goals.

4) Community Involvement

The Superfund community involvement efforts support the agency's commitment to expand the conversation on environmentalism. Superfund sites are located in communities across America. At each of these sites, community involvement efforts are engaging community members in discussions about harmful emissions, leaking landfills, contaminated properties, and toxic chemicals in their environment. Through the program's efforts, communities that have not traditionally been active in environmental issues are becoming aware, and adding their voices and efforts to strengthen the protection of human health and the environment.

5) Contract Laboratory Program

In FY 2015, the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) will seek to reduce the extramural cost per laboratory analysis and administrative workload on EPA staff by 3 percent from FY 2012 levels. To realize these savings the program will focus on five key priority areas. These are: 1) fully implement and complete the Combined Analytical Services Contracts (CASC) effort which streamlines and consolidates current CLP contracts; 2) complete implementation efforts for nearly paperless operations and enhanced electronic data transmission and evaluation; 3) continue the use of regional office CLP allocation strategies; 4) increase the use of special account resources for analytical services; and 5) evaluate all aspects of contract support to find efficiencies, reduce non-essential services and create more efficient business processes.

The CLP is a proven, reliable resource for providing high volume, cost effective analytical services that produce data of known and documented quality for EPA Superfund site managers. This national approach leverages the economies of scale to deliver routine analyses at a cost that is less expensive than our regional offices could independently obtain contracting for similar services. By focusing on the five key areas described above, the program estimates that savings will be realized across a broad spectrum of activities. These include reduced contract management workload associated with the administration of multiple analytical laboratory contracts, reduced costs for analytical result deliverables, greatly reduced/eliminated costs associated with hard-copy records retention, and reduced data validation and verification costs due to enhanced data assessment capabilities.

6) Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS)

The deployment of the new Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS), in FY 2014, will complete a multi-year effort to consolidate several standalone information systems and reporting tools. By the start of FY 2015, the legacy systems will be fully decommissioned, and the program expects to see efficiencies and administrative cost reductions as a direct result. SEMS will allow the program to improve the planning, tracking, and reporting of key performance measures in order to provide valuable evidence of outcomes and results. Expanded

analytical components of the system also will provide additional functionality when performing data analyses.

The newly integrated system will establish a direct link between program accomplishments and relevant supporting documentation, thereby achieving substantial improvements in the program's records management approach. SEMS will be a certified records management system, which will ultimately allow the Superfund program to move to electronic recordkeeping consistent with the November 2011 Presidential Memorandum "Managing Government Records." SEMS also will enhance access to program records through an improved web-based interface that efficiently stores information in a central repository for on-demand display through public web sites. These new capabilities will improve accessibility to the documentary evidence that supports key programmatic decisions, thereby supporting future evaluations by both internal and external stakeholders.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(115) Number of Superfund remedial site assessments completed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				900	900	650	700	850	Assessments
Actual				1,020	1,151	772			

Measure	(141) Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	30	20	22	22	22	19	15	13	Completions
Actual	30	20	18	22	22	14			

Measure	(151) Number of Superfund sites with human exposures under control.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	Sites
Actual	24	11	18	10	13	14			

Measure	(152) Number of Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	Sites
Actual	20	16	18	21	18	18			

Measure	(170) Number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund NPL sites.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target				103	130	115	115	105	Completions
Actual				132	142	121			

Measure	(S10) Number of Superfund sites ready for anticipated use site-wide.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	30	65	65	65	65	60	55	55	Sites
Actual	85	66	66	65	66	56			

The Superfund Remedial program reports its activities and progress toward long-term human health and environmental protection via six performance measures that encompass the entire cleanup process. In FY 2015, the program is reducing targets for four of its six performance measures from FY 2014 levels. The target for remedial action completions is being reduced to 105 (from 115 in FY 2014), construction completions are reduced to 13 (from 15 in 2014), human exposure under control to 9 (from 10 in 2014) and ground water migration under control to 13 (from 15 in 2014). The remedial site assessment completions target will increase to 850 while the site-wide ready for anticipated use target will remain the same as in FY 2014 at 55.

Note: Performance goals for the Superfund Federal Facilities Response program are a component of the Superfund Remedial program's measures.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$4,830.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$39,780.0) This realignment requests critical resources to apply across the remedial site cleanup pipeline to advance site work that has been delayed due to previous budget reductions. These resources will be provided to conduct remedial site assessments from the existing site assessment backlog, reducing the backlog by an additional 100 sites. In addition, EPA estimates it will be able to start three more RI/FS and RD projects. Finally, EPA plans to initiate cleanup construction work at four to six construction projects that have been on hold.

- (-$1,210.0 / -8.7 FTE) The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business practices to be more efficient. This change includes a net reduction in FTE as part of an agencywide effort to streamline our business practices. The base resources include 0.2 FTE to support LEAN efforts under the agency focus on becoming a High Performing Organization (HPO). The net reduction includes 8.7 FTE and $1,210.0 in associated payroll.

Statutory Authority:

The Superfund program was established by, and operates pursuant to, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, 42 U.S.C. sec. 9601 et seq., as amended, and Executive Order 12580 (January 23, 1987).

Superfund Special Accounts

Background

Section 122(b)(3) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) authorizes the EPA 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, which are sub-accounts in the Superfund Trust Fund. Pursuant to the specific agreements, which typically take the form of an Administrative Order on Consent or Consent Decree, the EPA uses special account funds to finance site-specific CERCLA response actions at the site for which the account was established. 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 can be identified. Both special account resources and appropriated resources are critical to the Superfund program.

Special account funds are used to conduct many different site-specific CERCLA response actions, including, but not limited to, investigations to determine the extent of contamination and appropriate remedy needed, construction and implementation of the remedy, enforcement activities, and post-construction activities. The EPA also may provide special account funds as an incentive to another PRP who agrees to perform additional work beyond the PRP's fair share at the site, which the EPA might otherwise have to conduct using appropriated resources. Because response actions may take many years, the full use of special account funds also may take many years. Pursuant to the agreement, once site-specific work is complete and site risks are addressed, the EPA may use special account funds to reimburse the EPA for site-specific costs incurred using appropriated resources (e.g., reclassification), allowing the latter resources to be allocated to other sites. Any remaining special account funds are generally transferred to the Superfund Trust Fund, where they are available for future appropriation by Congress to further support cleanup at other sites.

FY 2013 Special Account Activity

Since the inception of special accounts through the end of FY 2013, the EPA has collected approximately $4.1 billion from PRPs and earned approximately $412.9 million in interest. In addition, the EPA has transferred over $23.7 million to the Superfund Trust Fund. As of the end of FY 2013, approximately $2.5 billion has been disbursed for site response actions and $270.1 million has been obligated but not yet disbursed. The EPA has spent more than 62 percent ($2.8 billion) of all special account funds, an increase of 4 percent since the end of FY 2012.

In FY 2013, EPA disbursed approximately $220 million from special accounts for response work at more than 650 sites. The cumulative amount available in special accounts declined for the second year in a row, from $1.76 billion available at the end of FY 2012 to $1.69 billion available at the end of FY 2013. The EPA is carefully managing those funds that remain available for site response work as of October 1, 2013.

The remaining balance of $1.7 billion does not represent the level of annual funding available to EPA from special accounts since the funds collected under settlements are intended to finance future cleanup work at particular sites over the long term. The time frame for use of special account funds at a specific site depends on several factors, including the specific requirements for fund use set forth in the agreement the funds were collected under, the stage of site cleanup, the viability of other responsible parties to conduct site cleanup, and the nature of the site contamination, among other things. As of the end of FY 2013, the EPA developed multi-year plans to utilize the available balance and will continue to fully plan 100 percent of the funds received to conduct site-specific response activities, or reclassify and/or transfer excess funds to the Superfund Trust Fund for use at other Superfund sites. Current plans indicate that the agency will utilize more than 43 percent of the remaining available special account resources over the next five years for site-specific response work.

The vast majority of open accounts (77 percent) have an available balance of less than $1 million and collectively represent only 10 percent of the total resources available, while 3 percent of open accounts have approximately 56 percent of the total resources available. Through its enforcement efforts, the agency continues to receive site-specific settlement funds that are placed in special accounts each year, so progress on actual obligation and disbursement of funds may not be apparent upon review solely of the cumulative available balance, as current special account balances are used while additional funds may be deposited. However, in FY 2013 the cumulative amount available in special accounts decreased by approximately $73 million compared to the cumulative amount available in special accounts as of the end of FY 2012 due to more funds being obligated and disbursed than were collected in special accounts. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, the EPA received approximately $221 million and $176 million, respectively, for site-specific response work; however, most of these funds were for site response work to occur over multiple years. For example, in FY 2013 three particular special accounts received deposits totaling more than $15 million each as a result of Superfund enforcement efforts. More than $21 million was deposited in an account for the Gilt Edge Mine site in South Dakota, $17.3 million was deposited in an account for the Onondaga Lake site in New York, and $15.9 million was deposited in an account for the Clark Fork River Basin site in Montana. These funds allow work to continue at these sites for investigations and remedial construction to protect human health and the environment for communities affected by these sites, while at the same time freeing up appropriated dollars for use at other sites without viable or liable PRPs. EPA will continue to monitor the use of special account funds to ensure we are conducting cleanups as quickly and efficiently as possible.

Exhibit 1 illustrates the cumulative status of open and closed accounts, FY 2013 program activity, and planned multi-year uses of the available balance. Exhibit 2 provides the prior year (FY 2013), current year (FY 2014), and estimated future budget year (FY 2015) activity for special accounts. Exhibit 3 provides prior year data (FY 2013) by EPA region to exhibit the geographic use of the funds.

Exhibit 1: Summary of FY 2013 Special Account Transactions and Cumulative Multi-Year Plans for Using Available Special Account Funds

Account Status[1]		**Number of Accounts**
Cumulative Open		993
Cumulative Closed		215
FY 2013 Special Account Activity		**$ in Thousands**
	Beginning Available Balance	$1,763,097.1
	FY 2013 Activities	
	+ Receipts	$175,810.5
	- Transfers to Superfund Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)	($1,785.4)
	+ Net Interest Earned	$12,345.3
	- Net Change in Unliquidated Obligations	($401.3)
	- Disbursements - For EPA Incurred Costs	($207,569.5)
	- Disbursements - For Work Party Reimbursements under Final Settlements	($11,952.7)
	- Reclassifications	($39,208.5)
	End of Fiscal Year (EOFY) Available Balance[2]	$1,690,335.6
Multi-Year Plans for EOFY 2013 Available Balance[3]		**$ in Thousands**
	2013 EOFY Available Balance	$1,690,335.6
	- Estimates for Future EPA Site Activities based on Current Site Plans[4]	$1,527,920.2
	- Estimates for Potential Disbursement to Work Parties Identified in Final Settlements[5]	$57,556.4
	- Estimates for Reclassifications for FYs 2014-2016[6]	$86,212.6
	- Estimates for Transfers to Trust Fund for FYs 2014-2016[6]	$10,586.6
	- Available Balance to be Planned for Site-Specific Response[7]	$8,059.8

[1] FY 2013 data is as of 10/01/2013. The Beginning Available Balance is as of 10/01/2012.

[2] Numbers may not add due to rounding.

[3] Planning data were recorded in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) as of 11/12/2013 in reference to special account available balances as of 10/01/2013.

[4] "Estimates for EPA Future Site Activities" includes all response actions that EPA may conduct or oversee in the future, such as removal, remedial, enforcement, post-construction activities as well as allocation of funds to facilitate a settlement to encourage PRPs to perform the cleanup. Planning data are multi-year and cannot be used for annual comparisons.

[5] "Estimates for Potential Disbursements to Work Parties Identified in Finalized Settlements" includes those funds that have already been designated in a settlement document, such as a Consent Decree or Administrative Order on Consent, to be available to a PRP for reimbursements but that have not yet been obligated.

[6] "Reclassifications" and "Transfers to the Trust Fund" are estimated for three FYs only. These amounts are only estimates and may change as the EPA determines what funds are needed to complete site-specific response activities.

[7] These include resources received by the EPA at the end of the fiscal year and will be assigned for site-specific response activities.

Exhibit 2: Actual and Estimated Special Account Transactions FY 2013 – FY 2015

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 actual	FY 2014 estimate	FY 2015 estimate
Beginning Available Balance	$1,763,097.1	$1,690,335.6	$1,645,035.6
Receipts	$175,810.5	$212,000.0	$212,000.0
Transfers to Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)[1]	($1,785.4)	($4,300.0)	($4,300.0)
Net Interest Earned [2]	$12,345.3	$25,000.0	$32,000.0
Net Obligations[1,3]	($219,923.5)	($237,000.0)	($237,000.0)
Reclassifications[1]	($39,208.5)	($41,000.0)	($41,000.0)
End of Year Available Balance[4]	$1,690,335.6	$1,645,035.6	$1,606,735.6

[1]The estimates for Transfers to Trust Fund, Net Obligations, and Reclassifications are based on a 5 year historical average.

[2]This is an estimate utilizing current economic assumptions.

[3]Net Obligations reflect special account funds no longer available for obligation, excluding reclassifications and receipts transferred to the Trust Fund.

[4]Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Exhibit 3: FY 2013 Special Account Transactions by EPA Region

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Beginning Available Balance	Receipts	Transfers to Trust Fund (Receipt Adjustment)	Net Interest Earned	Net Obligations	Reclassifications	End of Year Available Balance[2]
Region 1	$131,922.5	$6,804.3	$0.0	$1,022.4	$9,730.2	$5,173.1	$124,846.0
Region 2	$196,413.9	$43,117.9	$542.9	$86.8	$30,784.0	$3,601.6	$204,690.1
Region 3	$88,736.9	$18,754.4	$586.4	$670.7	$6,172.7	$878.5	$100,524.4
Region 4	$68,173.4	$3,906.6	$0.0	$519.6	$3,185.2	$0.0	$69,414.3
Region 5	$236,528.9	$22,659.8	$533.9	$1,677.2	$30,228.3	$2,668.7	$227,434.9
Region 6	$56,686.7	$4,743.1	$0.0	$463.7	$2,457.1	$4,498.1	$54,938.3
Region 7	$278,237.3	($10,712.8)	$91.4	$1,992.9	$32,300.3	$14,740.2	$222,385.4
Region 8	$195,365.9	$28,073.6	$1.8	$1,713.2	$36,424.7	$679.6	$188,046.6
Region 9	$314,106.8	$24,823.6	$0.0	$2,494.8	$32,051.4	$0.0	$309,373.8
Region 10	$196,924.8	$33,640.0	$28.8	$1,704.0	$36,589.5	$6,968.7	$188,681.7
Total	$1,763,097.1	$175,810.5	$1,785.4	$12,345.3	$219,923.4	$39,208.5	$1,690,335.6

[1] FY 2013 data is as of 10/01/2013. The Beginning Available Balance is as of 10/01/2012.

[2] Numbers may not add due to rounding.

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APPROPRIATION: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Budget Authority	$100,816.9	$94,566.0	$97,922.0	$3,356.0
Total Workyears	60.5	54.5	54.5	0.0

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Bill Language: LUST

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, $97,922,000, to remain available until expended, of which $69,063,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; $28,859,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

Program Projects in LUST

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$691.9	$746.0	$639.0	($107.0)
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$602.9	$572.0	$403.0	($169.0)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$933.4	$823.0	$836.0	$13.0
Acquisition Management	$151.9	$155.0	$138.0	($17.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	$1,688.2	$1,550.0	$1,377.0	($173.0)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$11,771.3	$10,195.0	$9,240.0	($955.0)
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$57,085.1	$56,126.0	$57,402.0	$1,276.0
LUST Prevention	$29,198.2	$25,629.0	$28,859.0	$3,230.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	$98,054.6	$91,950.0	$95,501.0	$3,551.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$382.1	$320.0	$405.0	$85.0
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$382.1	$320.0	$405.0	$85.0
TOTAL, EPA	$100,816.9	$94,566.0	$97,922.0	$3,356.0

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Program Area: Enforcement

Civil Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$2,266.9	$2,413.0	$2,514.0	$101.0
Environmental Program & Management	$167,924.2	$173,573.0	$180,641.0	$7,068.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$691.9***	***$746.0***	***$639.0***	***($107.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$170,883.0	$176,732.0	$183,794.0	$7,062.0
Total Workyears	1,123.1	1,100.6	1,084.6	-16.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Civil Enforcement program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws to protect human health and the environment. The program collaborates with the Department of Justice and states, local agencies, and Tribal governments to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. The program seeks to address violations that threaten communities, level the economic playing field by ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and deter future violations. The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates, and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws. Compliance with environmental laws improves when regulated entities, federal agencies, and the public have easy access to tools that help them understand these laws and find efficient, cost-effective means for putting them into practice.

To protect our nation's groundwater and drinking water from petroleum releases from Underground Storage Tanks (UST), the Civil Enforcement program provides guidance, technical assistance, and training to promote and enforce cleanups at sites with UST systems.[1] The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program uses its Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) resources to oversee cleanups by responsible parties; enforce cleanups by recalcitrant parties. The EPA may take enforcement action against owners and/or operators of LUSTs to achieve timely and protective cleanup of contamination. The EPA takes enforcement action in response to an UST release if the release poses a major public health or environmental emergency, the state or the owner/operator is unable to respond, or the state requests assistance from the EPA.

[1] For more information refer to: www.epa.gov/swerust1/cat/index.htm.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with states to prioritize their state-specific LUST enforcement goals for cleanup. The agency and states also will use innovative approaches, along with outreach and education tools, to help achieve LUST cleanups.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Civil Enforcement Program under the Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) appropriation and can be found in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$19.0) The increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$126.0) This change reflects a realignment of resources reducing support to efforts such as guidance, technical assistance, and training to promote and enforce cleanups at sites with Underground Storage Tank systems.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act; Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act; National Environmental Policy Act; Atomic Energy Act; Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$547.4	$584.0	$498.0	($86.0)
Environmental Program & Management	$293,188.6	$310,057.0	$325,138.0	$15,081.0
Science & Technology	$74,351.2	$70,370.0	$75,824.0	$5,454.0
Building and Facilities	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$933.4***	***$823.0***	***$836.0***	***$13.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$80,960.5	$67,470.0	$78,905.0	$11,435.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$477,657.5	$477,095.0	$526,833.0	$49,738.0
Total Workyears	382.8	367.2	361.6	-5.6

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) appropriation supports rent and transit subsidy accounts as well as regional facilities' management services. Funding is allocated among major appropriations for the agency.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The agency will continue to conduct rent reviews and verify monthly billing statements for its lease agreements with the General Services Administration and other private landlords. For FY 2015, the agency is requesting a total of $0.64 million for rent in the LUST appropriation.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program under the EPM appropriation and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$10.0) This reflects an increase in transit subsidy costs based on projected needs.

- (+$8.0) This change is the net effect of projected contractual rent increases and the rent reduction realized from space consolidation efforts.

- (-$5.0) This reduction recognizes efficiencies from implementing agencywide operational changes to reduce regional facility costs.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act; Public Building Act; Annual Appropriations Acts; CWA; CAA; D.C. Recycling Act of 1988; Executive Orders 10577 and 12598; Homeland Security Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure Protection).

Acquisition Management
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$28,381.3	$31,866.0	$31,779.0	($87.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$151.9***	***$155.0***	***$138.0***	***($17.0)***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$21,617.7	$22,388.0	$23,762.0	$1,374.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$50,150.9	$54,409.0	$55,679.0	$1,270.0
Total Workyears	327.2	312.4	308.7	-3.7

Program Project Description:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) resources in the Acquisition Management program support the agency's contract activities.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Acquisition Management resources in LUST support the training and development of the EPA's acquisition workforce and information technology needs.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the performance results in the Acquisition Management program under the EPM appropriation and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$17.0) This change reflects a reduction in contracts and grants oversight activities. This reduction reflects efficiencies from agencywide efforts to develop more effective business practices in acquisition management.

Statutory Authority:

EPA's Environmental Statutes; Annual Appropriations Acts; FAR; contract law. Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 401 et seq.)

Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$69,366.3	$71,875.0	$75,572.0	$3,697.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$602.9***	***$572.0***	***$403.0***	***($169.0)***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$21,791.6	$21,797.0	$24,155.0	$2,358.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$91,760.8	$94,244.0	$100,130.0	$5,886.0
Total Workyears	502.3	494.0	492.8	-1.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA's financial management community maintains a strong partnership with the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) program. Activities under the Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance program support the management of integrated planning, budgeting, financial management, performance and accountability processes, and systems to ensure effective stewardship of resources. This includes developing, managing, and supporting a performance management system consistent with the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act for the agency that involves strategic planning and accountability for environmental, fiscal, and managerial results; providing policy, systems, training, reports, and oversight essential for the financial operations of the EPA; managing the agencywide Working Capital Fund; providing financial payment and support services for the EPA through three finance centers, specialized fiscal and accounting services for the LUST programs; and managing the agency's annual budget process.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will continue to ensure sound financial and budgetary management of the LUST program through the use of routine and ad hoc analysis, statistical sampling, and other evaluation tools. In addition, more structured and more targeted use of the program's performance measures has led to a better understanding of program impacts as well as opportunities for improvement to increase effectiveness.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$7.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$176.0) This decrease reflects a reduction of resources from lower priority non-system contracts for the LUST program.

Statutory Authority:

Annual Appropriations Act; Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996; Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. Sections 9001 – 9011; Computer Security Act of 1987; E-Government Act of 2002; Electronic Freedom of Information Act of 1996; Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977; Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998; Federal Acquisition Regulations, contract law and the EPA's Assistance Regulations (40 CFR Parts 30, 31, 35, 40, 45, 46, 47); Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982; Freedom of Information Act of 1966; Government Management Reform Act of 1994; Improper Payments Information Act of 2002; Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010; Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995; Privacy Act of 1974; Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990; Government Performance and Results Act of 1993; The Prompt Payment Act of 1982; Title 5, U.S.C; National Defense Authorization Act.

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	$11,535.3	$12,714.0	$11,295.0	($1,419.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$11,771.3***	***$10,195.0***	***$9,240.0***	***($955.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$23,306.6	$22,909.0	$20,535.0	($2,374.0)
Total Workyears	113.6	106.5	108.5	2.0

Program Project Description:

These funds support EPA staff to direct and manage the national program to clean up releases from leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs). Staff and program activities provide technical support and oversight for LUST Cooperative Agreements. The federal LUST program supports the oversight and implementation of LUST cleanup programs in states,[2] and directly implements assessments and cleanups of petroleum contamination from underground storage tanks (USTs) in Indian country. These resources support the Administrator's priority towards making a visible difference in communities across the country to protect precious water resources by working with state, tribal and local partners to clean-up releases from underground storage tanks. The EPA ensures program efficiency and effectiveness by providing oversight, administrative and technical support of program activities, and leadership with respect to performance goals and financial accountability. The EPA also supports states and tribes by funding technical studies and analyses (e.g., opportunities for remedy optimization, or innovative and environmentally friendly approaches to corrective action, such as green remediation), forums for information exchange, and training opportunities to continually make program implementation efficient and effective. Providing such support and training at the national level helps all states and tribes as it eliminates duplicative effort across the country.

The EPA has primary responsibility for implementing the LUST program in Indian country and will use a portion of its LUST funding to assess and clean up UST releases. EPA's funding is critical to protecting Indian country lands from leaking underground storage tanks, and is the primary source of money for these activities. With few exceptions, tribes do not have independent programmatic resources to pay for assessing and cleaning up UST releases.

Twice each year, the EPA collects data from states regarding LUST performance measures and makes the data publicly available. The EPA implements the LUST program in Indian country and provides performance measures data on that work. The data include information such as the number of active and closed tanks, releases reported, cleanups initiated and completed, facilities in compliance with UST requirements, and inspections. The EPA compiles the data and presents

[2] States as referenced here also include Territories as described in the definition of "State" in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

it in table format for all states, territories, and Indian country. See www.epa.gov/oust/cat/camarchv.htm.

End of year FY 2013 data shows that, of the approximately 514 thousand releases reported since the beginning of the UST program, about 436 thousand (or 85 percent) have been cleaned up. Almost 78 thousand releases remain.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA's LUST backlog study completed in FY 2012 provided significant information to characterize the national inventory of sites awaiting corrective action. The EPA found that almost half of the releases yet to be addressed were 15 years old or older, and that at 75 percent of these releases, groundwater was contaminated. Remediation of groundwater contamination is often more technically complex, takes longer and is more expensive than the remediation of soil contamination.[3] Potential adverse effects from chemicals such as benzene, methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, alcohols, or lead scavengers in gasoline contribute to the cost to clean up these contaminants. Even a small amount of petroleum released from an underground storage tank can contaminate groundwater, the drinking water source for many Americans.

While considerable progress has been made over the last ten years, much work remains. There is likely a strong relationship between LUST cleanup success and maintaining well-funded state grants for LUST prevention. As the EPA has implemented improvements (increased frequency of inspections and other prevention efforts) there has also been a decrease in new confirmed releases. Maintaining cleanup progress is essential as well. In partnership with state and Tribal programs, strategies to reduce the remaining UST releases will leverage best practices and support management, oversight and enforcement activities, which are central to the EPA's Integrated Cleanup Initiative. Such actions include optimizing cleanup remedies, better identifying viable responsible parties, and ensuring soundness of state funding mechanisms.

In FY 2015, the EPA will lead states and continue developing and implementing strategies to reduce the UST releases remaining to be cleaned up. The EPA's backlog study[4] helped identify potential strategies to address the approximately 78 thousand UST releases remaining to be cleaned up.

The EPA provides national guidance on technical issues facing the LUST program. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue improving ways to characterize UST releases still requiring remediation by providing guidance and technical support regarding cleanup approaches and technologies. The EPA will implement petroleum vapor intrusion guidance and provide training to help investigators evaluate potential risk from this exposure pathway. Additional training will include remediation process optimization, remediation evaluation model (REM) monitoring and other corrective action courses.

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[3] See *The National LUST Cleanup Backlog: A Study Of Opportunities*, September 2011, www.epa.gov/oust/cat/backlog.html

[4] See *The National LUST Cleanup Backlog: A Study Of Opportunities*, September 2011, http://www.epa.gov/OUST/cat/backlog.html.

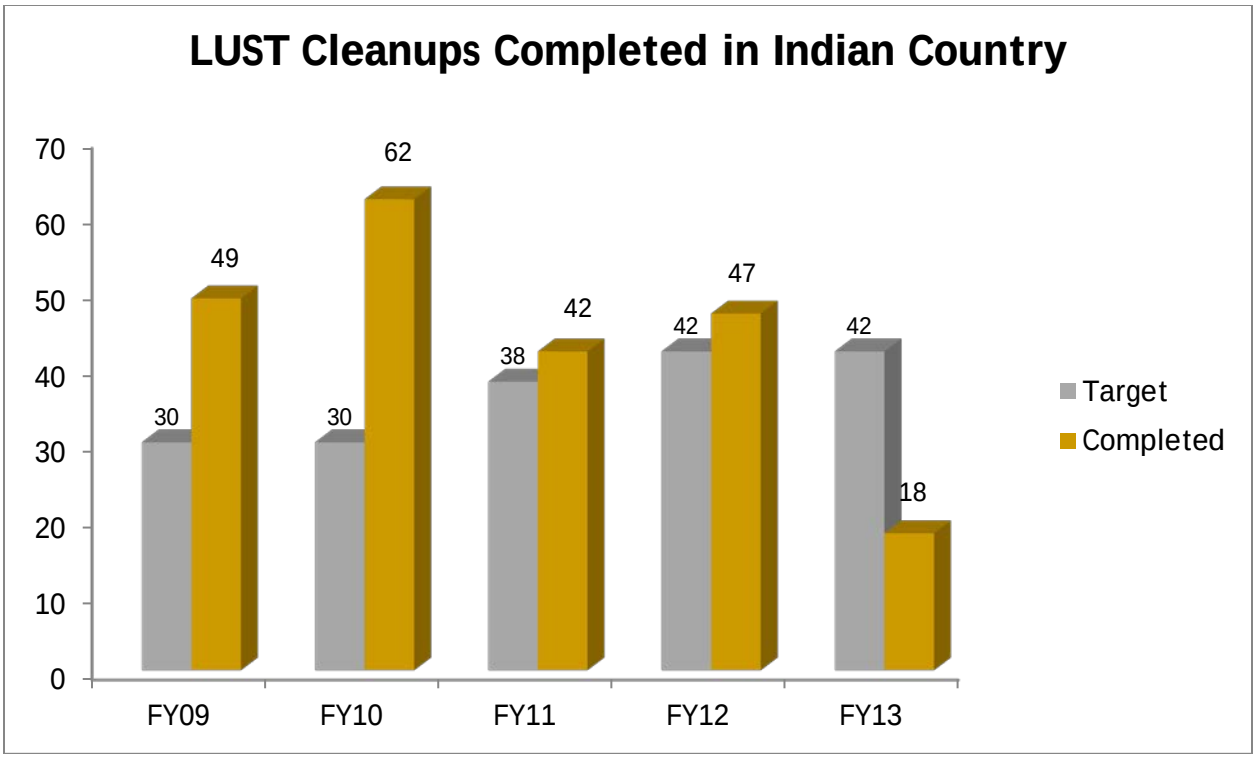
The EPA will monitor the soundness of financial mechanisms, in particular insurance and state cleanup funds that serve as financial assurance for LUST releases. In FY 2012, the EPA issued guidance[5] for overseeing state funds, and in FY 2013 began a more rigorous analysis of state fund soundness. To ensure money is available for cleanups when needed, the EPA will continue regular reviews of all active state funds. Given the difficult economic times, the EPA is identifying the funding issues and working collaboratively with states to seek ways to cover and control remediation costs as well as limit governmental liabilities.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue improving local community engagement and stakeholder input by enhancing states' and tribes' policies and processes for public involvement. The EPA developed several helpful documents regarding community engagement in the LUST program,[6] and continues working with states and tribes to share successful practices and tools that will help tailor community engagement for specific circumstances at LUST release sites.

To address leaking underground storage tanks (USTs) in Indian country, the EPA will provide support for:

- Site assessments, investigations and remediation of high priority sites;
- Enforcement against responsible parties;
- Cleanup of soil and/or groundwater;
- Alternate water supplies;
- Cost recovery against UST owners and operators;
- Technical expertise and assistance;
- Response activities;
- Oversight of responsible party lead cleanups; and
- Support and assistance to Tribal governments.

[5] See *Guidance for Regional Office Review Of State Underground Storage Tanks Financial Assurance Funds*, January 2012 http://www.epa.gov/oust/states/state-fund-soundness-guidance1-26-2012.pdf
[6] See http://www.epa.gov/oust/communityengagement/index.htm.



In FY 2013, EPA completed 18 cleanups in Indian Country, which is a substantial decrease from previous years and a far reach from meeting EPA's strategic planning target of 42 cleanups completed. This substantial decrease reflects fewer EPA resources and the EPA's strategic targeting to address more complex sites. In FY 2013, the EPA's budget to clean up LUST sites in Indian Country decreased by 17 percent. While there are a number of difficult and costly LUST sites with substantial releases in Indian Country, the EPA has become more vigilant about ensuring remediation plans are optimized. This increased scrutiny adds time and more steps to the process, but will lead to more cost effective and efficient cleanups in the future.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(113) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration in Indian country.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	30	30	30	38	42	42	37	30	Cleanups
Actual	40	49	62	42	47	18			

Work under this program also supports performance results in the LUST Cleanup Cooperative Agreements program and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array.

In FY 2015, a reduction in Tribal clean up funding will lead to approximately seven fewer cleanups completed, from 37 in FY 2014 to 30 in FY 2015.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$230.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$1,185.0) This reduces contractual and grant resources which may result in fewer cleanups completed.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act, 42 United States Code 6901 et seq., Section 8001(a) and Sections 9001-9014.

LUST Cooperative Agreements
Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$57,085.1***	***$56,126.0***	***$57,402.0***	***$1,276.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$57,085.1	$56,126.0	$57,402.0	$1,276.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA enters into leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cooperative agreements with states[7] to protect human health and the environment by overseeing and cleaning up petroleum releases from underground storage tanks (USTs), as authorized under Section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. States, in partnership with the EPA, assess and clean up petroleum release from USTs. Eighty percent of the funds appropriated to the agency for corrective action must be distributed to the states under cooperative agreements.[8]

These resources support the Administrator's priority towards making a visible difference in communities across the country to protect precious water resources by working with state, tribal and local partners to clean-up releases from underground storage tanks. LUST cleanup funding awarded under Section 9003(h) (7) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act is subject to an annual, formula-based allocation process.

Twice each year, the EPA collects data from states regarding LUST performance measures and makes the data publicly available. The data include information such as the number of active and closed tanks, releases reported, cleanups initiated and completed, facilities in compliance with UST requirements, and inspections. The EPA compiles the data and presents it in table format for all states, territories, and Indian country. See www.epa.gov/oust/cat/camarchv.htm.

During FY 2012, the EPA worked in partnership with states to review and ultimately modify the existing state grant allocation formula, which had been in place since the late 1990s. The EPA initiated this review to ensure the formula properly targets state program needs and best advances program priorities. A number of factors were examined, including: universe of regulated tanks; number of sites awaiting corrective action; potential for groundwater contamination; minimum resources needed to support a core state LUST program; state program authorization status; etc. As a result of the review, the EPA made changes to the state grant allocation formula for FY 2013 and beyond. These changes were partially phased in during FY 2013. The FY14 omnibus

[7] States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and five Territories as described in the definition of "State" in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
[8] See the Energy Policy Act of 2005, http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-109publ58/html/PLAW-109publ58.htm.

appropriation report language directed EPA to use the previous formula in FY 2014[9], EPA will fully implement the new formula in FY 2015.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funding will support states to manage, oversee, and enforce cleanups at LUST release sites. These activities focus on increasing the efficiency of LUST cleanups nationwide, leveraging private and state resources and enabling community redevelopment. The EPA and state programs will consider best practices and implement strategies to reduce the remaining UST releases. UST release reduction efforts will target high priority sites and examine potential economies-of-scale savings from commonly owned or geographically proximate sites.

End of year FY 2013 data shows that, of the approximately 514 thousand releases reported since the beginning of the UST program in 1988, approximately 436 thousand (or 85 percent) have been cleaned up. This means approximately 78 thousand releases remain.

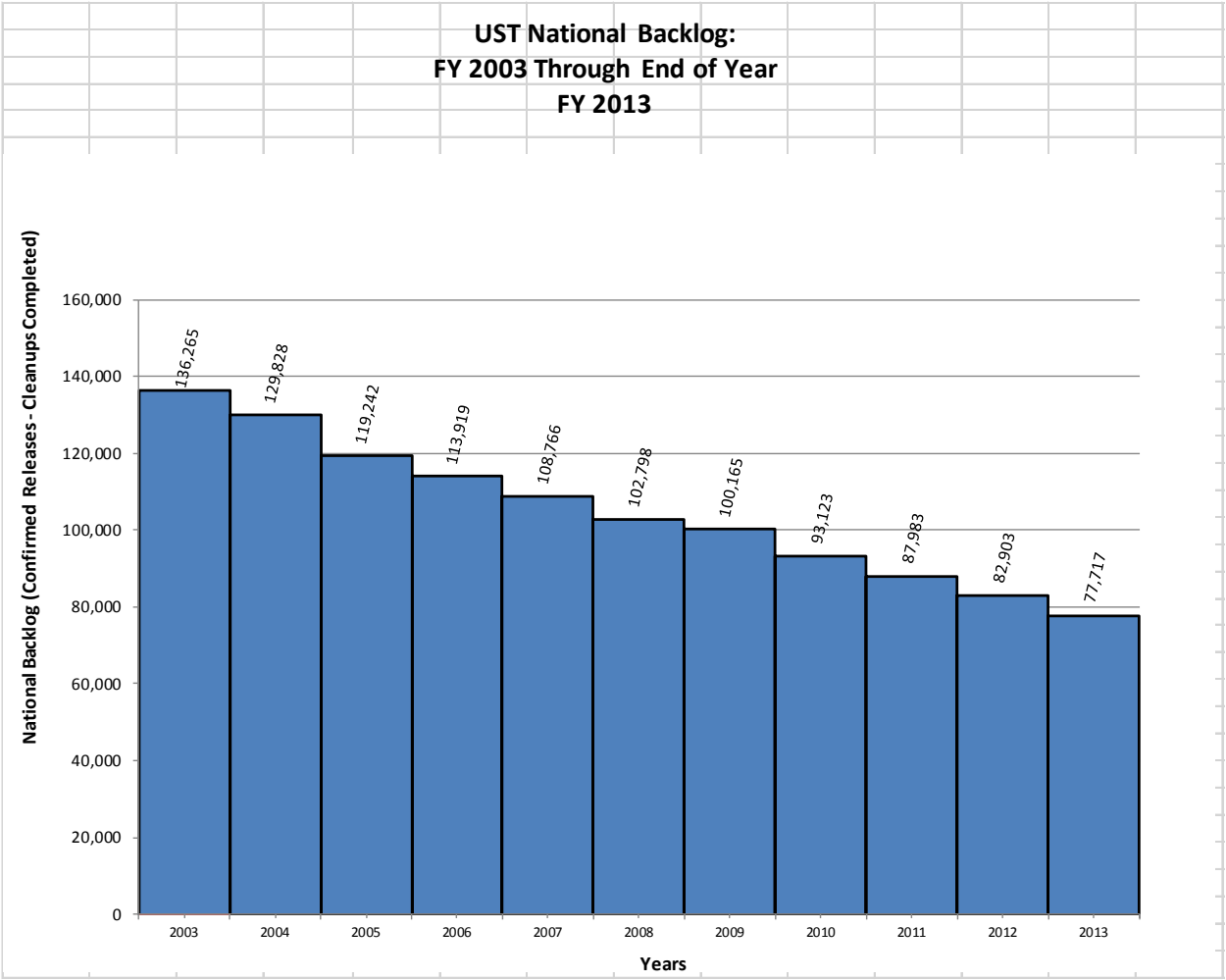
Remediation costs average between $100 thousand and $400 thousand per UST release, the cost increasing with the presence of groundwater contamination.

The EPA's backlog study completed in FY 2012 provided significant information to characterize the national inventory of sites awaiting corrective action. The EPA found that almost half of the releases yet to be addressed were 15 years old or older, and that at 75 percent of these releases, groundwater was contaminated. Remediation of groundwater contamination is often more technically complex, takes longer and is more expensive than the remediation of soil contamination.[10] Potential adverse effects from chemicals such as benzene, methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, alcohols, or lead scavengers in gasoline contribute to the cost to clean up these contaminants. Even a small amount of petroleum released from an underground storage tank can contaminate groundwater, the drinking water source for many Americans.

The chart below provides a ten-year history of the UST releases remaining. It demonstrates that while considerable progress has been made over the last ten years, much work remains. There is likely a strong relationship between LUST cleanup success and maintaining well-funded state grants for LUST prevention. As EPA has implemented improvements, and increased frequency of inspections and other prevention efforts there has also been a 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. In partnership with state and Tribal programs, strategies to reduce the remaining UST releases will leverage best practices and support management, oversight and enforcement activities, which are central to the EPA's Integrated Cleanup Initiative.

[9] See the FY 2014 omnibus appropriation report page 37 , http://docs.house.gov/billsthisweek/20140113/113-HR3547-JSOM-G-I.pdf

[10] See *The National LUST Cleanup Backlog: A Study Of Opportunities*, September 2011, www.epa.gov/oust/cat/backlog.html



In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to enter into cooperative agreements with states to assist in completing LUST cleanups. The EPA's backlog study helped identify potential strategies to address the approximately 78 thousand UST releases remaining. States will develop and implement specific strategies and activities applicable to their particular sites to reduce the UST releases remaining to be cleaned up.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(111) Percent of confirmed releases awaiting cleanup at UST facilities.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	15	14	Percent
Actual	21	21	19	18	16	15			

Measure	(112) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	13,000	12,250	12,250	12,250	11,250	10,100	9,000	8,600	Cleanups
Actual	12,768	12,944	11,591	11,169	10,927	11,582			

Work under this program also supports performance results in the LUST/Underground Storage Tanks program and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array.

The EPA counts the number of completed cleanups meeting risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration. For FY 2015, the EPA is setting a goal of 8.6 thousand cleanups achieving these standards; this is a decrease of 400 from the FY 2014 target. The FY 2015 target reflects a variety of challenges including the complexity of remaining sites, an increased state workload, a decrease in available state resources, the increasing cost of cleanups, and recalibration based on the expiration of ARRA funding.

The EPA also has a measure that counts the percentage of historic releases awaiting cleanup at UST facilities. Beginning in FY2014, the EPA set a goal of decreasing the percentage to 15 percent, a decrease of one percent from the FY 2013 level of 16 percent. For FY 2015, the EPA is setting a goal of decreasing the percentage to 14 percent. This decrease is in line with the percent decrease experienced over each of the last four years.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$1,276.0) This increase will assist the states in completing over 120 additional LUST cleanups in FY 2015.

Statutory Authority:

SWDA of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Subtitle I), Section 9003(h)(7).

LUST Prevention

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$29,198.2***	***$25,629.0***	***$28,859.0***	***$3,230.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$29,198.2	$25,629.0	$28,859.0	$3,230.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program provides resources to state[11] and Tribal partners to protect human health and the environment by preventing releases from underground storage tanks (USTs). This work supports the Administrator's priority of making a visible difference in communities across the country by protecting precious water resources from potential contamination. Even a small amount of petroleum released from an underground storage tank can contaminate groundwater, the drinking water source for many Americans. Since the beginning of the UST program, preventing UST releases has been one of our primary goals. Thousands of new releases are discovered each year, yet the EPA and our partners have made major progress in reducing the number of new releases. Preventing UST releases is more efficient and costs less than cleaning up releases after they occur. Over the duration of the program, the EPA also has found that lack of proper UST system operation and maintenance is a main cause of releases.[12] Potential adverse effects from chemicals such as benzene, methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, alcohols, or lead scavengers in gasoline and the cost to clean up these contaminants underscore the importance of preventing UST releases and complying with UST requirements.[13] Funding for LUST assistance agreements is subject to an annual, formula-based allocation process.

Twice each year, the EPA collects data from states regarding UST performance measures and makes the data publicly available. The EPA implements the UST program in Indian country and provides performance measures data on that work. The data include information such as the number of active and closed tanks, releases reported, cleanups initiated and completed, facilities in compliance with UST requirements, and inspections. The EPA compiles the data and presents it in table format for all states, territories, and Indian country. See www.epa.gov/oust/cat/camarchv.htm.

Since 2007, the EPA has placed an increased emphasis on monitoring compliance through increased frequency of inspections and other Energy Policy Act (EPAct) provisions.[14] Every three years inspections must occur at each of the 578 thousand[15] federally regulated UST

[11] States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and the five Territories as described in the definition of "State" in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
[12] See http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-11-18/pdf/2011-29293.pdf
[13] See Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
[14] For more information please refer to http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm
[15] http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/cat/ca-13-34.pdf

systems. During this time, compliance rates have increased and there has been a significant decrease in new confirmed releases. Confirmed releases remain low due to significant release prevention efforts such as frequent inspections. A slight increase from 5,674 releases in 2012 was likely due to increased property transfers as the economy improved, and better leak detection efforts because of effective operator training. As indicated in the chart below, the annual number of confirmed releases from USTs has dropped 18 percent from 7,570 in FY 2007 to 6,128 in FY 2013. Continued rigorous prevention and detection activities are necessary to maintain our progress in limiting future confirmed releases. Since about 80 percent of funding for LUST prevention assistance agreements is used for state staff salaries, this funding is critical to helping states meet the inspection and other implementation responsibilities.

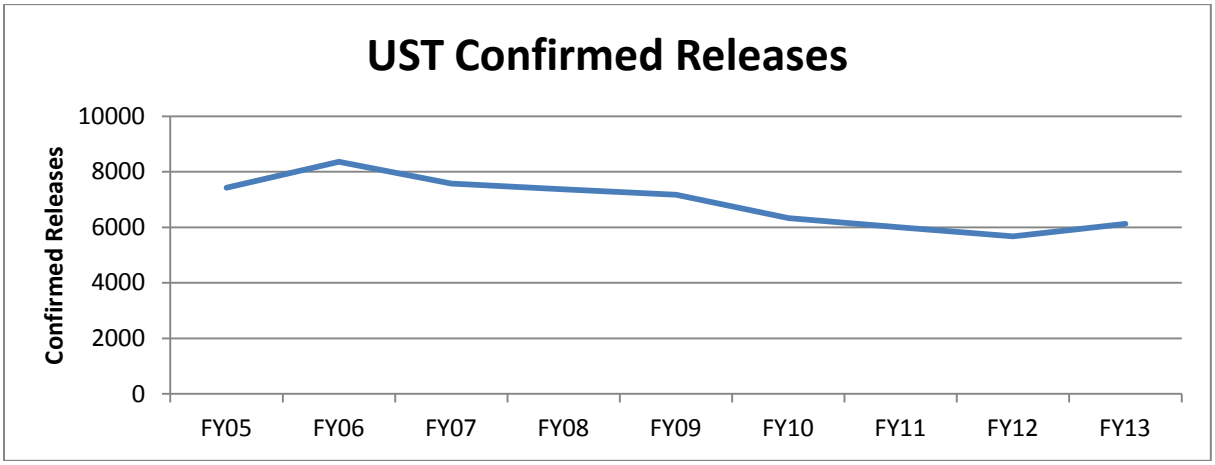
During FY 2012, the EPA worked in partnership with states to review and ultimately modify the existing state LUST Prevention grant allocation formula. The EPA initiated this review to ensure the formula properly targets state program needs and best advances program priorities. A number of factors were examined, including universe of regulated tanks, minimum resources needed to support a core state UST program, and state program authorization status. Based on the review, EPA made minor changes to the formula. The new formula was fully implemented in FY 2013. The FY 2014 omnibus appropriation report language directed EPA to use the previous formula in FY 2014, but EPA will return to using the new formula in FY 2015.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan

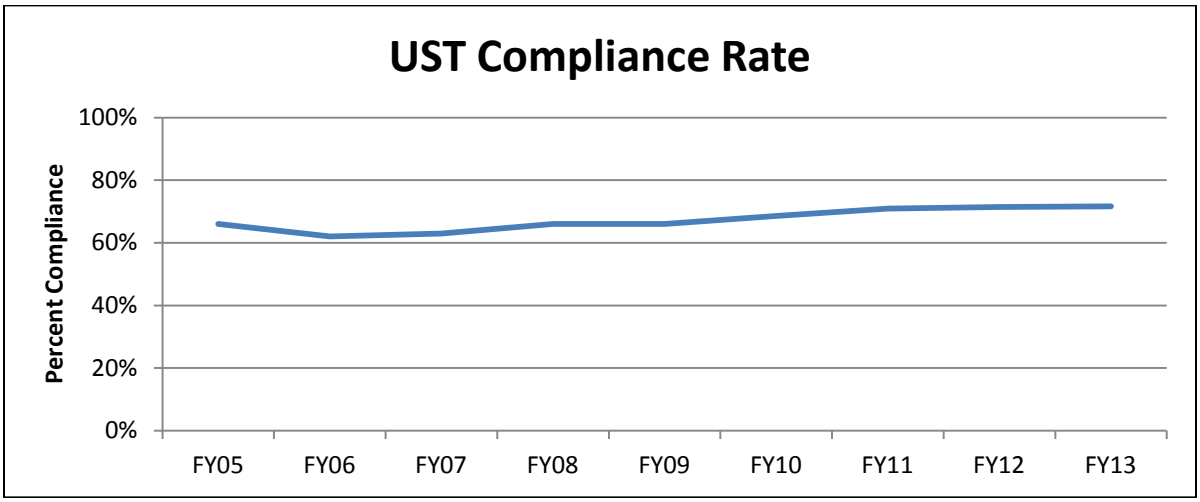
End of year FY 2013 data shows:

- Releases are continuing to occur, with 6,218 reported for FY 2013.
- Results exceed the FY 2013 performance measure target of 67 percent, at the end of FY 2013, 71.6 percent of the approximately 213 thousand federally regulated UST facilities were in significant operational compliance. However, approximately 28 percent still need to attain and maintain compliance.

Because of the increased emphasis on inspections and release prevention requirements, EPA since FY 2005 has consistently met our yearly goal to minimize the number of confirmed releases. This has resulted in a general downward trend in the number of confirmed releases, as shown below.



The compliance rate chart below shows the national percent of inspected UST facilities that met release prevention and release detection requirements increasing since the implementation of the EPAct.



In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to assist states in complying with release prevention activities authorized by the EPAct. States rely primarily on federally funded assistance agreements to maintain inspection frequency and ensure compliance which will help prevent future confirmed releases. States may use money from LUST assistance agreements for inspections, other release prevention and compliance assurance activities for federally-regulated USTs, and enforcement activities related to release prevention.

State Activities

In FY 2015, the EPA anticipates that several states will no longer be in compliance with the provision of the EPAct requiring each tank to be inspected at least once every three years. The agency will work with states to support compliance with this requirement within constrained resources. Implementing operator training to increase compliance is another provision of the EPAct that will be a priority in FY 2015.

Lack of proper operation and maintenance of UST systems is a main cause of releases. As a result, in FY 2012, the EPA proposed UST regulations revisions that address these and release prevention issues, which EPA expects to finalize in early FY 2015.[16] Once the proposed federal UST regulations are finalized[17], states will work to update their state regulations as appropriate, and reapply for state program approval.

Major FY 2015 activities will include core program priorities required by the EPAct and the EPA's grant guidelines, such as inspecting UST facilities to meet the three-year inspection requirement and assisting states in adopting prevention measures (for example, delivery

[16] See http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-11-18/pdf/2011-29293.pdf

[17] See the following website to view comments received on the proposal: http://www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;dct=FR%252BPR%252BN%252BO%252BSR;rpp=10;po=0;D=EPA-HQ-UST-2011-0301.

prohibition, secondary containment, and operator training). These activities emphasize bringing UST systems into compliance with release detection and release prevention requirements and minimizing future releases.

Tribal Activities

The EPA is responsible for implementing the UST regulations in Indian country in partnership with Tribes. LUST prevention assistance agreements will provide support with all aspects of the Tribal prevention programs (for example, developing inspection capacity). To help prevent future releases, the EPA will work with tribes to develop their capacity to administer UST programs. This includes providing money to support training for Tribal staff and educating owners and operators in Indian country about UST requirements and, in some cases, assisting Tribal staff to receive federal inspector credentials to perform inspection on behalf of the EPA. With few exceptions, tribes do not have independent UST program resources. Thus, the EPA's funding is critical in advancing the UST prevention and compliance program in Indian country.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(ST1) Reduce the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to five percent (5%) fewer than the prior year's target.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	<9,000	<9,000	<9,000	<8,550	<8,120	<7,715	<7,330	<6,965	Releases
Actual	7,364	7,168	6,328	5,998	5,674	6,218			

Measure	**(ST6) Increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5% over the previous year's target.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	68	65	65.5	66	66.5	67	70	70.5	Percent
Actual	66	66	69	71	71.3	71.6			

Work under this program can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array.

The UST program has made great progress in ensuring compliance and reducing releases. Both of these measures have improved significantly since implementation of the Energy Policy Act provisions, including regular inspections. As an indication of this progress, EPA has increased the baseline for its significant operational compliance (SOC) measure from 67.5 percent to 70 percent in FY 2014, increasing 0.5 percent thereafter.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$3,230.0) Increased resources will help to maintain success achieved in recent years, which is critical to sustaining the success achieved in recent years. The agency is reviewing and redesigning many core business processes to be more efficient, but it is expected that sufficient funding in future years will be key to avoiding backsliding.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. – Sections 9001-9011 and Energy Policy Act of 2005 42 USC 15801 – Section 1529.

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities
Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	$597.6	$664.0	$485.0	($179.0)
Science & Technology	$154,720.2	$154,978.0	$144,144.0	($10,834.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	***$382.1***	***$320.0***	***$405.0***	***$85.0***
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$17,885.7	$14,380.0	$14,032.0	($348.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$173,585.6	$170,342.0	$159,066.0	($11,276.0)
Total Workyears	578.6	510.0	503.5	-6.5

Program Project Description:

The Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program under the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) appropriation provides decision-makers with tools, methods, and information to prevent and control pollution at LUST sites. Specifically, this research enables decision-makers to better:

- Assess sites and evaluate the implications of alternative remediation techniques, policies, and management actions to assess and cleanup leaks at fueling stations;
- Identify the environmental impacts and unintended consequences of existing and new biofuels available in the marketplace; and
- Protect America's land and groundwater resources and drinking water supplies that could be impacted by the nation's approximately 600 thousand underground fuel storage tanks.

Recent accomplishments include:

- Developed a series of maps demonstrating which groundwater sources are more vulnerable to contamination from underground storage tank releases, depicting those areas that are more vulnerable to drinking water contamination throughout the 48 contiguous states. This information will help state regulatory authorities prioritize assessments and respond to the backlog of more than 80 thousand leaking underground storage tanks, some near a drinking water supply.
- Developing software to make the Solid Waste and Emergency Response Program's guide for petroleum vapor intrusion economical and practical for site managers to address this in their site cleanup plans.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA will conduct research on contaminated sites to assist the agency and the States in addressing the backlog of sites to be cleaned up. This research will help communities characterize and remediate contaminated sites at an accelerated pace and lower cost while reducing human health and ecological impacts. The goal of this research is to help localities and states return properties to productive use, thus supporting the agency priority of enhancing communities.

The EPA's scientists work with its Underground Storage Tanks program to deliver improved characterization and remediation methods for fuels released from leaking underground storage tanks. EPA's research includes the impact of the higher ethanol content in today's automotive fuels on fuel component transport and biodegradation. Research also will address contaminant plume elongation and the associated risks to communities from the many underground storage tanks at fueling stations located near residences and residential water supplies. This research will inform tool development to assist communities and states to assess remediation needed to protect local ground water resources and reduce the potential for vapor intrusion into buildings. This tool will ultimately reduce costs to communities while better protecting future drinking water resources and preventing vapor intrusion.

Performance Targets:

Refer to the S&T narrative for a list of SHC's performance measures.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$34.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$51.0) This increase reflects the continuation of research in vapor intrusion of petroleum hydrocarbons in communities.

Statutory Authority:

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle I, Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund; Energy Policy Act of 2005; Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442. 42 U.S.C. 300j-1; Solid Waste and Disposal Act, Section 8001, as amended; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. 6901; Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), 42 U.S.C. 6901 - Section 1002, 42 U.S.C. 6905 – Section 1006; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Section 8001; 42 U.S.C. 6981.

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APPROPRIATION: Inland Oil Spill Programs

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Budget Authority	$16,593.7	$18,209.0	$24,133.0	$5,924.0
Total Workyears	97.1	87.9	100.5	12.6

Bill Language: Inland Oil Spill Program

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, $24,133,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

Program Projects in Inland Oil Spills

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$131.8	$139.0	$147.0	$8.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$2,266.9	$2,413.0	$2,514.0	$101.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$13,050.0	$14,409.0	$20,489.0	$6,080.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$547.4	$584.0	$498.0	($86.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$597.6	$664.0	$485.0	($179.0)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$597.6	$664.0	$485.0	($179.0)
TOTAL, EPA	$16,593.7	$18,209.0	$24,133.0	$5,924.0

Program Area: Compliance

Compliance Monitoring
Program Area: Compliance
Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance
Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	***$131.8***	***$139.0***	***$147.0***	***$8.0***
Environmental Program & Management	$101,820.1	$103,297.0	$118,892.0	$15,595.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$1,060.4	$998.0	$1,083.0	$85.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$103,012.3	$104,434.0	$120,122.0	$15,688.0
Total Workyears	559.2	557.3	535.1	-22.2

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Compliance Monitoring program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws and protect human health and the environment through inspections and other compliance monitoring activities. Compliance monitoring is comprised of all activities that determine whether regulated entities are in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions, and settlement agreements. In addition, the EPA conducts compliance monitoring activities to determine whether conditions exist that may present imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment. Compliance monitoring activities include data collection, analysis, data quality review, on-site compliance inspections/evaluations, investigations, and reviews of facility records and reports.

The Clean Water Act Section 311 Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Compliance Monitoring program is designed to prevent oil spills. The Section 311 Facility Response Program (FRP) uses compliance and civil enforcement tools and strategies to prepare for and respond to any oil spill affecting the inland waters of the United States.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The agency will continue in FY 2015 to conduct inspections, investigations and other core activities to determine regulated entities compliance with Section 311 of the CWA. There is currently a universe of over 600,000 SPCC-regulated facilities under the EPA's jurisdiction, including a subset of roughly 4,300 facilities that are subject to FRP requirements. The EPA ensures that the management and oversight of the Enforcement and Compliance program is enhanced by the exchange of information from the FRP and SPCC data systems to the EPA's Integrated Compliance Information System. This exchange provides the EPA the opportunity to focus enforcement and compliance resources on areas of highest risk, and increase transparency to the public of this enforcement and compliance data. In addition, submitting this information into ICIS electronically improves data coverage and quality. The EPA completed the Section 311

data integration in FY 2013. In FY 2015, having access to a complete universe of information in ICIS will support a more comprehensive analysis and better management of the FRP and SPCC programs.

Performance Targets:

This program's efforts support performance results in the Compliance Monitoring program project in the Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) appropriation and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section. Work under this program project supports the agency's Priority Goal, addressing water quality. A list of the agency's Priority Goals can be found in Appendix A.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$6.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$2.0) This increase supports the Compliance Monitoring program's core activities which focus on increasing public transparency of enforcement and compliance data.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; Oil Pollution Act.

Program Area: Enforcement

Civil Enforcement

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	***$2,266.9***	***$2,413.0***	***$2,514.0***	***$101.0***
Environmental Program & Management	$167,924.2	$173,573.0	$180,641.0	$7,068.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$691.9	$746.0	$639.0	($107.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$170,883.0	$176,732.0	$183,794.0	$7,062.0
Total Workyears	1,123.1	1,100.6	1,084.6	-16.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Civil Enforcement program's overarching goal is to assure compliance with the nation's environmental laws to protect human health and the environment. Effective enforcement is essential to deter violations and to promote compliance with federal environmental statutes and regulations. The program collaborates with the United States 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 focus on violations that threaten communities, maintain a level economic playing field by ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and deter future violations. The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates, and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws.

The Civil Enforcement program's enforcement of Section 311 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) is designed to ensure compliance with the prohibition against oil and hazardous substance, spills as well as the oil spill prevention, response planning, and other regulatory requirements. The program uses civil enforcement approaches to prepare for and respond to oil spills affecting the inland waters of the United States. The EPA's Civil Enforcement program will develop policies, issue administrative orders or penalty actions, and/or refer civil judicial actions to the Department of Justice to address spills, violations of spill prevention and response planning regulations, and other violations (e.g., improper dispersant use or noncompliance with orders). The program will also assist in the recovery of cleanup costs expended by the government. The program provides support for field investigations of spills, as well as assistance with Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC), Facility Response Plan (FRP), and other requirements.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Civil Enforcement program will continue efforts to ensure regulatory compliance, address oil or hazardous substance spills in violation of the statute, and prevent future spills. These efforts are particularly critical given the number of SPCC-regulated facilities (over 600,000 facilities) and the comparatively modest number of inspection and enforcement personnel. The EPA's inspection efforts will be focused on high-risk facilities, many offshore or over water, with the greatest potential to impact public health and the environment. Civil enforcement efforts will focus on facilities where enforcement will promote deterrence, require action to address spill causes, and confirm that spills are cleaned up and mitigated. These efforts require a large investment of enforcement resources to follow up on violations discovered during complex inspections or enforcement investigations, and can require coordination with other regulatory agencies (e.g., U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service).

The EPA's response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill will continue in FY 2015 as we provide primary support for the U.S. Department of Justice's civil action against BP, Anadarko, and other Deepwater Horizon oil spill responsible parties. The Department of Justice filed a complaint in December 2010 in United States District Court on behalf of the EPA, the U.S. Coast Guard and other federal plaintiffs. The EPA is actively participating in this lawsuit by responding to discovery requests, document production, requests for admission, and other litigation-related activities. When the civil trial began in February 2013, the EPA's role expanded to include direct support in the courtroom (witness preparation, reviewing depositions for cross-examination, etc.). This litigation is expected to continue into FY 2015 with the "penalty phase" of the Deepwater trial, which is expected to begin in the fourth quarter of FY 2014. Some examples of Deepwater related successes in FY 2013 include:

- EPA obtained a record settlement of $1 billion with Transocean for its liability for the Deepwater Horizon Gulf of Mexico oil spill.
- Pursuant to the RESTORE Act, $800 million of the Transocean penalty went to the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund to fund programs, projects, and activities that restore and protect the environment and economy of the Gulf Coast region.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the performance measures in the Civil Enforcement program under the Environmental Programs and Management appropriation. These measures can also be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section. Work under this program supports the agency's Priority Goal of addressing water quality. A list of the agency's Priority Goals can be found in Appendix A.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$56.0) The increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$45.0) This change reflects additional resources to support the Deepwater Horizon oil spill enforcement case.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; Oil Pollution Act.

Program Area: Oil

Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response
Program Area: Oil
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	***$13,050.0***	***$14,409.0***	***$20,489.0***	***$6,080.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,050.0	$14,409.0	$20,489.0	$6,080.0
Total Workyears	80.7	72.7	85.3	12.6

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Oil program protects U.S. waters by preventing, preparing for, and responding to oil spills. The Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulation and the Facility Response Plan (FRP) regulation establish the Oil Spill program prevention regulatory framework. The EPA conducts oil spill prevention, preparedness, compliance assistance and enforcement activities associated with more than 600 thousand non-transportation-related oil storage facilities that the EPA regulates through its spill prevention program. The largest oil storage facilities and refineries must prepare FRPs to identify response resources and ensure their availability in the event of a worst case discharge. FRPs establish communication procedures, address security and evacuation procedures, identify an individual with authority to implement response actions, and describe training and testing drills at the facility. The EPA's Oil program also provides resources to support response readiness. The EPA is responsible for responding to and maintaining the capability to respond to oil spills in the inland zone. The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establish the framework for some of the EPA's preparedness responsibilities, such as the development of Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). The EPA has responsibility for Subpart J of the NCP regulation, which includes a Product Schedule that lists bioremediation, dispersants, surface washing, surface collection, and other agents that may be used to remediate oil spills. Finally, pursuant to the NCP, the EPA serves as the lead responder for cleanup of all inland zone spills, including transportation-related spills from pipelines, trucks, and other transportation systems.

The discharge of oil into U.S. waters from facilities can threaten human health, cause severe environmental damage, and induce great financial loss to businesses at all levels. For example, EPA provided support to the Deepwater Horizon (DWH) oil spill response. The spill resulted in 11 deaths, over 200 million gallons of spilled oil, and untold economic and environmental damage. The EPA was the lead Federal inland responder for the recent large Enbridge Pipeline discharge in Marshall, Michigan. States and communities often lack the infrastructure and resources to address these national-level emergencies or to work with oil facilities to prevent these discharges from happening in the first place.

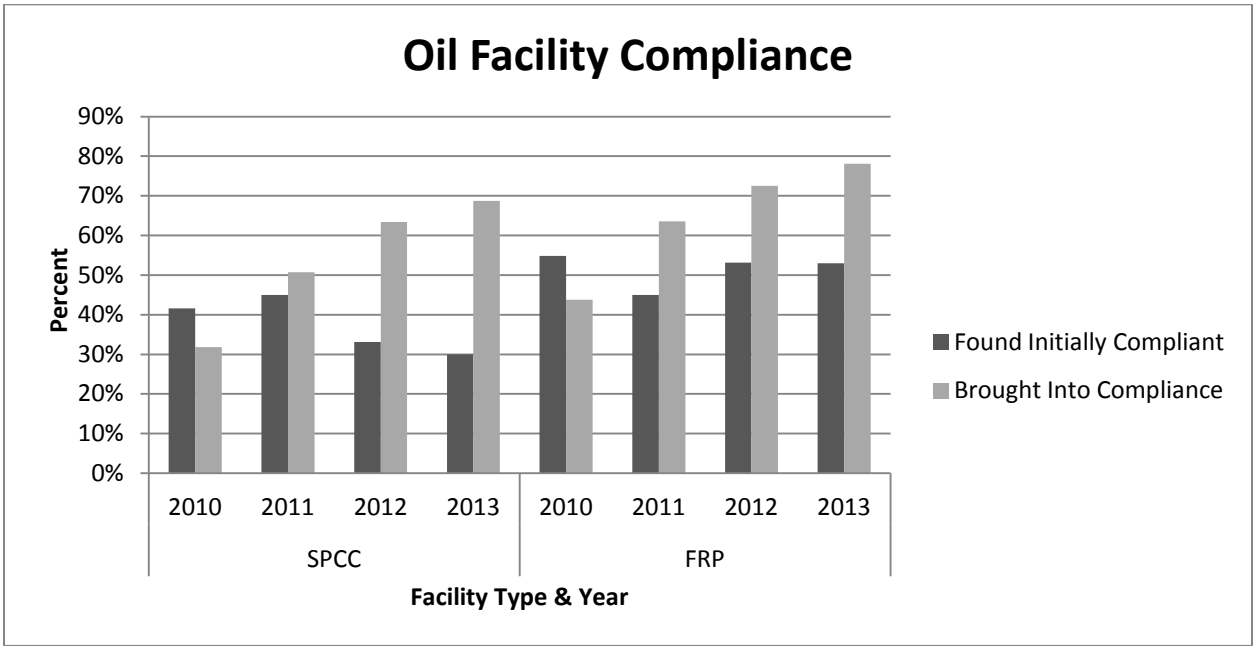
The EPA accesses the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, administered by the U.S. Coast Guard, to obtain reimbursement Oil funds for site-specific oil spill response activities. However, the EPA

utilizes congressionally appropriated Oil funding to support oil spill response readiness in the inland zone and conduct compliance monitoring through inspections. More than 30,000 oil discharges and hazardous substance releases occur in the U.S. every year, with a large number of these spills occurring in the inland zone for which the EPA has jurisdiction. The EPA responds to about 200 of these oil spills each year. On average, one spill of greater than 100 thousand gallons occurs every month from the EPA-regulated oil storage facilities and the inland oil transportation network. For more information, refer to http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to conduct inspections to ensure appropriate and effective prevention measures. The EPA also will review and approve FRPs which document facilities' plans and ability to respond to spills, conduct exercises to maintain a coordinated level of preparedness, and work to revise and update existing guidance to stakeholders. EPA inspectors target a portion of inspections at high-risk facilities.

Ensuring compliance by oil storage facilities subject to the EPA's SPCC and FRP rules is a crucial part of oil spill prevention and preparedness. Appropriated resources are increasingly important as the rate of facilities found compliant during initial inspection is decreasing for SPCC and FRP facilities (see chart below).[1] In FY 2015, the EPA request reflects an investment in oil accident prevention and preparedness activities, as well as an increase in inspectors aimed at enhancing safety at regulated facilities.



Following the EPA's inspection efforts, SPCC and FRP facilities that are not initially compliant are generally brought into compliance. The EPA has recently exceeded its yearly targets for bringing facilities into compliance, helping to improve facility oil spill preparedness and prevent

[1] Chart presents data as of September 2013. Data represent percentage of facilities found initially compliant and facilities brought into compliance out of respective sets of facilities inspected. Therefore, the numbers do not total to 100%.

oil spills. EPA has implemented guidance on both high risk facility targeting and procedures to streamline inspections, both of which were developed to ensure national consistency for compliance inspections.

As a result of DWH lessons learned, the EPA is focusing on revisions to Subpart J of the NCP, which stipulates the criteria for listing and managing the use of dispersants and other chemical and biological agents used to mitigate oil spills. The EPA will continue to analyze potential revisions to Subpart J and comments from stakeholders in order to:

- Incorporate the latest scientific knowledge. This includes the expansion of efficacy and toxicity testing for dispersants and bio-agents, as well as for other oil spill mitigating products that address environmental toxicity;

- Develop new protocols and methods to address the bioaccumulation and degradation of surfactants and solvents found in many NCP products; and

- Expand the provisions on how products are delisted.

The EPA will continue the work with state, local, Tribal, and federal officials to strengthen ACPs and Regional Contingency Plans. The ACPs detail the responsibilities of various parties in the event of a spill/release, describe unique geographical features, sensitive ecological resources, drinking water intakes for the area covered, and identify available response equipment and its location. These enhancements will include the following:

- Revising guidance to better ensure consistency and improving plans based on experience such as the DWH and other large and small oil spills and

- Further discussion and coordination at National Response Team (NRT) and Regional Response Teams (RRTs) meetings.

The ACPs also provide key information to responders and all stakeholders regarding potential impacts and potential options available to On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) and responders; this includes the highest priority resources to protect potential mechanical or chemical countermeasure response options, and other resource considerations. Additionally, the EPA and USCG will continue to collaborate with the NRT and RRTs to review and revise ACPs to reflect lessons learned during the DWH response and other relevant oil spill responses.

Comprehensive FRP and SPCC data maintained in the National Oil Database serve as the data of record and is an important component for day-to-day management of plans, inspections/drills, and related activities. This database has streamlined the process for assisting facilities with compliance, to better equip inspectors for more efficient inspection processes, and inform program management and measurement activities. The database also manages information obtained from new and historical SPCC inspections in an effort to supplement data from states and other sources about the SPCC-regulated universe in lieu of a costly and burdensome registration requirement.

The EPA will continue to develop guidance for SPCC/FRP inspectors on how to properly utilize and manage this database and ensure consistent data entry. In FY 2015, the agency plans to identify requirements for electronic submission of FRPs. FRP facilities are currently required to submit their plans to the EPA regional offices, while SPCC facilities maintain their plans onsite.

In fulfilling the Administrator's priorities, agency Oil Spill program actions work toward improving the chances than an oil discharge in U.S. waters from a non-compliant facility to waters of the U.S. or adjoining shoreline may not result in an environmental disaster.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(337) Percent of all FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant which are brought into compliance.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			15	30	35	40	50	60	Percent
Actual			48	48	73	78			

Measure	(338) Percent of all Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) inspected facilities found to be non-compliant which are brought into compliance.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target			15	30	35	40	50	60	Percent
Actual			36	45	63	69			

The EPA's regulated universe includes approximately 4,400 FRP facilities and over 600 thousand SPCC facilities. In FY 2015, the EPA's goal is that 60 percent of FRP facilities found to be non-compliant during FY 2010 through FY 2014 will be brought into compliance by the end of the fiscal year. The EPA will emphasize emergency preparedness, particularly through the use of unannounced drills and exercises, to ensure facilities and responders can effectively implement response plans. Similar to the FRP measure mentioned above, the EPA's goal is that 60 percent of SPCC facilities found to be non-compliant during FY 2010 through FY 2014 will be brought into compliance by the end of FY 2015.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$369.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (+$5,711.0 / +12.6 FTE) This increase will be utilized for oil accident prevention, preparedness, and response activities, which include new FRP checklists and guidelines for inspectors, additional specialized technical training opportunities to expand and enhance agency inspector skills, ongoing enhancements, and implementation of the oil database. This change also will support high risk inspections. This increase includes 12.6 FTE and associated payroll of $1,911.0.

Statutory Authority:

Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) as amended by section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). The regulatory framework includes the NCP under 40

CFR Part 300. Subpart J is a section of the NCP that stipulates the criteria for listing and managing the use of dispersants and other chemical and biological agents used to mitigate oil spills. The Oil Pollution Prevention regulation (40 CFR Part 112) includes the SPCC and FRP regulatory requirements. The purpose of the SPCC requirements is to help facilities *prevent* a discharge of oil into navigable waters or adjoining shorelines while the focus of the FRP requirements is to prepare a plan that describes equipment, personnel, and strategies to *respond* to an oil discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines.

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Facilities Infrastructure and Operations
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	***$547.4***	***$584.0***	***$498.0***	***($86.0)***
Environmental Program & Management	$293,188.6	$310,057.0	$325,138.0	$15,081.0
Science & Technology	$74,351.2	$70,370.0	$75,824.0	$5,454.0
Building and Facilities	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$933.4	$823.0	$836.0	$13.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$80,960.5	$67,470.0	$78,905.0	$11,435.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$477,657.5	$477,095.0	$526,833.0	$49,738.0
Total Workyears	382.8	367.2	361.6	-5.6

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program in the Inland Oil Spill Response appropriation supports the agency's rent and transit subsidy accounts. Funding for such services is allocated among major appropriations for the agency.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The agency will continue to conduct rent reviews and verify monthly billing statements for its lease agreements with the General Services Administration and other private landlords. For FY 2015, the agency is requesting $0.43 million for rent in the Inland Oil Spills appropriation.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the performance results in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations program under the EPM appropriation and can be found in the Eight Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$6.0) This change is the net effect of projected contractual rent increases and the rent reduction realized from space consolidation efforts.

- (-$92.0) This reduces resources for facilities management activities and reflects business process changes and efficiencies achieved from implementing operational changes at EPA facilities.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Property and Administration Services Act; Public Building Act; Annual Appropriations Act; CWA; CAA; D.C. Recycling Act of 1988; Executive Orders 10577 and 12598; Department of Justice United States Marshals Service, Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities Report; Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure Protection).

Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities

Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities
Program Area: Research: Sustainable Communities
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Inland Oil Spill Programs	***$597.6***	***$664.0***	***$485.0***	***($179.0)***
Science & Technology	$154,720.2	$154,978.0	$144,144.0	($10,834.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	$382.1	$320.0	$405.0	$85.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	$17,885.7	$14,380.0	$14,032.0	($348.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$173,585.6	$170,342.0	$159,066.0	($11,276.0)
Total Workyears	578.6	510.0	503.5	-6.5

Program Project Description:

The Sustainable and Healthy Communities (SHC) research program for inland oil spills, funded through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund[2], provides decision-makers with analysis and tools to protect human and ecosystem health from the negative impacts of oil spills. These decision-makers include Federal partner agencies, EPA Program and Regional offices, as well as State and local officials. Supporting local officials in their response to a spill is another way the EPA is making a visible difference in communities. As a result of this research, oil spill responders will be able to make better decisions on approaches and methods to reduce the spread, and the impact of coastal spills, inland oil spills, including pipeline and railway spills. The EPA is the lead Federal on-scene coordinator for inland spills and provides technical assistance, when needed, for coastal spills. The EPA is therefore charged with responsibilities for oil spill preparedness and response and associated research. EPA's research, planned in concert with our partner agencies (U.S. Coast Guard, Department of the Interior, Department of Transportation, and Department of Treasury) supports EPA's lead role in developing protocols for testing spill response products and agents. The EPA also develops and evaluates response approaches involving dispersants, bioremediation, other additives, and assessing impacts to surface water and ground water, especially as they affect drinking water supplies. Other agencies address booms, skimmers, and other engineering responses.

Recent accomplishments include:

EPA research aids officials in developing protocols to combat oil spills on navigable waters. EPA officials in the Office of Emergency Management (OEM) relied on SHC's research on surface washing agents and solidifier protocols. These protocols were used by OEM to determine how effective such products are in responding to oil spills on navigable waters. Using this research, OEM listed oil spill countermeasure products on the National Contingency Plan Product Schedule, which is used nation-wide by emergency responders

[2] http://www.uscg.mil/ccs/npfc/About_NPFC/osltf.asp

and federal agencies to respond to events such as oil spills. Additionally, OEM relies on SHC scientists to provide testing procedures that inform cleanup decisions during an emergency spill response. For example, biodegradation research for different dispersants (JD2000, Corexit 9500) and for different oils (Alaska Endicott crude, southern Louisiana crude, the heavier refined IFO120) provided OEM with important information on the biodegradability of surfactants used in dispersing oil during a spill. EPA's research results will inform decision makers on how long surfactant chemicals can potentially persist in the environment after use in responding to an oil spill, thus supporting the agency's goal of enhancing communities.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan

The EPA will continue to develop or revise protocols to test oil spill control agents or products for listing on the National Contingency Plan (NCP) Product Schedule and will conduct other research, as needed by EPA's Emergency Management Program. In addition, the agency will continue to conduct studies on the effectiveness of bioremediation of petroleum-based oil, vegetable oil, and biodiesel. The EPA anticipates conducting research on dispersants' performance and behavior in deep water and arctic spills. This dispersant research will be conducted in collaboration with the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE) and Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The SHC research program's expertise in ecology, combined with our ability to utilize other research program expertise in eco-toxicology, enabled the EPA to respond to the needs of the Gulf Coast communities quickly and effectively during the Deepwater Horizon BP oil spill response. Additionally, remediation approaches will address pipeline and railway spills.

Performance Targets:

Resources in this program support the performance measures included in the Science and Technology Sustainable and Healthy Communities narrative.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$2.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs for existing FTE due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

- (-$181.0) This reflects a reduction to research on biodegradability and toxicity of biodiesel blends.

Statutory Authority:

Oil Pollution Act, 33 U.S.C. §2701, et seq.; Clean Water Act (CWA), §311, 33 U.S.C. §1321.

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APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Assistance Grants

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Budget Authority	$3,534,513.9	$3,535,161.0	$3,005,374.0	($529,787.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Bill Language: STAG

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants,$3,005,374,000, to remain available until expended, of which:
(1) $1,018,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which $757,000,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That for fiscal year 2015, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications, not less than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2015, funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2015 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2015, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or $20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2015, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under

section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Clean Water Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2015, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That not less than 10 percent but not more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and not less than 20 percent but not more than 30 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) $5,000,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission; Provided, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) $10,000,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: Provided, That, of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) $85,000,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: Provided, That not more than 25 percent of the amount appropriated to carry out section 104(k) of CERCLA shall be used for site characterization, assessment, and remediation of facilities described in section 101(39)(D)(ii)(II) of CERCLA; and

(5) $1,130,374,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in

Public Law 104–134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, of which: $47,745,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; $25,664,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; $1,498,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading "Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program" to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; $18,500,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs.

Program Projects in STAG

(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$9,414.7	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$0.0
Brownfields Projects	$100,775.2	$90,000.0	$85,000.0	($5,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,422,285.8	$1,448,887.0	$1,018,000.0	($430,887.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$926,663.0	$906,896.0	$757,000.0	($149,896.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$5,098.0	$5,000.0	$5,000.0	$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$11,706.9	$20,000.0	$0.0	($20,000.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	$2,475,943.6	$2,480,783.0	$1,875,000.0	($605,783.0)
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$157,766.7	$159,252.0	$164,915.0	$5,663.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$99,680.9	$101,963.0	$109,700.0	$7,737.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$224,384.2	$228,219.0	$243,229.0	$15,010.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$7,322.0	$8,051.0	$0.0	($8,051.0)
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$16,883.7	$17,848.0	$18,500.0	$652.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$209,453.6	$212,958.0	$230,664.0	$17,706.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$226,337.3	$230,806.0	$249,164.0	$18,358.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$14,252.5	$14,661.0	$14,661.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection	$10,059.5	$10,506.0	$10,506.0	$0.0

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals*	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Control (UIC)				
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$11,576.9	$12,701.0	$12,701.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$13,514.7	$14,049.0	$14,049.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$98,076.5	$99,693.0	$99,604.0	($89.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$17,369.5	$18,050.0	$18,050.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$4,894.2	$4,765.0	$4,765.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$4,655.2	$4,919.0	$4,919.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$66,493.8	$65,476.0	$96,375.0	$30,899.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$1,489.0	$1,498.0	$1,498.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$12,285.4	$12,829.0	$12,829.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$9,924.0	$9,646.0	$25,664.0	$16,018.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$9,451.5	$9,549.0	$0.0	($9,549.0)
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$45,870.5	$47,745.0	$47,745.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	$1,035,404.3	$1,054,378.0	$1,130,374.0	$75,996.0
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$23,166.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Congressionally Mandated Projects	$23,166.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
TOTAL, EPA	$3,534,513.9	$3,535,161.0	$3,005,374.0	($529,787.0)

*2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$9,451.5***	***$9,549.0***	***$0.0***	***($9,549.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$9,451.5	$9,549.0	$0.0	($9,549.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Beaches Protection program awards grants to eligible coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and tribes to monitor water quality at beaches and to notify the public, through beach advisories and closures, when water quality exceeds applicable standards. The Beach Grant Program is a collaborative effort between the EPA and states, territories, local governments, and tribes to help ensure that recreational waters are safe for swimming. Congress created the program with the passage of the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act in October 2000 with the goal of reducing risk to the public of waterborne disease related to the use of coastal recreational water.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA is not requesting funds to support this grant program in FY 2015. The EPA has proposed that this grant program be terminated at the end of FY 2013. While beach monitoring continues to be important to protect human health, states and local governments now have the technical expertise and procedures to continue beach monitoring without federal support, as a result of the significant technical guidance and financial support the Beach Program has provided. EPA will continue to assist state and local governments to implement new recreational water quality criteria for pathogens even without this funding to the extent resources allow.

Performance Targets:

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$9,549.0) This reduction reflects the elimination of the Beach Grants Program. The agency is proposing to eliminate certain mature program activities that are well-established, well understood, and where there is the possibility of maintaining some of the human health benefits through implementation at the local level.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; Beach Act of 2000.

Categorical Grant: Brownfields
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$45,870.5***	***$47,745.0***	***$47,745.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$45,870.5	$47,745.0	$47,745.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Brownfields program is designed to help states, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders involved in environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely cleanup, and reuse brownfields. Brownfield sites are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Brownfields redevelopment is a key to revitalizing downtown areas, thereby increasing property values and creating jobs. A study completed in 2012, which was initiated by a 2011 EPA program evaluation, concluded that cleaning up brownfield properties leads to residential property value increases of 5.1 to 12.8 percent.[1] According to a 2007 study, an average of 10 jobs is created for every acre of brownfields redevelopment.[2] Revitalizing these once productive properties helps communities by: removing blight, improving environmental conditions; providing public health benefits; satisfying the growing demand for land; helping to limit urban sprawl;, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements; enabling economic development; and, maintaining or improving quality of life.

The Brownfields program is a successful model of working cooperatively with states, tribes, local governments and sister agencies to help communities oversee, plan, and assess and cleanup brownfield properties. The program will continue to work with relevant governmental agencies to build new tools and strategies that enhance coordination to help communities prioritize sites for assessment, cleanup, and sustainable reuse.

As authorized under Section 128(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), categorical grants are provided to states and tribes to establish core capabilities and enhance their brownfields response programs. State and Tribal response programs address contaminated brownfields sites that do not require federal action but need assessment and/or cleanup before to be considered ready for reuse. States and tribes may use grant funding provided under this program in the following ways:

[1] Haninger, Kevin, Ma, Lala, and Timmons, Christopher. 2012. "Estimating the Impacts of Brownfields Remediation on Housing Property Values." *Duke Environmental Economics Working Paper Series*. Working Paper EE12-08. The program evaluation is available at http://sites.nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/environmentaleconomics/files/2013/01/WP-EE-12-08.pdf.
[2] Howland, Marie. 2007. "Employment Effects of Brownfields Redevelopment, What Do We Know from the Literature?" *Journal of Planning Literature*. 22:91.

- Developing a public record;
- Creating an inventory of brownfields sites;
- Developing oversight and enforcement authorities, or other mechanisms and resources;
- Developing mechanisms and resources to provide meaningful opportunities for public participation;
- Developing mechanisms for approval of cleanup plans, and verification and certification that cleanup efforts are complete;
- Capitalizing a Revolving Loan Fund for brownfields-related work;
- Purchasing environmental insurance;
- Developing state and Tribal tracking and management systems for land use, institutional and engineering controls; and
- Conducting site-specific activities, such as assessments and cleanups at brownfields sites.[3]

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to issue grants establishing and enhancing eligible state, territorial, and Tribal response programs under CERCLA 128(a). As part of this assistance, the EPA also will continue to provide resources to states and tribes for their response programs to oversee assessment and cleanup activities at brownfield sites. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue its focused outreach to small and rural communities regarding the Brownfields program and will expect State and Tribal recipients of 128(a) funds to do the same. The EPA will place renewed emphasis on building response program capacity of states and tribes to address the assessment and cleanup of sites with actual or perceived contamination that will increase the number of acres ready for reuse, an important first step toward environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment for communities across the country. Specifically, the State and Tribal Response Program grants will continue to place a greater emphasis on tracking institutional and engineering controls at brownfield sites to ensure that long-term stewardship activities continue to protect human health and the environment.

Since 2003, the EPA has provided funding in at least one funding cycle to 161 states, tribes, or territories. In FY 2013, the EPA provided funding to 147 states, tribes, territories, and the District of Columbia. It is anticipated that the EPA will continue to provide funding to at least this number of eligible entities, or slightly more as the number of requests for funding continues to rise. The EPA will continue to allocate funding under this grant program in a way that ensures that core programmatic functions are funded for those Tribal and state response programs making meaningful progress in developing their programs rather than increasing capacity of well-established programs.

[3] Refer to http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/state_tribal/index.html.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in State and Tribal Assistance Grants: Brownfields Projects, which can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, 42 United States Code. 6901 et seq. – Section 128.

Categorical Grant: Lead
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$13,514.7***	***$14,049.0***	***$14,049.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$13,514.7	$14,049.0	$14,049.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Recent biomonitoring data show that significant progress has been made in the continuing effort to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern. At the same time, studies have indicated that children's health may be adversely affected even at extremely low blood levels, below 10 micrograms per deciliter.[4] In response to this new information and the fact that approximately 38 million homes in the U.S. still have lead-based paint,[5] the EPA is now targeting reductions in the number of children with blood lead levels of five micrograms per deciliter or higher. The Lead program also targets reduction of disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and non-low-income children, which are shown to remain at nearly 30 percent in the Centers for Disease Control's (CDC's) most recent data through 2010.[6]

The EPA's Lead Risk Reduction Program contributes to the goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning by:

- Establishing a national pool of certified firms and individuals who are trained to carry out renovation and repair and painting projects while adhering to the lead-safe work practice standards and to minimize lead dust hazards created in the course of such projects;

- Establishing standards governing lead hazard identification and abatement practices and maintaining a national pool of professionals trained and certified to implement those standards; and

[4] U.S.EPA. Air Quality Criteria for Lead (September 29, 2006)
http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/CFM/recordisplay.cfm?deid=158823
Rogan WJ, Ware JH. Exposure to lead in children – how low is low enough? N Engl J Med.2003;348(16):1515-1516 http://www.precaution.org/lib/rogan.nejm.20030417.pdf
Lanphear BP, Hornung R, Khoury J, et al. Low-level environmental lead exposure and children's intellectual function: an international pooled analysis. Environ Health Perspect. 2005; 113(7):894-899
http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?doi=10.1289/ehp.7688
[5] Jacobs, D.E.; Clickner, R.P.; Zhou, J.Y.; Viet, S.M.; Marker, D.A.; Rogers, J.W.; Zeldin, D.C.; Broene, P.; and Friedman, W. (2002). The Prevalence of Lead-based Paint Hazard in U.S. housing. Environmental Health Perspectives, 110(10): A599-A606
[6] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fourth Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals, Updated Tables, (September, 2012). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/exposurereport/

- Providing information and outreach to housing occupants and the public so they can make informed decisions and take actions about lead hazards in their homes.

The Lead Categorical Grant Program contributes to the Lead program's goals by providing support to authorized state and tribal programs that administer training and certification programs for lead professionals and renovation contractors. Please see http://www.epa.gov/lead for more information.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the Lead Categorical Grants Program will continue providing 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 directly 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 and certifying individuals and firms.

Through FY 2013, thirty-nine states and territories, three tribes, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have been authorized to run the lead-based paint abatement program. In addition, thirteen states have become authorized to administer the RRP program. Through FY 2013, the EPA and its authorized programs have accredited more than 620 training providers, and more than 130,000 renovation firms have been certified. In FY 2015, the Lead Categorical Grant Program will provide assistance to existing authorized state and tribal lead programs. The EPA also will provide assistance, using a targeted approach, to states and tribes interested in becoming authorized to run the RRP program.

In FY 2015, the EPA will fully deploy the improved Federal Lead-based Paint Program Database (FLPP) that is fully integrated with other systems in use by the agency. Electronic reporting capability for the Lead Program application and certification/accreditation processes will be achieved by providing for reuse of identification data collected through other systems, shifting to the use of electronic forms and introducing simplified or 'smart' applications that can help prevent data entry errors. Each of these steps is expected to significantly reduce the amount of time applicants spend submitting applications/reports, the number of errors and, therefore, the need for additional or corrected applications to be submitted. Improvements also will prevent the payment of incorrect fee amounts and subsequent refunds that have to be issued, which will reduce associated agency workload and increase reporting efficiency.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Lead Risk Reduction Program under the EPM account. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue its practice of utilizing monitored performance results in other programs to choose how best to apply available resources toward the achievement of Lead Categorical Grant Program goals. For example, the EPA has a performance measure that

challenges program managers to achieve ambitious targets for certifying firms to conduct renovation, repair, and painting activities and a measure that tracks progress in timely processing of applications for certification of lead-based paint professionals and associated refund requests. These activities are supported by the Lead Categorical Grant Program where performed by authorized states, tribes, and territories.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq. – Sections 401-412.

Goal: Provide agencywide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves agencywide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$9,924.0***	***$9,646.0***	***$25,664.0***	***$16,018.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$9,924.0	$9,646.0	$25,664.0	$16,018.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Strengthening state, Tribal, and international partnerships, is a priority for the EPA and the Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN) is a critical component of the agency's strategy. The EN is a standards-based, secure approach for the EPA and its state, Tribal and territorial partners to exchange and share environmental data over the Internet. Through its use of technology and data standards, open-source software, shared services and reusable tools and applications, the EN, in tandem with the agency's E-Enterprise efforts, offers its partners tremendous potential for managing, accessing and analyzing environmental data more effectively and efficiently. This will lead to improved decision making and reduced regulatory burden by making data more accessible, eliminating redundant data collection, resolving issues with data validation, streamlining processes, and avoiding development and operational costs for redundant IT systems and components.

The EN grants provide funding to states, territories, federally recognized Indian tribes and Tribal consortia to support their participation in the EN. These grants help EN partners acquire and develop the hardware and software needed to connect to the Network; use the EN to collect, report and access the data they need with greater efficiency; and integrate environmental data across programs. In collaboration with the EPA, the Environmental Council of the States accepts the EN as the standard approach for the EPA, state, tribe and territory data sharing. The grant program has provided the funding to make this approach a reality.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, OEI will continue to develop and support the E-Enterprise business model. E-Enterprise facilitates two-way electronic transactions with the regulated community and external partners who routinely conduct environmental business with the EPA. It will enable stakeholders and co-regulators of the EPA (states, tribes and territories) to conduct environmental business electronically and in a dynamically customizable way, based on who they are and what they

need. Facilities will be able to apply for permits online, check compliance status, report their emissions and learn about new regulations that may apply to them. With E-Enterprise, the EPA will be able to replace outdated paper reporting with integrated e-reporting systems using advanced technology and shared IT services. The paperwork and regulatory reporting burden will be reduced by collection that is more efficient, enables streamlined reporting and better use of data, while incorporating regulatory revisions to eliminate redundant or obsolete data collection requirements.

The E-Enterprise initiative will allow the EPA to achieve a performance standard that supports a minimum of ten states and tribes that will leverage centralized information technology services for electronically signing reports and providing other services that assist co-regulators with the non-repudiation of submissions from the regulated community. In addition, EPA will have the infrastructure in place to support a minimum of ten states and tribes with data quality services that include facility look-up and substance information.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to award EN grants to assist states and tribes in realizing proposals that emphasize the following activities:

- 24/7 Data Publishing: These activities create services that make a state's or tribe's data available on demand to other partners. Providing data through Web application programming interfaces helps facilitate the sharing of information with the public, private sector entities, and among agencies. Emphasis will be placed on projects that support mobile and desktop applications, executive and program dashboards and publishing environmental information sources for access.

- New Priority Data Systems: These are new or modernized data systems of national significance including the air component of the Integrated Compliance Information Systems (ICIS-Air), Safe Drinking Water Act compliance (monitoring) data and the electronic Notice of Intent (to discharge). Grants will fund the automated flow of data from partners to the EPA.

- Partner Data Sharing: These activities support the partners' ability to share cross-state, cross-Tribal, or state-Tribal data, such as institutional controls at contamination sites, data on cleanup sites, and data sets of national significance to tribes (*e.g.*, open dumps).

- Development and infrastructure necessary for modernizing data flows across the EPA state and Tribal systems. This includes Virtual Node Implementation Support for states, tribes and territories, which supports the transition to the EPA-hosted cloud-based network infrastructure, from nodes to virtual nodes, creates data-publishing services and new data flows, and supports related security analyses and plans.

- Shared Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) services: This supports the development of CROMERR compliant e-reporting systems using shared services (e.g., e-signature) hosted by the EPA instead of using local developed and deployed solutions. The use of shared services will reduce the time to prepare and review applications and develop systems, and the cost to develop, operate and maintain these systems.

- Support for the E-Enterprise Leadership Council and joint governance between the EPA and state and Tribal organizations.

The "National Environmental Information Exchange Network Grant Program Solicitation Notice" sets forth the process for awarding grant funding to states, tribes and territories.[7] It is an annual guidance document that describes eligibility requirements, the process for application preparation and submission, evaluation criteria, award administration information and post-award monitoring procedures.

In FY 2015, this program will support the agency's E-Enterprise initiative to move toward a high performance organization (HPO) to support business process changes agencywide.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple strategic objectives.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$15,700.0) This increase reflects funds for states and tribes to build tools, services and capabilities that will provide E-Enterprise services for delegated programs. The EPA anticipates that these grants will allow a minimum of ten states and tribes to leverage centralized information technology services for electronically signing reports and provide other services that assist co-regulators with legal, compliant submissions.

- (+$318.0) This reflects an increase to support states and tribes in building partner data sharing programs.

Statutory Authority:

Exchange Network Grant Program has been provided by the annual appropriations for EPA: FY 2002 (Public Law 107-73), FY 2003 (Public Law 108-7), FY 2004 (Public Law 108-199) FY 2005 (Public Law 108-447) and FY 2006 (Public Law 109-54), FY 2007 (Public Law 110-5), FY 2008 (Public Law 110-161), FY 2009 (Public Law 111-8), and FY 2010 (Public Law 111-88).

[7] http://www.epa.gov/exchangenetwork/grants

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Restore Land; Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$98,076.5***	***$99,693.0***	***$99,604.0***	***($89.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$98,076.5	$99,693.0	$99,604.0	($89.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorizes and directs the EPA to assist state programs through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants program. These state grants provide resources for authorized states to implement the hazardous waste management program, and amount to well over half of the total resources available in state program budgets.[8]

Under RCRA, the EPA has been working successfully in partnership with state and local governments, as well as American businesses and non-governmental organizations, to facilitate significant change in waste and material management practices. Federal and state hazardous waste programs cover a broad range of activities associated with life cycle management of hazardous wastes. Through these programs, the EPA and the states protect human health and the environment by minimizing waste generation, preventing the release of millions of tons of hazardous wastes from hazardous waste generators and management facilities, and cleaning up land and water. Authorized states conduct most of the direct implementation of permitting, corrective action, and enforcement components of the RCRA hazardous waste management program. Twenty seven million Americans live within one mile of RCRA corrective action facilities, most of which are subject to RCRA permitting requirements.[9]

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants help the states fulfill their RCRA obligations; states are required to provide a minimum level of matching funds - one state dollar for every three federal grant dollars. This requirement leverages state funding in addition to EPA grant funding which is essential for state implementation in fulfilling the intent of the comprehensive framework of regulations the EPA has issued under RCRA to assure safe management of solid and hazardous waste.[10] The regulations define solid and hazardous waste, and also impose standards on anyone who generates, recycles, transports, treats, stores, or disposes of waste.

[8] State RCRA Subtitle C Core Hazardous Waste Management Program Implementation Costs - Final Report (Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO), January 2007) http://www.astswmo.org/Pages/Policies_and_Publications/Hazardous_Waste.htm

[9] U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Estimate. 2014. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY 2011 from RCRAInfo; and (2) census data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Site data from FY 2011 was chosen to correspond most closely to the census data in the 2007-2011 ACS.

[10] For matching fund requirements, see 40 C.F.R. § 35.215 for states and 40 C.F.R. § 35.725 for tribes.

Primarily through state implementation, the RCRA permitting program protects human health, communities, and the environment through enforceable controls, including permits that minimize hazardous waste generation, prevent the release of hazardous constituents from hazardous waste management facilities, and provide for safe waste management**.** Data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics show an increasing trend in the number of jobs in the waste management and remediation services industry with a 19.2 percent increase from January 2001 to December 2012.[11]

The grant resources in this program project also assist states in ensuring the safe cleanup of past and continuing releases through the RCRA corrective action program. The EPA and states focus their corrective action resources on 3,779 operating hazardous waste facilities. These facilities include some of the most highly contaminated, technically challenging, and potentially threatening sites the EPA and states confront in any of their cleanup programs.[12] Unaddressed, RCRA corrective action sites present substantial risks from the release of toxic contaminants to the air, on the land, and to ground and surface waters.

To help describe who benefits from RCRA cleanup work, EPA collected data on the population within three miles of RCRA Corrective Action sites. The three-mile area surrounding sites was used because it is a good representation of the geographic area where people in a community live most of their lives – where they shop, work, go to school, go out to restaurants, and participate in outdoor activities. In looking at the census data, the agency found that approximately 106 million people live within three miles of a RCRA corrective action site (roughly 35 percent of the U.S. population). While there is no single way to characterize communities located near the sites, this population is more minority, low income, linguistically isolated, and less likely to have a high school education than the U.S. population as a whole.[13] As a result, these communities may have fewer resources with which to address concerns about their health and environment.

FY 2013 results for the corrective action program show that 85 percent of these facilities had human exposures to toxins under control, 73 percent had migration of contaminated ground water under control and 51 percent had final remedies constructed (as compared with achievements in FY 2012 of reaching 81 percent for human health, 72 percent for ground water, and 47 percent for remedy construction).

The cost to clean up sites under the RCRA program can vary widely, with some costing less than $1 million, and others exceeding $50 million. The length and complexity of the cleanups also vary and can take from a year to decades to fully remediate and return the site to productive use. By addressing contamination during the operational life of the facility, and before a facility goes bankrupt, RCRA saves the taxpayers from bearing the significant cleanup costs under Superfund.

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[11] Data extracted from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2013. http://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag562.htm#workforce.

[12] EPA tracks corrective action obligations for RCRA-permitted facilities. There are additional non-permitted facilities that may have corrective action obligations not tracked by EPA; these facilities are typically small 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, and is evaluating this universe to determine if cleanup work is needed.

[13] U.S. EPA, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Estimate. 2014. Data collected includes: (1) site information as of the end of FY 2011 from RCRAInfo; and (2) census data from the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS).

The STAG program applies to all 50 states and 6 territories. Currently, 48 states and 2 territories are authorized to implement the RCRA program with regulatory direction and oversight from the EPA. The agency provides funding assistance through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants program and participates in worksharing with authorized states. When appropriate, these grants also are used to support tribes in conducting hazardous waste work in Indian Country. In addition, the EPA directly implements the RCRA program in the states of Iowa and Alaska.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants include funding for the following:

- Issuing and renewing permits to hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities that are part of the permitting universe of 6,600 facilities;
- Overseeing clean-ups of releases at facilities that are among the 3,779 TSD and priority facilities;
- Inspecting facilities;
- Taking appropriate enforcement actions; and
- Maintaining data, support systems, and authorized regulations, for implementing these programs.

State work is crucial to meeting key program goals, and state commitments toward the national goals are negotiated into state grant agreements.

In conjunction with the states, the EPA established an aspirational goal of constructing cleanup remedies, assuring that human exposures are eliminated and controlling groundwater migration at 95 percent of sites by FY 2020. The agency has authorized 44 states and territories to directly implement the RCRA corrective action program at the majority of the sites with leadership and support from the EPA. In FY 2015, the agency and states continue to face a significant workload to implement protective cleanups for our nation's most significant operational cleanup sites.

A small percentage (<1 percent) of STAG resources may be used to fund multi-year grants to provide common services to states in order to facilitate the close coordination of state and EPA management in the implementation of the RCRA program. The non-profit Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials, for example, has provided such services previously.

The agency and states will use site investigations to identify threats; establish interim remedies to reduce and eliminate exposure; and select and construct safe, effective long-term remedies that maintain the viability of the operating facility. The EPA and states continue to grapple with hundreds of very large, highly contaminated sites and many small but equally contaminated sites.

Additionally, the agency will continue to evaluate the remaining workload for the corrective action program by taking into consideration the progress to date and available resources, as

recommended by GAO's 2011 report.[14] This analysis focuses on the resources needed to reach the EPA's long-term goals for completing cleanups at 3,779 corrective action facilities.

Resources will be used to issue facility-specific initial permits and review and improve permits when they are modified or renewed. The national RCRA program provides leadership for meeting our legal obligation to the following:

- Reassess land disposal permits every five years;
- Renew all permits at least every ten years;
- Maintain permits by modifying them to address changes in operations; and
- Monitor facility performance to ensure that permits continue to protect people and ecosystems from harmful exposures to hazardous pollutants.

Although the vast majority of hazardous waste management facilities have government-approved controls in place, there is a continuing challenge to process modification requests or renewal applications in a timely manner so that permittees who seek changes to their facility design or operations (e.g., to take advantage of improvements in technology or shifts in waste streams being managed), are not delayed in effecting such changes. Timely permit actions benefit industry by enabling them to implement state-of-the-art design and management practices that improve the efficiency and effectiveness of their operations, and to respond to economic opportunity by making timely product changes.

The RCRA permitting program faces a significant workload to ensure controls remain protective. In FY 2015, the EPA and authorized states will oversee and manage RCRA permits for approximately 20,000 hazardous waste units at 6,600 facilities in the permitting universe. Due to declining state resources, the EPA has received an increasing number of requests from authorized states for direct implementation support, such as taking over the cleanup work at specific RCRA corrective action sites within a state or doing the risk assessments for state permits. The number of requests for direct implementation support varies among the states and regions.

States will continue to work to meet the FY 2015 target of implementing permits, initial approved controls, and updated controls at 110 RCRA hazardous waste management facilities (increased from 100 in prior years). Based on current levels of state funding, the EPA expects that the current permit backlog will remain reasonably constant in the foreseeable future since the new workload added each year is almost the same as the annual accomplishments. The EPA will aim to achieve this more aggressive target.

An important objective in FY 2015 is ensuring owners and operators of hazardous waste management facilities and reclamation facilities demonstrate that they have financial mechanisms in place to cover the costs of closure, post-closure, and clean-up activities. The EPA understands that states that have been able to closely review initial cost estimates have found them to be insufficient to cover the up-to-date costs of closure and post-closure. Verifying the adequacy of cost estimates and financial assurance documentation requires specialized

[14] Hazardous Waste: Early Goals Have Been Met in EPA's Corrective Action Program but Resource and Technical Challenges Will Constrain Future Progress (GAO-11-514), July 2011.

knowledge and experience, and is a key activity that protects taxpayer dollars by ensuring that money will be available to properly close, clean up, and monitor the site if, for example, the facility is abandoned or the owner goes bankrupt. Continued focus in this area can avoid the risk of sites having to be addressed by the Superfund program.

Finally, in FY 2015 the EPA plans to start a multi-year implementation transition to an updated approach for distributing Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants to the states. The new approach developed in FY 2014, which replaces the methodology instituted in FY 1996, will better align cooperative agreement funding to state needs, and maximize the environmental benefits and program performance of this funding. The EPA has been working in consultation with the states during the development of the new approach. The agency will present the new allocation formula to Congress before its final implementation.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the RCRA Waste Management and RCRA Corrective Action programs, which can be found in the Performance Eight Year Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$89.0) This maintains resources available to the states and tribes to implement their hazardous waste management programs at a slight decrease below the FY 2014 enacted level. Maintaining a nearly flat level of funding does not take into account the effect of inflation on STAG purchasing power, which will work against state efforts to fulfill their grant obligations. In FY 2015, 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.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 United States Code 6901 et seq. - Section 3011, and the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act; Public Law 105-276; 112 Stat. 2461, 2499 (1988).

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$157,766.7***	***$159,252.0***	***$164,915.0***	***$5,663.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$157,766.7	$159,252.0	$164,915.0	$5,663.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Section 319 of the Clean Water Act broadly authorizes states, territories, and tribes to use a range of tools to implement their Nonpoint Source Programs, including: regulatory and non-regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfers, and demonstration projects.[15] Grants under Section 319 are provided to states, territories, and tribes to help them implement their EPA approved Nonpoint Source Management Programs by remediating past nonpoint source pollution and preventing or minimizing new nonpoint source pollution. Implementation of watershed-based plans help states achieve load reductions contained in Total Maximum Daily Loads to achieve water quality standards. As of FY 2013, these implementation projects have allowed states to remediate over 504 waterbodies that were primarily impaired by nonpoint source pollution so that they now meet water quality standards. In FY 2011, the EPA completed a detailed evaluation of how states are managing their nonpoint source programs using Section 319 resources. In addition, the U.S. Government Accountability Office conducted a study of the Nonpoint Source Water Control Program in FY 2012. As a result of the internal evaluation and the GAO study, in FY 2013 and FY 2014, the EPA enhanced the Section 319 program in a number of ways through revisions to the Section 319 grant guidelines. To further accelerate the reduction of nonpoint source pollution, the EPA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) are enhancing coordination to achieve improvements in water quality by targeting resources and helping landowners implement voluntary stewardship practices.

Nonpoint source pollution, caused by runoff that carries excess nutrients, toxics, and other contaminants to waterbodies, is the greatest remaining source of surface and groundwater quality impairments and threats in the United States. Currently, there are approximately 41,500 waterbodies listed as impaired.[16] Nonpoint sources are the primary cause of impairment in over 75 percent of these impaired waters and nonpoint sources figure significantly in all but ten percent of the other waterbody impairments.

[15] See https://www.cfda.gov for more information.
[16] See http://ofmpub.epa.gov/tmdl_waters10/attains_nation_cy.control?p_report_type=T for more information.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The pervasiveness and widely distributed nature of nonpoint source pollution requires cooperation and involvement from a wide range of stakeholders to address it, including the EPA, other federal agencies, the states, local governments, nonprofit organizations, conservation districts, and private landowners. The EPA will work closely with and support the many efforts of states, interstate agencies, tribes, local governments and communities, watershed groups, the USDA and other federal agencies, and others to develop and implement programs and local watershed projects to restore surface water and groundwater nationwide.

In FY 2015, the program will focus on continuing to work with states to implement the revised Section 319 grant guidelines issued in FY 2013. These reforms include a robust focus on watershed project implementation; requiring states to develop and maintain current Nonpoint Source Management Programs to focus priorities funded through Section 319; and providing incentives for additional leveraging of state and local funding for nonpoint source projects. The EPA will continue a strong focus on the development and implementation of watershed-based plans to restore impaired waterbodies to meet water quality standards, as well as to protect unimpaired waters. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that achieving water quality results requires targeting, with the right practices, the primary sources of NPS pollution in a watershed. Watershed-based plans enable this by providing an analysis of sources and relative significance of pollutants of concern; identification of cost-effective techniques to address those sources; availability of needed resources, authorities, and community involvement to affect change; along with monitoring to enable states and local communities to track progress and make changes over time to meet their water quality goals. The request also eliminates, for FY 2015, the statutory one-third of one percent cap on Clean Water Act Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution grants that may be awarded to tribes.

The EPA will continue to forge and strengthen strategic partnerships with other federal agency programs, in particular the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, which implements Farm Bill conservation programs that can help control nonpoint source pollution. Agricultural sources of pollution in the form of animal waste, fertilizer, and sediments have a particularly profound effect on water quality. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue the partnership with USDA to focus federal resources on agricultural sources of pollution in select watersheds in every state. In FY 2013, 165 priority watersheds were selected in 51 states and areas, representing a net increase of 11 watersheds from FY 2012. In FY 2015, the EPA will work with states to provide instream monitoring support in focus watersheds to assess water quality progress from implemented conservation practices.

To address urban and suburban sources of nonpoint source pollution, the EPA will continue to work closely with a broad set of partners to promote the implementation of low-impact development practices (also called green infrastructure). Low-impact development practices, such as rain gardens and permeable pavement, reduce harm to water quality by reducing peak flows during storms, filtering pollutants, and recharging groundwater. Low-impact development practices also may help reduce flood damages. Working with states, cities, developers, watershed associations, and federal agencies with an interest in flood protection and floodplain

management, the EPA will continue to spread knowledge and adoption of low-impact development practices.

The Clean Water Act provides that Clean Water State Revolving Funds loans can be used to implement projects pursuant to a state Nonpoint Source Management Program. The EPA will continue to track the steady increases in the cumulative dollar value and number of nonpoint source projects financed with Clean Water State Revolving Fund loans to prevent polluted runoff. The EPA will continue to encourage states to use Clean Water State Revolving Fund loans to finance nonpoint source projects, where appropriate. The EPA also will track leveraged funding from state and local sources in support of nonpoint source pollution control projects in connection with the Section 319 program.

The EPA has a priority goal that tracks the revision of state Nonpoint Source Management Program Plans reflecting the important role the plans have in driving programs. The update of state Nonpoint Source Management Programs is important for the setting of state priorities and strategic targeting of Section 319 funds (along with state match and other funds) towards the most pressing nonpoint source problems. An up-to-date state Nonpoint Source Management Program is the roadmap that drives strategic implementation activities to control and prevent pollution for a state's entire Nonpoint Source Program. It establishes the state's goals, priorities, and key milestones and actions over time. This program provides the essential context within which the annual Section 319 funded workplans deliver program and project results.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(bpf) Estimated annual reduction in millions of pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to water bodies (Section 319 funded projects only).**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Pounds (Million)
Actual	3.5	3.5	2.6	4.8	4.4	Data Avail 03/2014			

Measure	**(bpg) Estimated additional reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to water bodies (Section 319 funded projects only).**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	Pounds (Million)
Actual	11.3	9.1	9.8	12.8	9	Data Avail 03/2014			

Measure	**(bph) Estimated additional reduction in thousands of tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to water bodies (Section 319 funded projects only).**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	700	700	700	700	700	1,100	1,200	1,200	Tons (Thousand)
Actual	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,007	1,100	Data Avail 03/2014			

The EPA provides grant funds to states and tribes under Clean Water Act Section 319 to implement comprehensive programs to control nonpoint pollution, including reduction in runoff of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment. The EPA monitors progress in reducing loadings of these key pollutants.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$5,663.0) This reflects an increase for state nonpoint source programs, including implementation of nonpoint source projects and statewide nonpoint source protection activities. With this increase, states will implement approximately 30 additional watershed restoration projects than were planned in FY 2014.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act Section 319.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$17,369.5***	***$18,050.0***	***$18,050.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$17,369.5	$18,050.0	$18,050.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Pesticides Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement Cooperative Agreement program supports pesticide product and user compliance with provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act through cooperative agreements with states and tribes. Areas of focus include:

- Inspections and enforcement to reduce chemical risks and protect vulnerable populations;
- Compliance assistance to the regulated community to foster knowledge of and compliance with environmental laws pertaining to pesticides;[17] and
- Training for state and Tribal inspectors through the Pesticide Inspector Residential Training Program and for state and Tribal managers through the Pesticide Regulatory Education Program.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to award state and Tribal pesticides cooperative agreements to assist in the implementation of the compliance monitoring and enforcement provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. These cooperative agreements support state and Tribal compliance and enforcement activities designed to protect the public and the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides. These activities include inspections, investigations and formal/informal enforcement actions. Enforcement and pesticides program cooperative agreement guidance is issued to focus regional, state and Tribal efforts on the highest priorities. The EPA's support to state and Tribal pesticide programs emphasizes reducing chemical risks by ensuring compliance with:

- Worker protection standards;
- Pesticide applicator certification and training requirements;
- Requirements for management of pesticide containers;
- Soil fumigation label requirements; and
- Pesticide use requirements designed to protect water quality.

[17] For additional information, refer to: www.epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/fifra.html

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the strategic objective Enforce Environmental Laws. Currently there are no performance measures specific to this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$11,576.9***	***$12,701.0***	***$12,701.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$11,576.9	$12,701.0	$12,701.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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.[18] The agency provides grants to states, tribes, and other partners, including universities, non-profit organizations, other federal agencies, pesticide users, environmental groups, and other entities, as necessary, to assist in strengthening and implementing the EPA's pesticide programs. This STAG program focuses on areas such as worker safety activities (including worker protection and certification and training of pesticide applicators), protection of endangered species,[19] protection of water resources from pesticides, and promotion of environmental stewardship and Integrated Pest Management related activities. These agency activities are achieved through implementation of its statutes and regulatory actions.

Pesticide program implementation grants ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions made at the national level are translated into results at the local level. The EPA provides resources for those closest to the source of potential risks from pesticides, since they are in a position to better evaluate risks and implement risk reduction measures. Stakeholders at the local level, including states and tribes, provide essential support in implementing pesticide programs. The agency engages stakeholders, including states, in the regulatory process and considers their input regarding effectiveness and soundness of regulatory decisions. The states and tribes also develop data to measure program performance. Under pesticide statutes, responsibility for ensuring proper pesticide use is in large part delegated to states and tribes. Grant resources allow states and tribes to be more effective regulatory partners.

[18] Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended January 23, 2004. Section 3(a), Requirement of Registration (7 U.S.C. 136a). Available online at http://www.epa.gov/opp00001/regulating/laws.htm

[19] The Endangered Species Act of 1973 sections 7(a)1 and 7 (a)2; Federal Agency Actions and Consultations, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)). Available at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act of 1973 internet site: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/laws-policies/section-7.html

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Certification and Training/Worker Protection

Through the Certification and Training/Worker Protection programs, the EPA protects workers, pesticide applicators and handlers, employers, and the public from the potential risks posed by pesticides in their homes and work environments. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to provide assistance and grants to implement the Certification and Training/Worker Protection programs. Grants fund maintenance and improvements in training networks, safety training for workers and pesticide handlers, creation of Train-the-Trainer courses, workshops, and development and distribution of outreach materials. The agency's partnership with states and tribes to educate workers, farmers, and employers about the safe use of pesticides and worker safety will continue to be a major focus. See http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/safety/applicators/applicators.htm for more information.

Endangered Species Protection Program

The Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) protects federally listed, threatened, or endangered animals and plants whose populations are threatened by risks associated with pesticide use.[20] The EPA complies with Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements to ensure that its regulatory decisions will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of species listed as endangered and threatened, or destroy or adversely modify habitat designated as critical to those species' survival. The EPA will provide grants to states, tribes, and other partners, as described above, for projects supporting endangered species protection. Program implementation includes outreach, communication, education related to use limitations, review and distribution of endangered species protection bulletins, and mapping and development of endangered species protection plans. These activities support the agency's mission to protect the environment from pesticide risk.

Protection of Water Sources from Pesticide Exposure

Protecting the nation's water sources from possible pesticide contamination is another component of the EPA's environmental protection efforts. The EPA provides funding, through cooperative agreements, to states, tribes, and other partners to investigate and respond to water resource contamination by pesticides. Stakeholders and partners, including states and tribes, are expected to evaluate local pesticide uses that have the potential to contaminate water resources and take steps to prevent or reduce contamination where pesticide concentrations approach or exceed levels of concern.

The EPA's Cooperative Agreements for pesticides typically include the following three-tier approach:

1. Evaluate: Identify pesticides that may have the potential to threaten water quality locally.
2. Manage: If the evaluation indicates that the pesticide may be found at levels locally that raise water quality concerns, take action to manage those pesticides and mitigate exposure.

[20] http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/endanger/species-info.htm

3. Demonstrate Progress: For pesticides that are actively managed, examine available data and trends to demonstrate improvement in water quality.

Integrated Pest Management

The EPA will continue to support risk reduction by providing assistance to promote the use of safer alternatives to traditional chemical pest control methods including Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques.[21] The EPA supports the development and evaluation of new pest management technologies that contribute to reducing both health and environmental risks from pesticide use.

The EPA will support implementation of Tribal pesticide programs through grants. Tribal program outreach activities support Tribal capacity to protect human health by reducing risk from pesticides in Indian country. This task is challenging given that certain aspects of Native Americans' lifestyles, such as subsistence fishing or consumption of plants that were grown as food and possibly exposed to pesticides not intended for food use, may increase exposure to some chemicals or create unique chemical exposure scenarios. For additional information, please see http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/tribes/.

The agency will continue to fund a multi-year grant in support of the State FIFRA Issues Research and Evaluation Group, which provides common services to states and ensures the close coordination of state and the EPA on pesticide issues.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability program descriptions under the EPM account. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act (known as PRIA3); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA); Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996; Endangered Species Act (ESA).

[21] For additional information, see http://www.epa.gov/pesp/.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$226,337.3***	***$230,806.0***	***$249,164.0***	***$18,358.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$226,337.3	$230,806.0	$249,164.0	$18,358.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Section 106 of the Clean Water Act authorizes the EPA to provide federal assistance to states (including territories and the District of Columbia), tribes qualified under Clean Water Act Section 518(e), and interstate agencies to establish and maintain adequate programs for the prevention and control of surface and groundwater pollution from point and nonpoint sources. Prevention and control activities supported through these grants include providing permits, ambient water quality monitoring and assessment, water quality standards development, Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, surveillance and enforcement, water quality planning, advice and assistance to local agencies, training, and public information. Section 106 grants also may be used to provide "in-kind" support through an EPA contract, if requested by a state or tribe.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with states, interstate agencies, and tribes to foster a "watershed approach" as the guiding principle of their clean water programs. This approach conducts and assesses monitoring efforts, develops TMDLs, and writes National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits with the goal of sustaining and improving the entire watershed.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Section 106 Grant Program supports prevention and control measures that improve water quality. In FY 2015, the agency is requesting an additional $18.4 million in Section 106 funding for states and tribes to implement water pollution control programs and support state and tribal nutrient management efforts. State and tribal activities will be consistent with the Framework provided in EPA guidance issued in March 2011[22]. Nitrogen and phosphorus pollution has the potential to become one of the costliest and most challenging environmental problems. The nutrient reduction activities outlined in the Framework will work in conjunction with those being carried out by states and tribes using Section 319 and U.S. Department of Agriculture funding and focus on a set of key principles that guide the agency's technical assistance and collaboration

[22] The eight key principles are identified in the March 16, 2011, memorandum "Working in Partnership with States to Address Phosphorus and Nitrogen Pollution through the Use of a Framework for State Nutrient Reductions (Framework)"

with the states. The EPA will work with states and tribes as they develop work plans to ensure these additional funds are used for tasks consistent with the Framework and support the implementation of nutrient reduction activities.

Monitoring and Assessment:
The EPA is working to achieve greater integration of national, regional, state, and local level monitoring efforts, to connect monitoring and assessment activities and to develop data that can serve multiple Clean Water Act programs in a cost-efficient and effective manner. Continued funding will ensure that scientifically defensible monitoring data are available to address issues and problems at state, national, regional, and local levels.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue working with states and tribes to enhance their water quality monitoring programs. Monitoring Initiative funds for states and tribes will continue to support the statistically valid National Aquatic Resource Surveys of national and regional water conditions and implementation of state and tribal monitoring strategies. In FY 2015, $18.5 million will be designated for states and tribes under the Initiative: $8.5 million for monitoring as part of statistically valid reports on the national water condition, and $10.0 million to implement program improvements per state monitoring strategies. Through the Monitoring and Assessment Partnership, the EPA will work with states to develop and apply innovative and efficient monitoring tools and techniques to optimize availability of high-quality data to support Clean Water Act program needs. The Partnership also will expand the use of monitoring data and geo-spatial tools for water resource protection to set priorities and evaluate effectiveness of water protection. This will allow the EPA, states, and tribes to continue reporting on the condition of the nation's water and make significant progress toward assessing trends in water condition in a scientifically defensible manner.

As part of the national surveys, the EPA, states, and tribes will collaborate to plan and mobilize for the 2015 National Coastal Condition Assessment. In FY 2015, the EPA and states will release the 2012 National Lakes Assessment following partner and external peer review. The EPA and states will initiate data analysis and peer review of the second National Rivers and Streams Assessment and the report will be completed in FY 2016. In FY 2015, the EPA/State Steering Committee for the National Wetlands Assessment will be planning the next survey targeted to be conducted in the field in calendar year 2016.

Review and Update Water Quality Standards:
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 review continually and update water quality criteria in their standards to reflect the latest scientific information from the EPA and other sources. The EPA’s goal for FY 2015 is that 67.9 percent of states and territories will have updated their standards within the past three years to reflect the latest scientific information. Additionally, the EPA places a high priority on state adoption of numeric water quality criteria for nitrogen and phosphorus as part of a partnership with states to address these pollutants under the Framework for state nutrient reductions. Finally, the EPA will continue to work with tribes that want to establish water quality standards.

Develop Total Maximum Daily Loads:

In impaired watersheds, the EPA policy advises states to develop TMDLs, critical tools for meeting water restoration goals, within 8 to 13 years from the time the impairment is identified on a 303(d) list. TMDLs are an important water quality management tool, as they identify applicable water quality targets for restoring impaired waters and establishing point and nonpoint source loading limits. The CWA 303(d) Listing and TMDL Program will continue to engage with states to implement the new 10-year vision for the program.[23] The new Vision encourages states to identify priority waters and to address impairments with TMDLs and other appropriate tools as expeditiously as practicable. Also, the EPA will continue to work with states to facilitate accurate, comprehensive, and geo-referenced water quality data made available to the public via the Assessment Total Maximum Daily Load Tracking and Implementation System. States and the EPA have made significant progress in the development and approval of TMDLs. As of FY 2013, states had developed more than 59,000 TMDLs; however, over 48,000 TMDLs remain to be completed. States will continue to use Section 106 funding to develop TMDLs that remain to be completed and that more readily facilitate implementation of point and nonpoint source load reductions. The EPA also will work with states to implement a new measure that looks more comprehensively at the 303(d) program by measuring the extent of state priority waters addressed by TMDLs, alternative approaches, or protection approaches.

Issue Permits:

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program requires point source dischargers to be permitted and pretreatment programs to control discharges from industrial and other facilities to the nation's wastewater treatment plants. Improvements to the structure of the permit program will better support comprehensive protection of water quality on a watershed basis, as well as to address recent increases in the permit universe arising from court orders and environmental concerns. The EPA will work with states to balance competing priorities, to identify opportunities to enhance the integrity and effectiveness of NPDES permits, to start schedules for action items based on the significance of the action, and to map out program revisions. The EPA will encourage the states to seek opportunities to incorporate efficiency tools such as electronic reporting, watershed permitting, and trading.

As updates are made to the NPDES regulations and program requirements, the EPA continues to work with states to incorporate new requirements into their regulations. For example, states continue to work on NPDES Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) permits, regulations, and technical standards. In FY 2015, the EPA, and the states as co-regulators, will continue to administer general and individual pesticide permits, which are estimated to include 365 thousand pesticide applicators.

Stormwater discharges are a significant cause of water quality impairment, especially in urban areas where rainwater flows over impervious cover, carrying pollutants and erosive flows into the nation's water bodies. The EPA will be working with states as they revise and reissue their general permits for stormwater discharges from construction activities and from industrial activities. EPA also will continue to work with states as they implement permitting programs for municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s).Green infrastructure management approaches are an effective means to promote prevention, reduction, and elimination of water pollution

[23] For more information see: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/cwa/tmdl/programvision.cfm

caused by wet weather events. The states will be implementing Green Infrastructure and other innovative stormwater measures to better protect the nation's waters from stormwater discharges. They will need to develop programs to control discharges that were previously unregulated and work with cities to change their codes and ordinances to ensure NPDES regulations are implemented in the most cost-effective way.

Conducting Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement:
Despite significant progress in reducing water pollution from the largest sources, the country still faces serious regulatory and compliance challenges in attaining the water quality goals of the Clean Water Act. In October 2009, the agency issued its Clean Water Act Action Plan to target enforcement on the most important water pollution problems, strengthen oversight of the states, and improve transparency and accountability. In implementing this plan, the states are following the Interim Guidance to Strengthen Performance in the NPDES Program issued on June 22, 2010. This guidance expands NPDES planning to include consideration of enforcement and permitting in an integrated way and take action where long-standing problems with permit quality or enforcement programs exist. In addition, the EPA and state co-regulators have collaboratively researched and debated a wide range of new approaches for fundamentally changing approaches to the NPDES permitting and enforcement program. This constructive dialogue between state Clean Water Act agencies and the EPA has facilitated a long-term, goal-oriented commitment to improving compliance with the Clean Water Act. These new approaches, which address numerous challenges facing the EPA and state agencies, are included in the document titled "Clean Water Action Plan Implementation Priorities: Changes to Improve Water Quality, Increase Compliance, and Expand Transparency" issued on May 11, 2011. In FY 2015, states will implement the Interim Guidance and begin implementing these new approaches.

Working with Tribal Water Pollution Control Programs:
In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to work with tribal programs on activities that address water quality and pollution problems on tribal lands. Working with tribal governments, the EPA will continue to monitor the implementation of the *Clean Water Act Section 106 Tribal Guidance*, which forms a framework for tribes to establish, implement, and expand their Water Pollution Control Programs.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**Percent of high-priority state NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	95	95	95	100	100	80	80	80	Permits
Actual	120	147	142	135	130	55			

Measure	**Percent of states and territories that, within the preceding 3-year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to the EPA that reflect new scientific information from the EPA or sources not considered in previous standards.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	68	68	66	64.3	64.3	64.3	66.1	67.9	States and Territories
Actual	62.5	62.5	67.9	69.6	69.6	58.9			

Measure	Number of water body segments identified by states in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1,550	2,270	2,809	3,073	3,324	3,727	3,829	3,979	Segments
Actual	2,165	2,505	2,909	3,119	3,527	3,679			

Measure	Extent of priority areas identified by each state that are addressed by EPA-approved TMDLs or alternative restoration approaches for impaired waters that will achieve water quality standards. These areas may also include protection approaches for unimpaired waters to maintain water quality standards.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target								8%	Priority Watershed Areas
Actual									

A key performance measure for the Water Pollution Control Program is the number of water body segments identified by states in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained. State partners play a key role in developing and implementing plans and documenting progress.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$18,358.0) This increase is for states and tribes to implement water pollution control programs and strengthen their nutrient management efforts consistent with the EPA's 2011 Framework for state nutrient reduction.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. 1256 – Section 106.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Promote Pollution Prevention

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$4,894.2***	***$4,765.0***	***$4,765.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$4,894.2	$4,765.0	$4,765.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Categorical Grants Program augments the counterpart P2 Program under the Environmental Program and Management (EPM) account.

The Pollution Prevention (P2) Program is one of the EPA's primary tools for advancing environmental stewardship by federal, state, and tribal governments, businesses, communities and individuals. The P2 Program seeks to alleviate environmental problems by achieving significant reductions in the use of hazardous materials, energy and water, reductions in the generation of greenhouse gases; cost savings; and increases in the use of safer chemicals and products. The P2 program's efforts advance the Administrator's priorities to pursue sustainability, take action on climate change, and reduce chemical risks.

The P2 Program accomplishes its mission by:

- Fostering the development of P2 solutions to environmental problems that eliminate or reduce pollution, waste and risks at the source, such as: cleaner production processes and technologies, safer, "greener" materials and products, and improved practices (such as conservation techniques and reuse and remanufacturing of hazardous secondary materials in lieu of their discard, including offsite reuse/remanufacturing under appropriate conditions); and

- Promoting the adoption, use, and market penetration of those solutions through such activities as providing technical assistance and demonstrating the benefits of P2 solutions.

For more information about the EPA's Pollution Prevention Program, please see http://www.epa.gov/p2/.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the P2 Categorical Grants Program will continue supporting states, state entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and federally-recognized tribes and intertribal consortia in their efforts to help businesses identify environmental strategies and solutions for reducing or

eliminating pollution at the source. The program supports projects that reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts within the state or tribe to ensure that businesses and industry have ample opportunities to implement pollution prevention as a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding federal and state regulatory requirements. The EPA provides grant funding to support technical assistance, and also addresses priority environmental problems aimed at reducing hazardous materials and hazardous pollution.

P2 grants are awarded by the EPA's Regional Offices. This enables the agency to focus resources on targeted regional priorities. In addition to supporting traditional P2 technical assistance programs, many states and tribes use P2 Grants to assist businesses by initiating regulatory integration projects to implement pollution prevention strategies in core media programs, train regulatory staff on P2 concepts and best practices, and examine opportunities for incorporating pollution prevention into permits, inspections, and enforcement. States and tribes also have established pollution prevention programs in non-industrial sectors such as hospitality, agriculture, energy, health and transportation.

The EPA also will continue to support the Pollution Prevention Information Network (PPIN) grant program. These grants fund the services of a network of regional centers, collectively called the Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx), that provide high quality, peer-reviewed information to state and tribal technical assistance centers. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to strengthen P2Rx through enhanced documentation and measurement of results, including describing outputs and outcomes for all activities. EPA will continue to seek increased functionality of the centers to deliver improved services to P2Rx customers. Grantee activities must support Regional P2 priorities and the national P2 information network.

For more information, please see http://www.epa.gov/p2/pubs/grants/index.htm#p2grant and http://www.p2rx.org.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results listed in the Pollution Prevention Program description under the EPM account. Currently, there are no specific performance measures for this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq. -- Sections 6601-6610; Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$99,680.9***	***$101,963.0***	***$109,700.0***	***$7,737.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$99,680.9	$101,963.0	$109,700.0	$7,737.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program provides grants to states and tribes with primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and enforce the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. These grants help to ensure the safety of the nation's drinking water resources while protecting public health. The states are the primary implementers of the national drinking water program and ensure that the systems within their jurisdiction are in compliance with drinking water rules.

The National Primary Drinking Water Regulations set forth monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping, sanitary survey, compliance tracking, and enforcement elements to ensure that the nation's drinking water supplies are not contaminated at levels that may pose adverse health effects. These grants are a key implementation tool under the Safe Drinking Water Act and support the states' role in a federal/state partnership of providing safe drinking water supplies to the public. States use these grant funds to:

- Provide technical assistance to owners and operators of water systems;
- Manage public water system data and submit that data into the new Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) Prime (formerly SDWIS Next Gen);
- Share sampling results with the public;
- Respond to violations;
- Certify laboratories;
- Conduct laboratory analyses;
- Conduct sanitary surveys; and
- Build state capacity.

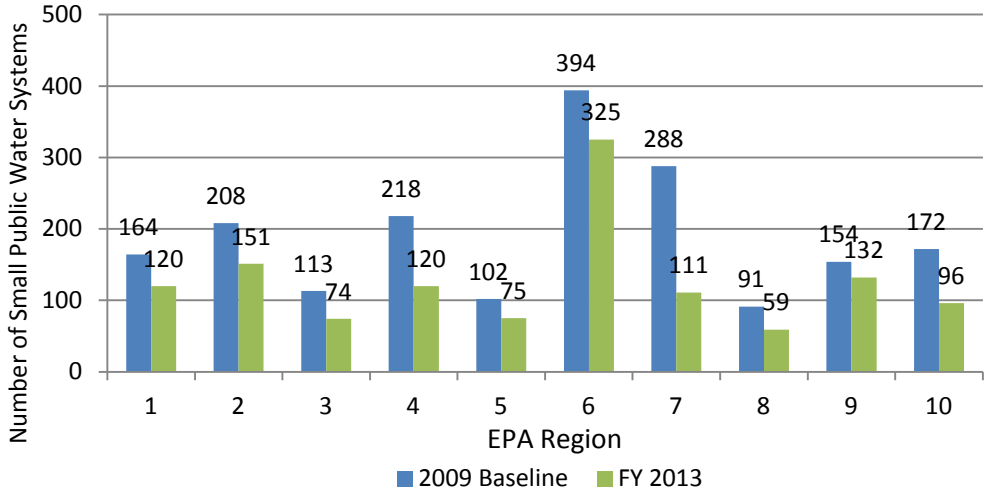
Some states and tribes do not have primary enforcement authority. Funds allocated to the State of Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and Indian tribes without primacy are used to support direct implementation activities by the EPA or for developmental grants to Indian tribes to develop capacity for primacy.[24]

[24] For more information see:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pwss.html
https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=cca066b833c552bdf3c9ff011e576c7f

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will invest an additional $7.7 million in PWSS grants to augment state and Tribal efforts in meeting existing drinking water regulations and preparing 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 a full suite of expertise to provide public health protection. These resources also will be used by states and tribes as they provide technical assistance and training to help meet the continued needs of 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 by 29 percent since 2009 (see Figure 1). In FY 2013, 91 percent of community water systems (CWSs) met all applicable health-based standards, surpassing the performance target of 90 percent. The program also ensured safe drinking water, as 92 percent of the population served by CWSs received drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards, achieving the FY 2013 performance target of 92 percent.

Figure 1. Number of Small Public Water Systems by Region with Repeat Health-based Violations of the Following Drinking Water Regulations: Nitrate/nitrite, Disinfectants and Disinfectant Byproducts, Surface Water Treatment, and Total Coliform Rules.



States and tribes will use their PWSS funds to ensure that:

- Public drinking water systems of all sizes achieve or remain in compliance;
- Public drinking water systems of all sizes are meeting recent regulatory requirements (e.g., Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule, and Ground Water Rule);
- Public water systems of all sizes will be prepared to comply with the Revised Total Coliform Rule in 2016;
- Data are complete, accurate, and submitted to the EPA in a timely manner, and that primacy agencies are transitioning to SDWIS Prime; and
- All systems are having sanitary surveys conducted according to the required schedules.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(aa) Percent of population served by CWSs that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	92	Population
Actual	92	92.1	92	93.2	94.7	92			

Measure	(apm) Percent of community water systems that meets all applicable health-based standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	89.5	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Systems
Actual	89	89.1	89.6	90.7	91	91			

The performance measures that directly relate to the Public Water System Supervision grant program are the population and the number of community water systems that supply drinking water meeting all health-based standards.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$7,737.0) This increase will provide much needed resources to help states, territories, and tribes comply with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) set forth in the Safe Drinking Water Act. Primacy agencies will be able to provide additional monitoring for contaminants, more sanitary surveys and compliance tracking, and enforce NPDWRs.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA, 42 U.S.C. §300f–300j–9 as added by Public Law 93–523 and the amendments made by subsequent enactments, Section 1443.

Categorical Grant: Radon
Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$7,322.0***	***$8,051.0***	***$0.0***	***($8,051.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$7,322.0	$8,051.0	$0.0	($8,051.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Indoor radon is the second-leading cause of lung cancer and the leading cause of lung cancer for non-smokers. The EPA's non-regulatory radon program promotes public action to reduce the health risk from indoor radon. The EPA has assisted states and tribes through technical support and the State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG) program, which provided categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs that assess and mitigate radon risk. Section 306 of the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA) authorizes radon grant assistance to states, as defined by TSCA Title III. The EPA targeted this funding to support states with the greatest populations at highest risk. The average annual award per state has been $160,000. The EPA supplemented grant dollars with technical support to transfer "best practices" among states that promote effective program implementation across the nation.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will eliminate funding for the SIRG program and focus the agency's efforts toward maintaining public outreach efforts, encouraging action in the marketplace, and driving progress at the federal level. Exposure to radon gas continues to be an important risk to human health, and over the 26 years of its existence, EPA's radon program has provided important guidance and significant funding to help states establish their own programs.

Performance Targets:

There are no performance targets for this specific program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$8,051.0) This eliminates funding for the State Indoor Radon Grants (SIRG) program. State and local radon programs will continue efforts to raise awareness and mitigate the risk of radon. Over the 26 years of the program, the grants have worked to promote the mitigation of radon in homes with high levels, building homes with radon resistant new construction, and mitigating schools with high levels or using radon resistant new construction.

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments of 1990; Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act; Title IV of the SARA of 1986; TSCA, Section 6, Titles II and Title III (15 U.S.C. 2605 and 2641-2671); and IRAA, Section 306.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Address Climate Change; Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$224,384.2***	***$228,219.0***	***$243,229.0***	***$15,010.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$224,384.2	$228,219.0	$243,229.0	$15,010.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program provides funding for state air programs, as implemented by multi-state, state, and local air pollution control agencies. Section 103 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) provides the EPA with the authority to award grants to a variety of agencies, institutions, and organizations, including the air pollution control agencies funded from the STAG appropriation, to conduct and promote certain types of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to air pollution. Section 105 of the CAA provides the EPA with the authority to award grants to state and local air pollution control agencies to develop and implement continuing programs for the prevention and control of air pollution for the implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set to protect public health and the environment, and for improving visibility in our national parks and wilderness areas (Class I areas). The continuing programs funded under Section 105 include development and implementation of emission reduction measures, development and operation of air quality monitoring networks, and a number of other air program areas. Section 106 of the CAA provides the EPA with the authority to fund interstate air pollution transport commissions to develop or carry out plans for designated air quality control regions.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, states with approved or delegated permitting programs will continue to implement GHG, SO_2, NO_2, and $PM_{2.5}$ permitting requirements as part of their programs. The agency is working with states to implement common sense permitting requirements on the largest emitters of GHGs. In particular, under EPA's Tailoring Rule, there are sources that will need state-issued operating permits for the first time due to their GHG emissions, and there are an increased number of preconstruction permitting actions triggered by GHG emissions from new and modified emission sources. These requirements have strained permitting authorities already dealing with budget shortfalls and personnel retention issues. Additionally, in FY 2015, the agency will work with states to increase their capacity to more effectively implement their obligations under section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act, with regard to GHG emissions from electric utility generating units.

State Implementation Plans (SIPs) provide a blueprint for the programs and activities that states carry out to achieve and maintain the NAAQS. There are several events that trigger SIP updates. For example, when the EPA promulgates a new NAAQS, affected states must update their SIPs within three years. Currently, states are experiencing an increased workload resulting from the EPA's commitment to review each NAAQS according to CAA deadlines. In FY 2015, EPA's initial area designation for the 2012 fine particle ($PM_{2.5}$) NAAQS will become effective, and affected states will begin developing attainment SIPs. Together, the NAAQS form a framework for cleaner air and each has requirements that must be implemented.

States also will focus on implementing the 2008 8-hour ozone NAAQS, the 2008 lead NAAQS, the 2010 1-hour nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) NAAQS, and the 2010 1-hour sulfur dioxide (SO_2) NAAQS. States will continue implementing the previous $PM_{2.5}$ and ozone NAAQS, the 1997 annual $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, the 2006 24-hour $PM_{2.5}$ NAAQS, and the 1-hour ozone NAAQS **(**through anti-backsliding requirements**)** and the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS. SIP preparation for some pollutants is complicated due to the regional nature of air pollution that requires additional and more complicated modeling, refined emissions inventories, and greater stakeholder involvement. In FY 2015, the EPA will work with states to develop approvable SIP submissions and provide technical assistance in implementing their plans for the NAAQS and regional haze.

On December 14, 2012, the EPA finalized revisions to the PM NAAQS as part of the 5-year review cycle. The final PM NAAQS revisions also include changes to associated $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring requirements. While no new monitors will be needed, a small number of monitors will need to be moved to measure fine particles near heavily traveled roads. The $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network transition will span several years, but be completed no later than January 1, 2017. The EPA is implementing a four-year phased transition of the funding mechanism of the $PM_{2.5}$ network. The $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network has been funded under Section 103 authority of the CAA, which provides 100 percent federal funding. By FY 2019, the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network will be completely funded under section 105 authority of the CAA, which provides cost-sharing between the EPA and the states at 60 percent and 40 percent respectively.

The multi-pollutant monitoring site network (NCore) serves multiple objectives such as measuring long-term trends of air pollution, validating models, and providing input to health and atmospheric science studies. The EPA worked closely with the states to implement this network of approximately 80 stations across the nation. NCore stations provide measurements for particles, including filter-based and continuous mass for $PM_{2.5}$; chemical speciation for $PM_{2.5;}$ and $PM_{10\text{-}2.5}$ mass. Stations also measure gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), SO_2, nitrous oxides, and ozone, and record basic meteorology.

In 2014, the EPA plans to complete the review of the Lead NAAQS as part of the five-year review schedule. Data collected as part of a 12-month study of lead at 15 general aviation airports will be used to inform this current review.

In 2014, the EPA plans to continue its review of the ozone NAAQS and associated monitoring requirements. The review and subsequent rulemaking process will determine whether changes in the standard are necessary, and if so, the nature of those changes.

The EPA revised the monitoring requirements for the NO_2 NAAQS which require the establishment of near-road monitoring sites in cities with population of 500,000 or greater. These revisions to requirements, finalized in 2010, support the EPA's work with states on the NO_2 monitoring network design and implement a phased approach to the monitoring program that will result in the deployment of near-road sites in 2014-2017. The EPA developed a comprehensive near-road monitoring Technical Assistance Document in 2012. States used this document to identify and propose candidate near-road NO_2 stations in July 2013 as part of their annual monitoring network plans.

States will be required to establish CO monitors at a subset of the near-road monitoring sites required by the NO_2 NAAQS in a transition that will span several years, but be completed no later than January 1, 2017. The EPA expects that this network transition will involve the relocation of existing CO monitors.

The development of a complete emission inventory is an important step in an air quality management process. Emission inventories are used to help determine significant sources of air pollutants, establish emission trends over time, target regulatory actions, and estimate air quality through computer dispersion modeling. An emission inventory includes estimates of the emissions from various pollution sources in a specific geographical area. This program enables states to develop these inventories and submit data to the EPA. The EPA works with its state partners to quality assure the data and to prepare for the release of the National Emission Inventory.

This program also supports state and local agencies' capabilities to provide air quality forecasts that provide the public with information with which they can make daily lifestyle decisions to protect their health. This information allows people to take precautionary measures to avoid or limit their exposure to unhealthy levels of air quality. In addition, many communities use forecasts for initiating air quality "action" or "awareness" days, which seek voluntary participation from the public to reduce pollution and improve local air quality. Current air quality forecasting efforts focus on predicting ozone and $PM_{2.5}$.

This program also supports state and local efforts to characterize air toxic problems and take measures to reduce health risks from air toxics, most often through actions to enforce EPA regulations. New and revised New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards have increased the workload for states as they are the delegated authority to enforce many of these standards that will reduce air toxics and other pollution from stationary sources. These standards will create important and lasting improvements in public health and additional support is needed by states to understand and implement these new standards. This funding also supports characterization work that includes collection and analysis of emissions data and monitoring of ambient air toxics. In FY 2015, funds for air toxic ambient monitoring also will support the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS), consisting of 27 air toxics monitoring sites operated and maintained by state and local air pollution control agencies across the country, and the associated quality assurance, data analysis, and methods support. Finally, this program supports state efforts to monitor compliance and enforce MACT standards for major sources and regulations to control emissions from area sources.

Under the regional haze program, states will be implementing control measures required from their initial visibility improvement SIPs and submitting plans to meet the five-year reporting requirements to ensure that they are making progress toward their visibility improvement goals. Also, comprehensive regional haze SIP revisions are due in 2018, and states will be planning the extensive engineering, modeling, and cost analyses necessary to make continued progress toward the goal of natural conditions in 2064.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(M92) Cumulative percentage reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	25	29	33	37	50	80	80	80	Percent Reduction
Actual	52	59	70	73	72	Data Avail 12/2014			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$19,792.0) This reflects increased funding for states to lay the groundwork to develop approvable state plans to meet Section 111(d) emission guidelines for reducing CO_2. The EPA anticipates that state plans will take several years to complete.

- (+$4,500.0) This reflects an increase to provide funds to states to support collection, review, and use of GHG emission data as well as to support state and local GHG permitting activities to new and existing sources of greenhouse gas emissions that trigger permitting requirements as established in the GHG Tailoring Rule. These activities are part of continuing environmental state programs.

- (-$9,282.0) Funding will be reduced for continuing environmental state programs responsible for carrying out air quality implementation activities. While impacts by state may vary, it is anticipated that states may be delayed in completing monitoring networks in support of revised NAAQS and in compiling updated emissions inventories to use in developing updated SIPs.

Statutory Authority:

CAA, Sections 103, 105, and 106.

Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Protecting Human Health and the Environment by Enforcing Laws and Assuring Compliance

Objective(s): Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$4,655.2***	***$4,919.0***	***$4,919.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$4,655.2	$4,919.0	$4,919.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Toxic Substances Compliance Monitoring Cooperative Agreement program builds environmental partnerships with states and tribes to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from toxic substances such as Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, and lead-based paint. These chemicals have been identified as harmful to human health and the environment. Exposure to these chemicals can present long term adverse health effects to humans, if they are exposed. For example,

- Asbestos in schools – children and long-term employees exposed to friable fibers may be impacted with respiratory health and cancer diseases 15 years after exposure.
- PCBs are bioaccumulative and are never released from the human body. Accumulation over time can cause cancer.
- Lead-based paint can cause high blood levels which can affect neurological development in young children.

Cooperative agreements are used to fund inspections, compliance monitoring activities, and enforcement capabilities to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risks to health or the environment.

These funds are used to:

- Encourage states to establish their own programs for lead-based paint and asbestos (waiver) programs. These states use the funds for inspections, compliance monitoring, and enforcement activities.
- Provide cooperative agreements to states and tribes to conduct inspections and compliance monitoring activities to ensure compliance with the PCB regulations, the Asbestos-in-Schools requirements (inspections at charter schools, public schools, private, non-profit schools and religious schools), the Model Accreditation Plan, Asbestos Ban and Phase Out Rule,[25] the Toxic Substances Control Act Asbestos Worker

[25] 40 CFR part 763, subpart I

Protection Rule, and lead-based paint regulations. States receiving a cooperative agreement for the PCB and/or asbestos programs must contribute 25 percent of the total cost of the program being funded.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will continue to award state and Tribal cooperative agreements to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act. For all three programs, funds are used to conduct inspections and compliance monitoring activities, and where appropriate, enforce waiver and lead-based paint programs. In addition, these funds may be used to train inspectors; to provide inspection equipment including sampling and personal protective equipment; and to fund travel and salary costs associated with conducting inspections. The compliance monitoring activities conducted by the states will be a cooperative endeavor addressing the priorities of the federal Toxic Substances Control Act program and state issues. Annually, these cooperative agreements have funded approximately 750 asbestos inspections; approximately 350 PCB inspections; and approximately 6,000 lead-based paint compliance monitoring activities, including inspections.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the strategic objective Enforce Environmental Laws. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program.

FY 2015 Change from 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$12,285.4***	***$12,829.0***	***$12,829.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$12,285.4	$12,829.0	$12,829.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program includes funding for Tribal air pollution control agencies and/or tribes. Through Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 105 grants, tribes may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and implementation of national primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Through CAA Section 103 grants, Tribal air pollution control agencies or tribes, colleges, universities, and multi-tribe jurisdictional air pollution control agencies may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to ambient or indoor air pollution in Indian country.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Tribes will assess environmental and public health conditions in Indian Country by developing emission inventories and, where appropriate, siting and operating air quality monitors. Tribes will continue to develop and implement air pollution control programs for Indian country to prevent and address air quality concerns. The EPA will continue to fund organizations for the purpose of providing technical support, tools, and training for tribes to build capacity to develop and implement programs, as appropriate. A key activity is to work to reduce the number of days in violation of the Air Quality Index. This program supports the agency's priority of building strong Tribal partnerships with individual tribes and the National Tribal Air Association (NTAA). The NTAA is extremely concerned about the tribes' ability to collect and provide valuable monitoring data and the health of their Tribal members.

In FY 2015, continued implementation of the Tribal New Source Review (NSR) rule will require significant and focused resources for tribes. The EPA has the primary responsibility for implementing the rule. The tribes may opt to take an active role in implementation by development of a Tribal Implementation Plan (TIP), by management of the program under the EPA's authority, or by active participation in the permit review and outreach process.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the performance results in Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program under the Environmental Programs and Management Tab and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CAA, Sections 103 and 105.

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$66,493.8***	***$65,476.0***	***$96,375.0***	***$30,899.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$66,493.8	$65,476.0	$96,375.0	$30,899.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

In 1992, Congress established the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) to provide a mechanism to assist tribal governments in assuring environmental protection on Indian lands. The purpose of GAP is to support the development of Tribal environmental protection programs that may be delegated by the EPA. Please see http://www.epa.gov/aieo/gap.htm for more information.

GAP provides general assistance grants to build Tribal capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs that may be authorized by the EPA in Indian country and provides technical assistance in the development of programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands. Funding is provided under GAP for the purposes of planning, developing, and establishing administrative, technical, legal, enforcement, communication, and outreach capacities that are consistent with the programs and authorities administered by the EPA.

The goal of this program is to assist tribes in developing the capacity to manage their own environmental program and prepare tribes to apply for federal authorization, primacy, or delegations to successfully administer media-specific environmental protection programs. Some uses of GAP funds include the following:

- Assess the status of a tribe's environmental conditions;
- Develop appropriate environmental programs and ordinances;
- Develop the capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs that may be delegated by the EPA to a tribe;
- Conduct public education and outreach efforts to ensure that Tribal communities are informed and able to participate in environmental decision-making; and
- Promote communication and coordination between federal, state, local, and Tribal environmental officials, including developing the ability to meaningfully participate in Tribal consultation activities with the EPA on environmental actions and issues.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, EPA's GAP grants will assist Tribal governments in building environmental protection program capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available federal, state, local, and other relevant environmental information and build environmental programs tailored to Tribal needs. This funding request provides a stronger foundation of base funding for tribes to assist in their building of environmental program capacity. The additional support will improve recruitment and retention of qualified environmental professionals tribes need to establish applicable environmental programs.

In FY 2013, the EPA concluded a multi-year effort of responding to the Inspector General Audit Report, "Framework for Developing Tribal Capacity Needed in the Indian General Assistance Program" (Report No. 08-P-0083)[26] by implementing new guidance for the grant program, including a "Guidebook for Building Tribal Environmental Capacity." The Guidance, which will be used to guide work funded in FY 2015, establishes the overall framework for tribes and the EPA to follow in building Tribal environmental capacity. For the core environmental programs and media-specific programs, the Guidance identifies capacity indicators and planning tools that the EPA believes are necessary to track and measure progress in achieving program capacity.

In FY 2015, EPA will continue to engage with tribes to develop joint EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans (ETEPs) that reflect intermediate and long-term goals for developing, establishing, and implementing environmental protection programs.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(5PQ) Percent of Tribes implementing federal regulatory environmental programs in Indian country (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	6	7	14	18	22	24	25	25	Percent
Actual	14	13	14	17	21	22			

Measure	(5PR) Percent of Tribes conducting EPA approved environmental monitoring and assessment activities in Indian country (cumulative.)								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	21	23	42	52	54	57	58	58	Percent
Actual	42	40	50	52	54	56.5			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$30,899.0) This increase will augment base funding for individual GAP grants, providing tribes with a stronger foundation for building their environmental program capacity. This increase is necessary to improve recruitment and retention of qualified environmental professionals that tribes need to establish applicable environmental programs. In addition, this support will improve transition from capacity development to program implementation; and to ensure adequate resources for grantees to successfully

[26] http://www.epa.gov/oig/reports/2008/20080219-08-P-0083.pdf

implement grant program conditions, such as the development of EPA-Tribal Environmental Plans.

Statutory Authority:

Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4368b (1992), as amended.

Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$10,059.5***	***$10,506.0***	***$10,506.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$10,059.5	$10,506.0	$10,506.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Underground Injection Control (UIC) grant program is implemented by federal, state, and Tribal government agencies that oversee underground injection activities in order to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. Underground injection is the placement of fluids beneath the earth's surface in porous rock formations through wells or other similar conveyance systems. Billions of gallons of fluids are injected underground each year, including the majority of hazardous wastewater that is land-disposed. In recent years, the use of underground injection has expanded to include injection of water for later use, and injection for the long-term storage of carbon dioxide (CO_2).

When wells are properly sited, constructed, and operated, underground injection is an effective method of managing fluids. The Safe Drinking Water Act established the UIC program to provide safeguards so that injection wells do not endanger current and future underground sources of drinking water. The most accessible underground freshwater is stored in shallow geological formations (*i.e.*, shallow aquifers) and is the most vulnerable to contamination from improper practices.

The EPA provides financial assistance in the form of grants to states and tribes that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and manage Underground Injection Control programs. Eligible Indian tribes that demonstrate an intent to achieve primacy also may receive grants for the initial development of UIC programs and be designated for "Treatment as a State" if their programs are approved. Where a jurisdiction is unable or unwilling to assume primacy, the EPA uses grant funds for direct implementation of federal UIC requirements. The EPA directly implements programs in ten states and shares responsibility in seven states. The EPA also administers the UIC programs for all but two tribes.[27]

[27] For more information, please visit: https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=c1307f57fe8bec34f1a65660eff495a8&cck=1&au=&ck= and http://water.epa.gov/type/groundwater/uic/index.cfm

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Ensuring safe underground injection of fluids, including waste fluids, is a fundamental component of a comprehensive source water protection program that, in turn, is a key element in the agency's multi-barrier approach to providing clean and safe drinking water. The UIC program continues to manage or close the approximately 500,000 shallow (Class V)[28] injection wells to protect our groundwater resources. The requested funding allows for the implementation of the UIC program including for states and tribes to administer Underground Injection Control permitting programs, provide program oversight, implementation tools, and public outreach, and ensure that injection wells are safely operated.

In addition, 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. Geologic Sequestration (GS) is the process of injecting CO_2 captured from an emission source (e.g., a power plant or industrial facility) into deep, subsurface rock formations for long-term storage. It is part of a process known as carbon capture and storage (CCS). The EPA's UIC program regulates underground injection of CO_2. 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 CO_2 for the purpose of geologic sequestration while ensuring USDW protection. The Class VI rule also provides a regulatory framework to implement a consistent approach to permitting geologic sequestration projects across the U.S. and supports the development of a potentially key climate change mitigation technology.

On September 15, 2011, the EPA published a notice in the *Federal Register* indicating that the EPA will implement the Class VI geologic sequestration program, as no states have received approval for Class VI primacy either through a state UIC program revision or through a new application from states without any UIC primary enforcement authority. The EPA anticipates that it is likely North Dakota will be approved for primacy in FY 2014. Additionally, in FY 2014 and FY 2015, the EPA will work with several other states interested in applying for Class VI primacy, and 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.

On February 12, 2014, the EPA released guidance on hydraulic fracturing to help ensure the benefit of energy development while not jeopardizing precious drinking water resources and environmental quality. The EPA will work to help states and tribes review complex data typically contained in UIC applications for hydraulic fracturing using diesel fuels. Funding also will be used to support locating and inspecting injection wells. In addition, the agency will support public meetings and follow up actions during permitting. This implementation support will ensure that authorized state and Tribal agencies are effectively managing and overseeing the rapidly growing energy sector while preventing endangerment of underground sources of drinking water.

[28] As represented in calendar year 2011 annual inventory.

The EPA also will work with the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Department of the Interior (DOI) to support state programs as they oversee hydraulic fracturing activities including Class II disposal wells. In 2012, DOE, DOI, and the EPA agreed to a multi-agency research effort to address the highest-priority research questions associated with safely and prudently developing unconventional shale gas and tight oil resources. This program, primarily managed by the Research and Development program within the EPA, focuses on timely, policy-relevant science directed to research topics where collaboration among the three agencies can be most effectively and efficiently conducted, as well as providing results and identifying technologies that support sound policy decisions to ensure the prudent development of energy sources while protecting human health and the environment.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(aps) Percent of Classes I, II and III salt solution mining wells that have lost mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					90	85	85	85	Wells
Actual					85	89			

Measure	**(apt) Number of Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells (MVWDW) and large capacity cesspools (LCC) [approximately 23,640 in FY 2010] that are closed or permitted (cumulative).**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target					20,840	25,225	25,225	25,225	Wells
Actual					25,225	26,027			

The program has developed an annual performance measure to track the EPA's goal to increase the percentage of community water systems where risk to public health is minimized through development and implementation of protection strategies for source water areas (as determined by states). In FY 2013, 89 percent of Class I, II, and III wells that lost mechanical integrity were returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water. The measure serves as an indicator of the program's effectiveness in preventing contamination of underground sources of drinking water and protecting public health.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA, 42 U.S.C. §300j-2, Section 1443.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,489.0***	***$1,498.0***	***$1,498.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,489.0	$1,498.0	$1,498.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Underground Storage Tanks (UST) State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) program provides funding for grants to states[29] under Section 2007 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act. These resources support the Administrator's priority towards making a visible difference in communities across the country to protect precious water resources by working with state, Tribal and local partners to prevent releases from underground storage tanks. Additionally, these resources support core program activities as well as the leak prevention activities under Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct). STAG grants to states focus attention on the need to bring all UST systems into compliance with release detection and release prevention requirements and assist states in continuing to implement the provisions of the EPAct. 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 (SPA) 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.

Preventing UST releases is more efficient and less costly than cleaning up releases after they occur. Since the beginning of the UST program, preventing UST releases has been one of the program's primary goals. Thousands of new releases are discovered each year, yet the EPA and the agency's partners have made major progress in reducing the number of new releases. Lack of proper UST system operation and maintenance is a main cause of releases. Potential adverse effects from chemicals such as benzene, methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, alcohols, or lead scavengers in gasoline and the cost to clean up these contaminants underscore the importance of preventing UST releases and complying with UST requirements.[30] Even a small amount of petroleum released from an underground storage tank can contaminate groundwater, the drinking water source for many Americans. As a result, the EPA in FY 2012 proposed revisions to the UST regulations that address these and other important issues.[31] The agency expects to finalize the regulations in FY 2015.

[29] States as referenced here also include the District of Columbia and five Territories as described in the definition of "State" in the Solid Waste Disposal Act.
[30] See Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005.
[31] See http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2011-11-18/pdf/2011-29293.pdf.

STAG funds meet a critical need in the UST program, filling a gap left by Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) prevention assistance agreement funding. The EPAct expanded the eligible use of LUST funds to include certain release prevention/detection activities, but it did not authorize LUST funds for all prevention/detection activities. STAG funds provide resources for states that do not have sufficient state resources to fund the non-EPAct core programs.

Twice each year, the EPA collects data from states regarding UST performance measures and makes the data publicly available. The data include information such as the number of active and closed tanks, releases reported, cleanups initiated and completed, percentage of facilities in compliance with UST requirements, and inspections. The EPA compiles the data and presents it in table format for all states and territories. See www.epa.gov/oust/cat/camarchv.htm.

Since 2007, the EPA has placed an increased emphasis on monitoring compliance through increased frequency of inspections and other EPAct provisions.[32] Every three years inspections must occur at each of the 578 thousand federally regulated UST systems. During this time, compliance rates have increased and there has been a significant decrease in new confirmed releases. The annual number of confirmed releases from USTs has dropped 18 percent from 7,570 in FY 2007 to 6,218 in FY 2013. Confirmed releases remain low due to significant release prevention efforts such as frequent inspections. An increase from 5,674 releases in 2012 was likely due to leaks discovered during an increase in property transfers as the economy improved, and better leak detection efforts because of effective operator training. Continued rigorous prevention and detection activities are necessary to maintain our progress in limiting future confirmed releases.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

End of year FY 2013 data shows:

- Releases are continuing to occur, with 6,218 reported for FY 2013.
- The program exceeded the FY 2013 performance measure target of 67 percent; at the end of FY 2013, 71.6 percent of the approximately 213 thousand federally regulated UST facilities were in significant operational compliance. However, approximately 28 percent still need to attain and maintain compliance.

In FY 2015, STAG funding will continue to support compliance with release detection and release prevention requirements, as well as implementing provisions of the EPAct.[33] Funding in the STAG account is primarily intended for states' core UST prevention activities, which are not LUST eligible. Examples include compliance assistance, state program approvals, and technical equipment reviews and approvals.

[32]Please refer to the "Confirmed Releases" and "Compliance Rate" charts in the LUST Prevention program project description. For more information please refer to http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm.
[33] For more information on grant guidelines under EPAct, see: http://www.epa.gov/OUST/fedlaws/epact_05.htm..

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in LUST Prevention, which can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array.

FY 2015 Change from 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Subtitle I), Section 2007(f), 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2), and the Energy Policy Act, Section 9011, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.

Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$14,252.5***	***$14,661.0***	***$14,661.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$14,252.5	$14,661.0	$14,661.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDGs) were authorized by Congress beginning in FY 1990 to assist states, tribes, and local governments in meeting the national goal of an overall increase in the acreage and improved condition of wetlands. The program's 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 Section 404 assumption;[34] and (4) wetland water quality standards.

States and tribes develop program elements based on their goals and resources. Grants support development of state and Tribal wetland programs that further the goals of the Clean Water Act and improve water quality in watersheds throughout the country. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis under the authority of Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act. Funding is split among the EPA Regional offices according to the number of states and territories per Regional office. Each Regional office is required, by regulation, to compete the award of these funds to states, tribes, local governments, interstate agencies, and intertribal consortia.[35]

The goal of the WPDGs is to build or substantially increase state and Tribal programs, including capacity building, monitoring and assessment, water quality standards, and restoration and protection. The requested funds assist states, tribes, and local governments to build or refine their wetlands programs and finance the 5-Star Restoration Challenge Grant program.

[34] State and Tribal assumption of Section 404 is an approach that can be useful in streamlining 404 permitting in coordination with other environmental and land use planning regulations. When states or tribes assume administration of the federal regulatory program, Section 404 permit applicants seek permits from the state or tribe rather than the federal government. States and tribes are in many cases located closer to the proposed activities and are often more familiar with local resources, issues, and needs. Even when a state assumes permitting under Section 404, the Corps of Engineers retains jurisdiction under Section 10 of the River and Harbors Act for permits regarding navigable waters.

[35] For more information, see http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/initiative/#financial and http://water.epa.gov/grants_funding/wetlands/estp.cfm.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

Strong state and Tribal wetland programs are an essential complement to the Federal Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program and the WPDGs are the agency's primary resource for supporting state and Tribal wetland program development. Resources will continue to assist states and tribes in strengthening wetland protection through documenting stresses or improvements to wetland condition, providing incentives for wetland restoration and protection, and developing regulatory controls to avoid, minimize, and compensate for wetland impacts. The EPA will now include wetland preservation as part of the WPDGs to encourage states to integrate wetland preservation into their green infrastructure efforts. Such efforts use natural hydrologic features to manage water and provide environmental and community benefits. Grant projects are complemented by technical assistance provided under the Enhancing State and Tribal Programs effort.

Within the WPDGs, the EPA Five-Star Restoration Program provides approximately 30 challenge grants, which provide technical support and opportunities for information exchange to enable community-based restoration projects while bringing together students, conservation corps, other youth groups, citizen groups, corporations, landowners, and government agencies to provide environmental education and training through projects that restore wetlands, streams, and coasts.

The Opportunity, Growth, and Security Initiative would support additional preparation for the impacts of climate change by protecting and enhancing coastal wetlands.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(4G) Number of acres restored and improved under the 5-Star, NEP, 319, and great water body programs (cumulative).**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	75,000	88,000	110,000	150,000	170,000	190,000	220,000	230,000	Acres
Actual	82,875	103,507	130,000	154,000	180,000	207,000			

Measure	**(4E) In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieve no net loss of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. ("No net loss" of wetlands is based on requirements for mitigation in CWA 404 permits and not the actual mitigation attained.)**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
Actual	Data Unavailable	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act; 1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; Water Resources Development Act; 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; 1987 GLWQA; 1996 Habitat Agenda; 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy; U.S.-Canada Agreements.

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$1,422,285.8***	***$1,448,887.0***	***$1,018,000.0***	***($430,887.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$1,422,285.8	$1,448,887.0	$1,018,000.0	($430,887.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) program capitalizes state revolving loan funds in all 50 states and Puerto Rico that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and projects to improve water quality. The CWSRF is the largest source of federal funds for states to provide loans and other forms of assistance for constructing wastewater treatment facilities, implementing nonpoint source management plans, and developing and implementing estuary conservation and management plans. This program also includes a provision for set-aside funding for tribes to address serious water infrastructure needs and associated health impacts and also provides direct grant funding for the District of Columbia and territories. This federal investment is designed to be used in concert with other sources of funds to address water quality needs.[36] States can utilize additional tools to assist small and disadvantaged communities. The CWSRF program is a key component of the EPA's Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative helping achieve innovative solutions to wastewater infrastructure needs, achieving economic and environmental benefits that will continue to accrue for years in the future.

As of June 2013, the CWSRF has offered over 33 thousand assistance agreements to local communities, providing approximately $100 billion in affordable financing for wastewater infrastructure, nonpoint source pollution control, and estuary management projects.[37] These projects are critical to the continuation of the public health and water quality gains of the past several decades. The revolving nature of the funds and substantial state contributions has greatly multiplied the federal investment. The EPA estimates that for every federal dollar contributed, more than two dollars have been provided to municipalities. The CWSRF program measures and tracks the average national rate at which available funds are loaned, assuring that the fund expeditiously supports the EPA's water quality goals.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Administration proposes to reduce funding for the EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water

[36] See http://www.epa.gov/cleanwatersrf for more information.
[37] Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. US EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC (As of June 30, 2013).

State Revolving Funds (SRFs), which provide capitalization grants to states. The Administration has strongly supported the SRFs, having requested and/or received over $22 billion in federal capitalization since 2009. Since their inception (CWSRF in 1988, DWSRF in 1997), over $59 billion has been requested and/or provided. Going forward, the EPA will work to target SRF assistance to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans.

The agency's FY 2015 request includes $1.018 billion for the CWSRF. This federal investment, along with other traditional sources of financing, will continue to enable substantial progress toward the nation's clean water needs and sustainable infrastructure priorities and will significantly contribute to the long-term environmental goal of attaining designated uses. The EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives, such as:

- Funding projects designed as part of an integrated watershed approach;
- Linking projects to environmental results; and
- Maintaining the excellent fiduciary condition of CWSRF.

An important part of the federal investment in the CWSRF is ensuring that small and underserved communities have ready access to funding that helps address their pressing wastewater infrastructure and other water quality needs. EPA is emphasizing attention to the needs of these small communities/systems while balancing current fiscal realities as the state grant and state assistance programs are implemented. Cumulatively since 1988, the CWSRF has offered over 22,000 assistance agreements to communities serving a population less than 10,000, providing over $23 billion in affordable funding. In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act ushered in an important new tool for reaching underserved and disadvantaged communities by allowing the CWSRF to provide a portion of the federal funds as additional subsidy in the form of principal forgiveness, negative interest, or grants. This authority has been continued in each annual CWSRF appropriation since FY 2010, and approximately $3.9 billion of this type of assistance has been offered to various communities. Though not a requirement, EPA continues to work with states to encourage that the additional subsidy be prioritized for disadvantaged communities.

The additional subsidy plays an important role in allowing the CWSRF to reach communities that could not otherwise afford other forms of financing for wastewater infrastructure improvements and other water quality projects. Therefore, in FY 2015, the agency continues to make this option available to the CWSRF by requesting that not less than 10 percent but not more than 20 percent of the CWSRF monies made available to each state be used to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these). The subsidy would be limited to initial financings for eligible recipients or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients. The established ceiling of 20% will protect the financial longevity of the CWSRF by guaranteeing that a significant portion of the CWSRF monies will recycle back into the program to fund future projects.

In FY 2015, the agency is requesting a Tribal set-aside of two percent, or $30 million, whichever is greatest, of the funds appropriated from the CWSRF. The agency requests the establishment of a funding floor for the tribes due to overall declining funding levels to sustain progress in

Tribal communities. The agency continues to request a territories set-aside of 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated from the CWSRF (for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of Northern Marianas, and the United States Virgin Islands). Resources for the tribes and territories will provide much needed assistance to these communities whose sanitation infrastructure lags behind the rest of the country causing significant public health concerns.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to implement its Clean Water and Drinking Water Sustainability Policy by working with states and communities to promote system-wide planning and adoption of management practices by utilities that result in infrastructure investments that also support other relevant community goals. The Sustainability Policy encourages a robust analysis of various infrastructure options, including green and decentralized approaches, and ensures utilities implement management strategies and rate structures that support systems' necessary water infrastructure investments and operations and maintenance. As part of this strategy, the EPA is working to ensure that federal dollars provided through the State Revolving Funds act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning, improvements in technical, financial, and managerial capacity, and the design, construction, and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure.

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 20 percent of the capitalization grants to green infrastructure projects, which will help communities improve water quality while creating green space, mitigating flooding, and enhancing air quality. The resulting projects will enhance community and utility sustainability.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(bpb) Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	93.5	94.5	92	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	Dollars
Actual	98	98	100	98	98	97			

Measure	(L) Number of water body segments identified by states in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1,550	2,270	2,809	3,073	3,324	3,727	3,829	3,979	Segments
Actual	2,165	2,505	2,909	3,119	3,527	3,679			

Since 2001, fund utilization has remained relatively stable and strong at over 90 percent. This national ratio is an aggregate of fund activity in the 51 individual CWSRF programs (50 states and Puerto Rico). Small year-to-year fluctuations in the value of the national ratio are expected and reflect annual funding decisions made by each state based on its assessment and subsequent prioritization of state water quality needs and the availability of financial resources.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$430,887.0) This reduces resources for states, which the agency will apply based on the Clean Water Act formula. This reduction in resources maintains the balance between the need for reducing federal spending and continuing investment in our nation's wastewater

infrastructure. This reduction results in approximately 180 fewer wastewater infrastructure projects.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Water Act, CWA; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. seq.– Title VI.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$926,663.0***	***$906,896.0***	***$757,000.0***	***($149,896.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$926,663.0	$906,896.0	$757,000.0	($149,896.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA's Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is designed to support states in helping public water systems finance the costs of infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements and to protect public health. The 2011 Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey and Assessment indicated a 20-year capital investment need of $384.2 billion for public water systems that are eligible to receive funding from state DWSRF programs -- approximately 52 thousand community water systems and 21,400 not-for-profit non-community water systems (including schools and churches). The assessment covers costs for repairs and replacement of transmission pipes, storage and treatment equipment, and other projects required to protect public health and to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). To reduce public health risks and to help ensure safe drinking water nationwide, the EPA makes capitalization grants to states so that they can provide low-cost loans and other assistance to eligible public water systems and maintain robust drinking water protection programs through set-aside funds. The program emphasizes that in addition to maintaining the statutory focus on addressing the greatest public health risks first, states can utilize additional tools to assist small and disadvantaged communities and fund programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The DWSRF is a key component of the EPA's Sustainable Infrastructure Initiative.

The DWSRF program provides access to financing and offers a limited subsidy to help utilities address long-term needs associated with water infrastructure. Most DWSRF assistance is offered in the form of loans which water utilities repay from the revenues they generate through the rates they charge their customers for service. Our nation's water utilities face the need to significantly increase the rate at which they invest in drinking water infrastructure repair and replacement to keep pace with their aging infrastructure, much of which is approaching the end of its useful life.

States have considerable flexibility to tailor their DWSRF program to their unique circumstances. This flexibility ensures that each state has the opportunity to carefully and strategically consider how best to achieve the maximum public health protection. For example, states can:

- Establish programs to provide additional subsidies, including negative interest loans or principal forgiveness to communities that the state determines to be disadvantaged;

- Determine the proper balance between infrastructure investment and set-aside use for authorized SDWA program development and implementation. (Historically, the states have set aside an annual average of 16 percent of the funds awarded to them for program development, of which 4 percent is used to run the program); and

- Set-aside capitalization grant funds to provide other types of assistance to encourage more efficient and sustainable drinking water system management and to fund programs to protect source water from contamination.

In FY 2015, appropriated DWSRF funds will again be allocated to the states in accordance with each state's proportion of total drinking water infrastructure need based on the new 2011 Needs Survey which was released in April 2013. The EPA also published data concerning the drinking water infrastructure needs of water systems serving tribes and Alaskan Native Villages as a special focus of this survey. As directed by the SDWA, the EPA uses the results of the survey to set the state DWSRF allocations. Also, there is a statutory requirement that each state and the District of Columbia receive no less than one percent of the allotment.

The federal investment is designed to be used in concert with other sources of funds to address drinking water infrastructure needs. States are required to provide a 20 percent match for their capitalization grant. Some states elect to leverage their capitalization grants through the public debt markets to enable the state to provide more assistance. These features, coupled with the revolving fund design of the program, have enabled the states to provide assistance equal to 175 percent of the federal capitalization invested in the program since its inception in 1997. In other words, for every one dollar the federal government invests in this program, the states, in total, have been able to deliver $1.75 in assistance to water systems.

Prior to allotting funds to the states, the EPA is required to reserve certain national level allotments.[38] Two million dollars must, by statute, be allocated to small systems monitoring for unregulated contaminants. The EPA will reserve up to 2 percent, or $20 million, whichever is greater, of appropriated funds for Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages. These funds are awarded either directly to tribes or, on behalf of tribes, to the Indian Health Service through interagency agreements. The EPA will continue to set aside up to 1.5 percent for territories.[39]

In addition to financing infrastructure through loans, the DWSRF affords states the flexibility to set aside and award funds for targeted activities that can help states implement and expand their drinking water programs. The four DWSRF set-asides are: Small System Technical Assistance (2 percent), Administrative and Technical Assistance (4 percent), State Program Management (10 percent), and Local Assistance and Other State Programs (15 percent). Taken together, up to 31 percent of a state's DWSRF capitalization grant can be set aside for activities other than infrastructure construction. These set-asides enable states to improve water system operation and

[38] Safe Drinking Water Act Sections 1452(i)(1), 1452(i)(2), 1452(j), and 1452(o), as amended
[39] For more information please see:
https://www.cfda.gov/index?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=d33d92f2df290e0c2365599cb09f0669

management, emphasizing institutional capacity as a means of achieving sustainable water system operations.

The responsibility for communities and public water systems to continuously provide safe drinking water is a key component of the nation's health and well-being. The delivery of safe drinking water is often taken for granted and is extremely undervalued. More than 156,000 public water systems provide drinking water to the approximately 320 million persons in the U.S. More than 97 percent of these public water systems serve fewer than 10,000 persons. While most small systems consistently provide safe, reliable drinking water to their customers, many small systems are facing a number of significant challenges in their ability to achieve and maintain system sustainability. These challenges include aging infrastructure, increased regulatory requirements, workforce shortages/high-turnover, increasing costs, and declining rate bases. EPA is emphasizing attention to the needs of these small communities/systems while retaining State flexibility in the management of their funds. In FY 2012, EPA re-energized its small systems focus by working more closely with state programs to improve public water system sustainability and public health protection for persons served by small water systems as part of an agency Priority Goal. Again in FY 2014 and FY 2015, EPA is continuing this emphasis through efforts to strengthen small system technical, managerial and financial capability through the implementation of the Capacity Development Program, the Public Water System Supervision state grant program and the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The Capacity Development Program establishes a framework within which states and water systems can work together to help these small systems achieve the SDWA's public health protection objectives. The state Capacity Development programs are supported federally by the Public Water System Supervision state grant funds and the set-asides established in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Since the 1996 Amendments, states have implemented a variety of activities to assist small systems with their compliance challenges and enhance their technical, managerial, and financial capacity.

These approaches have resulted in high system compliance as 91 percent of community water systems (CWSs) met all applicable health-based standards, surpassing the FY 2013 target of 90 percent. In addition, the goal of providing drinking water in compliance is currently being achieved, as 92 percent of the population served by CWSs received drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards, achieving the FY 2013 target of 92 percent.

The EPA and the states will continue extensive and detailed oversight of the DWSRF and partner with the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Rural Utilities Service to target funding and promote system sustainability. EPA, in concert with the states and other stakeholders, will continue to focus on rule compliance, operational efficiencies, and system sustainability to ensure clean and safe water.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Administration proposes to reduce funding for the EPA's Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), which provide capitalization grants to states.

In FY 2015, the EPA is requesting a total of $757 million for the DWSRF to help finance infrastructure improvement projects to public drinking water systems. The requested funding for

this program will support critical infrastructure investments to rebuild and enhance America's drinking water infrastructure.

The Budget proposes a combined $1.775 billion for federal capitalization of the SRFs, representing a reduction of $580.8 million from the FY 2014 Enacted level. The Budget also proposes to focus on communities most in need of assistance, and will still allow the SRFs to finance approximately $6 billion in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure projects annually. The Administration has strongly supported the SRFs, having requested and/or received over $22 billion in federal capitalization since 2009. Since their inception (CWSRF in 1988, DWSRF in 1997), over $59 billion has been requested and/or provided. Going forward, the EPA will work to target SRF assistance to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans.

In FY 2015, EPA will work with states to ensure not less than 20 and not more than 30 percent of a state's capitalization grant is provided as subsidization. For FY 2015, the EPA will encourage states to utilize the subsidy to assist small systems with standards compliance. The EPA has made considerable progress in reducing unliquidated obligations (ULOs) of the DWSRF in states, tribes, and territories by promoting efficient, timely, and expeditious expenditure of funds for drinking water projects. In FY 2015, EPA will continue to work with states with higher ULOs to address institutional obstacles that cause those states to maintain high ULOs in order to eliminate or minimize their ULO amounts.

In FY 2015, the DWSRF program will continue to implement a Sustainable Water Infrastructure Policy that focuses on: promoting system-wide planning that helps align water infrastructure system goals; analyzing a range of infrastructure alternatives, including green and decentralized alternatives; and ensuring that systems have the financial capacity and rate structures to construct, operate, maintain, and replace infrastructure over time. As part of that strategy, the EPA federal dollars provided through the State Revolving Funds also will act as a catalyst for efficient system-wide planning, improvements in technical, financial, and managerial capacity; and the design, construction, and ongoing management of sustainable water infrastructure.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(apc) Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	86	89	86	89	89	89	89	89	Dollars
Actual	90	92	91.3	90	90	91			

Measure	(aa) Percent of population served by CWSs that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	92	Population
Actual	92	92.1	92	93.2	94.7	92			

Measure	(apm) Percent of community water systems that meets all applicable health-based standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	89.5	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Systems
Actual	89	89.1	89.6	90.7	91	91			

Measure	(pi1) Percent of population in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories (served by community water systems) that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards, measured on a four-quarter rolling average basis.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	72	73	73	75	80	82	80	80	Population
Actual	79	80	82	87	80	81			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$149,896.0) This reduction will result in fewer resources available to the states to fund drinking water infrastructure projects. 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. A reduction of $149.9 million along with the required state match results in approximately 68 fewer drinking water infrastructure projects.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA, 42 U.S.C. §300j-12, Section 1452.

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$9,414.7***	***$10,000.0***	***$10,000.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$9,414.7	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Rural and Native Village (ANV) program reduces disease and health care costs by providing critical basic drinking water and sanitation infrastructure (i.e., flushing toilets and running water) in vulnerable rural and Native Alaska communities that lack such services disproportionately when compared to the rest of the country. In many of these at-risk communities, five-gallon "honey buckets" and pit privies are the sole means of sewage collection and disposal. Alaskan rural and native water and sewer systems face not only the typical challenges associated with small system size, but also the challenging geographic conditions, such as permafrost, shortened construction seasons, and remote locations.

The EPA's grant to the State of Alaska funds improvements and construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities for these underserved communities. Investments in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure in ANV communities contributed to an increase of access to water and sewer service from 60 percent in the late 1990s to a current level of 91 percent.[40] Both water borne disease rates and health care costs have decreased through the reduction of exposure to raw sewage and drinking water contaminants.[41,42] According to IHS data, from 1998 to 2006, the annual infectious disease age adjusted hospitalization rate for Tribal and ANV people have decreased by 18 percent. Reducing exposure to raw sewage and drinking water contaminants significantly contributes to reduced health care costs in Native Alaskan communities, which are covered by the federal government (most recently authorized by the 2010 Indian Health Care Improvement Act).

[40] Based on data from the Indian Health Service (IHS) and the US Public Health Service.
[41] Robert C. Holman, Anianne M Folkema, Rosalyn J. Singleton, John T. Redd, Krista Y. Christensen, Claudia A Steiner, Lawrence B Schonberger, Thomas W. Hennessy, James E. Cheek (2011), *Disparities in Infectious Disease Hospitalizations for American Indian/Alaska Native People*, Public Health Rep. 2011 Jul-Aug; 126(4): 508–521, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3115210/
[42] Thomas W. Hennessy, Troy Ritter, Robert C. Holman, Dana L. Bruden, Krista L. Yorita, Lisa Bulkow, James E. Cheek, Rosalyn J. Singleton, Jeff Smith, *The Relationship Between In-Home Water Service and the Risk of Respiratory Tract*, Skin, and Gastrointestinal Tract Infections Among Rural Alaska Natives, Am J Public Health. 2008 November; 98(11): 2072–2078. doi: 10.2105/AJPH.2007.115618

The State of Alaska is best positioned to deliver these services to the ANV communities by coordinating across federal agencies and using the different programs to achieve a holistic series of solutions. Alaska uses a risk-based prioritization process to fund projects that will have the greatest public health and environmental benefit. The EPA ANV program funding, in addition to funding system upgrades and construction, uniquely supports training, technical assistance, and educational programs to improve the financial management and operation and maintenance of sanitation systems. This support of training, technical assistance, and educational programs protects the federal investment in infrastructure in communities that often face significant economic challenges. The ANV technical assistance program helps to improve the long-term sustainability of the rural utilities, creating transferable job skills in construction, operation, and maintenance activities. The program also has helped to nearly double the number of properly certified operators in Alaskan rural villages since FY 1992, and the number of non compliant systems has decreased by close to 80 percent since FY 2006.[43]

While the gains in the program have been significant, ANV communities continue to trail behind the non-Tribal/non-native population in the U.S. with access to water and sanitation. In the ANVs, 13 percent of households[44] are without complete indoor plumbing, a much higher figure than the national average of 0.4 percent (US Census Survey 2012) of occupied homes lacked complete indoor plumbing. As a result and based on data from 2008, age adjusted infectious disease hospitalization rate for Alaska natives was 28 percent higher than the national average, with a higher disparity observed for infants.[45] Infectious disease hospitalizations account for approximately 22 percent of all tribal and ANV hospitalizations, where lower respiratory tract infections, skin and soft tissue infections, and infections of the kidney, urinary tract, and bladder contribute to most of these health disparities.[46]

The ANV program has shown significant progress (see chart below) documenting, since 2005, the number of ANV homes and projects that have increased access to safe water and sanitation (in combination with other federal agencies). Over this period of time, the ANV program contributed 31 percent (including the required State match) of all available funding available from Federal Agencies:

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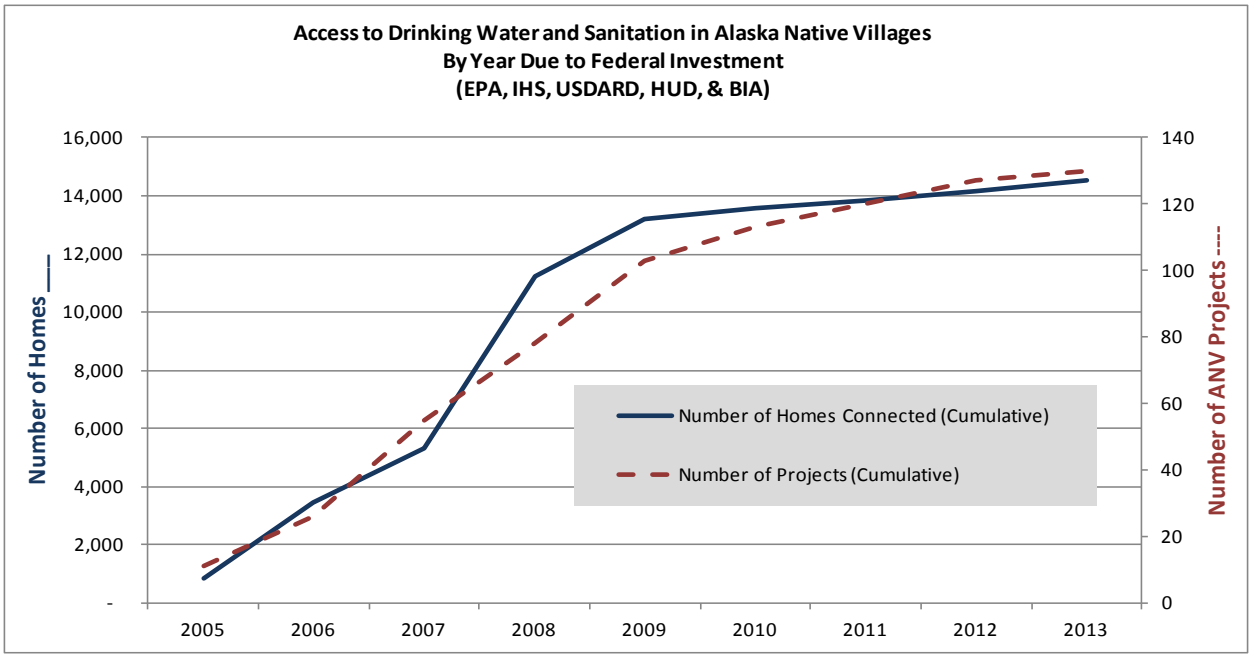
[43] As reported by the State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation, Remote Maintenance Worker program outcome reports

[44] Based on the Indian Health Service Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System.

[45] Robert C. Holman, Anianne M Folkema, Rosalyn J. Singleton, John T. Redd, Krista Y. Christensen, Claudia A Steiner, Lawrence B Schonberger, Thomas W. Hennessy, James E. Cheek (2011), *Disparities in Infectious Disease Hospitalizations for American Indian/Alaska Native People*, Public Health Rep. 2011 Jul-Aug; 126(4): 508–521, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3115210/

[46] Hennessy



*Data Source: Indian Health Service Sanitation Tracking and Reporting System

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The ANV program is administered by the State of Alaska and funds infrastructure development for ANV communities that lack access to drinking water and basic sanitation. The FY 2015 request of $10 million will fund a portion of the need in rural Alaskan homes and maintain the existing level of wastewater and drinking water infrastructure that meets public health standards, given increased regulatory requirements on drinking water systems and the rate of construction of new homes in rural Alaska. Additionally, the FY 2015 request will continue to support training, technical assistance, and educational programs that protect existing federal investments in infrastructure by improving operation and maintenance of the systems. Improved operation and maintenance improves system performance and extends the life of the asset.

In FY 2015, the agency will continue to work with the State of Alaska to address sanitation conditions and maximize the value of the federal investment in rural Alaska. The EPA will continue to implement the Alaska Rural and Native Village "Management Controls Policy," adopted in June 2007, to ensure efficient use of funds by allocating them to projects that are ready to proceed or progressing satisfactorily. The agency has made great strides in implementing more focused and intensive oversight of the ANV grant program through cost analyses, post-award monitoring, and timely closeout of projects. The EPA also has collaborated with the State of Alaska to establish program goals and objectives that allow the ANV program to be better positioned to meet environmental and public health goals.

New Innovative Arctic Technologies Research and Development Effort

The State of Alaska's FY 2013 capital State budget included $1 million to investigate the development and use of innovative and cost effective technologies to deliver water and wastewater services in rural Alaska[47]. Proposals were received from 18 different organizations. Many Alaska Native Villages cannot afford the high operation and maintenance costs associated with piped or haul systems. The monthly user cost for operating these systems is often more than five percent monthly household income in many villages (versus 1 to 2 percent in most urban US areas). In order to provide people in rural communities with adequate water for sanitation needs and to provide needed improvements in public health, the State of Alaska believes that a different approach to delivering these services is needed. The State funds will be used to encourage and accelerate private sector research and development of technologies that show promise for significantly reducing capital and operating costs associated with existing approaches. The ANV program will work in cooperation with the State in this effort in evaluating proposed alternative approaches, their feasibility, and potential impact on public health.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(Opb) Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	94	96	98	92	93	93	93.5	92.5	Homes
Actual	91	91	92	92	91	91			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996, Public Law 104-182, Section 303.
33 U.S.C. § 1263a. Public Law 112-74, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012.

[47] The EPA Alaska Native Villages grants program neither currently funds this R&D effort nor does the program currently have the authority to fund R&D.

Brownfields Projects

Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development
Objective(s): Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$100,775.2***	***$90,000.0***	***$85,000.0***	***($5,000.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$100,775.2	$90,000.0	$85,000.0	($5,000.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Brownfields program is designed to help states, tribes, local communities, and other stakeholders involved in environmental revitalization and economic redevelopment to work together to plan, inventory, assess, safely cleanup, and reuse brownfields. Brownfield sites are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Brownfields redevelopment is a key to revitalizing downtown areas, neighborhoods, and rural communities, thereby increasing property values and creating jobs. A study completed in 2012concluded that cleaning up brownfield properties lead to residential property value increases of 5.1 to 12.8 percent.[48] According to a 2007 study, an average of 10 jobs are created for every acre of brownfields redevelopment.[49] Based on historical data provided by the Assessment Cleanup and Redevelopment Exchanges System (ACRES) database, $1 of EPA Brownfields funding leverages between $17 and $18 in other public and private funding. Revitalizing these once productive properties helps communities by: removing blight; improving environmental conditions; providing public health benefits; satisfying the growing demand for land; helping to limit urban sprawl; fostering ecologic habitat enhancements; enabling economic development; and, maintaining or improving quality of life.

Under this program, the EPA will provide cooperative agreement funding for: 1) assessments for recipients to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct cleanup and redevelopment planning related to brownfields sites; 2) targeted Brownfields assessments performed under the EPA contracts and interagency agreements with federal partners; 3) cleanup resources for recipients to clean up sites they own; 3) capitalization for Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs) to provide low interest loans and sub-grants for cleanups; 4) environmental workforce development and job training to recruit, train, and place local, unemployed residents of solid and hazardous waste-affected communities with the skills needed to secure full-time employment in the environmental field; and 5) support for localities, states, tribes, and non-profit organizations for research, training, and technical assistance for brownfields-related activities. In addition, the EPA will

[48] Haninger, Kevin, Ma, Lala, and Timmons, Christopher. 2012. "Estimating the Impacts of Brownfields Remediation on Housing Property Values." *Duke Environmental Economics Working Paper Series*. Working Paper EE12-08. The program evaluation is available at http://sites.nicholasinstitute.duke.edu/environmentaleconomics/files/2013/01/WP-EE-12-08.pdf

[49] Howland, Marie. 2007. "Employment Effects of Brownfields Redevelopment, What Do We Know from the Literature?" *Journal of Planning Literature*. 22:91.

offer technical assistance, research, and training assistance to individuals and organizations from the EPA's contractors and federal partners under interagency agreements to facilitate the inventory, assessment, and remediation of Brownfields sites, community involvement, and site preparation.

The Brownfields program is a successful model of working cooperatively with states, tribes, local governments, and other federal agencies to help communities oversee, plan, assess, and cleanup brownfield properties. The program will continue to work with relevant governmental agencies to build new tools and strategies that enhance coordination to help communities prioritize sites for assessment, cleanup, and sustainable reuse.

The EPA also will use resources to maintain the Area Wide Planning (AWP) program and strengthen our integrated approach to communities and tribes across multiple program offices, and work to leverage resources and activities to maximize environmental benefits for communities. The AWP grants will continue to incorporate principles of sustainability, adaptation and resiliency, cross program planning and integration.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the EPA will build on our current work to make a visible difference in communities across the country by providing communities financial and technical assistance to assess, cleanup, and plan reuse at brownfield sites. The Brownfields program will continue to foster federal, state, Tribal, local, and public-private partnerships to return properties to productive economic use in communities. By removing uncertainty about a property's contamination, brownfields funding can be a catalyst for additional investment to revitalize a community. This program will support the following activities, as described below:

- Funding will support at least 119 assessment cooperative agreements (estimated $29.8 million) that recipients may use to inventory, assess, cleanup, and plan reuse at brownfields sites, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(2). In FY 2015, the EPA expects to continue the Assessment Coalition option which allows three or more eligible entities to submit one grant proposal for up to $600 thousand to assess sites within the assessment coalition members' areas. This level of assessment funding will lead to approximately 700 site assessments in the three years following the awards.

- The EPA will provide funding for Targeted Brownfields Assessments in communities without access to other assessment resources or those that lack the capacity to manage a Brownfields Assessment grant. There is special emphasis for small and rural communities to submit requests for this funding to ensure equal access to Brownfields Assessment resources. These assessments will be performed through contracts and interagency agreements, as authorized by CERCLA 104(k)(2) and the terms of the EPA's appropriation act. The FY 2015 funding level includes an estimated $4.4 million to perform Targeted Brownfields Assessments for 40 communities.

- Funding will support approximately 52 direct cleanup cooperative agreements (estimated $10.4 million) to enable eligible entities to clean up properties that the recipient owns.

This funding will lead to approximately 52 sites cleaned up. The agency will award direct cleanup cooperative agreements of up to $200 thousand per site to eligible entities and non-profits, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(3).

- The agency plans to alternate the grant competition cycle and award RLF cooperative agreements to eligible recipients every other year beginning in FY 2015 to focus efforts on supporting and building the existing RLF grantee's programs. By alternating this competition to every other year, the Brownfields program will be able to reduce the costs of the Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, and Cleanup (ARC) Grants competition and will utilize the grant funds in off years to fund eligible high performing existing RLF grantees. Additionally, this alternating schedule will allow regional staff to provide more assistance and attention to managing existing grants and to maximize results and promote timely implementation. This would have the additional benefit of reducing unliquidated obligations in existing RLF grants. The next RLF grant competition will occur in FY 2016.

- The agency will provide supplemental RLF funding (estimated $5.8 million) to existing high performing RLF recipients. The RLF Supplemental funding will lead to approximately 20 sites being cleaned up. The RLF program enables eligible entities to make loans and subgrants for the cleanup of properties and encourages communities to leverage other funds into their RLF pools and cleanup cooperative agreements as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(3) and (4).

- Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training (EWDJT) cooperative agreements (estimated $3.4 million) will provide funding for approximately 17 cooperative agreements of up to $200 thousand each for a three year project period. This funding will provide environmental job training for community residents to take advantage of new jobs created as result of the assessment and cleanup of brownfields, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(6), as well as other jobs created through EPA funds, such as wastewater treatment facilities, emergency response activities, solid waste remediation and recycling centers, and Superfund cleanup projects. The cooperative agreements will allow recipients to recruit, train, and place unemployed individuals in jobs that address environmental challenges in their communities. From the time the EPA began this program in 1998 to December 2013, approximately 12,100 individuals have completed training and approximately 8,600 of those obtained employment in the environmental field with an average starting hourly wage of $14.00. This equates to a cumulative placement rate of 71 percent since the program was created. The FY 2015 funding level will lead to approximately 850 people trained and 600 placed in jobs.

- Funding also will support assessment and cleanup of abandoned underground storage tanks (USTs) and other petroleum contamination found on brownfields properties (estimated $21.3 million) for up to approximately 90 Brownfields assessment, RLF and cleanup cooperative agreements, as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(2) and CERCLA 104(k)(3). The Brownfields Law requires the program to select the highest ranking proposals. In order to award funding to the highest ranked proposals, the EPA is requesting the flexibility to use up to 25 percent of its CERCLA104 (k) funding to

address petroleum contaminated sites versus an exact 25 percent identified by statute. The current 25 percent set-aside restricts the brownfields program from selecting higher-ranked applicants who requested hazardous substances funding. Replacing the 25 percent set-aside requirement with a 25 percent ceiling would provide the EPA with the flexibility to select the highest ranked project, regardless of the type of money requested and therefore meet the demand of the communities applying for the various brownfields grants. For example, hazardous substances funding requests account for approximately 68 percent of all brownfields funding requests in the past three years, while the demand for petroleum funding hovers around 32 percent of brownfields funds requested.

- The agency will provide funding to support 20 area wide planning grants (estimated $4.5 million) awarded under CERCLA Section 104(k)(6) and provide technical assistance through Targeted Brownfield Assessments, interagency agreements, and/or contracts to support area wide planning activities. Grant activities will cover planning assistance, coordination of enforcement, water, and air quality programs, and work with other federal agencies, states, tribes, and local governments to target environmental improvements identified in each community's area wide plan. These grants resources will work to enhance the livability and economic vitality of neighborhoods in and around brownfields sites by furthering on the ground implementation and coordination activities, enhancing program design, and leveraging work of other partners.

- Funding also will support additional training, research, technical assistance grants, cooperative agreements, and direct services from contractors and under interagency agreements (estimated $5.4 million), as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(6).

- All estimates of outputs and outcomes are supported by the data that is entered by Cooperative Agreement Recipients via the ACRES database and analyzed by the EPA. Maintenance of ACRES, focus on the input of high quality data, and robust analysis regarding program outcomes and performance will continue to be a priority during FY 2015.

Performance Targets:

Measure	(B29) Brownfield properties assessed.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	Properties
Actual	1,453	1,295	1,326	1,784	1,444	1,528			

Measure	(B32) Number of properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	60	60	60	60	120	120	120	115	Properties
Actual	78	93	109	130	120	122			

Measure	(B34) Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,750	Jobs
Actual	5,484	6,490	5,177	6,447	5,593	10,141			

Measure	(B37) Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	Dollars (Billions)
Actual	1.48	1.06	1.40	2.14	1.2	1.54			

Measure	(B33) Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.								Units
	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	
Target	225	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	Acres
Actual	4,404	2,660	3,627	6,667	3,314	4,644			

Extensive analysis[50] using ACRES data suggests a multi-year time lag in realizing performance outcomes. Since the EPA Brownfields program budget has been declining for several years, several performance targets for FY 2015 have been reduced. The cumulative effect of recent funding reductions will continue to affect program performance targets and results in future years.

The EPA's performance measures for the Brownfields program are strongly influenced by outputs and outcomes of assessment, cleanup and RLF cooperative agreements. These outputs and outcomes depend on the maturity of each cooperative agreement, which usually has a performance period range of three to five years. For assessment and cleanup cooperative agreements, the performance period is three years, and five years for RLF cooperative agreements.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$5,000.0) This change reduces funding for assessment, RLF, cleanup and EWDJT cooperative agreements as authorized under CERCLA 104(k)(2), 104(k)(3) and 104(k)(6). The reductions may include 10 fewer assessment grants, two fewer RLF grants, four fewer cleanup grants, and one fewer EWDJT grant.

Statutory Authority:

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, 42 United States Code 9601 et seq. – Sections 101, 104 (k), and 107.

[50] http://www.epa.gov/brownfields/pdfs/Brownfields-Evaluation-Parts-I-II.pdf

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality
Objective(s): Improve Air Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$11,706.9***	***$20,000.0***	***$0.0***	***($20,000.0)***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$11,706.9	$20,000.0	$0.0	($20,000.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) Grant Program has provided 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. The DERA program was initially authorized in Sections 791-797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and reauthorized by the Diesel Emission Reduction Act of 2010 through FY 2016.

From goods movement, to building construction, to public transportation, diesel engines are the modern-day workhorse of the American economy. Diesel engines are extremely efficient and they power nearly every major piece of machinery and equipment on farms, construction sites, in ports, and on highways. As the agency's most stringent emissions standards ever for heavy-duty highway and nonroad diesel engines came into effect in 2007 and 2008 respectively, new cleaner diesel engines started to enter the nation's fleet. However, today, there are still 11 million pre-2007/2008 diesel engines in use that will continue to emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter. The EPA's DERA program promotes strategies to reduce these emissions and protect public health, by working with manufacturers, fleet operators, air quality professionals, environmental and community organizations, and state and local officials. While the DERA grants accelerate the pace at which dirty engines are retired or retrofitted, pollution emissions from the legacy fleet also will be reduced over time without additional DERA funding as portions of the fleet turnover and are replaced with new engines that meet modern emission standards. However, even with attrition through fleet turnover, the agency estimates that approximately 1.5 million old diesel engines would still remain in use in 2030.

Through FY 2012, the DERA program reduced the emissions of approximately 60,000 diesel vehicles, vessels or equipment, reducing NO_X by almost 250,000 tons and PM by 16,000 tons. Over 230 million gallons of fuel were saved. Based on the EPA's experience to date, every $1 million of DERA program grants/loans successfully leveraged at least $2 million in additional funding assistance. Retrofitting or replacing older 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 with engine replacements. These projects have eliminated or will eliminate tens of thousands of tons of pollution from the air we breathe, and are targeted in areas that are disproportionately

impacted by diesel emissions. According to these same estimates, every $1 spent retrofitting or replacing the oldest and most polluting diesel engines can lead to up to approximately $13 in health benefits, improving the health of our most vulnerable citizens. However, as the program begins to retrofit or replace engines that are not as old and polluting, the cost effectiveness of the program decreases.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA is not requesting DERA grant funds for FY 2015.

In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to manage DERA grants, rebates and loans issued in prior years. The EPA also will track, assess, and report the results of the DERA grants, such as numbers of engines, emissions benefits, and cost-benefit information. Finally, the EPA will continue to provide diesel emission reduction technology verification and evaluation and provide that information to the public.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program also supports performance results in the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program in Environmental Programs and Management and can be found in the Eight-Year Performance Array in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-$20,000.0) This reduction reflects elimination of DERA grant funding due to tough budget choices in a constrained federal budget context. In addition, while the DERA grants accelerate the pace at which dirty engines are retired or retrofitted, pollution emissions from the legacy fleet will be reduced over time without additional DERA funding as portions of the fleet turnover and are replaced with new engines that meet modern emissions standards.

Statutory Authority:

Energy Policy Act of 2005, Sections 741 and 791-797; P.L. 111-364; H.R. 5809 Diesel Emissions Reduction Act of 2010.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border
Program Area: State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
Goal: Protecting America's Waters
Objective(s): Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	***$5,098.0***	***$5,000.0***	***$5,000.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$5,098.0	$5,000.0	$5,000.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The EPA works collaboratively with U.S. federal, state, and local partners and the Mexican water agency - CONAGUA - through the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program to fund planning, design, and construction of high-priority water and wastewater treatment facilities for underserved communities along the border. Investments in wastewater and drinking water infrastructure in communities on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico Border reduce disease and health care costs because exposure to raw sewage and drinking water contaminants cause acute and chronic illnesses. The border region faces high poverty rates; three of the ten poorest counties in the United States are located in the border area and twenty-one of the border counties have been designated as economically distressed areas.[51] U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure projects stimulate local economies through public health-related economic gains, job creation, and increased demand for goods and services. The United Nations Development Program has estimated that every one dollar investment in the water sector creates eight dollars in costs averted and economic productivity gained.[52]

Untreated sewage flowing north into the U.S. from Tijuana, Mexicali, and Nogales pollutes important water bodies like the Tijuana, New River, and Santa Cruz rivers. Untreated sewage also pollutes shared waters, such as the Rio Grande, Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico. The close proximity and intermingling of border communities that have poor quality drinking water and sanitation poses a serious risk of disease transmission. The United States and Mexico share more than two thousand miles of common border. More than 14 million people live in the border area, approximately 7.3 million living in the United States.[53] Twenty-six U.S. federally recognized Native American tribes also are located in the U.S.-Mexico border region.

The EPA's Border Water Infrastructure Program is unique among federal funding programs. It is the only federal program that can fund projects on both sides of the border, with all projects benefiting communities on the U.S. side of the border. Citizens of the United States benefit from all projects since all funded projects must demonstrate that they will provide a positive public

[51] U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission, http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php
[52] *United Nations Development Program, Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis, Human Development Report, 2006*.
[53] EPA/SEMARNAT, "State of the Border Region: Indicators Report", 1st edition, 2011.

health and/or environmental benefit to the United States, whether the project is located in the U.S. or Mexico. For example, a wastewater project in Mexico can only be funded if that sewage would otherwise contaminate a U.S. waterbody. Treating these waters after they have been contaminated and have crossed the border into the United States is neither technically feasible nor financially viable. EPA's investments in the Mexican side projects represent only a third of the total project construction costs, while leveraging two thirds of the remaining total costs from the Mexican government and other funding sources, and preventing contamination from raw sewage discharges in shared waters. EPA's investment leverages Mexican funds for the benefit of the U.S. If not for the EPA's investment, Mexican funds would likely be invested in other parts of Mexico that do not directly benefit the U.S. Preventing raw sewage discharges to shared water resources is especially critical in a region that is already facing water scarcity challenges.

The close bi-national cooperation in this program has improved public health and water quality. Improving access to clean and safe water is a key focus of the *Border 2020 Plan*, the bi-national agreement that guides efforts to improve environmental conditions in the U.S.-Mexico Border region.

The U.S.-Mexico Border Program is one of the few federal programs that assists communities in the planning and design of water and sanitation infrastructure projects. Planning and design is essential to advance projects to a construction ready stage, create sustainable communities and access public and private funding. Currently, the program is assisting 26 communities in planning and design of projects to address their needs, including first time access to safe drinking water and sanitation of 81,870 homes. The estimated Border Infrastructure Program construction need for these projects is $14 million. The bulk of FY 2015 funding will be allocated to the construction of construction ready projects. A significantly smaller portion will go towards the planning and design of new projects. This assistance helps border communities advance their projects to a construction-ready stage, allowing them to successfully apply for a variety of construction grants. Final decisions on the use of FY 2015 funding will be based on balancing the construction needs of fully designed projects with the planning and design needs of prioritized projects.

U.S.-Mexico Border communities are looking to the EPA as a last-resort funding source when utilities, cities, or states are not able to fully finance needed infrastructure improvements. To date, the program has funded 107 projects. More than eight million people are benefiting from 84 completed projects, and more than half a million additional people are expected to benefit once the 23 projects that are funded for construction are completed. The EPA investments in these wastewater projects are protecting public health from waterborne diseases and have been a key factor in significant water quality improvements in U.S. waterbodies, such as the Rio Grande (Texas and New Mexico), Santa Cruz River (Arizona), New River (California), and Tijuana River and Pacific Ocean (California). In both the New River and the middle Rio Grande, for example, fecal coliform levels have dropped by over 80 percent (as a result of jointly-funded wastewater treatment plants built in Mexicali and Ojinaga, Mexico, respectively). California beaches in the border region that were once closed throughout the year due to wastewater pollution from Mexico now remain open throughout the summer, resulting in decreased health risks to beachgoers and an economic boon for local governments. The Santa Cruz River now supports a healthy fish population where a few years ago only bloodworms thrived.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2015, the U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program will continue to fund high-priority water and wastewater infrastructure projects. The FY 2015 request of $5 million will fund a portion of the need in border communities. Projects that receive funding have been evaluated and ranked using a risk-based prioritization system, which enables the program to direct grant funding to projects that demonstrate human health benefits, cost-effectiveness, institutional capacity, and sustainability. The EPA coordinates at local, national, and bi-national levels to assess the environmental needs and make prioritized funding decisions. All program funding will be invested in projects that, whether located in the United States or Mexico, provide a positive public health and/or environmental benefit to the United States. U.S. benefits include improved quality of U.S. water bodies and shared waters and reduced health risk to the U.S. population. The demonstration of a U.S. benefit is one of the fundamental eligibility criteria for projects seeking program assistance.

The U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program will continue to work with the ten border States (four U.S. and six Mexican) and local communities to improve the region's water quality and public health. The U.S. and Mexican governments will collaborate on water infrastructure projects to reduce health risks to residents, including sensitive populations of children and elders, many of whom currently lack access to safe drinking water and sanitation. Additionally, by providing homes with access to basic sanitation, the EPA and its partners will reduce the discharge of untreated wastewater into surface water and groundwater.

Performance Targets:

Measure	**(4pg) Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (million pounds/year) from the U.S.-Mexico border area since 2003.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target				108.2	115	121.5	137.3	142	Million Pounds/ Year
Actual				108.5	119	128.3			

Measure	**(xb2) Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	2,500 (Annual)	1,500 (Annual)	28,434 (Cumulative)	54,130 (Cumulative)	1,000 (Annual)	3,000 (Annual)	1,700 (Annual)	520 (Annual)	Homes
Actual	5,162 (Annual)	1,584 (Annual)	52,130 (Cumulative)	54,734 (Cumulative)	5,185 (Annual)	3,400 (Annual)			

Measure	**(xb3) Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.**								**Units**
	FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	
Target	15,000 (Annual)	105,500 (Annual)	246,175 (Cumulative)	461,125 (Cumulative)	10,500 (Annual)	27,000 (Annual)	39,500 (Annual)	44,700 (Annual)	Homes
Actual	31,686 (Annual)	43,594 (Annual)	254,125 (Cumulative)	513,041 (Cumulative)	31,092 (Annual)	25,695 (Annual)			

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Treaty entitled “Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area, August 14, 1983;” Public Law 112-74, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012.

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APPROPRIATION: Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund

Resource Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Budget Authority	$0.0	$3,674.0	$10,423.0	$6,749.0
Total Workyears	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0

Bill Language: Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund

For necessary expenses to carry out section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g), including the development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the hazardous waste electronic manifest system established by such section, $10,423,000, to remain available until September 30, 2017.

Program Projects in E-Manifest
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	$0.0	$3,674.0	$10,423.0	$6,749.0
Subtotal, RCRA: Waste Management	$0.0	$3,674.0	$10,423.0	$6,749.0
TOTAL, EPA	$0.0	$3,674.0	$10,423.0	$6,749.0

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	***$0.0***	***$3,674.0***	***$10,423.0***	***$6,749.0***
Environmental Program & Management	$60,273.9	$62,376.0	$60,121.0	($2,255.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$60,273.9	$66,050.0	$70,544.0	$4,494.0
Total Workyears	344.1	352.7	341.5	-11.2

Program Project Description:

On October 5, 2012, the President signed the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (e-Manifest Act, Public Law 112-195), or the e-Manifest Act, requiring the EPA to assemble and maintain the information contained in the estimated five million forms accompanying hazardous waste shipments across the United States. Prior to this legislation, this information only needed to be co-located with the hazardous waste shipment and then shared with states. 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 regulated entities to submit, maintain, process, and publish data from hazardous waste manifests. The EPA estimates that, when fully implemented, the e-Manifest program will reduce the reporting burden for firms regulated under RCRA's hazardous waste provisions by more than $75 million annually,[1] by replacing time consuming paper-based reporting with an electronic manifest system. The program will provide better knowledge of waste generation and final disposition; enhanced manifest inspection and enforcement; and greater transparency for the public about hazardous waste shipments.

In FY 2014, Congress established a new appropriation, the "Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund" (or e-Manifest Fund) to carry out the activities necessary to implement the e-Manifest program. The Fund covers all aspects of the e-Manifest program, including system development, rulemaking, and advisory committee establishment. Once this system is in place, the fees collected through the program will be used to fund the operation and development of the program. This appropriation was created by the e-Manifest Act to assist in managing resources and user fees for the development and operation of the system.

[1] From a 2009 programmatic estimate, cited in *Hazardous Waste Management System; Modification of the Hazardous Waste Manifest System; Electronic Manifests; Final Rule*. 40 CFR § 260, 262, 263, 264, 265, and 271. http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-02-07/pdf/2014-01352.pdf

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan

The e-Manifest program requires significant funds for FY 2015 in order to procure appropriate contractor support to begin developing the IT system. In this system development phase the agency will actually begin to build the e-Manifest system, which entails activities such as major software development/modification, database development, and establishing appropriate IT server hosting capabilities. The EPA's FY 2015 budget, in accordance with the direction set by the FY 2014 omnibus report language, redirects $2.15 million of e-Manifest contract funds out of the EPM appropriation and into the new appropriation. This will move all funding, including payroll, into the e-Manifest Fund as desired by Congress to support system development and all other e-manifest program related activities, including rulemaking, and establishing the e-Manifest advisory Board required by the e-Manifest Act.

In FY 2014, the EPA completed the regulation that authorizes the electronic transmittal of manifests;[2] and began IT system technical architecture planning work, which entails activities such as completing plans and strategies for state and industry system integration and data sharing, and developing a mobile strategy. In FY 2014, the agency also began work on the user fee rule. With the additional resources in FY 2015, the EPA anticipates completing the procurement process and award of the contract to build the system itself. The EPA plans to perform the following key activities:

- Begin the development of the e-Manifest IT system;
- Work to complete the proposed User Fee Rule in early FY 2016, including economic models to support this rule;
- Analyze and determine what accounting and financial reporting structures need to be implemented to collect and manage user fees;
- Conduct essential resource planning and other activities necessary to establish the e-Manifest Advisory Board consisting of state and industry stakeholders and IT experts, as required by the e-Manifest Act, in order to provide input on system performance and user fee adjustments; and
- Continue to collaborate with the agency's E-Enterprise effort to ensure the e-Manifest project incorporates E-Enterprise concepts, approaches, and tools that are relevant and available during system development.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports performance results in the RCRA Waste Management program and supports strategic objective Preserve Land under Goal 3.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+$13.0) This increase reflects the recalculation of base workforce costs due to adjustments in salary and benefit costs.

[2] The agency recently completed a rulemaking, known as the "one year rule," that provides the legal framework for use of electronic manifests. See http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2014-02-07/pdf/2014-01352.pdf.

- (+$6,736.0) These realigned resources provide funding needed to continue developing the e-Manifest system. These resources also support the preparation of the user-fee rule as well as initiation of an Advisory Board. Consistent with the FY 2014 Consolidated Appropriation Act, all resources required for e-Manifest program are included under the e-Manifest appropriation only.

Statutory Authority:

Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. – Sections 3004, 3005, 3024, 8001.

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GOAL 1: ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPROVING AIR QUALITY

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

Objective 1 - Address Climate Change: Minimize the threats posed by climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and taking actions that help to protect human health and help communities and ecosystems become more sustainable and resilient to the effects of climate change.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Address Climate Change	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, additional programs from across EPA will promote practices to help Americans save energy and conserve resources, leading to expected greenhouse gas emissions reductions of 1,147.5 MMTCO2Eq. from a baseline without adoption of efficient practices. Building Programs 215.5 MMTCO2Eq., Industrial Programs 651.4 MMTCO2Eq., SmartWay Transportation Partnership 100 MMTCO2Eq., Pollution Prevention Programs 40 MMTCO2Eq., Sustainable Materials Management Programs117.4 MMTCO2Eq., WaterSense Program 23 MMTCO2Eq., Executive Order 13514[3] GHG Reduction Program 0.21 MMTCO2Eq., This reduction compares to 621.08 MMTCO2Eq. reduced in 2011. Baseline FY 2011: Building Programs 189.0 MMTCO2Eq., Industrial Programs 357.9 MMTCO2Eq., SmartWay Transportation Partnership 27.9 MMTCO2Eq., Pollution Prevention Programs 7 MMTCO2Eq., Sustainable Materials Management Programs 22.1 MMTCO2Eq., WaterSense Program 7 MMTCO2Eq., Executive Order 13514[3] GHG Reduction Program 0.18 MMTCO2Eq.

(PM G02) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO2E) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	118.8	130.2	143.0	156.9	168.7	182.6	196.2	188.0	MMTCO2e
Actual	140.8	143.4	163.5	189.0	221.9	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2004 is 89.5 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reductions. To serve as a basis for comparison in future years, EPA used the 2004 baseline to project into the future assuming no impact on greenhouse gas emissions from U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1993 and 1997 in the U.S. Climate Change Action Report (2002). Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA.

(PM G06) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO2E) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Target	3.3	5.5	15.4	23.7	28.0	33.0	61	70	MMTCO2e
	Actual	4.2	5.9	17.3	27.9	38.9	51.6			

Additional Information: Starting with FY 2012, new program tools allow closer alignment with FY cycle and cumulative approach. These tools use real data so variations between modeled projections and actuals are to be expected. Synchronization applied to prior years. The baseline in 2004 is 0.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reductions from the SmartWay program. To serve as a basis for comparison in future years, EPA projected from the 2004 baseline into the future assuming no impact on greenhouse gas emissions from U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1993 and 1997 in the U.S. Climate Change Action Report (2002). Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. EPA adjusted the actuals for FY 2010-2012 and targets for FY 2014 and FY 2015 in order to reflect updated methodology that incorporates the impact of EPA's Heavy Duty vehicle rules.

(PM G16) Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCO2E) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	248.3	267.3	304.0	346.2	372.9	421.9	461.8	540.3	MMTCO2e
Actual	289.7	293.7	362.8	386.4	378.1	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2004 is 201 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent reductions from ENERGY STAR for the Industrial Sector, Non-CO2 Partnership Programs, Combined Heat and Power Partnership, Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP), and the Landfill Rule. To serve as a basis for comparison in future years, EPA projected from the 2004 baseline into the future assuming no impact on greenhouse gas emissions from U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1993 and 1997 in the U.S. Climate Change Action Report (2002). Baseline data is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, an additional 240 state, tribal, and community partners will integrate climate change data, models, information, and other decision support tools developed by EPA for climate change adaptation into their planning processes. (Baseline: 0.)

(PM AD1) Cumulative number of major scientific models and decision support tools used in implementing environmental management programs that integrate climate change science data.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					3	4	5	5	Major Models and Tools
Actual					3	4			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Integrated Climate and Land Use Scenarios (ICLUS), Robust Decision Making (RDM) tool, and Updated CRWU Toolbox, Climate Ready Estuaries Coastal Toolkit

Additional Information: To ensure EPA's mission, EPA will build resilience to climate change by integrating considerations of climate data into major scientific models and decision support tools. Many of the outcomes EPA is working to attain are sensitive to climate, and every action EPA takes must be resilient to these fluctuations. The FY 2011 baseline is 0 major scientific models/decision support tools.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, 240 state, tribal, and community partners will incorporate climate change adaptation into the implementation of their environmental programs supported by major EPA financial mechanisms (grants, loans, contracts, and technical assistance agreements). (Baseline: 5.)

(PM AD3) Cumulative number of major grant, loan, contract, or technical assistance agreement programs that integrate climate science data into climate sensitive projects that have an environmental outcome.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					1	2	3	3	Major Programs
Actual					3	5			

Explanation of Results: Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Grants, Climate Ready Estuaries Program Grants, and EPA/FEMA technical assistance to communities piloting climate adaptation projects, EPA Brownfield's cleanup grants, Institute for Tribal Environment Professionals (ITEP) grant

Additional Information: To ensure EPA's mission, EPA will build resilience to climate change by integrating considerations of climate data into grant, loan, contract, and technical assistance programs. Many of the outcomes EPA is working to attain are sensitive to climate, and every action EPA takes must be resilient to these fluctuations. The FY 2011 baseline is 0 programs

(PM G18) Percentage of Annual Greenhouse Gas Emission Reports verified by EPA before publication.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target						93	95	95	Percent of Reports Verified
Actual						96			

Additional Information: The Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program, established in 2009, has 41 sectors that include approximately 10,000 reporters. Both facilities and suppliers are required to report their data annually by the reporting deadline of March 31st. After submission of the data, the Agency conducts a verification review that lasts approximately 150 days. The data verification process includes a combination of electronic checks, staff review, and follow-up with facilities to identify potential reporting errors and have them corrected before publication. The 150-day period includes 60 days for the EPA to review reports and identify potential data quality issues, 75 days for reporters to resolve these issues, and 15 days for the EPA to review responses or resubmitted reports. EPA plans to publish all of the data through its online, interactive publication tool (www.epa.gov/ghgreporting) each year by October 1st. In FY 2014, 95percent of the reports published will be verified through the process described above.

Objective 2 - Improve Air Quality: Achieve and maintain health- and welfare-based air pollution standards and reduce risk from toxic air pollutants and indoor air contaminants.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
(1) Reduce Criteria Pollutants and Regional Haze	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, the population-weighted average concentrations of ozone (smog) in all monitored counties will decrease to 0.072 ppm compared to the average of 0.076 ppm in 2011, a reduction of 5 percent.									
	(PM A01) Annual emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) from electric power generation sources.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	9,400,000	9,400,000	8,450,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	Tons Emitted
	Actual	7,600,000	5,700,000	5,166,000	4,544,000	3,319,000	Data Avail 12/2014			
	Additional Information: The baseline in 1980 is 17.4 million tons of SO2 emissions from electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and is used as the basis for reduction in Title IV of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA). Statutory SO2 emissions capped in 2010 at 8.95 million tons, approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. The data is contained in EPA's Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), Acid Rain Program and Former NOx Budget Trading program 2010 Progress Report. Targets for this measure through 2010 are based on implementation of the nationwide Acid Rain Program alone whereas the (lower) target of 6 million tons for 2011-2014 recognizes implementation of the CAIR Programs in eastern states in combination with the Acid Rain Program.									
	(PM M9) Cumulative percentage reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	16	Percent Reduction
	Actual	9	13	15	16	13	Data Avail 12/2014			
	Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is 15,972 million people parts per billion. The ozone concentration measure reflects improvements (reductions) in ambient ozone concentrations across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate the weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations.									
	Strategic Measure: By 2018, the population-weighted average concentrations of inhalable fine particles in all monitored counties will decrease to 9.5 µg/m³ compared to the average of 10.4 µg/m³ in 2011, a reduction of 9 percent.									
	(PM M91) Cumulative percentage reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Target	4	5	6	15	16	20	28	29	Percent Reduction
	Actual	13	17	23	26	26	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is 2,581 million people micrograms per cubic meter. The PM-2.5 concentration reduction annual measure reflects improvements (reductions) in the ambient concentration of fine particulate matter PM-2.5 pollution across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate this weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. The program recalibrated the target in 2011 based on recent trend data.

(PM P34) Cumulative tons of PM-2.5 reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	97,947	110,190	122,434	136,677	146,921	159,164	171,407	183,651	Tons Reduced
Actual	97,497	110,190	122,434	136,677	146,921	159,164			

Additional Information: The baseline for 2000 for PM-2.5 emissions from mobile sources is 510,550 tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.

Strategic Measure: Through 2018, maintain emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) from electric power generation sources to 5.0 million tons per year compared to the 2009 level of 5.7 million tons emitted. (In 2011, these sources emitted 4.5 million tons.) (Rationale for baseline year: 2009 is the year immediately proceeding the first year of SO2 compliance under the Clean Air Interstate Rule [CAIR] and full implementation of Acid Rain's permanent cap on utility SO2 emissions.)

(PM O34) Cumulative millions of tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	2.71	3.05	3.39	3.73	4.07	4.41	4.74	5.08	Tons Reduced
Actual	2.71	3.05	3.38	3.73	4.07	4.41			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2000 for Nitrogen Oxide emissions from mobile sources is 11.8 million tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.

(PM O40) Percent of small nonroad engines tested in EPA surveillance program that comply with emissions requirements

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target							No Target Established		Percent in Compliance
Actual									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: EPA is eliminating this measure for both FY 2014 and FY 2015. The original intent for the measure does not accurately reflect current program scope and performance.

(PM M92) Cumulative percentage reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	25	29	33	37	50	80	80	80	Percent Reduction
Actual	52	59	70	73	72	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 for the Air Quality Index (AQI) is zero percent reduction and the 2004 result is a 15.5percent reduction. The AQI is an index for reporting daily air quality. An AQI value of 100 generally corresponds to the national air quality standard for the pollutant, which is the level EPA has set to protect public health. AQI values below 100 are generally thought of as satisfactory. When AQI values are above 100, air quality is considered to be unhealthy for certain sensitive groups of people and then for everyone as AQI values get higher. The program recalibrated the target in 2012 based on recent trend data.

(PM M94) Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	Percent Issued
Actual	79	76	46	73	80	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2004 is 61percent. New Source Review (NSR) requires stationary sources of air pollution to get permits before they start construction. Permits are legal documents that the source must follow, and they specify what construction is allowed, what emission limits must be met, and often how the source must be operated. Usually NSR permits are issued by state or local air pollution control agencies, and the EPA issues the permit in some cases.

(PM M95) Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	97	100	100	100	100	100	88	88	Percent Issued
Actual	85	87	82	84	86	Data Avail 12/2014			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: EPA did not meet its target in FY 2012 as a result of increased workload and reduced resources for state, tribal and local air pollution control agencies, who issue the vast majority of air permits in the United States. The Agency continues to make progress towards Goal 1 Strategic Objectives and will continue to work with its regulatory partners and as necessary, adjust targets to reflect implementation realities.

Additional Information: The baseline in 2004 is 100percent. Operating permits are legally enforceable documents that permitting authorities issue to air pollution sources after the source has begun to operate. Usually Title V permits are issued by state or local air pollution control agencies, and the EPA issues the permit in some cases. Title V permits must be renewed every five years. When a source (or facility) undergoes a major or "significant" revision to its operations that impacts emissions, a revision to the Title V operating permit must be sent to the permitting agency for review.

(PM M96) Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	91	95	99	99	99	99	75	75	Percent Issued
Actual	72	70	67	72	76	Data Avail 12/2014			

Explanation of Results: EPA did not meet its target in FY 2012 as a result of increased workload and reduced resources for state, tribal and local air pollution control agencies, who issue the vast majority of air permits in the United States. The Agency continues to make progress towards Goal 1 Strategic Objectives and will continue to work with its regulatory partners and as necessary, adjust targets to reflect implementation realities.

Additional Information: The baseline in 2004 is 75percent. Operating permits are legally enforceable documents that permitting authorities issue to air pollution sources after the source has begun to operate. Usually Title V permits are issued by state or local air pollution control agencies, and the EPA issues the permit in some cases. Title V permits must be renewed every five years. When a new source (or facility) begins operations and has the potential to emit air pollution beyond a certain threshold, a new Title V operating permit must be sent to the permitting agency for review.

(PM MM7) Percent of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) removed from backlog

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target						10	10	10	Percentage Removed
Actual						41			

Explanation of Results: Continued progress at the FY 13 levels may not be possible. Regions acted on SIPs that were easier to remove from the backlog. The remaining SIP backlog may require greater efforts which would reduce the overall percentage removed in future years. The regions have made reducing the SIP backlog a high priority and focused additional efforts in FY 13 to reducing the backlog. These additional resources may not be available in FY 14 and beyond.

Additional Information: The Clean Air Act requires states to develop a general plan to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) in all areas of the country and a specific plan to attain the standards for each area designated nonattainment for a NAAQS. These plans, known as State Implementation Plans or SIPs, are developed by state and local air quality management agencies and submitted to EPA for approval. The baseline (SIP backlog count) for FY 2013 reporting is 667. This number will be a static number against which progress will be measured for the fiscal year.

(PM MM9) Cumulative percentage reduction in the average number of days during the ozone season that the ozone standard is exceeded in non-attainment areas, weighted by population.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	19	23	26	29	45	50	50	50	Percent Reduction
	Actual	37	47	56	58	54	Data Avail 12/2014			
	Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is zero.									
	(PM N35) Limit the increase of Carbon Monoxide (CO) emissions from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	1.35	1.52	1.69	1.86	2.02	2.19	2.36	2.53	Tons Emitted
	Actual	1.35	1.52	1.69	1.86	2.02	2.19			
	Additional Information: The baseline in 2000 for Carbon Monoxide emissions from mobile sources is 79.2 million tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.									
	(PM O33) Cumulative millions of tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	1.37	1.54	1.71	1.88	2.05	2.23	2.4	2.57	Tons Reduced
	Actual	1.37	1.54	1.71	1.88	2.05	2.23			
	Additional Information: The baseline in 2000 for Volatile Organic Compounds emissions from mobile sources is 7.7 million tons. The 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions.									
	(PM O39) Tons of pollutants (VOC, NOX, PM, CO) reduced per total emission reduction dollars spent.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target			.011	.012	.012	.013			Tons per Dollar
	Actual			.011	.012	.012	.013			
	Additional Information: This measure is being phased out and the program will continue to assess progress from transportation programs via the outcome measures that tracks pollution reductions from mobile sources (see measures N35, O33, O34, P34 above).									
(2) Reduce Air Toxics	**Strategic Measure:** Through 2018, maintain air toxics (toxicity-weighted for cancer) emissions reductions to 4.2 million tons from the 1993 toxicity-weighted baseline of 7.2 million tons									
	(PM 001) Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	35	36	36	36	37	42	42	42	Percent Reduction
	Actual	40	40	40	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2015			
	Additional Information: The baseline in 1993 is 7.24 million tons. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory utilizes the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and non-cancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated on an annual basis. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years with intervening years (the two years after the inventory year) interpolated utilizing inventory projection models. The FY 2011 through FY 2014 targets are based on expected estimates made with the rules and 2005 NEI inventory. They also incorporate population growth estimates, which indirectly project more area source (small source) emissions. As EPA develops newer emission estimates based on the 2011 inventory due in August of 2013, the agency will need to update these targets to reflect more current projections.									
	(PM 002) Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	58	Percent Reduction
	Actual	53	53	53	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2014	Data Avail 4/2015			
	Additional Information: The baseline in 1993 is 7.24 million tons. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory utilizes the National Emissions Inventory (NEI) for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and non-cancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated on an annual basis. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years with intervening years (the two years after the inventory year) interpolated utilizing inventory projection models. The FY 2011 through FY 2014 targets are based on expected estimates made with the rules and 2005 NEI inventory. They also incorporate population growth estimates, which indirectly project more area source (small source) emissions. As EPA develops newer emission estimates based on the 2011 inventory due in August of 2013, the agency will need to update these targets to reflect more current projections.									
(4) Reduce Exposure to Indoor Air Pollutants	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, the number of future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure will increase to 1,056 from the 2008 baseline of 756 future premature lung cancer deaths prevented. The 2011 benchmark is 905 future premature lung cancer deaths prevented.									
	(PM R50) Percentage of existing homes with an operating radon mitigation system compared to the estimated number of homes at or above EPA's 4pCi/L action level.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	11.1	11.5	12.0	12.5	13.3	13.9	13.9	13.9	Percent of Homes
	Actual	11.0	12.0	12.3	12.9	16.0	Data Avail 12/2014			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is 6.9 percent of homes with radon operating mitigation systems. Radon causes lung cancer, and is a threat to health because it tends to collect in homes, sometimes to very high concentrations. As a result, radon is the largest source of exposure to naturally occurring radiation.

(PM R51) Percentage of all new single-family homes (SFH) in high radon potential areas built with radon reducing features.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	30.0	31.5	33.0	34.5	36.0	37.5	37.5	37.5	Percent of Homes
Actual	31.0	36.1	40.1	38.2	44.6	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is 20.7 percent of all new single-family homes. Radon causes lung cancer, and is a threat to health because it tends to collect in homes, sometimes to very high concentrations. As a result, radon is the largest source of exposure to naturally occurring radiation.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, the number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers in homes and schools will increase to 9 million from the 2003 baseline of 3.0 million. EPA will place special emphasis on reducing racial and ethnic asthma disparities among children. The 2012 benchmark is 6.5 million people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.

(PM R16) Percentage of the public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	>20	>20	>30	>30	>30	>30	>30	>30	Percent Aware
Actual	Data Not Avail	33	Data Not Avail	32	Data Not Avail	38			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is 27percent. Public awareness is measured before and after the launch of a new wave of the campaign. "Data not available" indicates a time point that was not included in the assessment plan.

(PM R17) Additional health care professionals trained annually on the environmental management of asthma triggers.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	Professionals Trained
Actual	4,558	4,614	4,153	5,600	4,914	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is 2,360 trained health care professionals. Asthma is a serious, life-threatening respiratory disease that affects millions of Americans. In response to the growing asthma problem, EPA created a national, multifaceted asthma education and outreach program to share information about environmental factors that trigger asthma.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
	(PM R22) Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality management plans consistent with EPA guidance.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			Schools
Actual	1,614	1,765	2,448	1,482	629	Data Avail 12/2014			

Explanation of Results: EPA did not meet its target in FY 2012 as a result of reduced funding, especially at the local level

Additional Information: The baseline in 2003 is 3,200 schools. Significant progress has been realized as a result of key program investments that drive bottom line results. The EPA remains concerned about and committed to improving the health of America's children and the staff at the schools they attend. Targets reflect realistic estimates of the progress that regional/state/local leadership will achieve. With limited program funding, EPA is unable to track annual progress on this metric beyond FY 2013.

Objective 3 - Restore and Protect the Ozone Layer: Restore and protect the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Reduce Consumption of Ozone-Depleting Substances	**Strategic Measure:** By 2015, U.S. consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, will be less than 1,520 tons per year of ozone depletion potential from the 2009 baseline of 9,900 tons per year. By this time, as a result of worldwide reduction in ozone-depleting substances, the level of "equivalent effective stratospheric chlorine" (EESC) in the atmosphere will have peaked at 3.185 parts per billion (ppb) of air by volume and begun its gradual decline to less than 1.800 ppb (1980 level). [Note: This strategic measure will not be adjusted at this time because the baseline dates and milestones are set through the international treaty, the Montreal Protocol.]
	(PM S01) Remaining US Consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), chemicals that deplete the Earth's protective ozone layer, measured in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	<9,900	<9,900	<3,811	<3,811	<3,700	<3,700	<3,700	<1,520	ODP Tons
Actual	5,667	3,414	2,435	2,339	1,450	Data Avail 12/2014			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
	Additional Information: The baseline in 1989 for Ozone Depleting Substances consumed is 15,240 tons. The base of comparison for assessing progress is the domestic consumption cap of Class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.

Objective 4 - Minimize Exposure to Radiation: Minimize releases of radioactive material and be prepared to minimize exposure through response and recovery actions should unavoidable releases occur.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Prepare for Radiological Emergencies	**Strategic Measure:** Through 2018, EPA will maintain a 93 percent level of readiness of radiation emergency response program personnel and assets that meet functional requirements necessary to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations. (The 2012 readiness baseline is 91.5 percent. The level of readiness measure is based on the Agency's Core National Approach to Response assessment process.

(PM R35) Level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	85	90	90	90	90	90	93	93	Percent Readiness
Actual	87	90	97	97	92	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2005 is a 50percent level of readiness. The level of readiness is measured as the percentage of response team members and assets that meet scenario-based response criteria.

(PM R36) Average time before availability of quality assured ambient radiation air monitoring data during an emergency.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Days
Actual	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	Data Avail 12/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline in 2005 is 2.5 days. The average time in availability is measured as time in days between collection and availability of data for release by EPA during emergency operations.

(PM R37) Time to approve site changes affecting waste characterization at DOE waste generator sites to ensure safe

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	disposal of transuranic radioactive waste at WIPP.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	80	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	Days
	Actual	75	75	66	64	73	Data Avail 12/2014			
	Explanation of Results: EPA did not meet its target in FY 2012 due to an increase in the number of Tier 1 inspections at its waste sites resulting in an increase in days to approve site changes. ***Additional Information:*** The baseline in 2004 is 150 days.									

GOAL 2: PROTECTING AMERICA'S WATERS

Protect and restore waters to ensure that drinking water is safe and sustainably managed, and that aquatic ecosystems sustain fish, plants, wildlife, and other biota, as well as economic, recreational, and subsistence activities.

Objective 1 - Protect Human Health: Achieve and maintain standards and guidelines protective of human health in drinking water supplies, fish, shellfish, and recreational waters, and protect and sustainably manage drinking water resources.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Water Safe to Drink	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, 92 percent of community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection. (2005 baseline: 89 percent. FY 2012 universe: 300.7 million people served by community water systems. Status as of FY 2012: 91 percent.)

(PM aa) Percent of population served by CWSs that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	90	90	90	91	91	92	92	92	Population
Actual	92	92.1	92	93.2	94.7	92			

Additional Information: In 2005, 89 percent of the population served by community water systems received drinking water that met applicable drinking water standards.

(PM apc) Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	86	89	86	89	89	89	89	89	Dollars
Actual	90	92	91.3	90	90	91			

Additional Information: In 2005, the fund utilization rate for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund was 85 percent.

(PM aph) Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance or those ground water systems approved by the primacy agency to provide 4-log treatment of viruses).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	95	95	95	95	95	95	83	79	CWSs
Actual	87	88	87	92	89	93			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Budget costs, staff shortages, furloughs have impacted the performance of this measure.

Additional Information: In 2007, 92 percent of community water systems had undergone a sanitary survey. Prior to FY 2007, this measure tracked states rather than community water systems in compliance with this regulation. Starting in FY 2014, this measure includes ground water systems in addition to surface water systems. Ground water systems that have been approved by the primacy agency to provide 4-log treatment of viruses or have outstanding performance based on prior sanitary surveys may have sanitary surveys conducted no less than every five years (per sec. 142.16(o)(2)(iii)). Because the universe is larger, the FY 2014 target has been adjusted accordingly.

(PM apm) Percent of community water systems that meets all applicable health-based standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	89.5	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	Systems
Actual	89	89.1	89.6	90.7	91	91			

Additional Information: In 2005, 89 percent of community water systems met all applicable health-based drinking water standards.

(PM aps) Percent of Classes I, II and III salt solution mining wells that have lost mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days, thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					90	85	85	85	Wells
Actual					85	89			

Additional Information: There is no fixed point that can be used as a baseline for this measure, since the activity that we are monitoring - "MI Loss" - has not yet occurred. The universe of wells losing mechanical integrity is not static.

(PM apt) Number of Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells (MVWDW) and large capacity cesspools (LCC) [approximately 23,640 in FY 2010] that are closed or permitted (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					20,840	25,225	25,225	25,225	Wells
Actual					25,225	26,027			

Additional Information: FY 2012 is the first year of reporting for the measure. The baseline will be set at the FY 2012 end-of-year result.

(PM dw2) Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Target	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	Person Months
	Actual	97	97.2	97.3	97.4	97.8	96.9			
	Additional Information: In 2005, community water systems provided drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards during 95 percent of "person months."									
	(PM pi1) Percent of population in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories (served by community water systems) that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards, measured on a four-quarter rolling average basis.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	72	73	73	75	80	82	80	80	Population
	Actual	79	80	82	87	80	81			
	Explanation of Results: Boil Water Order for systems in America Samoa, in combination with the small universe, significantly impacts the overall results. Improved reporting over the next year will likely impact future results as well. ***Additional Information:*** In 2005, 95 percent of the population in American Samoa, 10 percent in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and 80 percent of Guam were served by CWSs that received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. This measure is on a four-quarter rolling average basis.									
	Strategic Measure: By 2018, 88 percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards. (2005 baseline: 86 percent. FY 2012 universe: 984,236 people in Indian county served by community water systems. Status as of FY 2012: 84 percent.)									
	(PM E) Percent of the population in Indian Country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	Population
	Actual	83	81.2	87.2	81.2	84	77			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
	Explanation of Results: This measure remains a challenge. Some regions have seen performance results impacted by Ground Water Rule requirements. Some of the most significant challenges faced by EPA and tribes, as well as all drinking water facilities, in FY 2013 include: • Aging infrastructure; • Lacking adequate revenue to maintain existing systems or access to financing; • Retiring experienced system operators and inability to recruit new operators to replace them; • Increasing regulatory requirements; and • Understanding existing or new regulatory requirements is difficult. It should be noted that there can be a great deal of fluctuation in results for this measure since tribal population tend to be small and that a single compliance issue heavily impacts the performance results. For example, one violation at a utility that has 30percent of an EPA Region's tribal population is significant. ***Additional Information:*** In 2005, 86 percent of the population served by community water systems received drinking water that met applicable drinking water standards.
(2) Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce the percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern to 2.1 percent. (2012 baseline (2009-2010 data): 2.3 percent of women of childbearing age have mercury blood levels above levels of concern identified by the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)).

(PM fs1) Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	2.3	Women of Childbearing Age
Actual	Data Unavailable	2.8	Data Unavailable	Data Unavailable	2.3	2.3			

Additional Information: Baseline is 7.8 percent based on data collected in 1999-2000. Universe is population of women of childbearing age.

Objective 2 - Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems: Protect, restore, and sustain the quality of rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands on a watershed basis, and sustainably manage and protect coastal and ocean resources and ecosystems.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, attain water quality standards for all pollutants and impairments in more than 4,430 water bodies identified in 2002 as not attaining standards (cumulative). (2002 universe: 39,798 water bodies identified by states and tribes as not meeting water quality standards. Water bodies where mercury is among multiple pollutants causing impairment may be counted toward this target when all pollutants but mercury attain standards, but must be identified as still needing restoration for mercury; 1,703 impaired water bodies are impaired by multiple pollutants including mercury, and 6,501 are impaired by mercury alone. Status as of FY 2013: 3,679 water bodies attained standards.)

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

(PM L) Number of water body segments identified by states in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	1,550	2,270	2,809	3,073	3,324	3,727	3,829	3,979	Segments
Actual	2,165	2,505	2,909	3,119	3,527	3,679			

Explanation of Results: The Budget Target was not met. EPA anticipated that beginning in 2013 the results for this measure would be lower than in the past due to a number of challenges:

- Reduced state budgets are slowing implementation activities which are necessary to improve impaired waterbodies.
- Meeting standards in a single waterbody segment impaired by multiple pollutants is more difficult than if just one or a few pollutants are impairing the single segment.
- Many of the impairments which remain in waters identified in 2002 require many years before restoration strategies accomplish full recovery of the waterbody segments.

For future reporting, the EPA is evaluating a new approach for measuring local improvements in water quality. The goal is to provide a consistent method for measuring progress. This new approach will enable the EPA to more effectively track water quality outcomes from investments in protection and restoration.

Additional Information: 2002 baseline: 39,798 water bodies identified by states and tribes as not meeting water quality standards. Water bodies where mercury is among multiple pollutants causing impairment may be counted toward this target when all pollutants but mercury attain standards but must be identified as still needing restoration for mercury; 1,703 impaired water bodies are impaired by multiple pollutants, including mercury, and 6,501 are impaired by mercury alone.

(PM bpb) Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	93.5	94.5	92	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	Dollars
Actual	98	98	100	98	98	97			

Additional Information: In 2002, 91 percent was used as the baseline for this measure. It was calculated using data collected annually from all 51 state CWSRF programs (50 states and Puerto Rico).

(PM bpc) Percent of all major publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	86	86	86	86	86	86	86		POTWs
Actual	86	Data Unavailable	86.9	86.7	88.3	88.3			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

(PM bpf) Estimated annual reduction in millions of pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to water bodies (Section 319 funded projects only).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Pounds (Million)
Actual	3.5	3.5	2.6	4.8	4.4	Data Avail 03/2014			

Explanation of Results: EPA collects this information in its Grants Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS) for Section 319-funded on-the-ground implementation projects that will reduce phosphorus-loads to waterbodies. States are not required to enter this information into GRTS until after one full year of project implementation, so that field data can be collected to support the model calculations. Results are reported in GRTS by mid-February for the past 12 months. Therefore, FY 2013 results will be available March 1, 2014.

Additional Information: In 2005, there was a reduction of 558,000 pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources.

(PM bpg) Estimated additional reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to water bodies (Section 319 funded projects only).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.1	Pounds (Million)
Actual	11.3	9.1	9.8	12.8	9	Data Avail 03/2014			

Explanation of Results: EPA collects this information in its Grants Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS) for Section 319-funded on-the-ground implementation projects that will reduce nitrogen- loads to waterbodies. States are not required to enter this information into GRTS until after one full year of project implementation, so that field data can be collected to support the model calculations. Results are reported in GRTS by mid-February for the past 12 months. Therefore, FY 2013 results will be available March 1, 2014.

Additional Information: In 2005, there was a reduction of 3.7 million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources.

(PM bph) Estimated additional reduction in thousands of tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to water bodies (Section 319 funded projects only).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	700	700	700	700	700	1,100	1,200	1,200	Tons (Thousand)
Actual	2,100	2,300	2,100	2,007	1,100	Data Avail 03/2014			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: EPA collects this information in its Grants Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS) for Section 319-funded on-the-ground implementation projects that will reduce sediment- loads to waterbodies. States are not required to enter this information into GRTS until after one full year of project implementation, so that field data can be collected to support the model calculations. Results are reported in GRTS by mid-February for the past 12 months. Therefore, FY 2013 results will be available March 1, 2014.

Additional Information: In 2005, there was a reduction of 1.68 million tons of sediment from nonpoint sources.

(PM bpk) Number of TMDLs that are established by states and approved by the EPA [state TMDL] on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). [A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to obtain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.]

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	28,527	33,540	39,101	41,235	43,781	56,627	61,390		TMDLs
Actual	30,658	36,487	38,749	41,231	43,933	59,210			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, over 13,000 TMDLs were due to a State-wide mercury TMDL in North Carolina. There were fewer Consent Decree TMDLs for EPA and States to develop, so the majority of TMDLs were developed by the States. Due to continued budget cuts, States continue to be impacted and have limited resources to solely focus on TMDL development, and as such States are shifting their focus to prioritize how resources will be spent (e.g., implementation). This approach is in-line with the new 303(d) program measure, which will start to be tracked in FY 2015.

Additional Information: Cumulatively, more than 59,000 state TMDLs were completed through FY 2013. A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.

(PM bpl) Percent of high-priority state NPDES permits that are issued in the fiscal year.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	95	95	95	100	100	80	80	80	Permits
Actual	120	147	142	135	130	55			

Explanation of Results: This measure was changed for FY 2013, which caused some confusion as people adjust to the new requirements. There were also some states that had a stretch goal. Additionally, priority permits are often the hardest to issue due to a high level of interest from third parties. Resources are also diminished in many states.

Additional Information: Priority Permits are permits in need of reissuance that have been identified by states as environmentally or programmatically significant. The annual universe of Priority Permits includes the number of permits selected as priority, from which a subset will be issued in the current fiscal year. In 2005, 104percent of the designated priority permits were issued in the fiscal year. Starting in FY2013, results can no longer exceed 100percent issuance due to a refinement of the measure definition, and the target was revised accordingly. The universe used to calculate percentage results changed from the number of permits committed to issuance in the current fiscal year to the total number of permits selected as priority.

(PM bpm) Cost per water segment restored.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	684,200	708,276	771,000	681,445	721,715	685,885			Dollars
	Actual	547,676	570,250	581,281	578,410	643,958	657,299			
	Additional Information: The cost per water segment restored was $1,544,998 in 2004.									
	(PM bpn) Percent of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5			Dischargers
	Actual	23.9	23.3	23.5	23.2	21	Data Avail 03/2014			
	Explanation of Results: As in previous years, due to the reporting cycle and QA/QC time, data for this measure is currently unavailable. Data from OECA will become available in March 2014.									
	(PM bpp) Percent of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from states and territories that are approved by the EPA.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	87	85	85	85	85	87	87		Submissions
	Actual	92.5	93.2	90.9	91.8	88.9	82.4			
	Explanation of Results: Higher priority work and complex policy, technical, and litigation issues have caused several submissions to have an extended or delayed, lower priority review for approval. Examples include Florida's SSAC for nutrients and Maine's human health criteria. ***Additional Information:*** In 2004, the baseline was 87.6 percent submissions approved.									
	(PM bpr) Loading (pounds) of pollutants removed per program dollar expended.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	332	368	371	377	385	409			Pounds
	Actual	332	368	371	377	385	409			
	Additional Information: The loading (pounds) of pollutants removed per program dollar expended was 122 in 2004.									
	(PM bps) Number of TMDLs that are established or approved by the EPA [total TMDL] on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). [A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.]

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	33,801	38,978	44,560	49,375	52,218	65,293	70,238		TMDLs
Actual	35,979	41,866	46,817	49,663	52,585	68,061			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, over 13,000 TMDLs were due to a State-wide mercury TMDL in North Carolina. There were fewer Consent Decree TMDLs for EPA and States to develop, so the majority of TMDLs were developed by the States. Due to continued budget cuts, States continue to be impacted and have limited resources to solely focus on TMDL development, and as such States are shifting their focus to prioritize how resources will be spent (e.g., implementation). This approach is in-line with the new 303(d) program measure, which will start to be tracked in FY 2015.

Additional Information: Cumulatively, EPA and states completed more than 68,000 TMDLs through FY 2013. A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.

(PM bpv) Percent of high-priority EPA and state NPDES permits (including tribal) that are issued in the fiscal year.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	95	95	95	100	100	80	80	80	Permits
Actual	119	144	138	132	128	55			

Explanation of Results: This measure was changed for FY 2013, which caused some confusion as people adjust to the new requirements. There were also some states that had a stretch goal. Additionally, priority permits are often the hardest to issue due to a high level of interest from third parties. Resources are also diminished in many states.

Additional Information: Priority Permits are permits in need of reissuance that have been identified by states or EPA Regions as environmentally or programmatically significant. The annual universe of Priority Permits includes the number of permits selected as priority, from which a subset will be issued in the current fiscal year. In 2005, 104percent of the designated priority permits were issued in the fiscal year. Starting in FY2013, results can no longer exceed 100percent issuance due to a refinement of the measure definition, and the target was revised accordingly. The universe used to calculate percentage results changed from the number of permits committed to issuance in the current fiscal year to the total number of permits selected as priority.

(PM bpw) Percent of states and territories that, within the preceding 3-year period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to the EPA that reflect new scientific information from the EPA or sources not considered in previous standards.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	68	68	66	64.3	64.3	64.3	66.1	67.9	States and Territories
Actual	62.5	62.5	67.9	69.6	69.6	58.9			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Kentucky and Kansas did not submit criteria for FY 2013 as anticipated. Additionally, the workload related to promulgating nitrogen/phosphorus criteria prevented action on criteria submitted by Mississippi during FY 2013.

Additional Information: In 2004, the baseline was 70percent of states and territories submitting acceptable water quality criteria reflecting new scientific information.

(PM bpx) Extent of priority areas identified by each state that are addressed by EPA-approved TMDLs or alternative restoration approaches for impaired waters that will achieve water quality standards. These areas may also include protection approaches for unimpaired waters to maintain water quality standards.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target								8	Priority Watershed Areas
Actual									

Additional Information: This is a new measure replacing the measures that tracked state and total TMDL development. Cumulatively, EPA and states completed more than 65,000 TMDLs through FY 2013. A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself. The universe for the measure is 100percent of watershed areas corresponding to priority waters identified by each state. The baseline is the extent of priority areas identified by each state that have been addressed by EPA-approved TMDLs or alternative restoration approaches for impaired waters, or protection approaches for unimpaired waters, at the beginning of the year when the baseline is established. Baseline information will begin to be available in FY 2015, but finalized in FY 2016. The target is the extent of areas within priority areas projected to have a TMDL or alternative restoration or protection plan in 2022. States will identify annual commitments in each fiscal year to work toward the 2022 target.

(PM wq2) Remove the specific causes of water body impairment identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	4,607	6,891	8,512	9,016	10,161	11,634	12,134	12,514	Causes
Actual	6,723	7,530	8,446	9,527	11,134	11,754			

Additional Information: In 2002, an estimate of 69,677 specific causes of water body impairments were identified by states.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, improve water quality conditions in 575 impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative). (2002 baseline: Zero watersheds improved of an estimated 4,800 impaired watersheds of focus having one or more water bodies impaired. The watershed boundaries for this measure are those established at the “12-digit” scale by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). Watersheds at this scale average 22 square miles in size. “Improved” means that one or more of the impairment causes identified in 2002 are removed for at least 40 percent of the impaired water bodies or impaired miles/acres, or there is significant watershed-wide improvement, as demonstrated by valid scientific information, in one or more water quality parameters associated with the impairments. Status as of FY 2013: 376 improved watersheds.)

(PM uw1) Number of urban water projects initiated addressing water quality issues in the community.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target					3	10	30	22	Projects
	Actual					46	9			

Explanation of Results: All ten regions were offered the opportunity to make one additional award from the list of proposals received from the FY2012 RFP. Due to FTE constraints, one region elected not to make an additional award.

Additional Information: This measure tracks progress in grants that help communities access, improve, and benefit from their urban waters and surrounding land. The target of 30 projects initiated for FY 2014 includes 10 projects under EPA's Urban Waters Small Grants (direct grants) and 20 projects under the Five-Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program managed by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (sub-grants with EPA and leveraged public and private funds). Projects under both programs advance water quality improvement and EPA investments are consistent with CWA Section 104(b)(3) authority. In FY 2015, 10 projects are from the Urban Waters Small Grants and 12 projects are funded jointly with NFWF.

(PM uw2) Number of urban water projects completed addressing water quality issues in the community.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target								61	Projects
Actual									

Additional Information: As this is a new measure in FY 2012, projects were not completed in FY 2013 or FY 2014. Measure was deactivated for FY 2013 and 2014. Measure reactivated in FY 2015. Included in the FY 2015 target are grants funded in part by the Urban Water Program funding and through the Five Star and Urban Waters Restoration Program managed by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

(PM wq3) Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	40	102	141	208	312	370	408	446	Watersheds
Actual	60	104	168	271	332	376			

Additional Information: In 2002, there were 0 watersheds improved of an estimated 4,800 impaired watershed of focus having 1 or more water bodies impaired. The watershed boundaries for this measure are those established at the "12-digit" scale by the U.S. Geological Survey. Watersheds at this scale average 22 square miles in size. "Improved" means that that one or more of the impairment causes identified in 2002 are removed for at least 40 percent of the impaired water bodies or impaired miles/acres, or there is significant watershed-wide improvement, as demonstrated by valid scientific information, in one or more water quality parameters associated with the impairments.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, in coordination with other federal agencies, provide access to basic sanitation for 91,900 American Indian and Alaska Native homes. (FY 2012 baseline: 63,000 homes. Universe: 406,000 homes.)

(PM Opb) Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	94	96	98	92	93	93	93.5	92.5	Homes
	Actual	91	91	92	92	91	91			
	Explanation of Results: In 2013 the Alaska Native Villages (ANV) Program adopted a new web/GIS based housing inventory maintained by the Indian Health Service called the Housing Inventory Tracking System (HITS) to report on this measure for the ANV Program. This is the first reporting year for HITS. The improved system allows the ANV Program to report near the EOY, rather than 6 months later (as the previous system required). HITS also more accurately reflects the water infrastructure status of rural Alaskan homes because it allows the ANV Program to visually verify the existence of houses, verify that inadvertent double counting of houses does not occur, and accurately verify that changes in service levels does occur as funding is provided for housing groups in a community. The ANV Program relies on data from HITS, the US Census, and State of Alaska Village Safe Water project engineers. ***Additional Information:*** In 2003, 77 percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes had access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal. The manner in which this number is calculated changed in 2013 as the State of Alaska moved from an annual housing survey count to a GIS-based home mapping system.									
	(PM Opd) Percent of project federal funds expended on time within the anticipated project construction schedule set forth in the Management Control Policy.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target		94	94.5	95	95.5	95	95		Dollars
	Actual		90.5	85	92	84.2	89.8			
	Explanation of Results: Only one grant, the FY08 grant, out of seven open Alaska Native Village grants is not in compliance with the ANV efficiency measure. 91percent of the $21,193,738 FY08 grant has been expended as of 11/20/13. This large FY08 grant is skewing the efficiency measure due to the fact the most recent grants are much smaller compared to the FY08 grant. In fact the sum of the FY 2013, FY12 and FY11 grants is $19,799,150 or $1,394,588 less than the FY08 grant. ***Additional Information:*** A baseline had been set in 2008 of 93.5 percent.									
(2) Improve Coastal and Ocean Waters	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, improve regional coastal aquatic ecosystem health, as measured on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report. (FY 2012 baseline: National rating of "fair" or 3.0 where the rating is based on a 4-point system ranging from 1.0 to 5.0 in which 1 is poor and 5 is good using the National Coastal Condition Report indicators for water and sediment, coastal habitat, benthic index, and fish contamination.)									
	(PM sf3) At least seventy-five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain Chlorophyll a(CHLA) levels at less than or equal to 0.35 ug l-1 and light clarity (Kd) levels at less than or equal to 0.20 m-1.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target				75	75	75	75	75	Stations
	Actual				85.4	CHLA: 70.9;	>75 (CHLA:			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
						KD: 72.5	84.5; KD: 80.4)			

Explanation of Results: This measure has two parts and R4 met both: Chla 84.5percent and Kd 80.4percent.

Additional Information: In 2005, total water quality was at chl < 0.2 ug/l, light attenuation < 0.13/meter.

(PM sf4) At least seventy-five percent of the monitored stations in the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary will maintain dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) levels at less than or equal to 0.75 uM and total phosphorus (TP) levels at less than or equal to 0.25 uM.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				75	75	75	75	75	Stations
Actual				73.6	DIN: 81; TP: 89.5	<75 (DIN: 60.0; TP: 82.3)			

Explanation of Results: This measure has two parts and requires both DIN and TP targets be met to achieve the measure. The EPA did not meet both: DIN 60.0percent and TP 82.3percent. Since 1995 elevated DIN numbers have been found closer to shore suggesting human impact. The elevated FY 2013 DIN number may suggest increasing polluted runoff entering the waterways or may be a bias in the dataset introduced by the reduction of monitoring stations in the western FKMNS (less human impact) and an increase in near shore shores (heavily human impacted sites).

Additional Information: The baseline for DIN is <0.75 uM (76.3 percent); TP < 0.25 uM (89.9 percent).

(PM sf5) Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 ppb total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits for discharges from storm water treatment areas.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain P Baseline		Parts/Billion
Actual	Not Maintained	Not Maintained	Not Maintained	Not Maintained	Not Maintained	Not Maintained			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: As in all previous years, final FY 2013 EOY results for SFL SP48 will not be available until March 2014, but the status of "measure not met" will not change. In 2013 the TP marsh data maintained the baseline as all areas were lower than the 2005 baseline. STA discharges maintained the baseline for all STAs except STA2. Therefore, overall the baseline was not maintained. The performance measure was not met since the impacted areas of the Everglades marsh did not meet the criterion. However, this measure has been replaced in FY 2015.

Additional Information: In 2005, the average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in the Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation 3A, 13 ppb in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow-weighted from total phosphorus discharges from Storm water Treatment Areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W. Effluent limits will be established for all discharges, including Storm water Treatment Areas.

(PM sf6) The number of Everglades Stormwater Treatment Areas (STAs) with the annual total phosphorus (TP) outflow less than or the same as the five-year annual average TP outflow, working towards the long-term goal of meeting the 10 parts per billion annual geometric mean.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target								3	Stormwater Treatment Areas
Actual									

Additional Information: This is a new measure for FY 2015, replacing PM sf5. The baseline period is the most recent 5 years. The 5-year baseline takes into account variability due to climatic conditions including extremely wet or dry years which are common in South Florida. For FY 2015, the 5-year baseline, 2010 to 2015, is 36 parts per billion (ppb) for STA-1E, 35 ppb for STA-1W, 21 ppb for STA-2, 17 ppb for STA-3/4, and 54 ppb for STA-5/6. The universe is 5 STAs. This measure is working towards the long-term goal of the phosphorus criterion for the Everglades marsh, a 5-year geometric mean of 10 ppb. The equivalent flow-weighted mean discharge concentration at the STAs is 13 ppb.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, 95 percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites, as determined by 3-year average, will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan and measured through onsite monitoring programs). (2012 baseline: 97 percent. FY 2012 universe is 67.) (Due to variability in the universe of sites, results vary from year to year (e.g., between 85 percent and 99 percent). While this much variability is not expected every year, the results are expected to have some change each year.)

(PM co5) Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	95	98	98	98	95	95	95	95	Sites
Actual	99	99	90.1	93	97	96			

Additional Information: The 2013 baseline is 66 sites.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Strategic Measure: By 2018, working with partners, protect or restore an additional (i.e., measuring from 2012 forward) 600,000 acres of habitat within the study areas for the 28 estuaries that are part of the National Estuary Program. (2012 baseline: 1,167,733 acres of habitat protected or restored, cumulative from 2002-2012. In FY 2012, 114,579 acres were protected or restored.)

(PM 202) Acres protected or restored in National Estuary Program study areas.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	50,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	Acres
Actual	83,490	125,410	89,985	62,213	114,575	127,594			

Explanation of Results: Factors contributing to the number of acres protected and restored each year by the NEPs and their partners are numerous and complex making it difficult to accurately forecast with any degree of certainty. Unknown factors and factors outside of NEP control include, but are not limited to:

- Funding, sometimes monies unexpectedly become available and therefore projects can move forward; most NEPs and their partners only report on the projects they are confident will receive funding (or they have already acquired all the funds).
- Negotiating with landowners for a protection or restoration project can be lengthy with final agreement dates, and therefore project completion timeframes are not possible to predict.
- The amount of habitat potentially available to be protected and restored in the NEP study areas varies significantly from one region to the next. Several NEPs have large study areas where opportunities for habitat protection and restoration are greater, although the number of acres of habitat size can be significant, these large projects are often the most difficult to predict if they will be completed within the next year.
- Unanticipated weather associated delays can occur doing any stage of a project, acreage then would be reported in out years.
- Big projects require multiple partners, coordinating with so many partners is very time consuming with unknown outcomes; NEPs and their partners are reluctant to report on these types of projects for the coming year because it cannot be known when they will be completed.
- Many of the acres protected this year were by easements (restoration projects have become more expensive and time consuming in recent years). For example, several large easement projects that were unanticipated a year ago were completed during FY 2013.

Additional Information: 2012 Baseline: 1,167,729 acres of habitat protected or restored; cumulative from 2002-2012.

(3) Increase Wetlands

Strategic Measure: By 2018, working with partners, achieve a net increase of wetlands nationwide, with additional focus on coastal wetlands, and biological and functional measures and assessment of wetland condition. (2012 baseline: 110.1 million acres of wetlands in the conterminous United States, and 62,300 wetland acres were lost over 2004-2009.) ("No net loss" of wetlands is based on requirements for mitigation in CWA Section 404 permits and not the actual mitigation attained.)

(PM 4E) In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieve no net loss of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program. ("No net loss" of wetlands is based on requirements for mitigation in CWA 404 permits and not the actual mitigation attained.)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Target	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
	Actual	Data Unavailable	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss			
	Additional Information: EPA receives data for this measure from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE). ACE recently finalized its database and was able to collect actual data for the first time in FY 2009.									
	(PM 4G) Number of acres restored and improved under the 5-Star, NEP, 319, and great water body programs (cumulative).									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	75,000	88,000	110,000	150,000	170,000	190,000	220,000	230,000	Acres
	Actual	82,875	103,507	130,000	154,000	180,000	207,000			
	Explanation of Results: Unexpected increase in acreage from the NEP program. It is often difficult to predict the completion date of protection and restoration projects because of the many factors, or steps, required for each project such coordinating with numerous partners, negotiating with landowners, obtaining all the funding from multiple sources, having the necessary permits approved, and weather variability. ***Additional Information:*** This measure describes the wetland acres restored through only EPA programs. Information on the national status of wetland gains and losses regardless of the cause is provided every five years by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The most recent report (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States 2004 to 2009: http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Status-And-Trends-2009/index.html) noted an annual net loss of 13,800 acres.									
(4) Great Lakes	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, implement all management actions necessary for later delisting at 12 Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes (cumulative). (2012 baseline: 2.)									
	(PM 433) Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic systems (using a 40-point scale).									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	21	No Target Established	No Target Established	23.4	21.9	23.4	23.4	23.4	Point on a 40-point scale
	Actual	23.7			21.9	23.9	24.7			
	Additional Information: Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding. The ecosystem health index for the Great Lakes in 2002 was 20. Index value for 2010 = 22.7. This was previously a long-term measure, so no data is included for FY 2009 or FY 2010. There is insufficient information to predict increases or decreases to the underlying components of the Index; consequently, no change is proposed in the target from FY 2014 to FY 2015.									
	(PM 620) Cumulative percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

walleye samples.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	5	5	10	37	40	43	46	49	Percent Decline
Actual	6	6	43	44	43	46			

Additional Information: Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding. On average, total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish have recently declined 5 percent annually - average concentrations at Lake sites from 2002 were: L Superior-9ug/g; L Michigan- 1.6ug/g; L Huron- .8ug/g L Erie- 1.8ug/g; and L Ontario- 1.2ug/g.

(PM 625) Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	16	21	20	26	33	41	46	51	BUIs Removed
Actual	11	12	12	26	33	41			

Additional Information: Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding. Under the GLRI, EPA collaborated extensively with state and federal partners to conduct projects supporting the removal of the following beneficial use impairments at 6 AOCs in FY 2013: 'Restrictions on Fish and Wildlife Consumption' BUI at Muskegon Lake AOC (2/25/13) and White Lake AOC (2/25/13); 'Restrictions on Drinking Water' BUI at Muskegon Lake AOC (2/20/13); 'Fish Tumors and Other Deformities' BUI at Presque Isle Bay AOC (2/8/13); 'Loss of Fish and Wildlife Habitat' BUI at Waukegan Harbor AOC (8/12/13); 'Tainting of Fish and Wildlife' BUI at Detroit River AOC (8/22/13); 'Beach Closing' BUI at River Raisin AOC (9/24/13); and 'Eutrophication' BUI at River Raisin AOC (9/24/13).

(PM 626) Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes where all management actions necessary for delisting have been implemented (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				1	3	4	5	8	AOCs
Actual				2	2	3			

Explanation of Results: Management actions were completed at the Sheboygan River AOC (WI). Following a delay resulting from unexpected field conditions, management actions at the White Lake AOC (MI) were completed by the end of calendar year 2013.

Additional Information: Universe of 31; baseline of 1. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

(PM 627) Rate of aquatic nonnative species newly detected in the Great Lakes ecosystem.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Species

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Actual				0.83	0.77	.71			

Explanation of Results: The target is met if the result is at or below .8.

Additional Information: During the ten-year period prior to the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (2000-2009), thirteen new invasive species were believed to be discovered within the Great Lakes. This is a baseline rate of invasion of 1.3 species per year. NOAA scientists have since reclassified the detection dates of three species based on a reassessment and categorization of available data. This alters the baseline to 1.0 species per year (10 species from 2000-2009). The FY 2013 and FY 2014 target of 0.8 is based on this new baseline of 1.0 species per year. This target also assumes the same rate of detection (one species over the five years of the Action Plan) as the original targets. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

(PM 628) Acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				1,500	15,500	34,000	38,000	50,000	Acres
Actual				13,045	31,474	35,924			

Explanation of Results: Target had been increased to 34,000 as part of the FY 2014 budget process.

Additional Information: There were zero acres managed for populations of invasive species controlled to a target level in 2005.

(PM 629) Number of multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				4	12	26	35	40	Number Responses/Plans
Actual				8	23	30			

Explanation of Results: Target had been increased to 26 as part of the FY 2014 budget process.

Additional Information: There were zero multi-agency rapid response plans established, mock exercises to practice responses carried out under those plans, and/or actual response actions in 2005.

(PM 630) Five-year average annual loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (metric tons per year) from tributaries draining targeted watersheds.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				0	0.5	1.0	1.0		Metric Tons/Year
Actual				Data Unavailable	Data Unavailable	Data Unavailable			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Data do not yet exist to determine whether targets are being met, but are being developed now. Under the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, improved phosphorus data are now being collected in all five targeted watersheds (Fox, Saginaw, Maumee, St. Louis, and Genessee) to better estimate annual average loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (SRP). However, the current measure tracks changes in the five-year average annual loadings of SRP, and sufficient historical data does not currently exist to allow for calculation of 5-year averages through the 2010 water year for the Saginaw, Genesee, and St. Louis Rivers. Some historical data reflecting five years or more of sampling does exist for the Fox and Maumee Rivers, allowing for loads to be estimated. While data are available, the assessment of these 5-year average annual loadings illustrate the inherent problems with tracking changes to SRP loadings from tributaries, given the yearly variability of rainfall and other climatic factors; therefore, results of this measure may not indicate a trend from year to year. For example, when comparing the 2003-2007 baseline from the Maumee River to the 5-year rolling averages from 2005-2009 and 2006-2010, SRP loadings changed from a 3.8percent increase to a 3.4percent reduction. Similarly, when comparing the 2003-2007 baseline from the Fox River to the 5-year rolling averages from 2004-2008 and 2005-2009, SRP loadings changed from a 3.6percent increase to a 15.8percent reduction.

Because of the reasons identified above, it may be appropriate to track future phosphorus changes using other methods. A revised measure is currently being developed. Because of the long time lag between implementation of management practices in sub watersheds and ecosystem change in principal watersheds, the revised measure will likely emphasize outputs achieved in the priority sub watersheds.

Additional Information: This measure is being reported in percent reductions of five-year average annual loadings of soluble reactive phosphorus (metric tons per year). The existing measure cannot provide technically sound and statistically valid results sufficient to provide long-term trend information. There is insufficient information to predict changes to the target; consequently, no change is proposed in the target from FY 2013 to FY 2014. The program proposes to develop an output-oriented replacement for this measure as part of a new GLRI Action Plan. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

(PM 632) Percent increase in acreage in Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				2	8	20	30	35 (225,800)	Acres
Actual				62	70	60			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, 263,350 acres in the Great Lakes watershed were put into USDA conservation practices to reduce erosion, nutrients and/or pesticide loadings under Farm Bill Programs. This represents a 60percent increase over the baseline of 165,000 acres. The significant increase in FY 2013 is a combined result of greater funding (base USDA programs and GLRI) and increased participation in NRCS programs. It is important to note that the acres tracked in this measure are not cumulative, rather, this measure tracks new conservation practices implemented in a given fiscal year. Therefore, the percent increase will vary considerably from year to year due to funding, total acres available for conservation, and the difficulty of implementing conservation practices.

Additional Information: The baseline is 165,000 acres in the Great Lakes watershed with USDA conservation practices implemented to reduce erosion, nutrients, and/or pesticide loading. The percentage reported is the percent increase over the baseline of 165,000 acres. The number reported is the number of acres for the respective year. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

(PM 633) Percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and non-endangered species self-sustaining in the wild (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Target				33%; 48/147	33%; 48/147	34%; 50/147	35%; 52/147	36%; 53/147	Species
	Actual				31%; 46/147	33%; 48/147	34%; 50/147			

Additional Information: In 2009, 27 percent of populations of native aquatic non-threatened and non-endangered species were self-sustaining in the wild. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

(PM 634) Number of acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				5,000	11,000	68,000	88,000	95,000	Acres
Actual				9,624	65,639	83,702			

Explanation of Results: Target had been increased to 68,000 as part of the FY 2014 budget process. The EPA collaborated with and funded the BIA, USFWS, NPS, FS, NOAA, and USACE to meet this measure. Some of the most significant completions received funding from the BIA for restoring wild rice and other cultural wetland resources across the basin.

Additional Information: There were zero acres of wetlands and wetland-associated uplands protected, restored and enhanced in 2005 through GLRI.

(PM 635) Number of acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				15,000	15,000	33,000	38,000	40,000	Acres
Actual				12,103	28,034	33,250			

Explanation of Results: Target had been increased to 33,000 as part of the FY 2014 budget process. The EPA collaborated with and funded the BIA, USFWS, NPS, FS, NOAA, and USACE to meet this measure. The agencies protected, restored, or enhanced these acres across the Great Lakes basin.

Additional Information: There were zero acres of coastal, upland, and island habitats protected, restored and enhanced in 2005.

(PM 636) Number of species delisted due to recovery.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				0	1	2	2	1	Species
Actual				1	1	1			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Achieving the FY 2013 target was dependent on recovery of the federally threatened Pitcher's Thistle in the Great Lakes (targeted for delisting in the GLRI Action Plan). Pitcher's Thistle recovery is dependent on controlling a recently discovered pest (a weevil, Larinus planus) which feeds on the seeds of the Pitcher's Thistle. Research is ongoing to assess the ecological impacts of the weevil on Pitcher's thistle populations and will provide valuable information for the plant's management and recovery.

Additional Information: There were zero species delisted due to recovery in 2005. Achieving the FY2013 and FY2014 targets is primarily dependent on controlling a recently discovered pest (a weevil, Larinus planus) which feeds on the seeds of the Pitcher's Thistle. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

(PM 637) Percent of days of the beach season that the Great Lakes beaches monitored by state beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					90	90			Days
Actual					93.5	94			

Additional Information: The measure will be deleted for FY 2014 due to the lack of Beach Act funding that would be necessary to report compatible data. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, implement and evaluate actions necessary to protect, restore, or enhance 20 percent of U.S. Great Lakes coastal wetlands greater than 10 acres. (2012 baseline: 0.)

(PM 606) Cubic yards of contaminated sediment remediated (cumulative from 1997) in the Great Lakes.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	5.0	5.9	6.3	8	9.1	10.3	12	12.4	Cubic Yards (Million)
Actual	5.5	6.0	7.3	8.4	9.7	11.5			

Additional Information: 9.7 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments were remediated from 1997 through 2011 of the 46.5 million requiring remediation. Results from this measure are achieved through GLRI funding as well as other non-GLRI federal and/or state funding.

(PM 623) Cost per cubic yard of contaminated sediments remediated (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target		200	200	200	200	200	200	200	Dollars/Cubic Yard
Actual		122	125	144	131	142			

Additional Information: In 2006, the cost per cubic yard of contaminated sediments remediated was $115.

(5) Chesapeake

Strategic Measure: By 2018, achieve 45 percent attainment of water quality standards for dissolved oxygen, water clarity/underwater grasses, and chlorophyll a in Chesapeake Bay and tidal tributaries. (2011 Baseline: 40 percent.)

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
Bay	**(PM 234) Reduce per capita nitrogen loads (pounds per person per year) to levels necessary to achieve Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load allocations.**

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target						15.17	15	14.5	Pounds/Person/Year
Actual						14.92			

Additional Information: FY 1986 baseline is 27 pounds of nitrogen/person/year. Universe is 11 pounds of nitrogen/person/year by December 31, 2025 (FY 2026). This measure replaced PM 233 starting in FY 2013.

(PM cb6) Percent of goal achieved for implementing nitrogen reduction actions to achieve the final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				1	15	22.5	30	37.5	Percent Goal Achieved
Actual				8	21	25			

Additional Information: The FY 2010 baseline is 0 percent. The universe is 100 percent goal achievement by December 31, 2025 (FY 2026).

(PM cb7) Percent of goal achieved for implementing phosphorus reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				1	15	22.5	30	37.5	Percent Goal Achieved
Actual				1	19	27			

Additional Information: The FY 2010 baseline is 0 percent. The universe is 100 percent goal achievement by December 31, 2025 (FY 2026).

(PM cb8) Percent of goal achieved for implementing sediment reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations, as measured through the phase 5.3 watershed model.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				1	15	22.5	30	37.5	Percent Goal Achieved
Actual				11	30	32			

Additional Information: The FY 2010 baseline is 0 percent. The universe is 100 percent goal achievement by December 31, 2025 (FY 2026).

(6) Gulf of Mexico	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, support best management practices and projects to reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to aid in the reduction of the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico to less than 5,000 km², as

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

measured by the 5-year running average of the size of the zone. (Baseline: 2005-2009 running average size is 15,670 km².)

(PM 22b) Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the Good/Fair/Poor scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	Scale
Actual	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4			

Explanation of Results: The National Coastal Conditions Reports (NCCR)"…summarize the condition of ecological resources in the coastal waters of the United States…" They are jointly prepared by the EPA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, coastal states and the National Estuary Programs. The current report is data 2012 and reflects data collected from 2003 - 2006.

Additional Information: In 2008, the Gulf of Mexico rating of Fair/Poor was 2.2, where the rating is based on a 5-point system in which 1 is Poor and 5 is Good and is expressed as an aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report II indicators: water quality index, sediment quality index, benthic index, coastal habitat index, and fish tissue contaminants.

(PM xg1) Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas (cumulative starting in FY 2007).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	64	96	96	202	320	360	360	360	Impaired Segments
Actual	131	131	170	286	316	Data Avail 02/2014			

Explanation of Results: All five Gulf of Mexico states have submitted their 2012 Integrated Reports and have approved lists from EPA. Decision Documents for Texas and Louisiana have been made available. The Gulf of Mexico Program Office is still waiting on the Decision Documents for Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. Without these Decision Documents, the Program Office cannot accurately determine the number of impaired segments. Texas has been completed and the Program Office will be beginning on Louisiana's list next. As soon as Region 4 sends the Program Office the Decision Documents for Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, work will begin to determine the number of impaired segments. The request has been sent to Region 4 asking for the Decision Documents when they become available.

Additional Information: In 2008, the Gulf of Mexico coastal wetlands habitats included 3,769,370 acres.

(PM xg2) Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	18,200	26,000	27,500	30,000	30,600	30,600	30,600	30,800	Acres
Actual	25,215	29,344	29,552	30,052	30,248	30,306			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
	Explanation of Results: In FY2012, one of our funded projects restored 196.45 acres (natural flow was restored to an area that had previously been cut-off.) In FY2013, our funded projects restored/protected/enhance 57.36 acres. The GMPO was delayed in our ability to release a new RFP in FY 2013 due to the sequestration and government shutdown. Therefore no new projects were awarded during fiscal year 2013 that would aid in the protection, restoration or enhancement of habitat and thus increase our acreage numbers to meet our target goal. We did release our RFP in early October of FY 2014 and expect to award restoration projects this 13/14 FY, thus increasing our acreage numbers and meeting our goal of 30,600 by the end of next fiscal year. ***Additional Information:*** In 2008, 25,215 acres were restored, enhanced, or protected in the Gulf of Mexico.
(7) Long Island Sound	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce the maximum area of hypoxia in Long Island Sound by 15 percent from the pre-TMDL average of 208 square miles as measured by the 5-year running average size of the zone. (Baseline: Pre-total maximum daily load (TMDL) average conditions based on 1987-1999 data is 208 square miles. Post-TMDL includes years 2000-2017. Universe: The total surface area of Long Island Sound is approximately 1,268 square miles; the potential for the maximum area of hypoxia would be 1,268 square miles.)

(PM li5) Percent of goal achieved in reducing trade-equalized (TE) point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound from the 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			52	72	74	76	85	91.5	TE Pounds/Day
Actual			70	69	83	Data Avail 03/2014			

Explanation of Results: Data not available until mid-March due to normal lag time in reporting discharge data from sewage treatment plants on a full calendar year basis, January-December. December data are processed by the STPs to the states in January; the states QA the data and reconcile with the STPs in February; data is finalized and reported by the states to EPA in March.

Additional Information: The 2000 TMDL baseline is 59,146 Trade-Equalized (TE) pounds/day. The 2014 TMDL target is 22,774 TE pounds/day. The Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load is an enforceable document with a 15-year timetable. There are no annual targets in the TMDL. The 'annual targets' in the strategic plan are for presentation purposes only and are estimates based on the 15 year total nitrogen reduction target. New York City and Westchester County STPs are under Consent Orders that extended their TMDL compliance deadline to 2017. EPA will continue to monitor these post-2014 for compliance, as well as Connecticut STPs for anti-backsliding compliance with their final 2014 TMDL limits, or as renegotiated with EPA.

(PM li8) Restore, protect or enhance acres of coastal habitat from the 2010 baseline of 2,975 acres.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					218	420	410	186	Acres
Actual					537	336			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Acreage target was not achieved due to the impacts of Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. Agencies whose efforts were anticipated to contribute toward the target were forced to redirect their attention to more urgent Sandy-response activities. Also, the hurricane directly affected projects. For example, Sunken Meadow State Park was a planned restoration site of over 150 acres that was restored to open water circulation by the storm, which destroyed a berm and culvert that had restricted flow. The fact that the restoration was achieved naturally precluded us from counting the restoration as an accomplishment.

Additional Information: EPA revised this measure in FY 2012 to measure acres instead of percent of goal achieved. EPA establishes annual targets with partners to measure annual progress. Out-year estimates are based on continued state progress, feasibility, and funding for habitat restoration projects.

(PM li9) Reopen miles of river and stream corridors to diadromous fish passage from the 2010 baseline of 17.7 river miles by removal of dams and barriers or by installation of bypass structures.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					28	75	1.5	27	Miles
Actual					72.3	56			

Explanation of Results: River miles target was not achieved due to the impacts of Hurricane Sandy in October 2012. . Coastal and inland areas in New York and Connecticut were severely affected by the storm. In addition, ambient conditions were not suitable for construction projects, i.e., downed trees, swollen and diverted streams and river banks and severe sedimentation. As a result, agencies whose efforts were anticipated to contribute toward the target were forced to redirect their attention to more urgent Sandy-response activities.

Additional Information: EPA revised this measure in FY 2012 to report river miles instead of percent of goal achieved. The EPA will establish annual targets with partners to measure annual progress. Out-year estimates are based on continued state progress, feasibility, and funding for fish passage and bypass projects.

(8) Puget Sound Basin

Strategic Measure: By 2018, improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in 6,000 acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degraded or declining water quality in the Puget Sound. (2012 baseline: 2,489 acres of shellfish beds with harvest restrictions in 2006 had their restrictions lifted. Universe: 30,000 acres of commercial shellfish beds with harvest restrictions in 2006.)

(PM ps1) Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degrading or declining water quality.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	450	600	1,800	4,953	3,878	7,758	4,000	4,700	Acres
Actual	1,566	1,730	4,453	1,525	2,489	3,203			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: A gain in harvestable shellfish beds of 728 net acres was achieved in FY 2013, with very few acres downgraded. Stepped-up work to reduce the levels of pathogens in the Samish Bay watershed has resulted in a definite downward trend of pathogen pollution, but not yet to the levels needed for an approved shellfish harvest classification.

Additional Information: The Puget Sound has approximately 143,000 acres of approved shellfish harvest beds that require federal, state, local and tribal partners working together to ensure that adjacent water quality and safe harvesting conditions are preserved. Additionally, there are approximately 10,000 acres of potentially recoverable shellfish beds in Puget Sound closed due to nonpoint source pollution. The performance measure reports the net gains (losses) of recovered harvest areas minus any loss of currently approved acres. The Puget Sound Program works to both protect the existing approved shellfish harvest beds, and to improve water conditions so that recoverable harvest areas can be approved for harvest. In 2010, 4,453 acres (cumulative) of shellfish-bed growing areas had improved water quality, resulting in the lifting of harvest restrictions. In 2011, a downgrading of approximately 4,000 acres in Samish Bay occurred due to non-point pollution exacerbated by La Niña weather conditions. Protecting water quality in existing approved areas is critical to the achievement of the performance measure for lifting harvest restrictions. The Puget Sound Program strategically directs resources to address the pathogen pollution problems impacting shellfish harvest in Puget Sound both in the near term - focusing on specific geographical locations (e.g. Samish Bay), and in the long term for the universe of existing approved harvest areas and for the potentially recoverable shellfish acres basin-wide in Puget Sound.

(PM ps3) Number of near shore, riparian, and wetland habitat acres protected or restored.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	2,310	3,000	6,500	12,363	19,063	31,818	33,818	35,818	Acres
Actual	4,413	5,751	10,062	14,629	23,818	30,128			

Explanation of Results: Anticipated work in the Elwha riparian areas was delayed in FY 2013. In spite of this, over 6,000 acres were protected and/or restored during that year, and the 6-year cumulative target of 31,800 acres was narrowly missed by only approximately 1,700 acres. FY 2014 results will include acres from the Elwha as well as other salmon recovery efforts.

Additional Information: In 2008, 4,413 acres (cumulative) of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands were restored. The protection and restoration of habitat is one of the three priority areas for the Puget Sound NEP. The target for this measure has been exceeded every year from FY 2008 - FY 2012 resulting in the protection and/or restoration of 23,818 acres during that period. This is critical to meet salmon recovery goals of viable, harvestable populations of this tribal treaty protected resource. Moving forward, the focus will be on critical floodplain, near shore, and riparian habitat.

(9) U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Health

Strategic Measure: By 2018, provide access to safe drinking water and adequate wastewater sanitation to 75 percent and 90 percent, respectively, of the homes in the U.S.-Mexico Border area that lacked access to either service in 2003. (2003 Universe: 98,515 homes lacked drinking water and 690,723 homes lacked adequate wastewater sanitation based on a 2003 assessment of homes in the U.S.-Mexico Border area. 2018 target: 73,886 homes provided with access to safe drinking water and 621,651 homes with adequate wastewater sanitation.)

(PM 4pg) Loading of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed (million pounds/year) from the U.S.-Mexico border area since 2003.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				108.2	115	121.5	137.3	142	Million

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Actual				108.5	119	128.3			Pounds/Year

Additional Information: The baseline starts in 2003 with zero pounds of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) removed.

(PM xb2) Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	2,500 (Annual)	1,500 (Annual)	28,434 (Cumulative)	54,130 (Cumulative)	1,000 (Annual)	3,000 (Annual)	1,700 (Annual)	520 (Annual)	Homes
Actual	5,162 (Annual)	1,584 (Annual)	52,130 (Cumulative)	54,734 (Cumulative)	5,185 (Annual)	3,400 (Annual)			

Additional Information: Units and Baseline: "Additional homes" represents the number of existing households that are provided access (i.e., connected) to safe drinking water as a result of Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF)-supported projects. The program measures from a baseline of zero additional homes since this measure was developed in 2003. Universe: The known universe is the number of existing households in the U.S.-Mexico border area lacking access to safe drinking water in 2003 (98,515 homes). The known universe was calculated from U.S. Census and the Mexican National Water Commission (CONAGUA) sources. This measure was modified from cumulative to annual beginning in FY 2012 to better capture annual program progress.

(PM xb3) Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.-Mexico border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	15,000 (Annual)	105,500 (Annual)	246,175 (Cumulative)	461,125 (Cumulative)	10,500 (Annual)	27,000 (Annual)	39,500 (Annual)	44,700 (Annual)	Homes
Actual	31,686 (Annual)	43,594 (Annual)	254,125 (Cumulative)	513,041 (Cumulative)	31,092 (Annual)	25,695 (Annual)			

Explanation of Results: Mexican projects expected to be completed in FY2013 were moved to FY2014 due to Mexico requiring an additional annual funding cycle to provide matching funds for remaining construction contracts. The National Water Program Guidance target (SP-25) was revised from 20,000 to 17,000 to this effect by Region 9 on June 15, 2012.

Additional Information: Units and Baseline: "Additional homes" represents the number of existing households that are provided access (i.e., connected) to adequate wastewater sanitation as a result of Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF)-supported projects. The program measures from a baseline of zero additional homes since this measure was developed in 2003. Universe: The known universe is the number of existing households in the U.S.-Mexico border area lacking access to adequate wastewater sanitation services in 2003 (690,723). The known universe of unconnected homes was calculated from U.S. Census and the Mexican National Water Commission (CONAGUA) sources. This measure was modified from cumulative to annual beginning in FY 2012 to better capture annual program progress.

GOAL 3: CLEANING UP COMMUNITIES AND ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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

Objective 1 - Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities.: Support sustainable, resilient, and livable communities by working with local, state, tribal, and federal partners to promote smart growth, emergency preparedness and recovery planning, brownfield redevelopment, and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(2) Assess and Clean Up Brownfields	

Strategic Measure: By 2018, conduct environmental assessments at 26,350 (cumulative) brownfield properties. (Baseline: As of the end of FY 2012, EPA assessed 19,154 properties.)

(PM B29) Brownfield properties assessed.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	Properties
Actual	1,453	1,295	1,326	1,784	1,444	1,528			

Explanation of Results: The Brownfields program exceeded its target of 1,200 properties assessed by 27percent (328 properties) primarily because the program undertook a review of properties assessed in an effort to accumulate the leveraged accomplishments, such as jobs, dollars and acres made ready for reuse that were associated with those properties.

Additional Information: The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. However, the targets above are not estimated based on these additional funds. ARRA resources and performance measures for EPA's Brownfields program are tracked separately on EPA's internet site http://www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#quarterly and the government-wide ARRA site www.recovery.gov.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, make an additional 16,800 acres of brownfield properties ready for reuse from the 2012 baseline. (Baseline: As of the end of FY 2012, EPA made 25,408 acres ready for reuse.)

(PM B33) Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	225	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	Acres
Actual	4,404	2,660	3,627	6,667	3,314	4,644			

Explanation of Results: EPA exceeded its target primarily as a result of 12 sites reporting more than 100 acres ready for anticipated use (RAU) each, which added over 2,800 acres available for redevelopment purposes.

Additional Information: The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. However, the targets above are not estimated based on these additional funds. ARRA resources and performance measures for EPA's Brownfields program are tracked separately on EPA's internet site http://www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#quarterly and the government-wide ARRA site www.recovery.gov.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

(PM B32) Number of properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	60	60	60	60	120	120	120	115	Properties
Actual	78	93	109	130	120	122			

Additional Information: Although the program receives funds from ARRA, the targets above are not estimated based on these additional funds. ARRA resources and performance measures for EPA's Brownfields program are tracked separately on EPA's internet site http://www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#quarterly and the government-wide ARRA site www.recovery.gov.

(PM B34) Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,750	Jobs
Actual	5,484	6,490	5,177	6,447	5,593	10,141			

Explanation of Results: The target exceedance is primarily a result of nine sites reporting a total of 5,883 jobs leveraged with one property in Oklahoma reporting over 2,200 jobs.

Additional Information: The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. However, the targets above are not estimated based on these additional funds. ARRA resources and performance measures for EPA's Brownfields program are tracked separately on EPA's internet site http://www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#quarterly and the government-wide ARRA site www.recovery.gov.

(PM B37) Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	Dollars (Billions)
Actual	1.48	1.06	1.40	2.14	1.2	1.54			

Explanation of Results: The target exceedance is primarily due to 11 sites, each reporting over $25M leveraged, for a combined total of $1B leveraged.

Additional Information: The program which this measure supports receives funds from ARRA. However, the targets above are not estimated based on these additional funds. ARRA resources and performance measures for EPA's Brownfields program are tracked separately on EPA's internet site http://www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html#quarterly and the government-wide ARRA site www.recovery.gov.

(3) Reduce Chemical Risks at Facilities and

Strategic Measure: By 2018, conduct 2,300 inspections at risk management plan (RMP) facilities. (Baseline: Between FY 2000 and FY 2012, more than 7,400 RMP inspections were completed.)

(PM CH2) Number of risk management plan inspections conducted.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
in Communities	Target	400	400	400	560	530	500	460	460	Inspections
	Actual	628	654	618	630	652	539			
	Additional Information: Between FY 2000 and FY 2013, more than 7,900 Risk Management Plan (RMP) inspections were completed.									

Objective 2 - Preserve Land: Conserve resources and prevent land contamination by reducing waste generation and toxicity, promoting proper management of waste and petroleum products, and increasing sustainable materials management.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
(1) Waste Generation and Recycling	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, increase by 500,000 tons the amount of virgin materials that were offset by the reuse or recycling of waste products through the use of sustainable materials management. (Baseline: In FY 2013, an estimated 8,500,000 tons of waste products will be reused or recycled through sustainable materials management practices.)									
	(PM MW2) Increase in percentage of coal combustion ash that is beneficially used instead of disposed.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4			Percent Increase
	Actual	1.8	-3.1	-0.6	-.7	Data Avail 12/2014	Data Avail 12/2015			
	Explanation of Results: Results are due to the suspension of the Coal Combustion Products Partnership program in FY 2010. Data lags two years. ***Additional Information:*** This annual performance measure has been discontinued beginning in FY 2014. The strategic measure which this annual measure supports is not included in EPA's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan									
	(PM SM1) Tons of materials and products offsetting use of virgin resources through sustainable materials management.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target					8,549,502	8,501,537	8,603,033	8,603,033	Tons
	Actual					Data Avail 3/2014	Data Avail 2/2015			
	Explanation of Results: Data will not be available until February 2015. ***Additional Information:*** This measure was established in FY 2012 to reflect EPA's national program shift from waste management to sustainable materials management.									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase by 50 the number of tribes covered by an integrated waste management plan compared to FY 2013. (Baseline: As of March 2013, 160 of 574 federally recognized tribes were covered by an integrated waste management plan.)

(PM MW5) Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian country or on other tribal lands.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	30	27	22	45	45	45	45		Dumps
Actual	166	129	141	82	74	106			

Explanation of Results: Leveraging available EPA resources and tribal funds resulted in significantly exceeding the pace of cleanups and closure of open dumps on tribal lands.

Additional Information: This annual performance measure is being discontinued beginning in FY 2015. EPA will continue to track results during FY 2014 and is currently developing a new performance measure that is more closely tied to EPA activities.

(PM MW8) Number of tribes covered by an integrated solid waste management plan.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	26	16	23	14	3	3	10	10	Tribes
Actual	35	31	23	17	13	26			

Explanation of Results: Leveraging available resources and tribal funds greatly accelerated the expected pace of tribes developing integrated waste management plans.

Additional Information: Beginning in FY 2012, RCRA program grant funding supporting the development of integrated waste management plans was no longer available. However, the performance target is achieved with the assistance of other funding sources, including tribes, other EPA programs, or other federal agencies. Technical assistance to the tribes, such as that provided through tribal circuit riders, also remains available. By concentrating these resources on assisting tribes with developing waste management plans, EPA has revised its FY 2014 target for this measure from 3 to 10 tribes. As of September 2013, 173 of 574 federally recognized tribes were covered by an integrated waste management plan.

(2) Minimize Releases of Hazardous Waste and Petroleum Products

Strategic Measure: By 2018, prevent releases at 500 additional hazardous waste management facilities by issuing initial approved controls or updated controls resulting in the protection of an estimated 20 million people living within a mile of all facilities with controls. (Baseline: At the end of FY 2013, an estimated 1,220 facilities will require these controls out of the universe of 6,600 facilities, with over 20,000 process units.)

(PM HW0) Number of hazardous waste facilities with new or updated controls.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target		100	100	100	100	100	100	110	Facilities
Actual		115	140	130	117	114			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: In FY 2013, 114 facilities received new or updated controls.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, prevent exposures at polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) sites by issuing 750 approvals for PCB cleanup, storage, and disposal activities

(PM PCB) Number of approvals issued for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) cleanup, storage and disposal activities.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target							150	150	Approvals
Actual									

Additional Information: This new measure tracks all approvals issued by EPA under Section 761 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for PCBs. EPA issued 673 approvals between FY 2009 and FY 2013.

Strategic Measure: Each year through 2018, increase the percentage of underground storage tank (UST) facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5 percent over the previous year's target. (Baseline: This means an increase of facilities in SOC from an estimated 70 percent in 2014 to 72 percent in 2018.)

(PM ST6) Increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5percent over the previous year's target.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	68	65	65.5	66	66.5	67	70	70.5	Percent
Actual	66	66	69	71	71.3	71.6			

Additional Information: There were 95,827 on-site inspections of underground storage tanks (UST) between October 2012 and September 2013, and 71.6 percent of those were found to be in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention requirements. The FY 2014 target was increased from 67.5 to 70 percent based on performance trends.

Strategic Measure: Each year through 2018, reduce the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 5 percent fewer than the prior year's target. (Baseline: Between FY 2008 and FY 2012, confirmed UST releases averaged 6,500.)

(PM ST1) Reduce the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to five percent (5percent) fewer than the prior year's target.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	<9,000	<9,000	<9,000	<8,550	<8,120	<7,715	<7,330	<6,965	Releases

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Actual	7,364	7,168	6,328	5,998	5,674	6,218			
	Explanation of Results: Confirmed releases remain low due to significant release prevention efforts such as frequent inspections. A slight increase in FY 2013 is likely due to increased property transfers as the economy improved, and better leak detection efforts because of effective operators' training.									

Objective 3 - Restore Land: Prepare for and respond to accidental or intentional releases of contaminants and clean up and restore polluted sites for reuse.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
(1) Emergency Preparedness and Response	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, achieve and maintain at least 85 percent of the maximum score on the Core National Approach to Response (NAR) evaluation criteria. (Baseline: In FY 2012, the average Core NAR Score was 76 percent for EPA headquarters, regions, and special teams prepared for responding to emergencies.)									
	(PM C1) Score on annual Core NAR.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target		No Target Established	55	60	70	72	75	80	Percent
	Actual		84.3	87.9	77.5	75.8	82.2			
	Additional Information: Since FY 2011, the Core NAR score reported for this measure has been based upon the combination of two scores, one which measures day-to-day response readiness and another that measures national preparedness for chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents. Beginning in FY 2014, the Core NAR evaluation will take place after the end of the fiscal year in order to capture a more complete picture of response readiness. Results will be reported in March the following year.									
	Strategic Measure: By 2018, complete an additional 1,395 Superfund removals. (Baseline: In FY 2013, there were 295 Superfund removal actions completed.)									
	(PM 132) Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	195	195	170	170	170	170	170		Removals
	Actual	215	214	199	214	232	179			
	Additional Information: This measure will be discontinued at the end of FY 2014. However, EPA will report removal results in its Annual Performance Report. In FY 2015, EPA will implement a new measure, "Number of Superfund removals completed", which combines the Superfund-lead and PRP-lead removal actions, to track the total number of removals completed each year.									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

(PM 135) PRP removal completions (including voluntary, Administrative Order on Consent, and Unilateral Administrative Order actions) overseen by EPA.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	125	130	170	170	170	170	125		Removals
Actual	157	154	192	191	196	125			

Explanation of Results: The target for this performance measure has proved difficult to predict because 80percent of PRP-lead removals are emergencies. EPA missed its target in FY 2013 because the number of emergencies requiring EPA assistance and oversight were down in FY 2013.

Additional Information: This measure will be discontinued at the end of FY 2014. However, EPA will report removal results in its Annual Performance Report. In FY 2015, EPA will implement a new measure, "Number of Superfund removals completed", which combines the Superfund-lead and PRP-lead removal actions, to track the total number of removals completed each year.

(PM 137) Number of Superfund removals completed.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target								275	Removals
Actual									

Additional Information: New measure beginning in FY 2015 combines existing Superfund-lead (PM 132) and PRP removals with EPA oversight (PM 135) measures. EPA will continue to internally report results for both Superfund-lead and PRP-lead removals with agency oversight. Between FY 2008 and FY 2013, EPA completed an average of 378 removal actions.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, bring into compliance 60 percent of FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant. (Baseline: In FY 2010, 268 FRP facilities were inspected and 121 were found to be non-compliant, an initial compliance rate of 55 percent.)

(PM 337) Percent of all FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant which are brought into compliance.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			15	30	35	40	50	60	Percent
Actual			48	48	73	78			

Explanation of Results: EPA has been developing improved guidance and targeting procedures to bring more facilities into compliance. This has enabled EPA to devote more time to the field work of conducting inspections and bringing facilities into compliance.

Additional Information: EPA established this measure in FY 2010 to track FRP facilities brought into compliance because if an oil spill occurs at these facilities there is a greater potential to cause harm to human health and the environment than at other oil facilities.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, bring into compliance 60 percent of SPCC inspected facilities found to be non-compliant.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

(Baseline: In FY 2010, 781 SPCC facilities were inspected and 456 were found to be non-compliant, an initial compliance rate of 42 percent.)

(PM 338) Percent of all Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) inspected facilities found to be non-compliant which are brought into compliance.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			15	30	35	40	50	60	Percent
Actual			36	45	63	69			

Explanation of Results: EPA has been developing improved guidance and targeting procedures to help the Regions bring more facilities into compliance. This has enabled EPA to devote more time to the field work of conducting inspections and bringing facilities into compliance.

Additional Information: EPA established this measure in FY 2010 to track SPCC facilities brought into compliance because if an oil spill occurs at certain high-risk SPCC facilities there is a greater potential to cause harm to human health and the environment than at other oil facilities.

(2) Clean Up Contaminated Land

Strategic Measure: By 2018, complete 95,500 assessments at potential hazardous waste sites to determine if they warrant Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) remedial response or other cleanup activities. (Baseline: As of 2012, the cumulative total number of assessments completed was 91,300.)

(PM 115) Number of Superfund remedial site assessments completed.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				900	900	650	700	850	Assessments
Actual				1,020	1,151	772			

Explanation of Results: Target exceedance is primarily due to performing more lower-cost assessments at former lead smelter locations and other sites than originally estimated.

Additional Information: This measure accounts for all remedial assessments performed at sites addressed under the Superfund Remedial program. Through FY 2013, EPA had completed a cumulative total 92,282 Remedial Site Assessments. FY 2014 and 2015 target increases reflect EPA's focus on older sites in the Superfund inventory still needing low cost initial assessments.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase to 92 percent the number of Superfund sites and RCRA facilities where human exposures to toxins from contaminated sites are under control. (Baseline: As of October 2013, an estimated 83 percent of Superfund sites and 85 percent of RCRA facilities had human exposures under control out of a combined universe of 5,451.)

(PM 151) Number of Superfund sites with human exposures under control.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	Sites

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Actual	24	11	18	10	13	14			

Explanation of Results: Target exceedance is due primarily to the completion of Superfund investigations where data became available in FY 2013 and showed that there were no acceptable exposures occurring.

Additional Information: Beginning in FY 2014, performance results will include non-NPL Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites. Through FY 2013, EPA controlled human exposures at 1,389 final and deleted NPL sites. The FY 2015 target is reduced because reductions in spending in FY 2013 and 2014 will affect the number and pace of actions that are critical to achieving Human Exposure Under Control, such as new remedial investigations and remedial action starts. Further, the pool of candidate sites is shrinking and many of the sites that remain are highly complex long term cleanups (e.g., large sediment sites with exposure to contaminated fish).

(PM CA1) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with human exposures to toxins under control.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target		No Target Established	69	72	81	85	87	90	Percent
Actual		65	72	77	81	85			

Additional Information: Through FY 2013, EPA achieved human exposures under control at 85 percent of RCRA corrective action facilities. Based on recent estimates, EPA was unlikely to meet FY 2014 target. Consequently, the FY 2014 target was revised from 90 to 87 percent. The target revision is set against a universe of 3,779 corrective action facilities, based upon a recently completed analysis of the 2020 corrective action universe.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase to 86 percent the number of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control. (Baseline: At the end of FY 2013, the migration of contaminated groundwater was controlled at 76 percent of all 3,779 facilities needing corrective action.)

(PM CA2) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target		No Target Established	61	64	69	73	77	79	Percent
Actual		58	63	67	72	76			

Additional Information: Through FY 2013, EPA achieved migration of contaminated groundwater under control at 76 percent of RCRA corrective action facilities. Based on recent estimates, EPA was unlikely to meet its FY 2014 target. Consequently, the FY 2014 target was revised from 80 to 77 percent. The target revision is set against a universe of 3,779 corrective action facilities, based upon a recently completed analysis of the 2020 corrective action universe.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase to 73 percent the number of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed. (Baseline: At the end of FY 2013, all cleanup remedies were constructed at an estimated 51 percent of all 3,779 facilities needing corrective action.)

(PM CA5) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target		No Target Established	35	38	46	51	55	60	Percent
	Actual		32	37	42	47	51			
	Additional Information: Through FY 2013, EPA constructed final remedies at 51 percent of RCRA corrective action facilities. Based on recent estimates, EPA was unlikely to meet its FY 2014 target. Consequently, the FY 2014 target was revised from 57 to 55 percent. The target revision is set against a universe of 3,779 corrective action facilities, based upon a recently completed analysis of the 2020 corrective action universe.									
	Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase to 25 percent the number of RCRA facilities with corrective action performance standards attained. (Baseline: At the end of FY 2013, performance standards were attained at an estimated 20 percent of all 3,779 RCRA facilities requiring corrective action.)									
	(PM CA6) Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with corrective action performance standards attained.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target							21	22	Percent
	Actual									
	Additional Information: New measure beginning in FY 2014. This measure accounts for the last step in the cleanup process (i.e., meeting the cleanup performance standards for the site). For example, sites that have achieved their performance standards by reaching soil cleanup levels and/or drinking water maximum contaminate levels will be counted under this measure. Beginning in FY 2014, the universe of corrective action facilities will total 3,779, based upon a recently completed analysis of the 2020 corrective action universe.									
	Strategic Measure: Each year through 2018, reduce the backlog of LUST cleanups (confirmed releases that have yet to be cleaned up) that do not meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration by 1 percent. This means a decrease from 16 percent in 2012 to 10 percent in 2018. (At the end of FY 2012, there were 82,903 releases not yet cleaned up.)									
	(PM 111) Percent of confirmed releases awaiting cleanup at UST facilities.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	No Target Established	15	14	Percent
	Actual	21	21	19	18	16	15			
	Additional Information: This is a long-standing strategic measure included in EPA's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan. EPA has been tracking results under this measure since FY 2006, however, in FY 2014 this will be a new annual performance measure with annual targets. As of the end of FY 2013, there have been 514,123 releases reported, 436,406 (or 85 percent) of which have been cleaned up, leaving 77,717 remaining to be cleaned up.									
	(PM 112) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

migration.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	13,000	12,250	12,250	12,250	11,250	10,100	9,000	8,600	Cleanups
Actual	12,768	12,944	11,591	11,169	10,927	11,582			

Additional Information: Through FY 2013, EPA completed a cumulative total of 436,406 leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanups. Results in FY 2010 through FY 2012 included over 2,400 cleanups achieved as a result of funding provided by ARRA. The FY 2014 and 2015 targets reflect a variety of challenges in cleaning up remaining sites, including the complexity of remaining sites, an increased state workload, a decrease in available state resources, the increasing costs of cleanups and recalibration based on the expiration of ARRA funding.

Strategic Measure: Each year through 2018, reduce the backlog of LUST cleanups (confirmed releases that have yet to be cleaned up) in Indian country that do not meet applicable risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration by 1 percent. This means a decrease from 23 percent in 2012 to 17 percent in 2018.

(PM 113) Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration in Indian country.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	30	30	30	38	42	42	37	30	Cleanups
Actual	40	49	62	42	47	18			

Explanation of Results: Target not met due to resource constraints and an increased focus on a number of large, complex sites with substantial releases.

Additional Information: Through FY 2013, EPA completed a cumulative total of 1,049 leaking underground storage tank cleanups in Indian country, out of a universe of 1,353 confirmed releases. This is a subset of the national total of 436,406 leaking underground storage tanks cleanups completed.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, ensure that 946 Superfund sites are "sitewide ready for anticipated use." (Baseline: As of October 2012, 606 Superfund sites had achieved "sitewide ready for anticipated use" out of a universe of 1,742 sites.)

(PM 141) Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	30	20	22	22	22	19	15	13	Completions
Actual	30	20	18	22	22	14			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Due to two years of reductions in the remedial action funding, EPA was unable to start construction at two sites that were targeted for completion in FY 2013. In addition, delays in funding in FY 2013 impacted the timing for one Superfund-lead and two DOD projects, preventing completions in FY 2013. Also, there is a decreasing universe of cleanups completed for eligible NPL sites, and the remaining sites are increasingly more complex and subject to emerging issues.

Additional Information: Beginning in FY 2014, performance measure results will include non-NPL Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites. Through FY 2013, EPA has completed construction at 1,156 final and deleted National Priority List (NPL) sites. Targets have been reduced for FY 2014 and FY 2015 because of significant limitations in the number of new starts in FY 2012 and 2013, as well as concerns about funding amounts and timing in FY 2014, which would prevent timely initiation and completion of projects. In addition, sites remaining on the NPL tend to be more complex and subject to emerging issues such as newly identified contaminants as well as more stringent contaminant standards.

(PM 152) Number of Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	Sites
Actual	20	16	18	21	18	18			

Explanation of Results: The target exceedance is primarily due to Superfund Five-Year Review results that showed that a number of contaminated plumes were under control.

Additional Information: Beginning in FY 2014, performance measure results will include non-NPL Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites. Through FY 2013, EPA had controlled groundwater migration at 1,091 final and deleted National Priority List (NPL) sites. The FY 2015 target is reduced because reductions in spending in FY 2013 and 2014 will affect the number and pace of actions that are critical to achieving groundwater migration under control, such as groundwater investigations and remedial design. Further, the pool of candidate sites is shrinking and many of the sites that remain are highly complex long term cleanups.

(PM 170) Number of remedial action projects completed at Superfund NPL sites.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				103	130	115	115	105	Completions
Actual				132	142	121			

Additional Information: Beginning in FY 2014, performance measure results will include non-NPL Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites. Through FY 2013, EPA completed 2,036 remedial action projects at final and deleted NPL sites. The FY 2015 target is reduced because of a reduced number of candidate projects nearing completion due to reductions in spending on RI/FSs and remedial designs in FY 2013-2014; reductions in remedial action funding which has slowed some projects and prevented initiation of other projects; and remaining projects that are increasingly complex.

(PM FF1) Percent of Superfund federal facility sites construction complete.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target							86	87	Percent
Actual									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
	Additional Information: The Superfund Federal Facilities Response program has begun targeting a percent construction complete measure specifically for federal Superfund NPL sites designed to demonstrate national incremental construction progress. This new measure is based on the average of three specific factors: 1) Operable Unit (OU) percent complete; 2) Total cleanup actions percent complete; and 3) Duration of cleanup actions percent complete (national cumulative). The FY 2012 baseline was 82percent.

(PM S10) Number of Superfund sites ready for anticipated use site-wide.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	30	65	65	65	65	60	55	55	Sites
Actual	85	66	66	65	66	56			

Explanation of Results: Sitewide Ready for Anticipated Reuse (SWRAU) candidates are increasingly more complex and subject to emerging issues, as well as more stringent contaminant standards. In addition, several staffing shortages and state implementation issues related to institutional controls contributed to missing the target.

Additional Information: Beginning in FY 2014, performance measure results will include non-NPL Superfund Alternative Approach (SAA) sites. Through FY 2013, EPA ensured that 662 final and deleted NPL sites met the criteria to be determined ready for anticipated use site-wide. EPA lowered the FY 2014 target for this measure from 60 to 55 sites due to staffing shortages and institutional control state implementation issues.

Objective 4 - Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country: Directly implement federal environmental programs in Indian country and support federal program delegation to tribes. Provide tribes with technical assistance and support capacity development for the establishment and implementation of sustainable environmental programs in Indian country.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country	**Strategic Measure:** By 2015, increase the percent of tribes implementing federal regulatory environmental programs in Indian country to 25 percent. (FY 2009 baseline: 22 percent of 572 tribes.)

(PM 5PQ) Percent of Tribes implementing federal regulatory environmental programs in Indian country (cumulative).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	6	7	14	18	22	24	25	25	Percent
Actual	14	13	14	17	21	22			

Explanation of Results: While a substantial increase in the number of total tribes with TAS approval in FY 2011, the total percentage of tribes implementing federal regulatory programs barely missed the FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets due to tribes moving from the use of DICTAs (a portion of how the measure is calculated) to other cooperative agreements such as PPGs.

Additional Information: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP funding. The Strategic Measure refers to the total number of tribes and inter-tribal consortia that are eligible for GAP funding.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
	Strategic Measure: By 2015, increase the percent of tribes conducting EPA-approved environmental monitoring and assessment activities in Indian country to 58 percent. (FY 2012 baseline: 54 percent of 572 tribes)

(PM 5PR) Percent of Tribes conducting EPA approved environmental monitoring and assessment activities in Indian country (cumulative.)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	21	23	42	52	54	57	58	58	Percent
Actual	42	40	50	52	54	56.5			

Explanation of Results: The performance goal was set at an approximate target level, and the deviation from that level is slight. There was no effect on overall program or activity performance.

Additional Information: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP funding. The Strategic Measure refers to the total number of tribes and inter-tribal consortia that are eligible for GAP funding.

GOAL 4: ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS AND PREVENTING POLLUTION

Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals and prevent pollution at the source

Objective 1 - Ensure Chemical Safety: Reduce the risk and increase the safety of chemicals that enter our products, our environment and our bodies.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	(PM C18) Percentage of existing CBI claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies reviewed and, as appropriate, challenged.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target				5	10	13	22		Percent
	Actual				5.3	59.7	13.4			
	Additional Information: Prior to August 2010, zero of 22,483 existing TSCA CBI claims for chemical identity, which potentially contain health and safety studies, had been reviewed or challenged, where appropriate. This is a revision of the previously stated baseline of January 2010, reflecting an improved understanding of the universe of existing CBI claims.									
	(PM C19) Percentage of CBI claims for chemical identity in health and safety studies reviewed and challenged, as appropriate, as they are submitted.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target				100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Actual				100	100	100			
	Additional Information: Prior to August 2010, 0percent of approximately 500 TSCA CBI claims submitted per year for chemical identity, which potentially contain health and safety studies, had been reviewed or challenged, where appropriate.									
(1) Protect Human Health from Chemical Risks	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce by 30 percent the number of moderate to severe exposure incidents associated with organophosphates and carbamate insecticides in the general population.(Baseline for moderate to severe exposure incidents reported during 2011 is 274, as reported in the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poisoning Data System (NPDS) for organophosphates and carbamate pesticides.)									
	(PM J11) Reduction in moderate to severe exposure incidents associated with organophosphates and carbamate insecticides in the general population.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target					10	15	25	30	Percent
	Actual					16	20			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: Baseline for moderate to severe exposure incidents reported during 2008 is 316, as reported in the American Association of Poison Control Centers' National Poisoning Data System (NPDS) for organophosphates and carbamate pesticides. In FY 2011, 274 moderate to severe exposure incidents were reported for organophosphates and carbamate pesticides.

Strategic Measure: Through 2018, work to ensure that the percentage of children with blood lead levels above 5 µg/dl does not rise above the 1.0 percent target for FY 2014 and work to make further reductions in blood lead levels. (Baseline is 2.6 percent of children ages 1-5 had elevated blood lead levels (5 ug/dl or greater) in the 2007-2010 sampling period according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES).)

(PM 008) Percent of children (aged 1-5 years) with blood lead levels (>5 ug/dl).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			3.5	No Target Established	1.5	No Target Established	1.0	No Target Established	Percent
Actual			2.1	Biennial	Data Avail 10/2014	Biennial			

Explanation of Results: Biennial measure; no target set in FY 13

Additional Information: Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) for the 2007-2010 sampling period estimated that 2.6percent of children aged 1 - 5 had elevated blood lead levels (5 ug/dl or greater). Data for this measure are reported biennially.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, reduce the percent difference in the geometric mean blood lead level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old to 10.0 percent. (Baseline is 28.4 percent difference in the geometric mean blood lead level in low-income children ages 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old in 2007-2010 sampling period according to CDC National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES).)

(PM 10D) Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	29	No Target Established	28	No Target Established	13	No Target Established	20	No Target Established	Percent
Actual	23.5	Biennial	28.4	Biennial	Data Avail 10/2014	Biennial			

Additional Information: Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) for the 2007-2010 sampling period estimated the percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old is 28.4percent. Data for this measure are reported biennially.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Strategic Measure: By 2018, complete Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) decisions for 100 percent of chemicals for which complete EDSP data are expected to be available by the end of 2017. (Baseline is 15 decisions have been completed through 2012 for any of the chemicals for which complete EDSP information is anticipated to be available by the end of 2017. EDSP decisions for a chemical can range from determining potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone systems to otherwise determining whether further endocrine related testing is necessary.)

(PM 266) Reduction in concentration of targeted pesticide analytes in the general population.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	30	No Target Established	50	No Target Established	50, 50	No Target Established	50, 50		Percent
Actual	Data Not Avail	Biennial	Data Not Avail	Biennial	Deleted	Biennial			

Additional Information: Based on 2001-2002 Centers for Disease Control's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 95th percentile concentration of pesticides residues detected in urine samples from the general population for non-specific organophosphate metabolites is 0.45 µmol/L, and chlorpyrifos metabolite (TCPy) is 12.4 µg/L. Data for this measure reported biennially. FY2008 and 2010 data were recently received and reviewed. OCSPP is currently working with CDC for the release of the data. Measure deleted from strategic plan due to lack of data availability. Receipt of timely, accurate data has been an ongoing problem since inception of the measure. OCSPP never received results since the measure inception. Without results or sufficient data, a target for FY 2015 cannot be set.

(PM D6A) Reduction in concentration of PFOA in serum in the general population.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					1	No Target Established	25	No Target Established	Percent Reduction
Actual					Data Avail 10/2014	Biennial			

Additional Information: Derived from Centers for Disease Control's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) on PFOA concentration in the general population. The geometric mean concentration in serum as determined from 2007-2010 sampling data is 3.07 µg/L. Data for this measure are reported biennially.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, complete Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) decisions for 100 percent of chemicals for which complete EDSP data is expected to be available by the end of 2017. (Baseline is 15 decisions have been completed through 2012 for any of the chemicals for which complete EDSP information is anticipated to be available by the end of 2017. EDSP decisions for a chemical can range from determining potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone systems to otherwise determining whether further endocrine related testing is necessary.)

(PM E01) Number of chemicals for which Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) decisions have been completed

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target				3	5	20	59	0	Chemicals
	Actual				3	1	0			

Explanation of Results: In FY2013, the Endocrine Program continued to review public comments submitted for the second list of EDSP chemicals and did not accomplish the goal of issuing additional test orders on the subsequent list of EDSP chemicals for screening. This second list includes drinking water contaminants in addition to pesticide active ingredients was revised and issued in June 2013 and pending approval of the Information Collection Request (ICR), the agency anticipates issuing test orders across three years of the duration of the ICR.

Additional Information: Baseline is 15 decisions have been completed through 2012 for any of the chemicals for which complete EDSP information is anticipated to be available by the end of 2017. EDSP decisions for a chemical can range from determining potential to interact with the estrogen, androgen, or thyroid hormone systems to otherwise determining whether further endocrine related testing is necessary. Targets for EDSP performance measures E01, E04, and E05 are set at zero for FY 2015 in reflection of the time needed for issuance of test orders and completion of the scientific data review processes. Issuance of test orders is dependent on an Office of Management and Budget-approved information collection request (ICR) for the List 2 chemicals. Currently, the ICR is being reviewed by Office of Management and Budget for a decision on whether or not to approve the request and the decision is stipulated on the agency responding to the initial ICR terms of clearance. The agency currently projects to have an Office of Management and Budget-approved ICR by no earlier than FY 2014 which would allow the agency to issue test orders no earlier than late 2014. When recipients receive the Tier 1 test order, the agency allows 2 years minimum for data generation and 1 year for the agency's review of that submitted data, a total of 3 years. Based on these projections, the agency anticipates that results for E01, E04, and E05 would not be realized until 2017.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, reduce rodenticide exposure incidents by 75 percent in children ages 1-6. (The baseline total number of confirmed and likely rodenticide exposures to children ages 1-6 in 2011 is 10,259 according to data by the Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System.)

(PM 012) Percent reduction of children's exposure to rodenticides.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				10	5	5	10	25	Percent
Actual				0	5	12			

Explanation of Results: OPP initiated regulatory action to cancel and remove non-compliant rodenticide products from the consumer market and expects to see continued reductions in incidents involving children less than six years old.

Additional Information: The baseline for the total number of confirmed and likely rodenticide exposures to children is 11,674 in 2008, based data from the Poison Control Centers' National Poison Data System. By FY 2011, the number of confirmed and likely rodenticide exposures to children ages 1-6 was 10,259.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, EPA will have assessed all currently identified TSCA Work Plan Chemicals. (Baseline is zero assessments finalized for the 83 initially identified TSCA Work Plan Chemicals through 2012.)

(PM RA1) Annual number of chemicals for which risk assessments are finalized through EPA's TSCA Existing Chemicals Program.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Target							3	7	Risk Assessments Completed
	Actual									

Additional Information: The universe for this measure is the 83 TSCA Work Plan Chemicals identified by EPA on March 1, 2012, plus other chemicals for which EPA's TSCA Existing Chemicals Program publicly issues final risk assessments after FY 2012. The cumulative baseline through FY 2013 is zero.

(PM 009) Cumulative number of certified Renovation Repair and Painting firms

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			100,000	100,000	140,000	140,000	138,000	145,000	Firms
Actual			59,143	114,834	126,323	133,587			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, the Lead RRP Program consistently experienced lower than expected monthly certification rates. This was the case for both the EPA-administered RRP program and authorized state RRP programs.

Additional Information: The baseline is zero in 2009. FY 2010 is the first year that firms submitted applications to EPA to become certified. Over time, firms will either become certified directly through EPA (tracked through Federal Lead-based Paint Program (FLPP) or through an authorized State program (tracked through grant reports/internal database).

(PM 011) Number of Product Reregistration Decisions

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	1,075	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,200	900	100	Decisions
Actual	1,194	1,482	1,712	1,218	1,255	709			

Explanation of Results: It's anticipated that the reregistration of conventional pesticide products will be completed at the end of FY2014, as scheduled. However, ongoing reductions to resources and FTEs is impacting our ability to meet current target.

Additional Information: By FY 2012, 18,208 product re-registrations decisions were according to internal tracking as part of the product reregistration process. FTE/resource information was provided to the Office of Management and Budget to make the budget justification for the FY 2014 target reduction.

(PM 091) Percent of decisions completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date).

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			99	99	99	99	97	96	Percent
Actual			99.7	98.4	99.1	98.8			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: In this climate of reduced resources, dollars and FTE, OPP was not able to meet the FY 2013 target. Reductions to future targets have been requested and approved.

Additional Information: Baseline average percentage of decisions completed on time between 2010-2012 is 99.0 percent according to EPA internal data. FTE/resource information was provided to the Office of Management and Budget to make the budget justification for the FY 2014 target reduction.

(PM 10A) Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 20 days of EPA effort to process.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	91	92	92	92	95	95	95	95	Percent
Actual	91	92	96	95	97	99			

Explanation of Results: Senior management focus on these work flows and processes spurred by monitoring through the GPRA and ACS process has resulted in continuous improvement over the past two years.

Additional Information: Baseline is 94percent, as determined by averaging the annual performance results for this measure over the period 2008-2012. Data obtained from Federal Lead Based Paint Program (FLPP) information system.

(PM 143) Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	18.5	20	21	21	22	22.5	22.5	22.5	Percent
Actual	21	21.5	21	22	22.5	Data Avail 10/2014			

Additional Information: The baseline for acres-treated is 22percent of total acreage in 2011 when the reduced-risk pesticide acre treatments was 315,000,000 and total (all pesticides) was 1,444,000,000 acre-treatments. Each year's total acre-treatments, as reported by USDA National Agricultural Statistic Service and private marketing research data sources serve as the basis for computing the percentage of acre-treatments using reduced risk pesticides. Acre-treatments count the total number of pesticides treatments each acre receives each year. Results are reported end of calendar year and are lagged one year.

(PM 247) Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual	100	97	91	100	100	100			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: Baseline is 97percent, as determined by averaging the annual performance results for this measure over the period 2009-2012. Data obtained from the Annual OPPT report, "Study Comparing PMNs/LVEs to Related 8(e) Chemicals." Baseline is calculated by comparing Section 8(e) notices received in the fiscal year to previously reviewed PMNs. If a risk identified in a new Section 8(e) notice would not have been identified and mitigated by the review, then the program has not met the performance target. Approximately 30 Section 8(e) notices submitted annually are compared to previous PMNs for purposes of determining the annual performance result for this measure.

(PM 281) Reduction in the cost per submission of managing PreManufacture Notices (PMNs) through the Focus meetings as a percentage of baseline year cost per submission.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			61	63	65	67	81		Percent
Actual			50	59	65	67			

Additional Information: Baseline is $46.13 per submission in FY 2009 according to OPPT's Confidential Business Information Tracking System (CBITS) and Manage Toxic Substances (MTS) database and EPA's Financial Data Warehouse (FDW).

(PM E02) Number of chemicals for which EDSP Tier 1 test orders have been issued

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				40	40	40			Chemicals
Actual				0	0	0			

Explanation of Results: In FY2013, the Endocrine Program continued to review public comments submitted for the second list of EDSP chemicals and did not accomplish the goal of issuing additional test orders on the subsequent list of EDSP chemicals for screening. This second list includes drinking water contaminants in addition to pesticide active ingredients was revised and issued in June 2013 and pending approval of the Information Collection Request (ICR), the agency anticipates issuing test orders across three years of the duration of the ICR.

Additional Information: FY 2010 baseline is 67 chemicals for which EDSP Tier 1 test orders have been issued. This measure will be replaced by new EDSP measures E04 and E05 in FY 2014.

(PM E03) Number of screening and testing assays for which validation decisions have been reached

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				2	4	6			Assays
Actual				2	1	6			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: In FY2013, the Endocrine Program completed the validation efforts for five ecological Tier 2 test methods, including an additional Tier 1 test method that seeks to replace the use of whole animals with human recombinant cell lines. All six test methods have been submitted for external peer review as of September 30, 2013. The FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel report for the review of the interlaboratory validation data for the bird, fish, frog, mysid and copepod species have been submitted to the Agency as of September 30, 2013 and the Human Recombinant Estrogen Receptor (HRER) Tier 1 test method integrated summary report had been submitted for external peer review on September 30, 2013.

Additional Information: FY 2010 baseline is 15 screening and testing assays for which validation decisions have been reached. There are several steps within the validation process including: preparation of detailed review papers, performance of prevalidation studies, validation by multiple labs, and peer reviews. A decision to discontinue validation efforts for a particular assay could occur during any of these steps while a decision to accept an assay as validated occurs after all the steps are successfully completed. This measure will be replaced by new EDSP measures E04 and E05 in FY 2014.

(PM E04) Number of chemicals with Tier 1 screening assay results reviewed.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target							52	0	Chemicals
Actual									

Additional Information: FY 2012 baseline is zero List 1 chemicals for which Tier 1 screening assays results will have completed reviews according to EPA internal tracking. This performance measure accounts for those scientific data evaluation records that have undergone primary and secondary technical reviews for the chemicals that have screening data submitted to the Agency. Targets for EDSP performance measures E01, E04, and E05 are set at zero for FY 2015 in reflection of the time needed for issuance of test orders and completion of the scientific data review processes. Issuance of test orders is dependent on an Office of Management and Budget-approved information collection request (ICR) for the List 2 chemicals. Currently, the ICR is being reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget for a decision on whether or not to approve the request and the decision is stipulated on the agency responding to the initial ICR terms of clearance. The agency currently projects to have an Office of Management and Budget-approved ICR by no earlier than FY 2014 which would allow the agency to issue test orders no earlier than late 2014. When recipients receive the Tier 1 test order, the agency allows 2 years minimum for data generation and 1 year for the agency's review of that submitted data, a total of 3 years. Based on these projections, the agency anticipates that results for E01, E04, and E05 would not be realized until 2017.

(PM E05) Number of chemicals for which scientific weight of evidence determinations have been completed.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target							52	0	Chemicals
Actual									

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: FY 2012 baseline is zero List 1 chemicals for which completed weight of evidence review documents have been completed according to EPA internal tracking. This measure accounts for the number of scientific weight of evidence and hazard characterizations completed; these hazard characterizations will be based on the integrated scientific reviews of the 1) Tier 1 data in combination with 2) other scientifically relevant information and 3) existing toxicity information (e.g., 40 CFR part 158). Targets for EDSP performance measures E01, E04, and E05 are set at zero for FY 2015 in reflection of the time needed for issuance of test orders and completion of the scientific data review processes. Issuance of test orders is dependent on an Office of Management and Budget-approved information collection request (ICR) for the List 2 chemicals. Currently, the ICR is being reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget for a decision on whether or not to approve the request and the decision is stipulated on the agency responding to the initial ICR terms of clearance. The agency currently projects to have an Office of Management and Budget-approved ICR by no earlier than FY 2014 which would allow the agency to issue test orders no earlier than late 2014. When recipients receive the Tier 1 test order, the agency allows 2 years minimum for data generation and 1 year for the agency's review of that submitted data, a total of 3 years. Based on these projections, the agency anticipates that results for E01, E04, and E05 would not be realized until 2017.

(PM E06) Number of High Throughput (HTP) assays and Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship (QSAR) tools validated for use in a chemical prioritization scheme, screening or data replacement for EDSP.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target							8	18	Assays and Tools
Actual									

Additional Information: FY 2012 baseline is zero assays or tools for which validation decisions have been reached for their use in chemical prioritization according to EPA internal tracking. There are several steps within the validation process including: preparation of detailed assay descriptions, performance reviews, validation by comparison to reference compounds, and peer reviews. A decision to discontinue validation efforts for a particular assay and/or tool could occur during any of these steps while a decision to accept an assay as validated occurs after all the steps are successfully completed.

(PM HC1) Annual number of hazard characterizations completed for HPV chemicals

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			230	300	300	300			Chemicals
Actual			270	318	300	26			

Explanation of Results: Hazard characterizations were impacted by budget reductions due to sequestration. Measure is being replaced in FY 2014 by new Risk Assessment measures (RA1)

Additional Information: The cumulative baseline through FY 2009 is 1,095. This is made up on US and internationally sponsored Hazard Characterization through 2009. International HCs started being produced in the early 1990's and US sponsored HCs started to be produced in 2007. Through FY 2011 1,683 hazard characterizations have been completed. This measure will be discontinued after FY 2013 and replaced by measure RA1 in FY 2014.

(PM J15) Reduction in concentration of targeted pesticide analytes in children.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					50,50	No Target Established	50, 50		Percent

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Actual					Data Not Avail	Biennial			
	Additional Information: Derived from 2001-2002 Centers for Disease Control's National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) metabolite concentration data in children for non-specific organophosphate metabolites is 0.55 µmol/L, and Chlorpyrifos metabolite (TCPy) is 16.0 µg/L, respectively. Data for this measure is reported biennially. Measure deleted from strategic plan due to lack of data availability. Receipt of timely, accurate data has been an ongoing problem since inception of the measure. OCSPP never received results since the measure inception. Without results or sufficient data, a target for FY 2015 cannot be set.									
(2) Protect Ecosystems from Chemical Risks	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, no watersheds will exceed aquatic life benchmarks for targeted pesticides. (Data for 2012 provides the most recent percent of agricultural watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program that exceeds the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks for azinphos-methyl (7 percent) and chlorpyrifos (7 percent). Urban watersheds sampled by the NAWQA program that exceed the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks for diazinon (0 percent), chlorpyrifos (0 percent), and carbaryl (9 percent).)									
	(PM 268) Percent of urban watersheds that do not exceed EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern (diazinon, chlorpyrifos and carbaryl).									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target	25, 25, 30	No Target Established	5, 0, 20	No Target Established	5, 0, 10	No Target Established	0, 0, 0	No Target Established	Percent
	Actual	40, 0, 30	Biennial	6.7, 0, 33	Biennial	0, 0, 9	Biennial			
	Additional Information: Urban watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program that exceeds the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks in 2012 for diazinon, chlorpyrifos and carbaryl is 0 percent, 0 percent, 9 percent, respectively. Data for this measure are reported biennially.									
	(PM 269) Percent of agricultural watersheds that do not exceed EPA aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides of concern (azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos).									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target			0, 10	No Target Established	0, 10	No Target Established	0, 0	No Target Established	Percent
	Actual			0, 8	Biennial	7, 7	Biennial			
	Additional Information: Agricultural watersheds sampled by the USGS National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program that exceeds the National Pesticide Program aquatic life benchmarks for azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos are 7 percent and 7 percent, respectively. Data for this measure are reported biennially.									
	(PM 164) Number of pesticide registration review dockets opened.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target			70	70	70	72	73	73	Dockets
	Actual			75	81	79	77			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: In order to keep registration review on schedule to meet the statutorily mandated completion date in 2022 the program placed special emphasis on the opening of dockets. The program does not anticipated being able to maintain this pace.

Additional Information: By 2012, total of 376 chemical case work dockets were opened according to EPA internal data.

(PM 230) Number of pesticide registration review final work plans completed.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			70	70	70	72	73	73	Work Plans
Actual			70	75	70	79			

Explanation of Results: In order to keep registration review on schedule to meet the mandated completion date 2022, the program placed special emphasis on the completion of final work plans. The program does not anticipate being able to maintain this pace.

Additional Information: By 2012, total of 327 final work plans for registered pesticides were completed according to EPA internal data.

(PM 240) Maintain timeliness of Section 18 Emergency Exemption Decisions

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	Days
Actual	34	40	50	52	43	27			

Explanation of Results: One action (amitraz to control varroa mites in beehives) was national in scope and resulted in 39 Section 18's with an average turnaround time of 3 days.

Additional Information: Baseline average number of days for S18 decisions between 2009-2012 is 46 days according to EPA internal data.

(PM 276) Percent of registration review chemicals with identified endangered species concerns, for which EPA obtains any mitigation of risk prior to consultation with DOC and DOI.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					5	5	15	5	Percent
Actual					0	Data Avail 10/2014			

Explanation of Results: NAS report recommendations and their implementation are not scheduled for release until 2014. The program is working with other federal agencies to evaluate the potential impacts of pesticides to endangered species based on the NAS report results.

Additional Information: The baseline is zero percent for each annual reporting period as percentages are not cumulative. The data is tracked by OPP using internal tracking numbers. The data is obtained from ecological risk assessments and effects determinations prepared to support a registration review case.

Objective 2 - Promote Pollution Prevention: Conserve and protect natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other sustainability practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Promote Pollution Prevention	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce 600 million pounds of hazardous materials cumulatively through pollution prevention. (Baseline is 578 million pounds reduced from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing 626 million pounds in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to atypical results, and increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients.)

(PM 264) Pounds of hazardous materials reduced through pollution prevention.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	190	192	188.1	199.6	88.7	71.6	23.4	30	Pounds (Millions)
Actual	272.4	129.5	110.3	35.1	1,711	Data Avail 11/2014			

Explanation of Results: Normal 1-year data lag

Additional Information: Baseline is 578 million pounds reduced from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing 626 million pounds in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to: 1) atypical results, and 2) increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients. In previous Congressional Justifications, for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014, targets and results included Recurring Results, which are results produced in prior years that continue to deliver environmental benefits over multiple years. Starting in FY 2015, to align the targeted results with the annual budget request, the Agency is returning to display only new annual targets and results. For example with recurring results the FY 2011 the target was 1,549 and the results were 1,563.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, reduce 7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MMTCO2Eq.) cumulatively through pollution prevention. (Baseline is 7 MMTCO2Eq. reduced from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing 3.5 MMTCO2Eq in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to atypical results, and increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients. The data from this measure are also calculated into the Agency's overall GHG measure under Goal 1.)

(PM 297) Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO2Eq) reduced or offset through pollution prevention.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target		1.8	2.11	2.19	1.74	1.46	1.0	1.2	MMTCO2Eq
Actual		1.4	1.68	1.38	5.26	Data Avail 11/2014			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Explanation of Results: Exceeding the annual target in FY 2012 is primarily attributed to FY 2012 Presidential Green Chemistry Award Winners. The Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge awardees in 2012 focused on innovations that had very high contributions to reducing GHG, along with Hazardous Materials and Cost Savings, compared to recent years. One award alone is responsible for reducing BTU use by trillions of units, which translated directly into significant GHG reductions.

FY 2013 data available 10/2014

Additional Information: Baseline is 7 MMTCO2Eq. reduced from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing 3.5 MMTCO2Eq in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to: 1) atypical results, and 2) increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients. In previous Congressional Justifications, for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014, targets and results included Recurring Results, which are results produced in prior years that continue to deliver environmental benefits over multiple years. Starting in FY 2015, to align the targeted results with the annual budget request, the Agency is returning to display only new annual targets and results. For example with recurring results the FY 2011 the target was 5.7 and the results were 4.3.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, reduce 6.9 billion gallons of water use cumulatively through pollution prevention. (Baseline is 6.9 billion gallons reduced from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing 24 billion gallons in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to atypical results, and increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients.)

(PM 262) Gallons of water reduced through pollution prevention.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	1,640	1,790	781	783	785	771	932	1,156	Gallons (Millions)
Actual	22,179	4,650	1,472	1,397	1,175	Data Avail 10/2014			

Explanation of Results: Data available in 10/2014

Additional Information: Baseline is 6.9 billion gallons reduced from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing 24 billion gallons in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to: 1) atypical results, and 2) increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients. In previous Congressional Justifications, for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014, targets and results included Recurring Results, which are results produced in prior years that continue to deliver environmental benefits over multiple years. Starting in FY 2015, to align the targeted results with the annual budget request, the Agency is returning to display only new annual targets and results. For example with recurring results the FY 2011 the target was 28.6 and the results were 29.1.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, save $ 1.3 billion in business, institutional, and government costs cumulatively through pollution prevention improvements. (Baseline is $1.33 billion saved from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing $231 million in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to atypical results, and increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients.)

(PM 263) Business, institutional and government costs reduced through pollution prevention.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	45.9	130	253.9	268.5	196.9	195.6	133.3	197	Dollars

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Actual	234.4	272.2	190.8	232.9	626	Data Avail 11/2014			Saved (Millions)

Explanation of Results: Normal 1-year data lag

Additional Information: Baseline is $1.33 billion saved from FY 2008 through FY 2012, after removing $231 million in reported results that should not be expected to continue in future years due to: 1) atypical results, and 2) increased quality assurance standards for the results that come from states and other grant recipients. In previous Congressional Justifications, for Fiscal Years 2010 through 2014, targets and results included Recurring Results, which are results produced in prior years that continue to deliver environmental benefits over multiple years. Starting in FY 2015, to align the targeted results with the annual budget request, the Agency is returning to display only new annual targets and results. For example with recurring results the FY 2011 the target was 1,042 and the results were 1,044.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase the number of safer use chemicals and safer chemical products cumulatively by 1,900. (Baseline is 600 safer chemicals and 2,500 safer chemical products recognized in 2013 by Design for the Environment program.)

(PM P25) Percent increase in use of safer products

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					7	7			Percent
Actual					62	48			

Explanation of Results: EOY target continued to be exceeded because of continued leveraging of 3rd parties--paid by requesting companies--to conduct product reviews. Targets for years prior to FY 2014 were unable to be adjusted based on performance, out-year targets have been adjusted to represent expected program performance.

Additional Information: Baseline is 476 million pounds. of safer chemicals in commerce in 2009 as reported by Design for the Environment.

(PM P26) Number of safer chemicals and safer chemical products.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target								475	Chemicals/ Products
Actual									

Additional Information: Baseline is 600 safer chemicals and 2,500 safer chemical products recognized in 2013 by Design for the Environment program.

GOAL 5: PROTECTING HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT BY ENFORCING LAWS AND ASSURING COMPLIANCE
Protect human health and the environment through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Use Next Generation Compliance strategies and tools to improve compliance with environmental laws.

Objective 1 - Enforce Environmental Laws to Achieve Compliance
: Pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities to achieve compliance. Assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide. Use Next Generation Compliance strategies and tools to improve compliance and reduce pollution.

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
(1) Maintain Enforcement Presence	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, conduct 79,000 federal inspections and evaluations (5-year cumulative). (FY 2005-2009 baseline: 21,000 annually. Status for FY 2013: 18,000.)

(PM 409) Number of federal inspections and evaluations.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					19,000	17,000	17,000	15,500	Inspections/ Evaluations
Actual					20,000	18,000			

Additional Information: FY 2005-2009 baseline: 21,000 annually.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, initiate 14,000 civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases (5-year cumulative). (FY 2005-2009 baseline: 3,900 annually. Status for FY 2013: 2,400.)

(PM 410) Number of civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases initiated.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					3,300	3,200	3,200	2,700	Cases
Actual					3,000	2,400			

Explanation of Results: FY 2013 result is lower than target. EPA is pursuing larger, more complex risk-based enforcement cases, which has led to fewer enforcement initiations and conclusions.

Additional Information: FY 2005-2009 baseline: 3,900 annually.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, conclude 13,600 civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases (5-year cumulative). (FY 2005-2009 baseline: 3,800 annually. Status for FY 2013: 2,500.)

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

(PM 411) Number of civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases concluded.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					3,200	3,000	2,800	2,400	Cases
Actual					3,000	2,500			

Explanation of Results: FY 2013 result is lower than target. EPA is pursuing larger, more complex risk-based enforcement cases, which has led to fewer enforcement initiations and conclusions.

Additional Information: FY 2005-2009 baseline: 3,800 annually.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, maintain review of the overall compliance status of 100 percent of the open consent decrees. (Baseline 2009: 100 percent. Status for FY 2013: 91 percent.)

(PM 412) Percentage of open consent decrees reviewed for overall compliance status.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					91	91			

Explanation of Results: The total number of consent decrees to be reviewed annually is small. Therefore, a small number of not reviewed consent decrees results in a noticeable percentage shortfall compared to the target.

Additional Information: FY 2012 is the first year of collecting data for this measure.

Strategic Measure: Each year through 2018, support clean ups and save federal dollars for sites where there are no alternatives by: (1) reaching a settlement or taking an enforcement action before the start of a remedial action at 99 percent of Superfund sites having viable responsible parties other than the federal government; and, (2) addressing all cost recovery statute of limitation cases with total past costs greater than or equal to $500,000. ((1) FY 2007-2009 annual average baseline: 99 percent of sites reaching a settlement or EPA taking an enforcement action. (2) FY 2009 baseline: 100 percent cost recovery statute of limitation cases addressed.)

(PM 078) Percentage of all Superfund statute of limitations cases addressed at sites with unaddressed past Superfund costs equal to or greater than $500,000.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual	100	100	100	100	100	100			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: In FY 2009, the Agency will have addressed 100 percent of Cost Recovery at all NPL and non-NPL sites with total past costs equal to or greater than $200,000. The threshold for this measure was increased from $200,000 to $500,000 in FY 2013 to focus prioritization efforts.

(PM 285) Percentage of Superfund sites having viable, liable responsible parties other than the federal government where EPA reaches a settlement or takes an enforcement action before starting a remedial action.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	95	95	95	95	99	99	99	99	Percent
Actual	95	100	98	100	100	100			

Additional Information: In FY 1998 approximately 70 percent of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY 2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-Federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.

(2) Support Addressing Climate Change and Improving Air Quality

Strategic Measure: By 2018, reduce, treat, or eliminate 1,590 million estimated pounds of air pollutants as a result of concluded enforcement actions (5-year cumulative). (FY 2005-2008 baseline: 480 million pounds, annual average over the period. Status for FY 2013: 610 million pounds.)

(PM 400) Millions of pounds of air pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			480	480	480	450	350	310	Million Pounds
Actual			410	1,100	250	610			

Explanation of Results: Results for this measure are highly variable from year to year because they are driven by enforcement cases, which have a high degree of variability.

Additional Information: FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: 480 million pounds, annual average over the period. As OECA continues to make progress to address large air pollution cases, such as utilities, OECA's future annual enforcement actions will be comprised of smaller air pollution cases, such as air toxics. Air toxics facilities are typically much smaller in scale than utilities, so the number of pounds reduced from an air toxics case will typically be smaller, but will yield significant health benefits given the adverse health effects associated with air toxics.

(3) Support Protecting America's Waters

Strategic Measure: By 2018, reduce, treat, or eliminate 1,280 million estimated pounds of water pollutants as a result of concluded enforcement actions (5-year cumulative). (FY 2005-2008 baseline: 320 million pounds, annual average over the period. Status for FY 2013: 660 million pounds.)

(PM 402) Millions of pounds of water pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	Target			320	320	320	320	280	250	Million Pounds
	Actual			1,000	740	500	660			
	Explanation of Results: Results for this measure are highly variable from year to year because they are driven by enforcement cases, which have a high degree of variability. ***Additional Information:*** FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: 320 million pounds, annual average over the period. For FY 2010, two storm water home builder actions contributed to more than half of the one billion pound pollutant reduction result.									
(4) Support Cleaning Up Communities and Advancing Sustainable Development	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, treat, minimize, or properly dispose of 14,600 million estimated pounds of hazardous waste as a result of concluded enforcement actions (5-year cumulative.) (FY 2008 baseline: 6,500 million pounds. Status for FY 2013: 150 million pounds.)									
	(PM 405) Millions of pounds of hazardous waste reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target			6,500	6,500	6,500	6,000	5,000	2,400	Million Pounds
	Actual			11,800	3,600	4,400	150			
	Explanation of Results: Results for this measure are highly variable from year to year because they are driven by a small number of very large cases. ***Additional Information:*** FY 2008 Baseline: 6,500 million pounds. The results for this measure are driven by a small number of very large cases and, therefore, can cause significant fluctuations in the results from year to year. For example, in FY 2010 over 99percent of the total 11.75 billion pounds of hazardous waste reduced, treated, or eliminated came from two cases - CF Industries Inc. (9.87 billion pounds) and Exxon Mobil Oil Corporation (1.86 billion pounds). Given the types of cases that are nearing completion, OECA's shift in focus is expected to result in fewer millions of pounds of pollutions reduced overall.									
	Strategic Measure: By 2018, obtain commitments to clean up 1,025 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media [4] as a result of concluded CERCLA and RCRA corrective action enforcement actions (5-year cumulative). (FY 2007-2009 baseline: 300 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media, annual average over the period. Status for FY 2013: 750 million cubic yards.)									
	(PM 417) Millions of cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media EPA has obtained commitments to clean up as a result of concluded CERCLA and RCRA corrective action enforcement actions.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target					300	275	225	200	Million Cubic Yards
	Actual					400	750			

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data
	Explanation of Results: Results for this measure are highly variable from year to year because they are driven by a small number of very large cases. ***Additional Information:*** FY 2007-2009 baseline: 300 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media, annual average over the period. Contaminated groundwater media, as defined for the Superfund and RCRA corrective action programs, is the volume of physical aquifer (both soil and water) that will be addressed by the response action. The results for this measure are usually driven by a small number of very large cases, which can cause a significant fluctuation in results from year to year depending on the types of cases concluded in any given year. For example, in FY 2011 75percent of the 937.4 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media to be cleaned up under concluded CERCLA and RCRA corrective action enforcement actions came from one case. Additionally, the FY 2013 target was adjusted (from 300 to 275) to reflect decreases in contributing program project areas in the FY 2013 budget.
(5) Support Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution	**Strategic Measure:** By 2018, reduce, treat, or eliminate 14 million estimated pounds of toxic and pesticide pollutants as a result of concluded enforcement actions (5-year cumulative). (FY 2005-2008 baseline: 3.8 million pounds, annual average over the period. Status for FY 2013: 4.6 million pounds.)

(PM 404) Millions of pounds of toxic and pesticide pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated through concluded enforcement actions.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			3.8	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.3	Million Pounds
Actual			8.3	6.1	1,400	4.6			

Explanation of Results: Results for this measure are highly variable from year to year because they are driven by a small number of very large cases.

Additional Information: FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: 3.8 million pounds, annual average over the period. The results for this measure are usually driven by a small number of very large enforcement cases, which yielded the majority of the pounds addressed and can cause significant fluctuations in results from year to year, depending on the types of cases concluded in any given year. A change in focus in this program (more emphasis on the TSCA Lead-Based Paint (LBP) program area) will result in a reduction in the target for the number of pounds of pollutants reduced.

(6) Enhance Strategic Deterrence through Criminal Enforcement

Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase the percentage of criminal cases having the most significant health, environmental, and deterrence impacts to 45 percent. (FY 2010 baseline: 36 percent. Status for FY 2013: 44 percent.)

(PM 418) Percentage of criminal cases having the most significant health, environmental, and deterrence impacts.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					43	43	43	45	Percent
Actual					45	44			

Additional Information: FY 2010 baseline: 36 percent.

Strategic Measure: By 2018, increase the percentage of criminal cases with charges filed to 45 percent. (FY 2006-2010 baseline: 36 percent. Status for FY 2013: 38 percent.)

Program Area	Performance Measures and Data									
	(PM 420) Percentage of criminal cases with charges filed.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target					40	40	40	45	Percent
	Actual					44	38			
	Explanation of Results: This result is within the expected annual variability for this measure. ***Additional Information:*** FY 2006-2010 baseline: 36 percent.									
	Strategic Measure: By 2018, maintain an 85 percent conviction rate for criminal defendants. (FY 2006-2010 baseline: 85 percent. Status for FY 2013: 94 percent.)									
	(PM 419) Percentage of criminal cases with individual defendants.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target					75	75	75	75	Percent
	Actual					70	80			
	Additional Information: FY 2006-2008 baseline: 75 percent.									
	(PM 421) Percentage of conviction rate for criminal defendants.									
		FY 2008	**FY 2009**	**FY 2010**	**FY 2011**	**FY 2012**	**FY 2013**	**FY 2014**	**FY 2015**	**Unit**
	Target					85	85	85	85	Percent
	Actual					95	94			
	Additional Information: FY 2006-FY 2010 baseline: 85 percent.									

PERFORMANCE: RESEARCH EIGHT-YEAR ARRAY

(Boxes shaded gray indicate that a measure has been terminated for FY 2013 and beyond, therefore, data are no longer collected.)

NPM: OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Performance Measures and Data

(PM AC1) Percentage of products completed on time by Air, Climate, and Energy research program.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	92			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, the Air, Climate and Energy Research Program completed 92% of its planned research products. The work that was not completed on time was a report evaluating the use of hydrologic landscape classification to assess changes to streams, wetlands and aquatic resources in response to climate change. This work was delayed due to staff limitations (the former task lead retired in April, new task lead was out on full-time medical leave).

Additional Information: A research product is "a deliverable that results from a specific research project or task. Research products may require translation or synthesis before integration into an output ready for partner use." This secondary performance measure tracks the timely completion of research products. Working with its partners, each program develops a list of planned research products and their associated outputs. The list reflects all products the program plans to complete by the end of each fiscal year. The estimated completion date is based on when the output is needed for partner use and when the research products are needed to be transformed into the output. The actual product completion date is self-reported. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned products each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs.

(PM AC2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients for use in taking action on climate change or improving air quality.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					77	83			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, the Air, Climate and Energy Research Program completed 83% of its planned research outputs. The work that was not completed on time was: A decision support tool for States and communities to assess water quality impacts from leaking underground storage tanks; an improved method for ambient acrolein measurement, which will be delivered in FY14 to be consistent with the delivery of the FY14 product that feeds into this output, and; an assessment of the variability in particulate and gaseous emissions from stationary diesels of differing generation capacity both with and without particulate catches, delayed to FY14 due to unanticipated equipment malfunction

Additional Information: Research outputs result from the translation or synthesis of one or more research products into the format compatible with the partner's decision needs. "Delivery of a research output" means that the output is transferred to ORD's research partner ready for the intended partner use. EPA identifies and describes the planned outputs in the program's Research Program Strategic Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility.

Performance Measures and Data

(PM CS1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Chemical Safety for Sustainability research program.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	100			

Explanation of Results: 100% of planned FY13 research products for this program were completed on time.

Additional Information: A research product is "a deliverable that results from a specific research project or task. Research products may require translation or synthesis before integration into an output ready for partner use." This secondary performance measure tracks the timely completion of research products. Working with its partners, each program develops a list of planned research products and their associated outputs. The list reflects all products the program plans to complete by the end of each fiscal year. The estimated completion date is based on when the output is needed for partner use and when the research products are needed to be transformed into the output. The actual product completion date is self-reported. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned products each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs.

(PM CS2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners to improve their capability to advance the environmentally sustainable development, use, and assessment of chemicals.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					50	100			

Explanation of Results: 100% of planned FY13 research outputs for this program were completed on time.

Additional Information: Research outputs result from the translation or synthesis of one or more research products into the format compatible with the partner's decision needs. "Delivery of a research output" means that the output is transferred to ORD's research partner ready for the intended partner use. EPA identifies and describes the planned outputs in the program's Research Program Strategic Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility.

(PM HC1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Sustainable and Healthy Communities research program.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	83			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, the Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program completed 83% of its planned research products. The work that was not completed on time was: the public release of National Atlas Version 2.1 (now called EnviroAtlas), a web-based tool complete with at least 100 data layers, high resolution land cover and methodologies for 6 cities, and tools for watershed navigation, and; an analysis of approaches to assess various beneficial use of wastes, including a review of material streams of interest to States, communities and consumers, which was delayed to FY14 due to sequestration furloughs & contracting delays.

Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: A research product is "a deliverable that results from a specific research project or task. Research products may require translation or synthesis before integration into an output ready for partner use." This secondary performance measure tracks the timely completion of research products. Working with its partners, each program develops a list of planned research products and their associated outputs. The list reflects all products the program plans to complete by the end of each fiscal year. The estimated completion date is based on when the output is needed for partner use and when the research products are needed to be transformed into the output. The actual product completion date is self-reported. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned products each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs.

(PM HC2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients, partners, and stakeholders for use in pursuing their sustainability goals.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					50	68			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, the Sustainable and Healthy Communities Research Program completed 68% of its planned research outputs. The work that was not completed on time was: Full public release of Version 2 of the EnviroAtlas with additional national, regional, and community data, additional functionality, and overall improvements based on results of new research and feedback from users of Version, which was delayed to FY14 since the program has not received approval to fund the vehicles responsible for completing some data layers and some functionality originally planned for the public release; simple, efficient, and rapid methods to determine the potential for vapor intrusion into the home and other buildings, delayed until FY14; a synthesis report on existing tools and state of the practice for Community decisions in the buildings and infrastructure sector, delayed until FY14; a synthesis report on existing tools and state of the practice for Community decisions about waste and materials management, delayed until FY14; a synthesis of literature and existing case studies that summarizes the science and practical application of methodologies for TRIO (Total Resource Impacts and Outcomes), and; issuing RFAs for STAR FELLOWSHIPS, since the FY14 President's Budget reflected a transfer of fellowship resources to NSF. This course change, along with sequestration cuts, prevented EPA from issuing RFAs to for new fellows in FY13. Instead, FY13 fellowship resources were used to fund existing fellows.

Additional Information: Research outputs result from the translation or synthesis of one or more research products into the format compatible with the partner's decision needs. "Delivery of a research output" means that the output is transferred to ORD's research partner ready for the intended partner use. EPA identifies and describes the planned outputs in the program's Research Program Strategic Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility.

(PM HS1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Homeland Security research program.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	100			

Explanation of Results: 100% of planned FY13 research products for this program were completed on time.

Additional Information: A research product is "a deliverable that results from a specific research project or task. Research products may require translation or synthesis before integration into an output ready for partner use." This secondary performance measure tracks the timely completion of research products. Working with its partners, each program develops a list of planned research products and their associated outputs. The list reflects all products the program plans to complete by the end of each fiscal year. The estimated completion date is based on when the output is needed for partner use and when the research products are needed to be transformed into the output. The actual product completion date is self-reported. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned products each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs.

Performance Measures and Data

(PM HS2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners to improve their capabilities to respond to contamination resulting from homeland security events and related disasters.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					78	100			

Explanation of Results: 100% of planned FY13 research outputs for this program were completed on time.

Additional Information: Research outputs result from the translation or synthesis of one or more research products into the format compatible with the partner's decision needs. "Delivery of a research output" means that the output is transferred to ORD's research partner ready for the intended partner use. EPA identifies and describes the planned outputs in the program's Research Program Strategic Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility.

(PM RA1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Human Health Risk Assessment research program.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					100	88			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) Research Program completed 88% of its planned research products, including the delivery for external peer review of high-priority IRIS assessments. The HHRA Research Program completed two final IRIS assessments in FY 2013 (methanol (non cancer) and 1,4-dioxane) and implemented several enhancements to the process including stakeholder engagement and recommendations from the ongoing review of the IRIS process by the NAS, resulting in a reduced number of final IRIS assessments completed.

Additional Information: A research product is "a deliverable that results from a specific research project or task. Research products may require translation or synthesis before integration into an output ready for partner use." This secondary performance measure tracks the timely completion of research products. Working with its partners, each program develops a list of planned research products and their associated outputs. The list reflects all products the program plans to complete by the end of each fiscal year. The estimated completion date is based on when the output is needed for partner use and when the research products are needed to be transformed into the output. The actual product completion date is self-reported. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned products each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs.

(PM RA2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners for use in informing human health decisions.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					38	100			

Explanation of Results: 100% of planned FY13 research outputs for this program were completed on time.

Performance Measures and Data

Additional Information: Research outputs result from the translation or synthesis of one or more research products into the format compatible with the partner's decision needs. "Delivery of a research output" means that the output is transferred to ORD's research partner ready for the intended partner use. EPA identifies and describes the planned outputs in the program's Research Program Strategic Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility.

(PM RA6) Number of regulatory decisions in which decision-makers used HHRA peer-reviewed assessments (IRIS, PPRTVs, exposure assessments and other assessments)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					No Target Established	20	20	20	Number
Actual					NA	140			

Explanation of Results: During FY13 at least 140 Agency decisions utilized assessment products from the HHRA research program

Additional Information: The measure calculates the number of Agency regulatory decisions for which clients use HHRA peer-reviewed health assessments. The measure is calculated by reviewing regulatory decisions and Records of Decision (ROD) made by EPA, determining how many quantitative health assessment values were used in these EPA program decisions, and what percentage of these values had been developed by the HHRA Program. This measure will be piloted in FY13 & FY14. The pilot of this measure in FY13 will be based on available information for FY10 and is unlikely to be reproducible. The feasibility of reliably reporting this measure will be piloted in FY14, contingent upon timely completion of the overhaul of the Agency ROD database. This restructured database will not be available for analysis until approx. 2 years after decisions are recorded and will start with FY11 RODs. We will evaluate the feasibility of this measure over 3 years with FY12 & 13 data being reported in FY15 & FY16, respectively.

(PM RA7) Annual milestone progress score for completing draft IRIS health assessments.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					50	50	40	40	Score
Actual					8	17			

Explanation of Results: Substantial progress was made on 2013 IRIS milestones. Benzo[a]-pyrene was released for public comment, Biphenyl underwent final Agency and interagency review and was posted in August, 1, 4-dioxane (inhalation) underwent final Agency and interagency review and was posted in September, literature searches/evidence tables for ETBE, RDX and TBA were released, EtO (inhalation- cancer) underwent Agency review and was released for public comment, Methanol (non-cancer) underwent Agency and interagency review and was posted in September, TCE addendum underwent Agency and interagency review, and Ammonia and TMBs underwent public comment. However, in FY 2013 EPA implemented several enhancements to the IRIS process, including stakeholder engagement and recommendations from the ongoing review of the IRIS process by the NAS, resulting in a reduced number of final IRIS assessments completed.

Additional Information: At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs (detailed in the program's Multi-Year Plan). The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that includes such factors as client interest, complexity of science, and level of effort required. Points are scored by multiplying the weight of each assessment by the number of milestones completed in the assessment process. The program plans to target an average score of 50 points each year beginning in 2009, representing a steady and timely completion of draft assessments throughout each fiscal year. Near-term targets are based on the large volume of ongoing assessments that have not been released in draft due to the change in the process for external review. This measure will be assessed as a rolling average with potential annual excess rolled over to the next target year so as to provide incentives for completion of more milestones.

Performance Measures and Data

(PM RA8) Annual progress score for finalizing IRIS health assessments.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					20	20	15	15	Score
Actual					17	8			

Explanation of Results: Substantial progress was made on 2013 IRIS milestones. Benzo[a]-pyrene was released for public comment, Biphenyl underwent final Agency and interagency review and was posted in August, 1, 4-dioxane (inhalation) underwent final Agency and interagency review and was posted in September, literature searches/evidence tables for ETBE, RDX and TBA were released, EtO (inhalation- cancer) underwent Agency review and was released for public comment, Methanol (non-cancer) underwent Agency and interagency review and was posted in September, TCE addendum underwent Agency and interagency review, and Ammonia and TMBs underwent public comment. However, in FY 2013 EPA implemented several enhancements to the IRIS process, including stakeholder engagement and recommendations from the ongoing review of the IRIS process by the NAS, resulting in a reduced number of final IRIS assessments completed.

Additional Information: This measure tracks the program's ability to make progress in finalizing and releasing IRIS assessments under LTG1. The annual score, tracked cumulatively throughout the year, is based on the relative weighting of each chemical. Chemicals are weighted using a 3-tier system that includes client interest, complexity of science, and level of effort required. Points are scored by multiplying the weight of each assessment by the number of milestones completed in the assessment process. The program plans to target an average score of 20 points each year beginning in 2009, representing a steady and timely completion of final assessments throughout each fiscal year. Near-term targets are based on the large volume of ongoing assessments that have not been finalized due to the change in the process for external review and completion. This measure will be assessed as rolling average.

(PM SW1) Percentage of planned research products completed on time by the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources research program.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent
Actual					86	70			

Explanation of Results: In FY 2013, the Safe and Sustainable Water Resources Research Program completed 70% of its planned research products. The work that was not completed on time was: green infrastructure modeling tools and data inventories, to be completed in FY14 because the Principal Investigator was prioritized to other activities, primarily the Storm water Calculator with Climate Adaption Tool; the Bristol Bay Assessment, the second draft of which was completed and went out for public comment on 4/26/13 (final report expected in FY14), and; Global to Genome (G2G): Specification of a Computational Platform for Agency-wide, Seamless Data Flow and Computational Modeling in Support of Health, Ecological, and Climate Risk Characterizations, delayed to FY14 since data for the analysis was delayed.

Additional Information: A research product is "a deliverable that results from a specific research project or task. Research products may require translation or synthesis before integration into an output ready for partner use." This secondary performance measure tracks the timely completion of research products. Working with its partners, each program develops a list of planned research products and their associated outputs. The list reflects all products the program plans to complete by the end of each fiscal year. The estimated completion date is based on when the output is needed for partner use and when the research products are needed to be transformed into the output. The actual product completion date is self-reported. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned products each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs.

(PM SW2) Percentage of planned research outputs delivered to clients and partners to improve the Agency's capability to ensure clean and adequate supplies of water that support human well-being and resilient aquatic ecosystems.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					100	100	100	100	Percent

Performance Measures and Data									
Actual					50	100			

Explanation of Results: 100% of planned FY13 research outputs for this program were completed on time.

Additional Information: Research outputs result from the translation or synthesis of one or more research products into the format compatible with the partner's decision needs. "Delivery of a research output" means that the output is transferred to ORD's research partner ready for the intended partner use. EPA identifies and describes the planned outputs in the program's Research Program Strategic Plan. At the end of the fiscal year, the program reports on its success in meeting its planned annual outputs. The program strives to complete 100% of its planned outputs each year so that it can best meet EPA and other partners' needs. To ensure the ambitiousness of its annual output measures, ORD has better formalized the process for developing and modifying program outputs, including requiring that ORD programs engage partners when making modifications. Involving partners in this process helps to ensure the ambitiousness of outputs on the basis of partner utility.

PERFORMANCE: ENABLING AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS EIGHT-YEAR ARRAY

(Boxes shaded gray indicate that a measure has been terminated for FY 2013 and beyond, therefore, data are no longer collected.)

NPM: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Performance Measures and Data

(PM 009) Increase in number and percentage of certified acquisition staff (1102)

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target					335 / 80	323 / 80	85	85	Number/ Percent
Actual					323/85	285/ 85			

Explanation of Results: EPA exceeded the percentage of certified 1102s but the baseline number decreased as a result of budget reductions and hiring freezes that have taken place over the last two years. From October 1, 2011 until October 1, 2013, the number of EPA 1102 on boards reduced from 324 to 285. In FY 2014, the agency anticipates a slight increase to 290 1102 on boards.

Additional Information: As of August 2013, there were 290 1102 staff on board, of which 246 (85%) were certified. A current projection for 1102 staff on board for FY 2014 is 290. While the Agency does not expect to meet the target number of 1102 on board for 2014, OARM will continue to strive to ensure that at least 85% of current 1102 staff are trained and certified.

(PM 010) Cumulative percentage reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Scopes 1 & 2 emissions.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target			1.0	0.4	6.4	12.2	16.3	16.3	Percent
Actual			79.5	59	54.1	Data Avail 2/2014			

Explanation of Results: FY 2013 data available 02/2014.

Additional Information: On October 8, 2009, the President signed Executive Order 13514, "Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," requiring all Federal Agencies to reduce their Green House Gas Scope 1 and 2 emissions (EPA committed to a 25% reduction by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline). EPA's FY 2008 GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions were 140,720 mTCO2e's. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires each federal agency to reduce energy use intensity by 3% annually through FY 2015. For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the FY 2003 energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 346,518 BTUs per square foot. EPA reset its annual/intermediate Scope 1 and 2 GHG reduction goals in its June 2011 Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (S2P2).

(PM 098) Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	27	Percent
Actual	13	18	18.3	18.1	23.7	Data Avail			

	Performance Measures and Data									
							02/2014			

Explanation of Results: FY 2013 data available 02/2014.

Additional Information: On January 24, 2007, the President signed Executive Order 13423, "Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management," requiring all Federal Agencies to reduce their Green House Gas intensity and energy use by 3% annually through FY 2015. For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the FY 2003 energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 393,130 BTUs per square foot. OARM has reported baseline revisions each year – generally to correct for more accurate Gross square footages of various facilities. This results in FY 2003 baseline changes of +/- 200 BTUs/GSF/year and are reviewed and approved by DOE annually. In FY 2008, OARM submitted and DOE approved one FY 2003 baseline revision, and that was when the RTP advanced metering system began operations. OARM switched from "back of the envelope" calculations based on meter readings at the Central Utility Plant to metered data for chilled and hot water arriving at the RTP Main and RTP NCC facilities. That revision resulted in the revision to EPA's present baseline to 390,000 +/- BTUs/GSF/Yr FY 2003 Baseline is 393,130 BTU/GSF/YR.

NPM: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Performance Measures and Data

(PM 052) Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	45	50	60	60	67	75	80	85	Systems
Actual	48	55	60	64	68	73			

Explanation of Results: The target of 75 was selected based on the expectation that we would migrate 7 data flows to production. We migrated 9 new flows (exceeding 75) in FY 2013 but 4 data flows were decommissioned bringing the total number of data flows to 73 in FY 2013.

Additional Information: The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001 to enable States, Tribes and others to send environmental data to EPA through a centralized electronic process.

(PM 053) States, tribes and territories will be able to exchange data with CDX through nodes in real time, using standards and automated data-quality checking.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	55	60	65	65	80	95	98	103	Users
Actual	59	59	69	72	92	97			

Additional Information: The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001 to enable States, Tribes and others to send environmental data to EPA through a centralized electronic process.

	Performance Measures and Data

(PM 998) EPA's TRI program will work with partners to conduct data quality checks to enhance accuracy and reliability of environmental data.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target						500	500	600	Quality Checks
Actual						600			

Additional Information: This metric will allow EPA to for the first time report on performance of the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program. Data checks will improve the accuracy and reliability of environmental data.

(PM 999) Total number of active unique users from states, tribes, laboratories, regulated facilities and other entities that electronically report environmental data to EPA through CDX.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target				Baseline Year	58,000	70,000	75,000	84,000	Users
Actual				56,200	65,238	79,818			

Additional Information: This metric replaces PM 054, which is being discontinued. PM 999 measures the total number of active individual CDX users. This new metric only includes users who have logged in within the previous two years (active users). Each distinct user is counted only once, regardless of the number of different accounts, roles, or locations. This new metric will provide a more accurate portrayal of current CDX usage by focusing programmatic assessment on active unique users, screening out dormant accounts, test accounts, and multiple accounts registered to the same user.

NPM: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

	Performance Measures and Data

(PM 35A) Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction.

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
Target	334	318	334	334	334	307	248	260	Actions
Actual	463	272	391	315	216	215			

Explanation of Results: During FY 2013 the target was adjusted consistent with the adjustment in the enacted budget due to sequestration. There was a significant relative improvement over FY 2012 due to a greater focus on follow-up and resolution, however the number of business actions taken were lower than anticipated.

Additional Information: The baseline is a moving average for the three most recent years. For the period concluding with fiscal year 2010, the baseline is 375 actions.

(PM 35B) Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action.

	Performance Measures and Data									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	971	903	903	903	903	786	687	721	Recommendations
	Actual	624	983	945	2011	1242	1003			
	Explanation of Results: During FY 2013 the target was adjusted consistent with the adjustment in the enacted budget due to sequestration. There was an improvement in the relative percentage of recommendations and risks identified for corrective actions. ***Additional Information:*** In FY 2009 the OIG established a revised baseline of 865 environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective actions. The baseline was adjusted to reflect an average of the actual reported results for the period FY 2006-2008. The baseline has generally decreased to reflect the transfer of DCAA audit oversight from the OIG directly to the EPA, and a significant gap between the OIG ceiling and actual staffing levels.									
	(PM 35C) Return on the annual dollar investment, as a percentage of the OIG budget, from audits and investigations.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	150	120	120	120	110	125	132	139	Percent
	Actual	186	150	36	151	743	248			
	Explanation of Results: The baseline is a moving average for the three most recent years. ***Additional Information:*** The baseline reflects potential dollar return on investment as a percentage of OIG budget from identified opportunities for savings, questioned costs, fines, recoveries and settlements. The baseline is a moving average for the three most recent years. For the period concluding with fiscal year 2010, the baseline is 112%.									
	(PM 35D) Criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.									
		FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Unit
	Target	80	80	75	80	85	90	125	131	Actions
	Actual	84	95	115	160	152	256			
	Explanation of Results: There was considerable improvement in the results due to catching up results on actions initiated in previous years. ***Additional Information:*** In FY 2009 the OIG established a revised baseline of 80 criminal, civil and administrative actions, which has remained constant over time.									

VERIFICATION/VALIDATION OF PERFORMANCE DATA

The Agency develops Data Quality Records (DQRs) to present validation/verification information for selected performance measures and information systems, consistent with guidance from the Office of Management and Budget. A DQR documents the management controls, responsibilities, quality procedures, and other metadata associated with the data lifecycle for individual performance measures, and is intended to enhance the transparency, objectivity, and usefulness of the performance result. EPA's program offices choose the measures for which to develop DQRs, consistent with the Agency's goal to provide documentation of quality procedures associated with each strategic measure. Each DQR can be considered current as of the most recent date for which the Agency has published results for the performance measure. All of EPA's current DQRs are available in PDF format at the following URL: http://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100HOJF.txt.

Please note, the PDF file includes DQRs that reference supporting documents, which are available upon request by sending an email with the name of the document and DQR to OCFOINFO@epa.gov. The email should indicate the measure number and text associated with the DQR, and the filename shown underneath the icon for the attachment.

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COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Environmental Programs

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

Objective: Address Climate Change

To support the President's Climate Action Plan and to carry out a diverse range of regulatory and voluntary programs that address climate change, EPA works a number of other federal agencies, including the Department of Energy (DOE), the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Transportation (DOT).

Voluntary climate protection programs government-wide stimulate the development and use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient products that will help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The effort is led by the EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) with significant involvement from the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Agencies throughout the government make significant contributions to the climate protection programs. For example, DOE pursues actions such as promoting the research, development, and deployment of advanced technologies (for example, renewable energy sources). The Treasury Department administers tax incentives for specific investments that will reduce emissions. The EPA responded to the President's directive to work with the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) to develop a coordinated national program establishing standards to improve fuel efficiency and reduce GHG emissions for light-duty vehicles for model years 2017 and later. As a follow-up of this rulemaking, the two agencies will be working together on the coordination of a technology review in preparation for the implementation of these standards. In addition, the EPA and NHTSA are working together in the development of a proposal for a second phase of GHG and fuel economy standards for heavy-duty vehicles. The EPA is broadening its public information transportation choices campaign as a joint effort with the Department of Transportation (DOT). The EPA coordinates with each of the above-mentioned agencies to ensure that our programs are complementary and are not duplicative in any way.

The 2009 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on ENERGY STAR, signed by the EPA and DOE, defines clear lines of responsibility between the agencies that build upon and leverage their respective areas of expertise and outlines a number of program enhancements that will drive greater efficiency for American consumers and greater efficiency in homes and buildings. As part of the MOU, the EPA and DOE developed an annual work plan detailing key work across the two agencies and highlighting their cooperative work on energy efficiency in commercial and residential buildings and the products and equipment that go into these buildings.

The EPA works primarily with the Department of State (DOS), US Agency for International Development (USAID), and DOE as well as with regional organizations in implementing

climate-related programs and projects. In addition, the EPA partners with others worldwide, including international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the International Energy Agency, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Japan. The EPA also has created a national workgroup with representatives of tribal environmental departments and governments to help ensure tribal governments are included in the dialogues with federal agencies on various climate change adaptation strategies.

In our efforts to address GHG emissions from ocean-going vessels and aircraft, EPA continues to participate and lead discussions within the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to develop GHG standards. In the maritime area, the EPA collaborates with the Coast Guard (USCG) and other nations, such as Transport Canada. In the aviation area, the EPA collaborates with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

An example of the EPA's coordination with other federal agencies, as well as international partners, is the Global Methane Initiative (GMI) (formerly known as the Methane to Markets Partnership). GMI is an international public-private initiative that advances cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source in four sectors: agriculture, coal mines, landfills, and oil and gas systems. These projects reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the near term and provide a number of important environmental and economic co-benefits. There are 40 partner countries and over 1,000 members of the Project Network, including private sector, nongovernmental organizations, and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank. The EPA is the lead agency from the US Government and coordinates with Department of State, DOE, USDA, USAID, and the US Trade and Development Agency.

Research

The Agency coordinates its global change research with other federal agencies through the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP).[1] As an example of research coordinated under the USGCRP, the EPA is working with the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Geological Survey, and the Army Corps of Engineers to study the impacts of climate change on estuarine ecosystems. The EPA's global change research efforts focus on understanding the impacts of climate change to air quality, water quality, and aquatic ecosystems, and includes efforts to improve models that address air and water pollution formation and transport in the context of a changing climate. These modeling efforts require close coordination with other agencies to use the results of global-scale models as input to more detailed regional models that describe pollutant formation and transport at levels needed by local and state resource managers. This work includes research to better understand the emissions, transport, and impacts to health and climate of black carbon. Additional coordination of global change research occurs through the National Science and Technology Council's Committee on

[1] For more information, see <http://www. globalchange.gov/>.

Environment and Natural Resources and Sustainability (CENRS) Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality.

Objective: Improve Air Quality

The EPA cooperates with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies to achieve goals related to ground level ozone and particulate matter (PM) and to ensure the actions of other agencies do not interfere with state plans for attaining and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. The EPA works with the USDA on land use issues. The EPA also continues to work closely with the USDA, the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the Department of Defense (DOD) in developing a policy that addresses prescribed burning at silviculture and agricultural operations. An MOU with USDA is in place to work on issues of mutual concern impacting agriculture and air quality. In 2012, the EPA and USDA signed Statement of Principles outlining how the offices would work together to replace agriculture engines and allow state implementation plan credits. In addition to coordination with other federal agencies through the interagency regulatory review process, the EPA has consulted with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission about potential impacts of stationary internal combustion engine regulations on electric grid reliability, the bulk power system, municipal utilities and rural electric cooperatives. The EPA, DOT, and the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) work with state and local agencies to integrate transportation and air quality plans, reduce traffic congestion, and promote livable communities. The Federal Highway Administration, US and State Transportation Department's also worked with the EPA to provide guidance for deploying a near-road air monitoring network to protect the health of those working and living near the nation's major highways. The EPA works with the U.S. Forest Service, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) to reduce PM emissions from residential wood smoke and to provide health information. In addition, to promote awareness of ground level ozone and particulate matter, the EPA's School Flag and EnviroFlash programs are coordinating with the Department of Education (DoEd) on the Green Ribbon Schools initiative to promote air quality educational resources for students and teachers K-12. The EPA continues to work with the DOI, National Park Service (NPS), and U.S. Forest Service in implementing its regional haze program and operating the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) visibility monitoring network. The operation and analysis of data produced by this air monitoring system is an example of the close coordination of efforts between the EPA and state and Tribal governments. The EPA also consults with the DOI Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on the potential impact of federally permitted actions on endangered species.

For pollution assessments and transport, the EPA is working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on technology transfer using satellite imagery. The EPA will work to further distribute NASA satellite products and NOAA air quality forecast products to states, local agencies, and Tribes to provide a better understanding of air quality on a day-to-day basis and to assist with air quality forecasting. The EPA works with NASA to develop a better understanding of PM formation using satellite data. The EPA works with the Department of the Army on advancing emission measurement technology and with NOAA for meteorological support for our modeling and monitoring efforts. The EPA collects real-time ozone and

particulate matter (PM) measurements from State and local agencies, which are used by both NOAA and the EPA to improve and verify Air Quality Forecast models.

The EPA's AIRNow program (the national real-time Air Quality Index reporting and forecasting system) works with the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate NOAA air quality forecast guidance with state and local agencies for air quality forecasting efforts and to render the NOAA model output in the EPA Air Quality Index (AQI), which helps people determine appropriate air quality-protective behaviors. In wildfire situations, the EPA and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) work closely with states to deploy monitors and report monitoring information and other conditions on AIRNow. The EPA is also working with the USFS to revise the health information in the smoke management guide, which is used by burn managers. The AIRNow program also collaborates with the NPS and the USFS in receiving air quality monitoring observations, in addition to observations from over 130 state, local, and tribal air agencies. AIRNow also collaborates with NASA in a project to incorporate satellite data with air quality observations.

To better understand the magnitude, sources, and causes of mobile source pollution, the EPA works with the DOE and DOT to fund applied research projects. A program to characterize exhaust emissions from light-duty gasoline vehicles is co-funded by DOE and DOT. Other DOT mobile source projects include TRANSIMS (TRansportation ANalysis and SIMulation System) and other transportation modeling projects; DOE is funding these projects through the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. The EPA also works closely with DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses and the development of clean fuel programs. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency is participating in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. This community-based public education initiative also includes the CDC. The EPA also works with FHWA to develop and deliver training on modeling emissions from cars and trucks. In addition, the EPA is working with DOE to identify opportunities in the Clean Cities program. The EPA also works with other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), on air emission issues, and other programs targeted to reduce air toxics from mobile sources are coordinated with DOT. These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country. The EPA continues to work with DOE, DOT, and other agencies as needed on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

To develop air pollutant emission factors and emission estimation algorithms for aircraft, ground equipment, and military vehicles, the EPA partners with the DOD. This partnership will provide for the joint undertaking of air-monitoring/emission factor research and regulatory implementation.

To address criteria pollutant emissions (such as nitrogen oxide (NOx) and PM) from marine and aircraft sources, the EPA works collaboratively with IMO and ICAO, as well as with other federal agencies, such as USCG and the FAA. EPA has also been collaborating with the USCG in the implementation of Emission Control Area (ECA) around the United States.

The EPA also works closely with other health agencies such as the CDC, NIEHS, and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) on health risk characterization for both toxic and criteria air pollutants.

The EPA also contributes air quality data to the CDC's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, which is made publicly available and used by state and local public health agencies. To assess atmospheric deposition and characterize ecological effects, the EPA works with NOAA, FWS, the NPS, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the USDA, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

The EPA has worked extensively with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Study to identify mercury accumulations in humans. The EPA also has worked with DOE on the Fate of Mercury study to characterize mercury transport and traceability in Lake Superior. The EPA is a partner with the CDC in the development of the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, providing air quality indicators as well as air pollution health effects expertise.

To improve our understanding of environmental issues related to the agricultural sector, the EPA is working closely with the USDA and others to reduce emissions and improve air quality while supporting a sustainable agricultural sector. Our approach to the agriculture sector includes scientific assessment, outreach and education, and implementation/compliance. The scientific assessment will ensure that we are all guided by sound science. Because we do not have adequate emissions estimates for this sector, we need to develop an understanding of emissions profiles and establish monitoring and measurement protocols, technology transfer, and a research agenda. Through outreach and education, we will instill a long-term commitment to working with the agricultural community; build respect and trust; and identify, promote, and quantify new/existing control technologies. We also will encourage partnerships between the EPA, USDA, and their established partners and utilize existing USDA infrastructure (e.g., Extension Service, National Resources Conservation Services, land grant colleges and universities, and Farm Bill programs). Additionally, we will engage in active dialogue with the agriculture community. Our implementation/compliance approach will fully institute policies and practices to ensure that farming and land management communities continue to consider air quality as an integral part of their resource management. An appropriate mix of voluntary and regulatory programs will be implemented and we will utilize USDA infrastructure to implement air quality programs and compliance assistance where practical.

In developing regional and international air quality programs and projects, and in working on regional agreements, the EPA works with the DOS, NOAA, NASA, DOE, USDA, USAID, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), as well as with regional organizations. The EPA's international air quality management program complements the EPA's programs on children's health, trade and the environment, climate change, and trans-boundary air pollution. In addition, the EPA partners with other organizations worldwide, including the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Union, the OECD, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Clean Air Initiative for Asian Cities, the Global

Air Pollution Forum, and our air quality colleagues in several countries, including Canada, Mexico, Europe, China, and Japan.

Improving Indoor Air Quality

The EPA works closely, through a variety of mechanisms, with a broad range of federal, state, Tribal, and local government agencies, industry, non-profit organizations, and individuals, as well as other nations, to promote more effective approaches to identifying and solving indoor air quality (IAQ) problems. At the federal level, the EPA works closely with several departments or agencies on healthy IAQ in homes, schools, other buildings, and on international issues. Examples include:

Improving IAQ in Homes

- HHS to reduce the burden of asthma -- by coordinating research, building community capacity, raising public awareness, and promoting the adoption of reimbursement for asthma care services, with a special emphasis on controlling indoor environmental exposures -- and to track progress on this objective;
- HUD to improve IAQ in homes;
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to identify and mitigate the health hazards of consumer products designed for indoor use;
- DOE to address IAQ in home weatherization programs; and
- USDA to encourage USDA extension agents to conduct local projects designed to improve indoor air quality.
- The EPA plays a leadership role on the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, particularly with respect to asthma and school environmental health issues.
- The EPA is a member of the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program Coordinating Committee and the Federal Liaison Group on Asthma—the overarching coordination groups that focus on national asthma control efforts.

Improving IAQ in Schools

- DoEd on a wide range of school related indoor environmental quality initiatives, including development of voluntary guidelines mandated under the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 for siting of school facilities and state school environmental health programs, as well as the establishment of a DoEd-led Green Ribbon Schools initiative; and
- HHS and the CDC to promote healthy, asthma-friendly schools, and track progress on this objective.

IAQ and the Built Environment

- As a co-chair of the Federal Interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality (CIAQ), the EPA coordinates the exchange of information on IAQ-related research and activities. The co-chair agencies include the CPSC, DOE, NIOSH and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and another 20 federal departments and agencies participate as members.

International

- U.S. Government-wide Cookstoves Interagency Working Group, whose members include the DOS, the EPA, USAID, DOE, and HHS, to improve health, livelihood, and quality of life in developing countries by reducing exposure to indoor air pollution from household energy use through public-private partnership initiatives such as the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air and the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves.

Research on air quality

The EPA coordinates its air quality research with other federal agencies through the Subcommittee on Air Quality Research[2] of the CENRS. The Agency and NIEHS co-chaired the subcommittee's Particulate Matter Research Coordination Working Group, which produced a strategic plan[3] for federal research on the health and environmental effects, exposures, atmospheric processes, source characterization and control of fine airborne particulate matter. The EPA coordinates specific research projects with other federal agencies, where appropriate, and supports air-related research at universities and nonprofit organizations through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) research grants program.

For example, the EPA is working with NASA to examine how to use satellite data to improve air quality management activities. The EPA works with several federal agencies to coordinate U.S. participation in Arctic research issues through the Interagency Arctic Research Policy Committee (IARPC).

The EPA is also working with the Army, as part of the Army's Net Zero Initiative, to develop and demonstrate innovative energy technologies to accomplish the Army's goal of net zero energy, water, and waste by 2020.

Furthermore, in coordination with federal partners DOE and USGS, EPA will study potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, water quality, water resources, ecosystems, and health. This research will assist decision makers (federal, state, and local; the industry and energy sectors, and the public) in making environmentally responsible decisions that ensure sustainable approaches to oil and natural gas extraction.

Objective: Restore the Ozone Layer

The EPA works very closely with the DOS and other federal agencies in international negotiations among Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and in developing the implementing regulations. While the environmental goal of the Montreal Protocol is to protect the ozone layer, the ozone depleting substances it controls also are significant greenhouse gases. Therefore, this work also protects the Earth's climate system. According to a 2007 study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,*[4]

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[2] For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/>.
[3] For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/reports/srppm.html>.
[4] Guus J. M. Velders, Stephen O. Andersen, John S. Daniel, David W. Fahey, and Mack McFarland; *The Importance of the Montreal Protocol in Protecting Climate;* PNAS 2007 104:4814-4819; published online before print March 8, 2007; doi:10.1073/pnas.0610328104.

chemical controls implemented under the Montreal Protocol will – by 2010 - have delayed the onset of serious climate effects by a decade. The EPA works on several multinational environmental agreements to simultaneously protect the ozone layer and climate system, including working closely with the Department of State and other federal agencies, including OMB, Office of Science Technology and Policy, Council on Environmental Quality, USDA, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Department of Commerce, NOAA, and NASA.

The EPA works with other agencies, including the Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Department of Commerce, to analyze potential trade implications in stratospheric protection regulations that affect imports and exports. The EPA leads a task force with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Treasury, and other agencies to curb the illegal importation of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Illegal import of ODS has the potential to prevent the United States from meeting the goals of the Montreal Protocol to restore the ozone layer.

The EPA has continued discussions with DOD to assist in the effective transition from ODS and high-GWP substitutes to a suite of substitutes with lower global warming potential (GWPs).

The EPA works with USDA and the DOS to facilitate research, development, and adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide. The EPA collaborates with these agencies to prepare U.S. requests for critical use exemptions of methyl bromide. The EPA is providing input to USDA on rulemakings for methyl bromide-related programs. The EPA also consults with USDA on domestic methyl bromide needs.

The EPA coordinates closely with DOS and FDA to ensure that sufficient supplies of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are available for the production of life-saving metered-dose inhalers for the treatment of asthma and other lung diseases. This partnership between the EPA and FDA combines the critical goals of protecting public health and limiting damage to the stratospheric ozone layer.

The EPA coordinates with NASA and NOAA to monitor the state of the stratospheric ozone layer and to collect and analyze UV data, including science assessments that help the public understand what the world may have looked like without the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.[5] The EPA works with NASA on assessing essential uses and other exemptions for critical rocket needs, as well as effects of direct emissions of high-speed aircraft flying in the stratosphere.

The EPA works with DOE on GreenChill[6] and Responsible Appliance Disposal (RAD)[7] efforts. The GreenChill Advanced Refrigeration Partnership is an EPA cooperative alliance with the supermarket industry and other stakeholders to promote advanced technologies, strategies, and practices that reduce refrigerant charges and emissions of ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases. EPA's RAD Program is a partnership program that protects the ozone layer

[5] *The Ozone Layer: Ozone Depletion, Recovery in a Changing Climate, and the "World Avoided;"* Findings and Summary of the U.S. Climate Change Science Program Synthesis and Assessment Product 2.4; November 2008.
[6] For more information, see: www.epa.gov/greenchill
[7] For more information, see: www.epa.gov/ozone/partnerships/rad

and reduces emissions of greenhouse gases through the recovery of ozone-depleting chemicals from old refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and dehumidifiers.

The EPA coordinates with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to ensure that proposed rules are developed in accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Objective: Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation

The EPA works primarily with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and the DHS on multiple radiation protection issues. The EPA has ongoing planning and guidance discussions with DHS on Protective Action Guidance and general emergency response activities, including exercises responding to nuclear related incidents. As the regulator of DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) facility, the EPA coordinates oversight activities with DOE to keep the facility operating in compliance with EPA regulations. The EPA is a member of the interagency Radiation Source Protection and Security Task Force, established in the Energy Policy Act to improve the security of domestic radioactive sources. The EPA also is a working member of the interagency Nuclear Government Coordinating Council (NGCC), which coordinates across government and the private sector on issues related to security, communications, and emergency management within the nuclear sector.

For emergency preparedness purposes, the EPA coordinates closely with other federal agencies through the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee and other coordinating bodies. The EPA participates in planning and implementing table-top and field exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities, with the NRC, DOE, DOD, HHS, and DHS.

The EPA works closely with other federal agencies when developing radiation policy guidance under its Federal Guidance authority. This authority was transferred to the EPA from the Federal Radiation Council in 1970 and tasks the Administrator with making radiation protection recommendations to the President. When signed by the President, Federal Guidance recommendations are addressed to all federal agencies and are published in the *Federal Register*. Risk managers at all levels of government use this information to assess health risks from radiation exposure and to determine appropriate levels for clean-up of radioactively contaminated sites. The EPA's radiation science is widely relied on and is the objective foundation for the EPA, other federal agencies, and states to develop radiation risk management policy, standards, and guidance.

In FY 2011, the EPA launched a new radon initiative with other federal agencies – the *Federal Radon Action Plan* – to attempt to significantly increase radon testing, mitigation, and radon resistant new construction within each agency's sphere of responsibility. To support the *Federal Radon Action Plan*, the EPA collaborates with HHS, USDA, DOD, DOE, HUD, DOI, Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) and General Services Administration (GSA).

The EPA is a charter member and co-chairs the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (ISCORS). ISCORS was created at the direction of Congress. Through quarterly meetings and the activities of its six subcommittees, member agencies are kept informed of cross-cutting issues related to radiation protection, radioactive waste management, and

emergency preparedness and response. ISCORS also helps coordinate U.S. responses to radiation-related issues internationally.

Promoting international assistance, the EPA serves as an expert member of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety, Naturally-Occurring Radioactive Materials Working Group. Additionally, the EPA remains an active contributor to the OECD's Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA). The EPA serves on both the NEA Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC) and the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH). Through the RWMC, the EPA is able to exchange information with other NEA member countries on the management and disposal of high-level and transuranic waste. Through participation on the CRPPH and its working groups, the EPA has been successful in bringing a U.S. perspective to international radiation protection policy.

Goal 2- Protecting America's Waters

Objective: Protect Human Health

Collaboration with Public and Private Partners on Critical Water Infrastructure Protection

The EPA coordinates with other federal agencies, primarily Department of Homeland Security, Centers for Disease Control, Food and Drug Administration, and Department of Defense, on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. A close linkage with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Intelligence Analysis Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), particularly with respect to ensuring the timely dissemination of threat information through existing communication networks, will be continued. The agency is strengthening its working relationships with the Water Research Foundation, the Water Environment Research Foundation, and other research institutions to increase our knowledge on technologies to detect contaminants, monitoring protocols and techniques, and treatment effectiveness.

The EPA will continue to work with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to refine coordination processes among federal partners engaged in providing emergency response support to the water sector. These efforts will include refining existing standard operating procedures, participating in cross-agency training opportunities, and planning multi-stakeholder water sector emergency response exercises. EPA will be determining how ACE, FEMA, and the EPA are to clarify their roles and responsibilities under the new National Disaster Recovery Framework.

The President signed Executive Order 13646, *Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity,* on February 12, 2013. The Order directs the EPA to coordinate with DHS and the Department of Commerce in developing implementation guidance on cybersecurity practices for water systems. The EPA intends to harness the extensive cybersecurity capabilities of DHS in carrying out its responsibilities under this Presidential mandate.

Climate Change

The EPA has developed the Climate Ready Water Utilities initiative to provide practical tools and training that enable water systems to integrate climate change considerations into long-range planning. EPA relies heavily on other federal agencies for the data that populate these tools including climate and extreme weather data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, climate projections from the U.S. Global Climate Research Program, and flood data from FEMA. EPA will continue to leverage the research and expertise from these and other federal agencies in developing climate and extreme event products for water systems.

Geologic Sequestration

The EPA coordinates with federal agencies to plan and obtain research-related data, to coordinate regulatory programs, and to coordinate implementation of regulations to protect underground sources of drinking water during geologic sequestration activities. The EPA also coordinates with U.S. Geological Survey, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Interior, and Department of Transportation to ensure that Safe Drinking Water Act regulations for geologic sequestration sites are appropriately coordinated with efforts to deploy projects, map geologic sequestration capacity, provide tax incentives for CO_2 sequestration, and manage the movement of CO_2 from capture facilities to geologic sequestration sites.

Collaboration with U.S. Geological Survey

The EPA and U.S. Geological Survey have established an Interagency Agreement to coordinate activities and information exchange in the areas of unregulated contaminants occurrence, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, protection area delineation methodology, and analytical methods. This collaborative effort has improved the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generated valuable new data and eliminated potential redundancies.

Sustainable Rural Drinking and Wastewater Systems

In 2011, the EPA and U.S. Department of Agriculture-RD-RUS signed a new memorandum of agreement (MOA) - *Promoting Sustainable Rural Water and Wastewater Systems.* The EPA and U.S. Department of Agriculture have agreed to work together to increase the sustainability of rural drinking water and wastewater systems to ensure the protection of public health, water quality, and sustainable communities. The MOA addresses the following four areas. 1) Sustainability of Rural Communities - promote asset management planning, water and energy efficiency practices, and other sustainable utility management practices; 2) System Partnerships – educate communities and utilities on the types of partnership opportunities that can lead to increased compliance and reduced costs, and encourage struggling systems to explore these options; 3) Water Sector Workforce - work together to promote careers in the water sector to attract a new generation of water professionals to rural systems; and 4) Compliance of Small Rural Public Water and Wastewater Systems with Drinking Water and Clean Water Regulations - partner and provide timely regulation training to water and wastewater systems in rural areas. In addition, the two agencies will work to address funding for infrastructure projects that aid in the compliance of national drinking water and clean water regulations.

National Water Sector Workforce Development: Department of Veterans Affairs

In 2012, the EPA and the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (VR&E) Service signed a new memorandum of understanding to jointly promote activities that will help advance and improve employment opportunities for Veterans with disabilities while supporting the development of a trained and competent workforce for the Water Sector. Key objectives of this collaborative effort are to: 1) educate those involved with transitioning veterans to civilian careers about the water and wastewater industries; promote Water Sector career opportunities to veterans; 3) educate utilities about Veterans Affairs programs and connect them with veterans; and 4) promote state program collaboration (particularly operator certification programs) with local Veterans Affairs counselors.

Tribal Access Coordination

The EPA, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Indian Health Service and the Department of the Interior are joining forces to renew their commitment to work together to maintain and improve coordination in delivering water and wastewater infrastructure services and financial assistance to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. The agencies will continue to work together to reduce by 50 percent the number of tribal homes lacking access to safe water and basic sanitation by 2015. A memorandum of understanding signed by the agencies on this commitment will remain in effect for the next eight years. In 2003, the EPA and its federal partners in the Department of Agriculture, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Health and Human Services, and Department of the Interior set a very ambitious goal to reduce the number of homes without access to safe drinking water. This goal remains ambitious due to the logistical challenges, capital and operation, and maintenance costs involved in providing access. The EPA is working with its federal partners to coordinate spending and address some of the challenges to access on Tribal lands and expects to make measureable progress on the access issue.

Source Water Protection

The EPA is coordinating with U.S. Department of Agriculture (Natural Resource Conservation Service and Forest Service) and U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to support state and local implementation of source water protection actions. In addition, the EPA works with U.S. Geological Survey on coordinating mapping of source water areas on a national scale with the National Hydrography Database.

Data Availability, Outreach, and Technical Assistance

The EPA coordinates with U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture (Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service), Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service, Rural Utilities Service, Centers for Disease Control, Department of Transportation, Department of Defense, Department of Energy, Department of the Interior (National Park Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs, Land Management, and Reclamation), Department of Health and Human Services (Indian Health Service) and the Tennessee Valley

Authority to make data more available to states and the public. In addition, the EPA has collaborated with the other federal agencies, states, and industry associations to establish a National Ground Water Monitoring Network with States to provide a fuller set of ground water data nationally through a single portal. Data will help to address national and regional issues related to water use, climate change and adaptation, and food and energy production. The USGS created the portal and six states have made data available in the pilot demonstration.

Collaboration with the Department of Energy and US Geologic Survey on Induced Seismicity

The EPA is collaborating with DOE and USGS in a federal interagency research effort to address the highest priority challenges associated with development of unconventional oil and gas resources. The goal of this project is to better understand the potential for injection-induced seismicity. As such, the EPA is working with DOE and USGS to identify research that will be of benefit to EPA and state Underground Injection Control Program activities. The agencies have also begun discussions looking at the potential for induced seismicity in geologic sequestration activities.

Objective: Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems

Watersheds

Protecting and restoring watersheds will depend largely on the direct involvement of many federal agencies and state, Tribal, and local governments who manage the multitude of programs necessary to address water quality on a watershed basis. Federal agency involvement will include U.S. Department of Agriculture (Natural Resources Conservation Service, Forest Service Agency, and Agriculture Research Service), Department of the Interior (Bureau of Land Management, Office of Surface Mining, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Transportation, and Department of Defense (Navy and US Army Corps of Engineers). At the state level, agencies involved in watershed management typically include departments of natural resources or the environment, public health agencies, and forestry and recreation agencies. Locally, numerous agencies are involved, including regional planning entities such as councils of governments, as well as local departments of environment, health, and recreation who frequently have strong interests in watershed projects.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program

Since inception of the NPDES program under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act, the EPA and the authorized states have developed expanded relationships with various federal agencies to implement pollution controls for point sources. The EPA works closely with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service on consultation for protection of endangered species through a Memorandum of Agreement. The EPA works with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on National Historic Preservation Act implementation. The EPA and the states rely on monitoring data from U.S. Geological Survey to help confirm pollution control decisions. The agency also works closely with the Small Business Administration and the Office of Management and Budget to ensure that regulatory programs are

fair and reasonable. The agency coordinates with NOAA on efforts to ensure that NPDES programs support coastal and national estuary efforts and with the Department of the Interior on mining issues.

Joint Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations

The agency is working closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to implement the Unified National Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations (AFO Strategy) finalized on March 9, 1999. The Strategy sets forth a framework of actions that U.S. Department of Agriculture and the EPA will take to minimize water quality and public health impacts from improperly managed animal wastes in a manner designed to preserve and enhance the long-term sustainability of livestock production. The EPA's recent revisions to the Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations Regulations (effluent guidelines and NPDES permit regulations) will be a key element of the EPA and U.S. Department of Agriculture's plan to address water pollution from CAFOs. The EPA and U.S. Department of Agriculture senior management meet routinely to ensure effective coordination across the two agencies.

Community Water Priorities/Urban Waters

In response to early stakeholder feedback, the EPA has been working with senior executives from eleven federal agencies to form an Urban Waters Federal Partnership, with support from the White House Domestic Policy Council. Since the initial launch, two additional agencies have joined the partnership to advance their respective missions and goals.

Agencies include:

- Department of the Interior
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- Department of Commerce – Economic Development Administration
- Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Department of Health and Human Services – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Department of Health and Human Services – National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- Corporation for National and Community Service
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Emergency Management Agency

This partnership seeks to help communities – especially underserved communities – transform overlooked urban waters into treasured centerpieces and drivers of urban revival. The partnerships will advance urban waters goals of: empowering and supporting communities in revitalizing their urban waters and the surrounding land; helping communities establish and

maintain safe and equitable public access to their urban waterways; and linking urban water restoration to other community priorities such as employment, education, economic revitalization, housing, transportation, health, safety, and quality of life. To meet these goals, the partnership will leverage member agencies' authorities, resources, expertise, and local support. This federal partnership will advance an action agenda including a national approach for supporting Urban Waters Federal Partnership Pilots, the identification of policy actions needed to integrate federal support to communities and remove barriers to local and community action. The Partnership will also continue supporting the Five-Star Urban Waters Restoration Program, a public-private partnership that leverages private funding to support local water quality projects.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

The EPA's State Revolving Fund program, Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant program, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development foster collaboration on jointly funded infrastructure projects through: (1) coordination of the funding cycles of the three federal agencies; (2) consolidation of plans of action (operating plans, intended use plans, strategic plans, etc.); and (3) preparation of one environmental review document, when possible, to satisfy the requirements of all participating federal agencies. A coordination group, at the federal level, has been formed to further these efforts and maintain lines of communication. In many states, coordination committees have been established with representatives from the three programs.

In implementation of the Indian set-aside grant program under Title VI of the Clean Water Act, the EPA works closely with the Indian Health Service to administer grant funds to the various Indian tribes, including determination of the priority ranking system for the various wastewater needs in Indian Country. The EPA and U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development partner to provide coordinated financial and technical assistance to tribes.

Federal Agency Partnerships on Impaired Waters Restoration Planning

The federal government owns about 30 percent of the land in the United States and administers over 90 percent of these public lands through four agencies: Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Land Management. In managing these extensive public lands, federal agencies have a substantial influence on the protection and restoration of many waters of the United States. Land management agencies' focus on water issues has increased significantly, with the Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Land Management all initiating new water quality and watershed protection efforts. The EPA has been conducting joint national assessments with these agencies to enhance watershed protection and quantify restoration needs on federal lands. The EPA's joint national assessments of Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Service properties have already documented the extent and type of impaired waters within and near these agencies' lands, developed GIS databases, reported national summary statistics, and developed interactive reference products (on any scale, local to national), accessible to staff throughout the agencies. These assessments have already influenced the agencies in positive ways. The Forest Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service have performance measures that involve impaired waters. The Forest Service used their national assessment data to institute improvements in a national monitoring and Best Management

Practices training program as well as develop a watershed condition framework for proactively implementing restoration on priority National Forest and Grassland watersheds. Also, under a Memorandum of Agreement between the EPA and Forest Service, numerous aquatic restoration projects are being carried out. The Fish and Wildlife Service is using their national assessment data to inform agency planning on water conservation, quality, and quantity monitoring and management in the National Wildlife Refuge System, and also is using the assessment in National Fish Hatcheries System planning and their Contaminants Program. The EPA assessments and datasets are making significant contributions to the government-wide National Fish Habitat Action Partnership national assessment of fish habitat condition and the restoration and protection efforts of 17 regional Fish Habitat Partnerships. Also, EPA has provided geospatial analysis from the agencies' atmospheric mercury deposition modeling to the National Park Service for each of the properties they manage. This analysis shows not only the amount of mercury falling onto a particular watershed but also allocates the deposition among major contributing U.S. and global sources.

Monitoring and Assessment of Nation's Waters

The EPA works with federal, state, and Tribal partners to strengthen water monitoring programs to support a range of management needs and to develop tools to improve how we manage and share water data and report environmental results. The EPA's Monitoring and Assessment Partnership is a forum for the EPA, states, tribes, and interstate organizations to collaborate on key program directions for assessing the condition of the nation's waters in a nationally consistent and representative manner. The EPA is co-chair, along with U.S. Geological Survey, of the National Water Quality Monitoring Council, a national forum for scientific discussion of strategies and technologies to improve water quality monitoring and data sharing. The council membership includes other federal agencies, state, and Tribal agencies, non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and the private sector.

The EPA has a Memorandum of Understanding with U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) for the development and operation of the national Water Data Portal, a web portal serving data from the USGS and the EPA ambient water quality data warehouses in a common format through the internet. The EPA has an Interagency Agreement with the USGS for the development of NHDPlus version 2. EPA also collaborates with USGS and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Park Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service on implementation, analysis and/or on analysis and interpretation of the results of the national Aquatic Resource Surveys.

Nonpoint Source Pollution Controls

The EPA will continue to work closely with its federal partners to achieve our goals for reducing pollutant discharges from nonpoint sources, including reduction targets for sediments, nitrogen, and phosphorous. Most significantly, the EPA will continue to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which has a key role in reducing pollutant loadings through its continued implementation of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Reserve Program, and other conservation programs. The EPA will continue its active collaboration with USDA in joint investments in priority watersheds to reduce nutrient pollution through closer coordination of the Section 319 program and the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.

Specifically, the EPA will continue to collaborate with states and USDA to implement the National Water Quality Initiative, focusing EQIP conservation funds to improve water quality and assess progress in 165 small watersheds nationwide. The EPA also will continue to work closely with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management especially on the vast public lands that comprise 30 percent of all land in the United States. The EPA will work with these agencies, U.S. Geological Survey, and the states to document improvements in land management and water quality.

Marine Pollution Prevention

The EPA works closely with a number of federal agencies including the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), Department of State, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and others to prevent pollution from both land-based and ocean-based sources from entering the marine environment.

The EPA works with the U.S. Navy on the Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) Rulemaking. Section 312(n) of the Clean Water Act requires the EPA and the Department of Defense (DOD) to identify, evaluate, and establish discharge standards for certain discharges from vessels of armed forces.

The EPA works with the U.S. Coast Guard on the Clean Boating Act Rulemaking. Section 312(o) of the Clean Water Act requires the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard to identify, evaluate, and establish management practices for discharges incidental to the normal operation of a recreational vessel. The EPA also works closely with the U.S. Coast Guard on addressing ballast water discharges.

The EPA will continue to work closely with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on standards for permit review, as well as site selection/designation and monitoring related to dredged material management under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA).

The EPA entered into an Interagency Agreement (IA) in September 2012 with NOAA to support the EPA's ocean dumping monitoring program. The IA will help support the EPA's implementation of the MPRSA by enabling the EPA scientists to conduct ocean dump site monitoring using NOAA vessels. In addition, the EPA is using ACE contract vessels through an IA to conduct ocean dump site monitoring. The EPA is also exploring the use of University-National Oceanographic Laboratory System (UNOLS) vessels for future surveys.

In addition, the EPA works closely with a number of other federal agencies to prepare Reports to Congress as well as review reports from other agencies. For example, the EPA works with a number of federal agencies on the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee, which prepares periodic reports to Congress on the progress of marine debris prevention efforts per the Marine Debris Research, Prevention, and Reduction Act of 2006.

The EPA also participates with other federal agencies (including: U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of State, U.S. Department of the Interior, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Energy, and U.S. Navy) on a number of international forums on marine protection, including ocean dumping and pollution from vessels.

The U.S. is a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Marine Environmental Protection Committee and develops international standards that address vessel-related transport of aquatic invasive species, harmful antifoulants and operational discharges from vessels. The EPA is Head of the U.S. Delegation for the London Convention and London Protocol (LC / LP) Scientific Groups and Alternate Head of the U.S. Delegation for the LC / LP Consultative Meeting of the Parties; the London Convention and Protocol are the international treaties for the dumping of waste and other matter at sea.

The EPA also works with Department of State, Department of the Interior, Department of State, and other federal agencies to support development of international guidance under the London Convention and London Protocol related to sub-seabed sequestration of carbon dioxide.

National Estuary Program

The National Estuary Program is comprised of 28 place-based watershed management organizations that restore and protect estuarine watersheds along the coasts of the continental U.S. and Puerto Rico. Each NEP implements a Comprehensive Conservation Management Plan (CCMP) that identifies priority actions to address problems unique to the estuarine watershed and the role NEP partners will play in implementing these actions. The long-term commitment, collaboration, and involvement of federal, state, regional, private and non-government partners contributes greatly to effective CCMP implementation. Federal partners include the EPA's Water Programs; the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Estuarine Research Reserves, the Sea Grant Program, and Habitat Protection and Restoration Programs; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Coastal Program; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resource Conservation Service, and U.S. Forest Service. Other NEP partners include state natural resource and environmental protection agencies; municipal government planning agencies; regional planning agencies; universities; industry; and non-governmental organizations.

The EPA and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are signatories on a Memorandum of Agreement to strengthen cooperation, communication, and coordination in a focused manner, including the sharing of resources, tools and information, to assist regional government entities, states, tribes, territories, and local governments in becoming sustainable and resilient coastal and waterfront communities by protecting healthy coastal ecosystems, restoring degraded coastal ecosystems, and adapting to climate change. Recent collaborative efforts include working with the National Estuary Programs and the coastal management community to: assess climate change vulnerabilities, develop and implement adaptation strategies, and engage and educate stakeholders. Technical guidance and direct technical assistance on climate change adaptation also is provided.

National Ocean Policy

The EPA will support implementation of the Executive Order that establishes the Nation's first comprehensive national policy for stewardship of the ocean, U.S. coasts and the Great Lakes. The Executive Order strengthens ocean governance and coordination, establishes guiding principles for ocean management, and adopts a flexible framework for effective coastal and

marine spatial planning. The EPA will co-lead interagency work on two of the nine Strategic Priorities: "Regional Ecosystem Protection and Restoration" with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and "Water Quality and Sustainable Practices on Land" with U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Wetlands

The EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Department of Agriculture (and Federal Highway Administration) currently coordinate on a range of wetlands activities. These activities include: studying and reporting on wetlands trends in the United States, diagnosing causes of coastal wetland loss, statistically surveying the condition of the nation's wetlands, and developing methods for better protecting wetland function. Coastal wetlands remain a focus area of current interagency wetlands collaboration. The agencies meet monthly and are conducting a series of coastal wetlands reviews to identify causes and prospective tools and approaches to address the 84,100 acre loss over five years in marine and estuarine wetlands that U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service documented in the 2011 "Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States: 2004 to 2009" report. Additionally, the EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers work very closely together in implementing the wetlands regulatory program under Clean Water Act Section 404. Under the regulatory program, the agencies coordinate closely on overall implementation of the permitting decisions made annually under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, through the headquarters offices as well as the ten EPA Regional Offices and 38 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District Offices. The agencies also coordinate closely on policy development, litigation, and implementing the Executive Order on Infrastructure Permitting. The EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are committed to achieving the goal of no net loss of wetlands under the Clean Water Act Section 404 program.

Geographic Programs

The Administration has launched numerous cross-agency efforts to promote collaboration and coordination among agencies, which include a suite of large aquatic ecosystem restoration efforts. Three prominent examples for 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.

Great Lakes

The Interagency Task Force,[8] created by EO 13340, is charged with increasing and improving collaboration and integration among federal agencies involved in Great Lakes environmental activities. The Task Force provides overall guidance regarding the Initiative and coordinates restoration of the Great Lakes, focusing on outcomes such as, *e.g.*, cleaner water and sustainable fisheries. The EPA is leading the Interagency Task Force to implement the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

Following announcement of the Initiative in 2009, the EPA led development of a FY 2010 – FY 2014 Great Lakes Restoration Initiative Action Plan (Action Plan) which targets the most significant environmental problems of the Great Lakes ecosystem. Members of the Interagency Task Force enter into interagency agreements to fund activities intended to achieve the goals, objectives, and targets in the Action Plan. This effort builds upon previous coordination and collaboration by the Great Lakes National Program Office pursuant to the mandate in Section 118 of the Clean Water Act to "coordinate action of the agency with the actions of other federal agencies and state and local authorities..." The Great Lakes National Program Office supports the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement, and other efforts to improve the Great Lakes and, under the direction of the EPA's Great Lakes National Program Manager, is leading the implementation of Great Lakes restoration activities by the federal agencies and their partners. Coordinated activities to implement the Initiative include:

- jointly establishing funding priorities for ecosystem restoration;
- protecting the Great Lakes from invasive species, including Asian carp;
- coordinating habitat protection and restoration with states, tribes, USFWS, NOAA, USFS, and NRCS;
- coordinating development and implementation of Lakewide Management Plans for each of the Great Lakes and for Remedial Action Plans for the 30 remaining U.S./binational Areas of Concern;
- coordinating programs and funding efforts to accelerate progress in delisting Areas of Concern and to reduce phosphorus runoff and effects in a targeted group of watersheds;
- coordinating state, federal, and provincial partners, both to implement monitoring programs and to utilize the results from that monitoring activity to manage environmental programs; and
- working with Great Lakes states, U.S. Geological Survey, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on dredging issues.

Chesapeake Bay

The Chesapeake Bay Program is a partnership of several federal agencies, the six watershed states and the District of Columbia, local governments, nongovernmental organizations, academic institutions, and other interested stakeholders. The EPA is the lead agency representing the federal government on the Chesapeake Executive Council (EC), which oversees the policy

[8] The Interagency Task Force includes eleven agency and cabinet organizations: EPA; Department of State, DOI, USDA, Department of Commerce, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Transportation, DHS, Army, Council on Environmental Quality, and Department of Health and Human Services.

direction of the Chesapeake Bay Program. In addition to the EPA Administrator, the Chesapeake Executive Council consists of the governors of the Bay states, the mayor of the District of Columbia, the chair of the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Section 117 of the Clean Water Act directs the EPA to maintain an office and to work with the EC to coordinate activities of the partnership through implementation of the Chesapeake Bay Agreements.

Only through the coordinated efforts of all of the Chesapeake Bay Program partner entities will the preservation and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay be achieved. Recognizing this need for coordination, partners work together through the Bay Program's governance and advisory committees, goal teams and workgroups to collaborate, share information and set goals. Office directors from the federal agencies that are part of the Chesapeake Bay Program also meet on a regular basis. This group includes representatives of:

- Environmental Protection Agency
- Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Department of the Interior, National Park Service
- Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey
- Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service
- Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Department of Agriculture, Farm Services Agency
- Department of Agriculture, Office of Environmental Markets
- Department of Defense, U.S. Navy
- Department of Defense, U.S. Army
- Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard
- Other agencies, as deemed appropriate

President Obama's May 2009 Executive Order on Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration has brought the federal agencies interested in the Bay and its watershed to a new level of interagency coordination and cooperation. The Executive Order established the Federal Leadership Committee (FLC) for the Chesapeake Bay, which is chaired by the EPA and includes U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, Department of the Interior, and Department of Transportation. FLC members are Secretary and Administrator level executives. FLC members are represented in more regular meetings of the Federal Leadership Committee Designees, which includes Assistant Secretary and Assistant Administrator level executives. Daily development of deliverables under the Executive Order is conducted by the Federal Office Directors' group. Working together, the FLC agencies released a coordinated implementation strategy on May 12, 2010. These agencies also coordinate on the development of an annual action plan and annual progress report required by the Executive Order.

In FY 2013 and FY 2014, Chesapeake Bay Program partners are collaboratively developing a new partnership agreement that is to establish management strategies and outcomes for the

partnership. The new agreement is expected to provide an updated plan for meeting the goals of the program in fisheries, water quality, habitat, education, and other key areas. The agreement is also expected to confirm the partnership's commitment to enhancing its adaptive management process. The EPA maintains and is improving its tools to gather, interpret, and share evidence, data, and information to better inform the partnership's decision making processes.

As required by Executive Order 13508, the FLC issues an annual Chesapeake Bay Action Plan to highlight key work to be accomplished in the coming year. This plan includes a list of efforts to be undertaken by federal agencies, many in cooperation with state and local partners and funding associated with those efforts. The plan also contains two-year milestones that highlight key efforts that are needed for each Executive Order goal and supporting strategy.

In addition to an annual Action Plan, the FLC issues an annual Progress Report to highlight actions achieved under the annual Action Plan. Many of the actions highlighted in the Progress Report feature collaboration among federal agencies, eliminating duplication of effort, enabling best use of federal resources, and allowing each agency to bring its specific skills to bear on a given project—meaning that the total is more than the sum of its parts.

Gulf of Mexico

Established in 1988, the Gulf of Mexico Program is designed to assist the Gulf States and stakeholders in developing a regional, ecosystem-based framework for restoring and protecting the Gulf of Mexico through coordinated Gulf-wide as well as priority specific efforts. The Gulf States strategically identify the key environmental issues and work at the regional, state, and local level to define, recommend, and voluntarily implement the supporting solutions. To achieve the Program's environmental objectives, the partnership must target specific Federal, state, local, and private programs, processes, and financial authorities in order to leverage the resources needed to support state and community actions.

Founded on the threefold principles of partnership, science-based information, and citizen involvement, the Gulf Program joined the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay Programs as flagships of the nation's efforts to apply an adaptive management approach to large coastal freshwater and marine ecosystems. The mission of the Program is to facilitate collaborative actions to protect, maintain, and restore the health and productivity of the Gulf of Mexico in ways consistent with the economic well-being of the Region.

The 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill caused damage to the Gulf of Mexico's natural resources and deeply impacted state economies and communities that rely on the natural ecosystems. In an effort to help the region rebuild in the wake of the spill, Congress passed the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act). The RESTORE Act also established the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council (Council). The Council is tasked with developed and implementing a "Comprehensive Plan" to restore the ecosystem and the economy of the Gulf Coast region. The EPA, along with numerous other Federal agencies, is a non-voting member of the Council and provides technical and other in-kind support to the Council.

The Gulf Program provides significant leadership and coordination among state and local governments, the private sector, tribes, scientists, and citizens to align efforts that address the long decline of the Gulf Coast by restoring water quality, restoring and conserving habitat, addressing nutrient impacts, addressing sustainability and resilience of communities, and engaging the communities to understand their role in the vitality of their communities and overall quality of life.

Like any natural system that is persistently manipulated to meet the evolving demands of man's progress and prosperity, the Gulf of Mexico suffers from an extensive array of issues. The Gulf's challenges are complex and long standing, and correcting the problems requires sustained and consistent effort over time. The EPA Gulf of Mexico Program is working consistently with federal agency partners including;

- Department of the Interior – Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and the U.S. Geological Survey;
- Department of Commerce – National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration;
- Department of Defense, U.S. Navy;
- Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers;
- Department of Transportation;
- Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture; and
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The extensive interagency coordination efforts are advancing sustainable restoration, enhancement, and conservation of critical Gulf of Mexico ecosystems.

San Francisco Bay Delta-Estuary

The Interim Federal Action Plan for the California Bay-Delta (2009) underscored the federal government's commitment to protect and restore this critically important ecosystem – one that provides water to 25 million residents, sustains one of the world's most productive agricultural regions, and one that once supported a fishery that contributed $600 million in annual revenue to the California economy[9]. In 2012, EPA Region 9 issued the Bay Delta Action Plan and we are working with federal and state agencies in numerous forums to advance the improvement of water quality and the protection of aquatic life. These forums include the Bay Delta Water Quality Control Plan (WQCP) process convened by the State Water Board, and the Bay Delta Conservation Plan (BDCP) process convened by State Department of Water Resources in partnership with USBR, and the San Francisco Estuary Partnership. In addition to EPA and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, federal agencies involved in these processes include Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service-National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S.

[9] http://californiafisheriesfund.org/reso_atlas.html
California fisheries are valuable assets, in both monetary and intrinsic terms. While fisheries now account for only about 2 % of California's ocean economy, landings were once over 500,000 metric tons per year, valued at over $600 million annually. Commercial fish landings declined dramatically; by 2007, they had dropped to 173,000 metric tons valued at $117 million.

Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service, and U.S. Geological Survey.

Puget Sound Program

The Puget Sound Program works to protect and restore Puget Sound, which has been designated as an estuary of national significance under the Clean Water Act National Estuary Program. In addition to working with state agencies, Puget Sound tribes, the government of Canada, local governments, and non-profit organizations, the EPA Region 10 initiated and chairs the Puget Sound Federal Caucus.

The Puget Sound Federal Caucus is made up of fifteen federal agencies which have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding[10] to better integrate, organize, and focus federal efforts in the Puget Sound ecosystem. Through the Caucus, the EPA and other member agencies are aligning resources and strengthening federal coordination on Puget Sound protection, science, recovery, resource management and outreach efforts. Through these coordinated actions, federal agencies can contribute significantly to the restoration and protection of Puget Sound.

The Federal Caucus is particularly engaged in addressing the 'Treaty Rights at Risk' concerns raised by Puget Sound Tribes. These tribes have asked the Council on Environmental Quality to intervene on their behalf with federal agencies in the Northwest to reverse the trends in habitat loss and protect their Treaty Rights to harvest salmon and shellfish. Puget Sound Federal Caucus work on this issue includes the development of a comprehensive, cross-agency assessment of federal authorities and existing actions directed toward the recovery of habitat. The Caucus members also prepared a list of additional commitments each agency will undertake to better protect and restore habitat, salmon, and shellfish. The Caucus also developed an initial action plan focusing on commitments to actions that would restore shorelines, floodplains, and water quality. The plan created a federal/Tribal Forum to address obstacles to watershed-specific salmon recovery plan implementation that are brought forward by individual tribes. Initial reaction from tribes indicated a feeling that this action plan was a good start but would not restore treaty protected resources. The caucus members responded by forming three workgroups tasked with developing a three-part "path forward" to specifically target key threats to habitat. These workgroups will explore how best to address these threats on federal lands, explore potential improvements in the regulatory regime, and commit to investing restoration dollars in coordinated efforts.

Additionally, the EPA, the US Forest Service and USDA's NRCS have begun work in 2013 on a collaborative project for the Urban Waters program on the Green –Duwamish watershed in Washington State. The EPA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers all participate in the Washington Shellfish Initiative- an agreement launched in December 2011 among federal and state government, tribes, and the shellfish industry to restore and expand Washington's shellfish resources to promote clean water commerce and create family wage jobs.

The federal agencies that participate in the Puget Sound Federal Caucus are:

[10] http://www.epa.gov/pugetsound/pdf/pugetsound_federalcaucus_mou_13signators.pdf

- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Transit Administration
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- National Park Service
- National Resource Conservation Service
- Navy Region Northwest
- Joint Base Lewis-McChord U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Forest Service
- Federal Emergency Management Agency
- Bureau of Indian Affairs

Lake Champlain

Lake Champlain was designated as a resource of national significance by the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act (Public Law 101-596) that was signed into law on November 5, 1990, (amended in 2002). A management plan for the watershed, "Opportunities for Action," (revised 2010) was developed to achieve the goal of the Act: to bring together people with diverse interests in the lake to create a comprehensive pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for protecting the future of the Lake Champlain Basin. The EPA's efforts to protect Lake Champlain support the successful interstate, interagency, and international partnerships undertaking the implementation of the Plan. Federal partners include:

- Army Corps of Engineers
- Federal Emergency Management System
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration/Sea Grant
- National Park Service
- U.S. Department of Agricultural/Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Regions 1 and 2)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service – Green Mountain National Forest
- U.S. Geological Survey

Long Island Sound

The EPA supports the protection and restoration of Long Island Sound through its Long Island Sound Office, established under Section 119 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. The EPA assists the states in implementing the Sound's 1994 Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP). The EPA and the States of Connecticut and New York work in partnership with regional water pollution control agencies, scientific researchers, user groups, environmental organizations, industry, and other interested organizations and individuals to restore and protect the Sound and its critical ecosystems. In addition to the stakeholders listed,

federal partners include the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Marine Fisheries Service, the Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Geological Survey, the Natural Resources Conservation Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These federal partners have ongoing legislative and regulatory authorities and responsibilities for the protection and restoration of Long Island Sound and its physical and biological resources.

Research

While EPA is the federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other federal and non-federal entities are conducting research that complements EPA's research priority contaminants in drinking water. For example, the CDC and NIEHS conduct health effects and exposure research. FDA also performs research on children's risks.

Many of these research activities are being conducted in collaboration with EPA scientists. The private sector, particularly the water treatment industry, is conducting research in such areas as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association, Water Research Foundation and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research. EPA also is working with USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

EPA has developed joint research initiatives with NOAA and USGS for linking monitoring data and field study information with available toxicity data and assessment models for developing sediment criteria.

In coordination with federal partners DOE and USGS, EPA will study potential impacts of hydraulic fracturing on air, water quality, water resources, ecosystems, and health. This research will assist decision makers (federal, state, and local; the industry and energy sectors, and the public) in making environmentally responsible decisions that ensure sustainable approaches to oil and natural gas extraction.

Goal 3-Cleaning Up Our Communities

Objective: Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities

Brownfields

The EPA continues to lead the Brownfields Federal Partnership, which includes more than 20 federal agencies dedicated to the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields properties. Partner agencies work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and redevelop brownfields. The Brownfields Federal Partnership's on-going efforts include promoting reuse of brownfields for new Manufacturing initiatives with EDA, HUD and the Department of Labor and NIEHS to support environmental workforce development and job training and placement efforts in brownfield communities. Other work with USDA and HHS and ATSDR examine agriculture and food access as well as access to health care and other services to catalyze redevelopment that

improves services and contributes to healthier communities. The Portfields and Mine-Scarred Lands projects are past examples of partnership efforts and we continue looking for additional opportunities to jointly promote community revitalization by participating in multi-agency collaborative projects, holding regular meetings with federal partners, and supporting regional efforts to coordinate federal revitalization support to state and local agencies.

Sustainable Communities

In June 2009, EPA, the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formed the Partnership for Sustainable Communities to help protect the environment by providing communities with more options for public transportation and better access to green and affordable housing. In FY 2015, EPA, HUD, and DOT will work to align investments, grant criteria, and planning requirements to better support community smart growth and sustainable design efforts. EPA will also work with the US Department of Agriculture on sustainable communities' approaches in rural communities, towns and cities. Work with the Partnership and other agencies like USDA, NOAA, FEMA, and others, strengthens coordination and ensures efficient use of federal funds. The EPA also will work to make our resources and those from other federal agencies easier for communities to understand and access.

The EPA will continue work with other federal agencies whose decisions, rules, investments and policies influence where and how development occurs including working with the General Services Administration (GSA) to assist in the development and inclusion of metrics into GSA tools for evaluating lease opportunities according to each buildings level of transit access and proximity to walkable destinations. Additionally, the EPA and GSA will partner to provide technical assistance to communities to integrate the siting of new federal facilities or reuse of existing facilities into neighborhood wide efforts to improve community sustainability.

The EPA will continue to provide support to other federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Appalachian Regional Commission, for activities including jointly delivering technical assistance to rural Appalachian communities and proposing sustainability language to include in grant solicitations and other guidance documents. This assistance helps these agencies protect the environment through their community development programs, policies, regulations, and resources, while meeting their core agency objectives. The EPA will seek to extend this work to the Delta Regional Authority and other agencies working in rural America. EPA will continue to collaborate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Federal Emergency Management Agency to expand efforts to deliver targeted assistance to communities recovering from natural disasters and pursuing climate change adaptation planning

The EPA also co-sponsors the Governor's Institute on Community Design with HUD and DOT. The institute works with governors and their cabinets to improve environmental and public health outcomes of community development.

Environmental Justice

The EPA will continue its work in partnership with other federal agencies to address the environmental and public health issues facing communities with environmental justice concerns.

The agency will continue its efforts to work collaboratively and constructively with all levels of government, and throughout the public and private sectors. The issues range from lead exposure, asthma, safe drinking water and sanitation systems to hazardous waste clean-up, renewable energy/wind power development, and sustainable environmentally-sound economies. The EPA and its federal partners are utilizing EPA's collaborative problem-solving model, based on the experiences of federal collaborative partnerships, to improve the federal government's effectiveness in addressing the environmental and public health concerns facing communities. As the lead agency for environmental justice pursuant to Executive Order 12898, the EPA shares its knowledge and experience and offers assistance to other federal agencies as they enhance their strategies to integrate environmental justice into their programs, policies, and activities.

Economically Distressed Communities

The EPA will continue to support the White House Council on Strong Cities, Strong Communities, where it has been a leader in setting the agenda and implementing strategies that are being used to help economically distressed communities recover and grow in sustainable, economically resilient, and environmentally friendly ways. As part of the White House Council, EPA has ensured that addressing environmental challenges are part of economic recovery. In particular, the EPA has brought expertise on the importance of downtown revitalization, the use of green infrastructure strategies, green demolition, and equitable development strategies to the work of the council. The EPA’s influence in bringing the environment to the forefront of the work of the White House Council has impacted the work of HUD, DOT, Commerce, HHS, Homeland Security, the Small Business Administration, Justice, Labor, and many other agencies and departments. In 2015, EPA will continue to play this important role.

U.S.-Mexico Border

The Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed, in November 1993, to assist communities on both sides of the border in coordinating and carrying out environmental infrastructure projects. The agreement between Mexico and the United States furthers the goals of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. To this purpose, the governments established two international institutions, the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADBank), which manages the Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), to support the financing and construction of much needed environmental infrastructure.

The BECC, with headquarters in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, assists local communities and other sponsors in developing and implementing environmental infrastructure projects. The BECC also certifies projects as eligible for NADBank financing. The NADBank, with headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, is capitalized in equal shares by the United States and Mexico. NADBank provides new financing to supplement existing sources of funds and foster the expanded participation of private capital.

A significant number of residents along the U.S.-Mexico border area are without basic services such as potable water and wastewater treatment and the problem has become progressively worse in the last few decades. Over the last several years, the EPA has continued to work with

the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission and Mexico's national water commission, Comisión Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), to further efforts to improve drinking water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km on the U.S. and 300 km on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border. The U.S.-Mexico Border 2012 Program represents a successful joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments in working with the 10 Border States and local communities to improve the region's environmental health, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. Over the last several years, the EPA has continued to work with the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission and Mexico's national water commission, Comisión Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), to further efforts to improve drinking water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km on the U.S. and 300 km on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border.

Research

Research in ecosystems protection is coordinated government-wide through the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability (CENRS). EPA actively participates in the CENRS and all work is fully consistent with, and complementary to, other Committee member activities. EPA scientists staff two CENRS Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Ecological Systems (SES) and the Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ). The EPA has initiated discussions within the SES on the subject of ecosystem services and potential ERP collaborations are being explored with the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) and with USDA Forest Service. Within SWAQ, the ERP has contributed to an initiative for a comprehensive census of water availability and quality, including the use of Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program methods and ongoing surveys as data sources. In addition, the EPA has taken a lead role with USGS in preparing a SWAQ document outlining new challenges for integrated management of water resources, including strategic needs for monitoring and modeling methods, and identifying water requirements needed to support the ecological integrity of aquatic ecosystems.

Consistent with the broad scope of the EPA's ecosystem research efforts, the EPA has had complementary and joint programs with FS, USGS, USDA, NOAA, BLM, USFS, NGOs, and many others specifically to minimize duplication, maximize scope, and maintain a real time information flow. For example, all of these organizations work together to produce the National Land Cover Data used by all landscape ecologists nationally. Each contributes funding, services and research to this uniquely successful effort.

The EPA expends substantial effort coordinating its research with other federal agencies, including work with DoD in its Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program, DOE, and its Office of Health and Environmental Research. The EPA also conducts collaborative laboratory research with DoD, DOE, DOI (particularly the USGS), and NASA to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination.

The agency also is working with NIEHS, which manages a large basic research program focusing on Superfund issues, to advance fundamental Superfund research. The Agency for

Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) also provides critical health-based information to assist EPA in making effective cleanup decisions. The EPA works with these agencies on collaborative projects, information exchange, and identification of research issues and has a MOU with each agency. The EPA, Army Corps of Engineers, and Navy recently signed a MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments research. Additionally, the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) has proved an effective forum for coordinating federal and state activities and for defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields. The EPA has developed an MOU[11] with several other agencies [DOE, DoD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA] for multimedia modeling research and development.

Other research efforts involving coordination include the unique controlled-spill field research facility designed in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Geophysical research experiments and development of software for subsurface characterization and detection of contaminants are being conducted with the USGS and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

The EPA is coordinating with DoD's SERDP in an ongoing partnership, especially in the areas of sustainability research and of incorporating materials lifecycle analysis into the manufacturing process for weapons and military equipment. The EPA will continue to collaborate with the Army as part of their Net Zero Initiative, to develop and demonstrate innovative waste technologies to accomplish the Army's goal of net zero energy, water, and waste by 2020. The EPA's People, Prosperity, and Planet (P3) student design competition for sustainability will partner with NASA, NSF, OFEE, USAID, USDA, CEQ, and OSTP.

Several federal agencies sponsor research on variability and susceptibility in risks from exposure to environmental contaminants. The EPA collaborates with a number of the Institutes within the NIH and CDC. For example, NIEHS conducts multi-disciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies. The NIEHS program includes an effort to study the effects of chemicals, including pesticides and other toxics, on children. The EPA collaborates with NIEHS in supporting the Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention, which study whether and how environmental factors play a role in children's health and with the National Institute on Child Health and Human Development on the development and implementation of the National Children's Study.

Objective: Preserve Land

Pollution prevention activities entail coordination with other federal departments and agencies. For example, the EPA coordinates with the General Services Administration (GSA) on the use of safer products for indoor painting and cleaning, with the Department of Defense (DoD) on the use of safer paving materials for parking lots, and with the Defense Logistics Agency on safer solvents. The program also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other groups to develop standards for Environmental Management Systems.

[11] For more information please go to: Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm

The federal government is the single largest potential source for "green" procurement in the country, for office products as well as products for industrial use. The EPA works with the Office of Federal Environmental Executive and other federal agencies and departments in advancing the purchase and use of recycled-content and other "green" products. In particular, the agency is currently engaged with other organizations within the Executive Branch to foster compliance with Executive Order 13423, and in tracking and reporting purchases of products made with recycled contents, in promoting electronic stewardship, and achieving waste reduction and recycling goals.

In addition, the agency is currently engaged with the DoD, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Postal Service, and other agencies to foster proper management of surplus electronics equipment, with a preference for reuse and recycling. With these agencies, and in cooperation with the electronics industry, the EPA and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive launched the Federal Electronics Challenge which will lead to increased reuse and recycling of an array of computers and other electronics hardware used by civilian and military agencies. Many federal offices are partners in one of EPA's Sustainable Materials Management challenges, the Federal Green Challenge, which reduces the government's environmental impact in six areas: waste, purchasing, electronics, energy, water, and transportation. The EPA also collaborates with the USDA on the U.S. Food Waste Challenge, a food waste diversion program.

In addition to business, industry, and other non-governmental organizations, the EPA works with federal, state, Tribal, and local governments to encourage the proper management and reduced generation and safe recycling of hazardous wastes. The RCRA Waste Management program coordinates closely with federal agencies, primarily the DoD and DOE, which have many sites in the hazardous waste permitting universe. RCRA programs also coordinate with the Department of Commerce, the Department of Transportation, and the Department of State to ensure the safe movement of domestic and international shipments of hazardous waste. Partners in this effort include the Environmental Council of States and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials. The EPA also is collaborating with DOT, the Transportation Security Agency (TSA), and the U.S. Postal Service on the development of the electronic hazardous waste manifest, or e-Manifest, system.

Objective: Restore Land

Superfund Remedial Program

As referenced above, the Superfund Remedial program coordinates with several other federal agencies, such as ATSDR and NIEHS, in providing numerous Superfund related services in order to accomplish the program's mission.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also substantially contributes to Superfund site cleanups by providing technical support for the design and construction of many fund-financed remediation projects through site-specific interagency agreements. This federal partner has the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regions in implementing a number of Superfund remedial action projects. This agency also provides

technical on-site support to Regions in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by private Potentially Responsible Parties.

Superfund Federal Facilities Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities program coordinates with federal agencies, states, tribes, state associations, and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure cleanup and property reuse. The program provides technical and regulatory oversight at federal facilities to ensure human health and the environment are protected.

A Memorandum of Understanding has been negotiated with DOD to continue the agency's oversight support through September 30, 2016 for the acceleration of cleanup and property transfer at specific Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations affected by the first four rounds of BRAC. The FY 2015 request does not include additional support for BRAC-related services to the DoD at those facilities affected by the fifth round of BRAC in 2005.

To ensure the long-term protectiveness of the remedies, the agency will continue monitoring, overseeing progress, and improving the quality and consistency of five-year reviews being conducted at federal sites where waste has been left in place and land use is restricted. Five-year reviews are required under Section 121(c) of CERCLA and the EPA's role is to concur or make its own independent protectiveness determination. The EPA has been working collaboratively with DoD, DOE, and Department of the Interior (DOI) through a Federal Workgroup to improve the technical quality, timeliness, and cost of the five-year review reports and to ensure that the community is aware of the protectiveness status. In FY 2015, the workgroup will continue to assess the use of best management practices and evaluate trend data to improve the five-year review process. The EPA will review approximately 40 federal NPL five-year review reports in order to fulfill statutory requirements and to inform the public regarding the protectiveness of remedies at those NPL sites. We expect this will result in reducing the cost and time of the five-year review and ensuring effective communication with the public.

Superfund Financial Responsibility Regulations

The EPA currently is developing regulations that will require facilities in the hardrock mining and mineral processing industry to provide appropriate financial assurance for response action liabilities, so that the taxpayers do not have to pay for cleanups at these sites. This effort will require close coordination with the DOI (Bureau of Land Management) and USDA (Forest Service) related to mining/mineral processing activities on federal lands, and with DoD and DOE regarding the other industrial facilities that will be potentially impacted.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The RCRA Corrective Action program coordinates closely with other federal agencies, primarily the DoD and DOE, which have many sites in the corrective action universe. Encouraging federal facilities to meet the RCRA Corrective Action program's goals remains a top priority. EPA also coordinates with other agencies, primarily DoD, on cleanup and disposal issues posed by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), under authority of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

Emergency Preparedness and Response

The EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. The EPA implements the Emergency Preparedness program in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other federal agencies to deliver federal assistance to state, local, and Tribal governments during natural disasters and other major environmental incidents. This requires continuous coordination with many federal, state and local agencies. The agency participates with other federal agencies to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level.

The National Response Framework (NRF), under the direction of the DHS, provides for the delivery of federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events as well as natural and other significant disasters. The EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRF's Emergency Support Function covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRF planning and implementation at the operational level.

The EPA coordinates its preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other federal agencies, states, and local governments. The EPA will continue to clarify its roles and responsibilities to ensure that agency security programs are consistent with the national homeland security strategy.

The EPA also works with FEMA on hazard mitigation and recovery through a Memorandum of Agreement that seeks to incorporate sustainable communities approaches into planning for and recovering from natural disasters including the effects of climate change. This MOA allows EPA and FEMA to collaborate on policies, as well as with other agencies like NOAA, HUD, and DOT, to help communities become more resilient to natural disasters, the effects of climate change on communities, and mitigation strategies (to date OP has worked in communities in Iowa, North Carolina, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, and others).

Superfund Enforcement (see Goal 5)

Oil Spills

Under the Oil Spill Program, the EPA works with other federal agencies such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), NOAA, FEMA, DOI, DOT, DOE, and other federal agencies and states, as well as with local government authorities to develop Area Contingency Plans. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. In FY 2015, the EPA will have an active interagency agreement with the USCG providing continued support for the National Response Center and oil spill response technical assistance. In addition, the EPA executed a Memorandum of Understanding in June 2012 pledging increased coordination concerning financial cost documentation. The EPA and the USCG work in coordination with other federal authorities to implement the National Preparedness for Response Program.

Objective: Strengthen Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

On June 26, 2013, President Obama signed Executive Order 13674, establishing the White House Council on Native American Affairs, as well as a national policy to ensure the Federal Government carries out its trust responsibilities in a coordinated and effective manner, engaging in a true and lasting government-to-government relationship with federally recognized tribes. The Council is chaired by the Department of the Interior Secretary, and consists of the heads of 31 executive departments, agencies, and offices, including the EPA Administrator. In this role, the Administrator will work through the Council to protect tribal lands, environments, and natural resources, and promote respect for tribal cultures.

The EPA works under two important Tribal Infrastructure Memoranda of Understandings (MOU) amongst five federal agencies. The EPA, the Department of the Interior, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development work as partners to improve infrastructure on Tribal lands and currently focus efforts on providing access to safe drinking water and basic wastewater facilities to tribes.

The first, or umbrella MOU, promotes coordination between federal Tribal infrastructure programs, including financial services, while allowing federal programs to retain their unique advantages. It is fully expected that the efficiencies and partnerships resulting from this collaboration will directly assist tribes with their infrastructure needs. Under the umbrella MOU, for the first time, five federal departments joined together and agreed to work across traditional program boundaries on Tribal infrastructure issues. The second MOU, addressing a specific infrastructure issue, was created under the umbrella authority and addresses the issue of access to safe drinking water and wastewater facilities on Tribal lands. Currently, the five federal agencies are working together to develop solutions for specific geographic areas of concern (Alaska, Southwest), engaging in coordination of ARRA funding, and promoting cross-agency efficiency. These activities are completed in coordination with federally recognized tribes.

For more information, please see http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/mous.htm.

Consultation

The EPA continues to work closely with other federal agencies as well as the Domestic Policy Council to implement President Obama's directive regarding the Tribal consultation process. The President's November 5, 2009 Memorandum directs each executive department to develop a detailed plan to implement Executive Order (EO) 13175, "Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments," issued by President Clinton in 2000. Under EO 13175, "all departments and agencies are charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have Tribal implications and are responsible for strengthening the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes."

On May 4, 2011, the EPA released its final policy on consultation and coordination with Indian tribes. EPA is among the first of the federal agencies to finalize its consultation policy in

response to President Obama's first tribal leaders summit in November 2009, and the issuance of Executive Order 13175 to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development of federal policies that have tribal implications.

Americorps Partnership

The EPA recently partnered with the Corporation for National and Community Service to leverage AmeriCorps grant resources, announcing that Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) grants may be used as match funding for tribally-sponsored AmeriCorps programs.

The EPA has partnered with AmeriCorps to support tribal communities. Often, tribal governments face financial challenges that prevent them from providing the required matched funding. AmeriCorps' members help address this key challenge facing Native American communities, including education, disaster response and environmental preservation. The EPA manages GAP to assist eligible tribal governments in building environmental programs needed to regulate and manage their environments. The combination of AmeriCorps grants and EPA program funding, such as GAP, enable tribal governments to bring in energetic, committed people to help build an environmental program.

Goal 4 – Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution

Objective: Chemical and Pesticide Risks

Coordination with state lead agencies and with the USDA provides added impetus to the implementation of the Certification and Training program. States also provide essential activities in developing and implementing the Endangered Species and Worker Protection programs and are involved in numerous special projects and investigations, including emergency response efforts. The Regional Offices provide technical guidance and assistance to the states and tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities.

The EPA uses a range of outreach and coordination approaches for pesticide users, agencies implementing various pesticide programs and projects, and the general public. Outreach and coordination activities are essential to effective implementation of regulatory decisions. In addition, coordination activities protect workers and endangered species, provide training for pesticide applicators, promote integrated pest management and environmental stewardship, and support for compliance through EPA's Regional programs and those of the states and tribes.

In addition to the training that the EPA provides to farm workers and restricted use pesticide applicators, the EPA works with the State Cooperative Extension Services designing and providing specialized training for various groups. Such training includes instructing private applicators on the proper use of personal protective equipment and application equipment calibration, handling spill and injury situations, farm family safety, preventing pesticide spray drift, and pesticide and container disposal. Other specialized training is provided to public works employees on grounds maintenance, to pesticide control operators on proper insect identification, and on weed control for agribusiness.

The EPA coordinates with and uses information from a variety of federal, state and international organizations and agencies in our efforts to protect the safety of America's health and environment from hazardous or higher risk pesticides. In May 1991, the USDA implemented the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) to collect objective and statistically reliable data on pesticide residues on food commodities. This action was in response to public concern about the effects of pesticides on human health and environmental quality. EPA uses PDP data to improve dietary risk assessment to support the registration of pesticides for minor crop uses.

PDP is critical to implementing the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). The system provides improved data collection of pesticide residues, standardized analytical and reporting methods, and sampling of foods most likely consumed by infants and children. PDP sampling, residue, testing and data reporting are coordinated by the Agricultural Marketing Service using cooperative agreements with ten participating states representing all regions of the country. PDP serves as a showcase for federal-state cooperation on pesticide and food safety issues.

FQPA requires EPA to consult with other government agencies on major decisions. The EPA, USDA, and FDA work closely together using both a MOU and working committees to deal with a variety of issues that affect the involved agencies' missions. For example, agencies work together on residue testing programs, enforcement actions that involve pesticide residues on food, and coordinate the review of antimicrobial pesticides. The agency coordinates with USDA/ARS in promotion and communication of resistance management strategies.

While EPA is responsible for making registration and tolerance decisions, the agency relies on others to carry out some of the enforcement activities. Registration-related requirements under FIFRA are enforced by the states. The HHS/FDA enforces tolerances for most foods and the USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service enforces tolerances for meat, poultry, and some egg products.

EPA's objective is to promote improved health and environmental protection, both domestically and worldwide. The success of this objective is dependent on successful coordination not only with other countries, but also with various international organizations such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. NAFTA and cooperation with Canada and Mexico play an integral part in the harmonization of data requirements. These partnerships serve to coordinate policies, harmonize guidelines, share information, correct deficiencies, build other nations' capacity to reduce risk, develop strategies to deal with potentially harmful pesticides, and develop greater confidence in the safety of the food supply.

The nexus of environmental protection and international trade has long been a priority for the EPA engagement. The EPA has played a key role in ensuring trade-related activities sustain environmental protection since the 1972 Trade Act mandated interagency consultation by the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) on trade policy issues. EPA is a member of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) and the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG), interagency mechanisms

that are organized and coordinated by USTR to provide advice, guidance, and clearance to the USTR in the development of U.S. international trade and investment policy.

To effectively participate in the international agreements on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) heavy metals, the EPA must continue to coordinate with other federal agencies and external stakeholders, such as Congressional staff, industry, and environmental groups. Similarly, the agency typically coordinates with FDA's National Toxicology Program, the CDC/ATSDR, NIEHS and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on matters relating to OECD test guideline harmonization.

The EPA also works closely with the Department of State in leading the technical and policy engagement for the United States Government at international negotiations on global mercury. The EPA provided the impetus for UNEP's Global Mercury Program, and the agency continues to work with developing countries and with other developed countries in the context of that program. In addition to the Department of State, the EPA collaborates closely with several federal agencies including DOE and USGS; and has developed a strong network of domestic private sector and non-governmental partners interested in working on this issue.

One of the agency's most valuable partners on pesticide issues is the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), which brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing divergent views to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy, and implementation issues. The PPDC consists of members from industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups, and others.

The PPDC provides a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and consensus building discussions, keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if the agency is to remain responsive to the needs of the affected public, growers, and industry organizations.

The EPA relies on data from HHS to help assess the risk of pesticides to children. Other collaborative efforts include developing and validating methods to analyze domestic and imported food samples for organophosphates, carcinogens, neurotoxins and other chemicals of concern. These joint efforts protect Americans from unhealthy pesticide residue levels.

The EPA's chemical testing data provides information for the OSHA worker protection programs, NIOSH for research, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for informing consumers about products through labeling. EPA frequently consults with these agencies on project design, progress and the results of chemical testing projects.

The success of the EPA's lead program is due in part to effective coordination with other federal agencies, states and Indian Tribes through the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. EPA will continue to coordinate with HUD to clarify how new rules may affect existing EPA and HUD regulatory programs, and with the FHWA and OSHA on worker protection issues. EPA will continue to work closely with state and federally recognized Tribes to ensure that authorized state and Tribal programs continue to comply with

requirements established under TSCA, and that the ongoing federal accreditation certification and training program for lead professionals is administered effectively.

The EPA has a MOU with HUD to coordinate efforts on lead-based paint issues. As a result of the MOU, EPA and HUD have co-chaired the President's Task Force since 1997. There are fourteen other federal agencies including CDC and DoD on the Task Force. HUD and the EPA also maintain the National Lead Information Center and share enforcement of the Disclosure Rule.

Coordination on safe PCB disposal is an area of ongoing emphasis with the DoD, and particularly with the U.S. Navy, which has special concerns regarding PCBs encountered during ship scrapping. Mercury storage and safe disposal also are important issues requiring coordination with the Department of Energy and DoD as they develop alternatives and explore better technologies for storing and disposing high risk chemicals.

Research

The EPA's Toxicity Forecaster (ToxCast™) is part of an ongoing multi-agency effort under the Tox21 collaboration MOU. Tox21 pools chemical research, data and screening tools from multiple federal agencies including the EPA, the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). ToxCast utilizes existing resources to develop faster, more thorough predictions of how chemicals will affect human and environmental health. Tox21 and ToxCast are currently screening nearly 10,000 environmental chemicals for potential toxicity in high-throughput screening assays at the NIH Center for Advancing Translational Sciences (NCATS). EPA also has an agreement to provide NCATS funding to support the effort.

The EPA recently announced the public release of chemical screening data on 1,800 Chemicals that was gathered through advanced techniques, including robotics and high-throughput screening, as part of the ongoing Tox21 federal collaboration to improve chemical screening. In FY 2015, the EPA will continue to engage stakeholder and partner communities to develop a framework for providing confidence in the use of high-throughput screening data to address a broad range of risk assessment needs. A significant element of EPA's FY 2015 research strategy includes expanded coverage of ToxCast by increasing the toxicity pathways and the types of chemicals that can be screened. Tox21's high-speed robot screening system will continue testing thousands of unique chemicals, to include nanomaterials and other chemicals found in industrial and consumer products, food additives, and drugs, for potential toxicity.

The Next Generation (NexGen) of Risk Assessment is a multi-agency project, chaired by the EPA,that builds upon ToxCast research efforts. CDC's ATSDR and the State of California's Environmental Protection Agency participate in addition to most Tox21 collaborators. Using the wealth of data currently being generated on molecular systems biology and gene-environment interactions, NexGen will develop approaches to make these data useful for human health risk assessment. The goal is to make risk assessments faster, less expensive, and more scientifically robust. In particular, NexGen is intended to help assess the array of chemicals that are potential environmental contaminants of concern that are too numerous to address by traditional approaches.

The EPA coordinates its nanotechnology research with other federal agencies through the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI),[12] which is managed under the Subcommittee on Nanoscale Science, Engineering and Technology (NSET) of the NSTC Committee on Technology (CoT). The EPA has collaborated with many federal agencies in the development of a government-wide approach to nanotechnology research through the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability Charter (CENRS) at the White House's Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP).The agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which awards research grants to universities and non-profit organizations, has issued its recent nanotechnology grants[13] jointly with NIOSH, NIEHS, and NSF.

The EPA coordinates its research on endocrine disruptors with other federal agencies through the interagency working group on endocrine disruptors under the auspices of the Toxics and Risk Subcommittee of the CENR. EPA coordinates its biotechnology research through the interagency biotechnology research working group and the agricultural biotechnology risk analysis working group of the Biotechnology Subcommittee of NSTC's Committee on Science.

The EPA consults extensively with other federal agencies about the science of individual IRIS assessments, as well as improvements to the IRIS program, through an interagency working group including public health agencies (e.g., CDC, ATSDR, NIOSH, and NIEHS), many other agencies (e.g., DOD, NASA, SBA, DOT, DOE, DOI, etc.), and White House offices (OMB, OSTP, and CEQ). EPA also coordinates with ATSDR through a memorandum of understanding on the development of toxicological reviews and toxicology profiles, respectively. The EPA contracts with the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council (NRC) on very difficult and complex human health risk assessments through consultation or review. The NRC currently is conducting a comprehensive review of the IRIS assessment development process, including EPA's recent enhancements.

Homeland Security research is conducted in collaboration with numerous agencies, leveraging funding across multiple programs to produce synergistic results. EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC) works closely with the DHS to assure that EPA's efforts are directly supportive of DHS priorities without duplication. EPA is also working with DHS to provide support and guidance in the startup of their University Centers of Excellence program. Recognizing that the DoD has significant expertise and facilities related to biological and chemical warfare agents, the EPA works closely with the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC), the Technical Support Working Group, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Department of Defense organizations to address areas of mutual interest and concern. In conducting biological agent research, the EPA is also collaborating with CDC. The EPA works with DOE to access and support research conducted by DOE's National Laboratories, as well as to obtain data related to radioactive materials.

In addition to these major collaborations, the NHSRC has relationships with numerous other federal agencies, including the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, FDA, USGS and NIST. Also, the NHSRC is working with state and local emergency response personnel to better understand their

[12] For more information, see <http://www.nano.gov>.
[13] For an example, see <http://es.epa.gov/ncer/rfa/2005/2005_star_nano.html>.

needs and build relationships, which will enable the quick deployment of NHSRC products. In the water infrastructure arena, the NHSRC is providing information to the Water Information Sharing Networks program. The NAS also has been engaged to provide advice on the long-term direction of the water research and technical support program.

Furthermore, HSRP is collaborating with the U.S. Army's Net Zero Initiative to develop and demonstrate innovative water technologies in efforts to increase resource efficiency and balance resource use by accomplishing net zero energy, waste, and water on installations by 2020.

Objective: Promote Pollution Prevention

The EPA is involved in a broad range of pollution prevention (P2) activities which can yield reductions in waste generation and energy consumption in the public and private sectors. For example, the Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation Environmental Preferable Purchasing (EPP) initiative, which implements Executive Orders 12873 and 13101, promotes the use of cleaner products by federal agencies. This is aimed at stimulating demand for the development of such products by industry.

This effort includes a number of demonstration projects with other federal departments and agencies, such as the National Park Service (to use Green Purchasing as a tool to achieve the sustainability goals of the parks), the Department of Defense (use of environmentally preferable construction materials), and the Defense Logistics Agency (identification of environmental attributes for products in its purchasing system). The program also is working within EPA to "green" its own operations. The program further works with the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) to develop a life-cycle based decision support tool for purchasers.

Under the Suppliers' Partnership for the Environment program and its umbrella program, the Green Suppliers' Network (GSN), EPA's P2 Program is working closely with NIST and its Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program to provide technical assistance to the process of "greening" industry supply chains. The EPA also is working with the Department of Energy's (DOE) Industrial Technologies Program to provide energy audits and technical assistance to these supply chains.

The agency is required to review environmental impact statements and other major actions impacting the environment and public health proposed by all federal agencies, and make recommendations to the proposing federal agency on how to remedy/mitigate those impacts. Although EPA is required under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to review and comment on proposed federal actions, neither the National Environmental Policy Act nor Section 309 of the CAA requires a federal agency to modify its proposal to accommodate EPA's concerns. The EPA does have authority under these statutes to refer major disagreements with other federal agencies to the Council on Environmental Quality. Accordingly, many of the beneficial environmental changes or mitigation that EPA recommends must be negotiated with the other federal agency. The majority of the actions EPA reviews are proposed by the Forest Service, Department of Transportation (including the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Aviation Administration), USACE, DOI (including Bureau of Land Management,

Minerals Management Service and National Parks Service), Department of Energy (including the Federal Regulatory Commission), and the Department of Defense.

Goal 5- Enforcing Environmental Laws

Objective: Address pollution problems through vigorous and targeted civil and criminal enforcement. Assure compliance with environmental laws.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with the Department of Justice (DOJ) on all civil and criminal environmental enforcement matters. In addition, the program coordinates with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program coordinates with the Chemical Safety and Accident Investigation Board, OSHA, and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on Tribal issues relative to compliance with environmental laws on Tribal lands, and with the Small Business Administration (SBA) on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). The program also shares information with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on cases which require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws. In addition, it collaborates with the SBA to maintain current environmental compliance information at Business.gov, a website initiated as an e-government initiative in 2004 to help small businesses comply with government regulations. Coordination also occurs with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on wetlands issues.

The United States Department of Agriculture/Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA/NRCS) has a major role in determining whether areas on agricultural lands meet the definition of wetlands for purposes of the Food Security Act. Civil Enforcement coordinates with USDA/NRCS on these issues also. The EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program also coordinates with USDA on the regulation of animal feeding operations and on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides and shares joint jurisdiction with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on pesticide labeling and advertising. Coordination also occurs with Customs and Border Protection on implementing the secure International Trade Data System across all federal agencies and on pesticide imports and on hazardous waste and Cathode Ray Tube exports. The EPA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) share jurisdiction over general-purpose disinfectants used on non-critical surfaces and some dental and medical equipment surfaces (e.g., wheelchairs). The agency has entered into an agreement with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) concerning enforcement of the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) lead-based paint notification requirements.

The Criminal Enforcement program coordinates with other federal law enforcement agencies (i.e., Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Customs, DOL, U.S. Treasury, United States Coast Guard (USCG), Department of the Interior (DOI) and DOJ) and with international, state and local law enforcement organizations in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. The EPA also actively works with DOJ to establish task forces that bring together federal, state, and local law enforcement organizations to address environmental crimes. In

addition, the program has an Interagency Agreement with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide specialized criminal environmental training to federal, state, local, and Tribal law enforcement personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA.

Under Executive Order 12088, the EPA is directed to provide technical assistance to other federal agencies to help ensure their compliance with all environmental laws. The Federal Facility Enforcement program coordinates with other federal agencies, states, local, and Tribal governments to ensure compliance by federal agencies with all environmental laws. The EPA also will continue its efforts to support the ***FedCenter***, the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center (www.fedcenter.gov), which is now governed by a board of more than a dozen contributing federal agencies.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program collaborates with the states and tribes. States perform the vast majority of inspections, direct compliance assistance, and enforcement actions. Most EPA statutes envision a partnership between the EPA and the states under which EPA develops national standards and policies and the states implement the program under authority delegated by EPA. If a state does not seek approval of a program, the EPA must implement that program in the state. Historically, the level of state approvals has increased as programs mature and state capacity expands, with many of the key environmental programs approaching approval in nearly all states. EPA will increase its efforts to coordinate with states on training, compliance assistance, capacity building, and enforcement. EPA will continue to enhance the network of state and Tribal compliance assistance providers.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program chairs the Interagency Environmental Leadership Workgroup established by Executive Order 13148. The Workgroup consists of over 100 representatives from most federal departments and agencies. Its mission is to assist all federal agencies with meeting the mandates of the Executive Order, including implementation of environmental management systems and environmental compliance auditing programs, reducing both releases and uses of toxic chemicals, and compliance with pollution prevention and pollution reporting requirements. The program also will work with its regions, states and directly with a number of other federal agencies to improve Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Clean Water Act (CWA), and other statutory compliance at federal facilities, which array the full range of agency tools to promote compliance in an effective and efficient manner.

The EPA works directly with Canada and Mexico bilaterally and in the Trilateral Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). EPA's border activities require close coordination with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the DOJ, the Department of State, and the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. The EPA is the lead agency and coordinates U.S. participation in the CEC. The EPA works with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Geological Survey on CEC projects to promote biodiversity cooperation and with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to reduce potential trade and environmental impacts such as invasive species.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program, together with the EPA's International program, provides training and capacity building to foreign governments to improve their compliance and enforcement programs. This support helps create a level playing field for U.S. business engaged in global competition, helps other countries improve their environmental conditions, and ensures U.S. compliance with obligations for environmental cooperation as outlined in various free trade agreements. In support of these activities, the EPA works closely with the Department of State, selected U.S. Embassies, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Office of the United States Trade Representative, the Department of Justice, the International Law Enforcement Academies, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Department of the Interior. The EPA also participates in the OECD Mutual Acceptance of Data program, designed to garner international recognition of testing data in support of pesticides and chemical registrations.

Superfund Enforcement

As required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Executive Order 12580, the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program coordinates with other federal agencies in their use of CERCLA enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of CERCLA enforcement authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both nonfederal land (EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (other agency jurisdiction). As required by Executive Order 13016, the agency also coordinates the use of CERCLA Section 106 administrative order authority by other departments and agencies.

The EPA also coordinates with the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce to ensure that appropriate and timely notices, required under CERCLA, are sent to the Natural Resource Trustees to commence the Natural Resource Damage Assessment process. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to EPA with judicial referrals seeking recovery of response costs incurred by the U.S., injunctive relief to implement response actions, or enforcement of other CERCLA requirements.

Under Executive Order 12580, the Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program assists federal agencies in complying with CERCLA. It ensures that 1) all federal facility sites on the National Priorities List have interagency agreements, also known as Federal Facility Agreements or FFAs, which provide enforceable schedules for the progression of the entire cleanup; 2) FFAs are monitored by EPA for compliance; 3) federal sites that are transferred to new owners are transferred in an environmentally responsible manner; and 4) assistance is available, to the extent possible, to assist federal facilities in complying with their cleanup responsibilities. It is this program's responsibility to ensure that federal agencies, by law, comply with Superfund cleanup obligations "in the same manner and to the same extent" as private entities. After years of service and operation, some federal facilities contain environmental contamination, such as hazardous wastes, unexploded ordnance, radioactive wastes, or other toxic substances. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal Facilities Enforcement program coordinates creative solutions that protect both human health and the environment. These enforcement solutions help restore facilities so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities and the country.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Enabling Support Programs

Office of the Administrator (OA)

The Office of the Administrator (OA) supports the leadership of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) programs and activities to protect human health and safeguard the air, water, and land upon which life depends. Several program responsibilities include Congressional and intergovernmental relations, regulatory management and economic analysis, program evaluation, intelligence coordination, the Science Advisory Board, children's health, the small business program, and environmental training and outreach.

The EPA's Office of Policy (OP) interacts with a number of federal agencies during its rulemaking activities. Per Executive Order 12866 – Regulatory Planning and Review, OP submits "significant" regulatory actions to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for interagency review prior to signature and publication in the *Federal Register*. In addition, OP coordinates EPA's review of other agency's actions submitted to OMB for review under EO 12866. Under the Congressional Review Act (CRA), rules are submitted to each House of Congress and to the Comptroller General of the United States. OP reviews, edits, tracks and submits regulatory actions and other documents that are published by the Office of the Federal Register. For regulations that may have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, OP collaborates extensively with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and OMB. Finally, OP also leads EPA's review of draft Executive Orders and Presidential Memorandum.

OP collaborates with other federal regulatory and natural resource agencies (e.g., the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Department of Energy (DOE), Department of the Interior (DOI), and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)) to collect economic data used in the conduct of economic cost-benefit analyses of environmental regulations and policies and to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting of economic information. This is achieved in several ways, including supporting workshops and symposiums on environmental economics topics (e.g., economic valuation of ecosystem services, adoption of flexible regulatory mechanisms to achieve environmental goals), and representing the EPA on interagency workgroups or committees tasked with measuring the economic health and welfare benefits of federal policies and programs. For example, OP continues to work with USDA and DOE to evaluate and improve climate change integrated assessment models and develop measures of the social damages attributable to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions. This information is used to generate estimates of the social cost of carbon (SCC), which enables all federal agencies to better incorporate climate impact assessments and estimates of associated economic damages into policy and regulatory analyses.

OP partners with other federal agencies to improve the quality of federal program evaluation studies that gather empirical evidence to assess whether and why programs achieve outcomes and how programs might be changed to improve results. OP supports forums for experts to share and improve environmental evaluation methodologies, and represents the EPA on interagency

workgroups geared toward improving federal capacity to conduct or oversee rigorous and objective evaluation studies.

OP supports interagency, government-wide efforts that do not fall within the scope of any single program office. For example, OP participates in green purchasing activities, in collaboration with OCSPP, with GSA. OP hosts a website to encourage lean manufacturing and created tools that are used by other federal agencies in efforts that promote increased integration of environmental and energy considerations into "lean manufacturing" techniques. The tools are widely used by the Manufacturing Extension Partnership centers under the Department of Commerce (DOC), and in the "E3" initiative, a multi-agency framework including the EPA, Commerce, DOE, and other agencies.

OP supports the Deputy Administrator's work on the interagency Council on Preparedness and Resilience, which was established in 2013 under Executive Order 13653 and charged with overseeing all priority Federal Government actions related to climate preparedness and resilience. OP also chairs the interagency Adaptation Planning Work Group on behalf of the Council and the White House Council on Environmental Quality. The Work Group is responsible for overseeing Section 5 ("Federal Agency Planning for Climate Change Related Risk") of EO 13653 and charged with supporting the development and implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Plans by *all* federal departments and agencies. It is also responsible for overseeing the interagency Community of Practice (COP), and for working with the U.S. Global Change Research Program's (USGCRP) Adaptation Science Work Group to ensure the USGCRP provides timely and useful information to federal agencies as they implement their Climate Change Adaptation Plans. OP co-chairs the COP with the Department of the Interior to provide a forum for staff and managers from all Federal agencies that provides opportunity for information sharing, collaboration and coordination on issues related to implementation of Agencies' and Departments' Climate Change Adaptation Plans.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

OCFO makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including the Chief Financial Officers Council, focusing on improving resources management and accountability throughout the federal government. OCFO actively participates on the Performance Improvement Council which coordinates and develops strategic plans, performance plans, and performance reports as required by law for the Agency. In addition, OCFO participates in numerous OMB-led E-Gov initiatives such as the Financial Management and Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business and has interagency agreements with the Department of the Interior's National Business Center for processing agency payroll. OCFO provides a Relocation Resource Center capable of managing a "one-stop shop" for domestic and international relocations. The EPA currently provides services internally to EPA, as well as externally to the Transportation Security Administration, USDA, OMB, and U.S. Department of Labor (DOL). OCFO participates with the DOC's Bureau of Census in maintaining the Federal Assistance Awards Data System. OCFO also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other federal agencies, such as the Department of Treasury, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the General Services Administration (GSA).

Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM)

OARM is committed to working with federal partners that focus on improving management and accountability throughout the federal government. OARM provides leadership and expertise to government–wide activities in various areas of human resources, grants management, contracts management, and homeland security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts with federal agencies and departments through:

- Chief Human Capital Officers, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the federal government.

- The Legislative and Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other federal agency representatives who assist the Office of Personnel Management in developing plans and policies for training and development across the government.

- The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of the acquisition system.

- The Award Committee for E-Government, which provides strategic vision for the portfolio of systems/Federal wide supporting both Federal acquisition and financial assistance. Support is also provided to the associated functional community groups, including the Procurement Committee for E-Gov and Grants and Loans Committee for E-Gov.

- The Interagency Suspension and Debarment Committee (ISDC), is a representative committee of federal agency leaders in suspension and debarment. The Committee facilitates lead agency coordination, serves as a forum to discuss current suspension and debarment related issues, and assists in developing unified Federal policy.

OARM is participating in the OMB–approved Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB), which has been expanded to also encompass the Grants Management Line of Business. The combined FMLoB, with the Department of Treasury as the managing partner, will more closely align the financial assistance and financial management communities around effective and efficient management of funds. OARM also participates in the Grants.gov Users' Group, as well as the Federal Demonstration Partnership which is designed to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants. Further, OARM is involved in the Partnership for Sustainable Communities initiative with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Transportation to improve the alignment and delivery of grant resources to communities under certain environmental programs. In the area of suspension and debarment, besides actively participating in the ISDC, OARM: 1) co-sponsors and provides instructors for the National Suspension and Debarment Training Program offered through the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center and 2) supports the development of coursework/training on the suspension and debarment process for the Inspector General Academy and the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency

In addition, throughout FY 2014 and FY 2015, the OARM, in collaboration with EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer and the Office of Environmental Information, will be working with the Department of the Interior's Business Center (IBC), and the Defense Finance and Accounting Service to migrate the existing EPA HR and payroll processing functions to IBC, which is an OPM and OMB approved Human Resources Line of Business shared service center. IBC offers HR transactional processing, compensation management and payroll processing, benefits administration, time and attendance, HR reporting, talent acquisition systems, and talent management systems.

OARM also is working with OMB, the GSA, the DHS, and the DOC's National Institute of Standards and Technology to continue to implement the Smart Card program.

Office of Environmental Information (OEI)

To support the EPA's overall mission, OEI collaborates with a number of other federal agencies, states and Tribal governments on a variety of initiatives, including making government more efficient and transparent, protecting human health and the environment, and assisting in homeland security. OEI is primarily involved in the information technology (IT), information management (IM), and information security aspects of the projects on which it collaborates.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council: The CIO Council is the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of federal information resources. The Council develops recommendations for IT/IM policies, procedures, and standards; identifies opportunities to share information resources; and assesses and addresses the needs of the federal IT workforce.

E-Rulemaking: The EPA serves as the Program Management Office (PMO) for the eRulemaking Program. The eRulemaking program's mission encompasses two areas: to improve public access, participation in and understanding of the rulemaking process; and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of agency partners in promulgating regulations. The eRulemaking program maintains a public website, www.Regulations.gov, which enables the general public to access and make comments on various documents that are published in the *Federal Register*, including proposed regulations and agency-specific notices. The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) is the agency side of Regulations.gov and enables agencies to administer public submissions regarding regulatory and other documents posted by the agencies on the Regulations.gov website. The increased public access to the agencies' regulatory process enables a more informed public to provide supporting technical/legal/economic analyses to strengthen the agencies' rulemaking vehicles. As the PMO, the EPA coordinates the operations of the eRulemaking Program through its 38 partner departments and independent agencies (comprising more than 174 agencies, boards, commissions, and offices). The administrative boards work with the PMO on day-to-day operations, ongoing enhancements, and long-range planning for program development. These boards (the Executive Committee and the Advisory Board) have representative members from each partner agency and deal with contracts, budget, website improvements, improved public access, records management, and a host of other regulatory concerns that were formally only agency-specific in nature. Coordination with the partner agencies allows for a more uniform and consistent rulemaking process across government. This

coordination is further realized by the fact that more than 90 percent of all federal rules promulgated annually are managed through the eRulemaking Program.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): The EPA serves as the lead for the FOIA Online, a multi-agency solution that enables the EPA and partner agencies to meet their responsibilities under FOIA while creating a repository of publicly released FOIA records for reuse. Through the FOIA Online, the public has the ability to submit and track requests, search and download requests and responsive records, correspond with processing staff and file appeals. The Agency users are provided with a secure, login-access web site to receive and store requests, assign and process requests (and refer to other agencies), post responses online, produce the annual FOIA report to DOJ and manage records electronically. Current federal partners include the EPA, the Department of Commerce, the National Archive and Records Administration, and the Merit Systems Protection Board.

The National Environmental Information Exchange Network (EN): The EN is a partnership among states, tribes, and the EPA. It is revolutionizing the exchange of environmental information by allowing these partners to share data efficiently and securely over the Internet. This approach is providing real-time access to higher quality data while saving time and resources for all of the partners. Leadership for the EN is provided by the Exchange Network Leadership Council (ENLC), which is co-chaired by OEI and a state partner. The ENLC works with representatives from the EPA, state environmental agencies, and Tribal organizations to manage the Exchange Network.

Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (**ACE/ITDS)**: ACE is the system being built by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to ensure that its customs officers and other federal agencies have the information they need to decide how to handle goods and merchandise being shipped into or out of the United States. ITDS is the organizational framework by which all government agencies with import/export responsibilities participate in the development of the ACE system. ACE will be a single, electronic point of entry for importers and exporters to report required information to the appropriate agencies. It also will be the way those agencies provide CBP with information about potential imports/exports. ACE eliminates the need, burden and cost of paper reporting. It also allows importers and exporters to report the same information to multiple federal agencies with a single submission.

The EPA has the responsibility and legal authority to make sure pesticides, toxic chemicals, vehicles and engines, ozone-depleting substances and other commodities entering the country meet our environmental, human health and safety standards. The EPA's ongoing collaboration with CBP on the ACE/ITDS project will greatly improve the efficiency of processing these shipments through information exchange between the EPA and CBP. The EPA is one of the leading agencies working with CBP to automate the current manual paper review process for admissibility so that importers and brokers (referred to collectively as Trade) can know before these commodities are loaded onto an airplane, truck, train or ship if their shipment meets the EPA's reporting requirements. As a result of this automated review, Trade can greatly lower their cost of doing business and customs officers at our nation's ports will have the information on which shipments comply with our environmental regulations.

The EPA's work on ACE/ITDS builds on the EPA's technical leadership in using Web services to exchange data with the Central Data Exchange and Exchange Network (CDX/EN). As a result of our advocacy and the interest of other participating federal agencies, CBP will be using Web services to exchange data with the agencies participating in ACE/ITDS. In FY 2015, EPA will be conducting pilot tests for electronic reporting and processing of EPA-regulated imports for vehicle and engines, pesticides, and toxic substances. These pilots will use the data exchanges to automate and simplify the entry process for shipments, thereby reducing the reporting burden and time for Trade to file entries for legitimate goods entering the United States. Each of the EPA's regulatory programs will provide key information that will be moved to CBP via Web services so the information reported by Trade can be checked against the EPA-approved importers, commodities and registered products. Redundant data elements that the EPA, CBP and other agencies collect on the separate forms/fillings can be reported once and used many times by many agencies. This simplified entry along with automated review of import filings will greatly facilitate the movement of legitimate goods while minimizing the effort needed by the Trade community as well as by CBP and the EPA. Automating document review is absolutely critical for agencies such as the EPA that have limited staff at the ports, providing a "virtual presence" at the more than 300 ports nation-wide.

Geospatial Information: The EPA works extensively with Department of Interior (DOI), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on developing and implementing geospatial approaches to support various business areas. It also works with 25 additional federal agencies through the activities of the federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB), for which the EPA leads several key initiatives. The EPA also participates in the FGDC Steering Committee and Executive Committee. A key component of this work is developing and implementing the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) and the National GeoPlatform. The key objective of the NSDI is to make a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that portray features associated with a location or are tagged with geographic information and can be attached to and portrayed on maps – easily accessible to both governmental and public stakeholders. Use of this data, in tandem with analytical applications, supports several key EPA and government-wide business areas. These include: ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts for targeting and decision making; enabling the assessment, protection and remediation of environmental conditions; and aiding emergency first responders and other homeland security activities. The EPA supports geospatial initiatives through efforts such as the EPA Geospatial Platform, the EPA Environmental Dataset Gateway, the National Environmental Information Exchange Network, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Assist, EPA Metadata Editor, Facilities Registry System (FRS) Web Services, and My Environment. The EPA also works closely with its state, Tribal, and international partners in a collaboration that enables consistent implementation of data acquisition and development, standards, and technologies supporting the efficient and cost effective sharing and use of geographically-based data and services.

Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS): GEOSS seeks to connect the producers of environmental data and decision-support tools with the end users of these products,

with the aim of enhancing the relevance of Earth observations to global issues. The result is to be a global public infrastructure that generates comprehensive, near-real-time environmental data, information and analyses for a wide range of users. Other EPA partners in this federal GEOSS initiative include EPA's Office of the Science Advisor, the U.S. Group on Earth Observations (USGEO) and a significant number of other federal agencies, including NASA, NOAA, USGS, HHS, Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DoD), USDA, the Smithsonian Institution, the National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of State, and the Department of Transportation (DOT). Under the ten-year strategic plan, published by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in 2005, the EPA is leading the development of the environmental component of the Integrated Earth Observation System (IEOS), which will be the U.S. federal contribution to the international GEOSS effort. Earth observation data, models, and decision-support systems will play an increasingly important role in finding solutions for complex problems, including adaptation to climate change. The EPA also coordinates with the OMB and OSTP to connect the interagency GEOSS work with our Open Government and Data.gov activities.

Chesapeake Bay Program: Operating under Executive Order No. 13508, the EPA is working to help restore the Chesapeake Bay. Federal partners in this initiative are: NOAA; the Natural Resources Conservation Service; the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; the USGS; the U.S. Forest Service; the National Park Service; and the U.S. Navy (representing the Department of Defense). The States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, also are participating in the effort. Using the Exchange Network (the EPA's existing network facilitating data sharing among and with the states and tribes); the EPA will continue to facilitate data exchange for the agencies working on the Chesapeake Bay. Additionally, the EPA is leading the design of a comprehensive data management system to be used by all partners in the Chesapeake Bay Program.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The EPA Inspector General is a member of the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), an organization comprised of federal Inspectors General (IGs), (GAO), and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The CIGIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits, investigations, and internal operations. The CIGIE also promotes joint projects of government-wide interest and reports annually to the President on the collective performance of the IG community. The EPA OIG coordinates criminal investigative activities with other law enforcement organizations such as the FBI, Secret Service, and Department of Justice. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums and professional associations to exchange information, share best practices, and obtain or provide training. The OIG also promotes collaboration among the EPA's partners and stakeholders in the application of technology, information, resources, and law enforcement in government-wide environmental programs through its production of the Catalogue of Environmental Programs http://www.epa.gov/oig/catalog/, Deep Water Horizon Task Force, and its outreach activities. Additionally, the EPA OIG initiates and participates in collaborative audits, program evaluations, and investigations with OIGs of agencies with an environmental mission such as the DOI and USDA, and with EPA as well as other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as

prescribed by the IG Act, as amended. As required by the IG Act, the EPA OIG coordinates and shares information with the GAO. The EPA OIG serves as the Inspector General of the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigations Board.

MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Introduction

The Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 requires the Inspector General to identify the most serious management challenges facing the EPA, briefly assess the agency's progress in addressing them, and report annually.

The EPA has established procedures for identifying and addressing its key management challenges. As part of the agency's Federal Management Financial Integrity Act process, EPA senior managers meet with representatives from the EPA's Office of Inspector General, the Government Accountability Office, and the Office of Management and Budget to hear their views on key management challenges facing the agency. EPA managers also use audits, reviews, and program evaluations conducted internally and by OIG, GAO, and OMB to assess program effectiveness and identify potential management issues. The EPA recognizes that management challenges, if not addressed adequately, may prevent the agency from effectively meeting its mission. The EPA remains committed to addressing all management issues in a timely manner and to the fullest extent of its authority.

The following discussion summarizes each of the FY 2013 management challenges identified by the EPA's OIG and the GAO and presents the agency's response.

1. Addressing Emerging Climate Change Issues

Summary of Challenge: *GAO notes that while climate change poses management challenges for the federal government at large, for the EPA, climate-change-related challenges involve legal and administrative barriers. These include ongoing efforts to reduce carbon emissions; difficulties in coordinating activities involving numerous other agencies and other levels of government; and efforts to account for and manage data on greenhouse gas emissions.*

Agency Response: Over the past several years, the EPA has taken important action to address climate change. Currently, the EPA plays a key role in developing and implementing President Obama's ambitious climate change agenda. For instance, the agency is participating in strategic discussions and providing technical advice and analysis on the full range of domestic climate policies and technologies. These include transportation; energy efficiency and renewable energy; and new technologies, such as carbon capture and storage.

The EPA is both taking regulatory actions and implementing ongoing voluntary partnership programs to address climate change, including:

- The first-ever harmonized Department of Transportation and EPA fuel economy and greenhouse gas emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles,
- The ENERGY STAR Program, across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, and
- The Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program.

Recognizing that climate change cuts across many agency programs and offices, the EPA's senior leadership has taken steps to expand and improve communication and coordination on emerging climate change issues. EPA offices working on climate change have established coordination mechanisms, including daily planning calls, regular meetings at the Deputy Administrator level, and extensive outreach

across offices and regions. These processes will ensure that the agency receives information and input, draws effectively on its resources, and provides useful information to its stakeholders around the country.

Finally, the EPA continues to deliver on all commitments under its ongoing partnership programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are focused on energy efficiency, transportation, and other sectors. Experience and knowledge gained through these programs inform the EPA's contribution to the broader climate policy discussion.

2. Reducing Pollution in the Nation's Waters

Summary of Challenge: *According to GAO, among the nation's most pressing water quality problems with which EPA and other stakeholders struggle are the considerations of diffuse, or "non-point," sources of pollution and the challenges posed by deterioration in the nation's premier watersheds, such as the Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes. GAO believes multi-billion liabilities associated with replacing and upgrading the nation's aging water infrastructure are a looming issue, that if not sufficiently addressed, will impact water quality.*

Agency Response: The EPA agrees that complete information about concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) would improve its ability to implement its responsibilities under the Clean Water Act. Additionally, the agency believes its current efforts to strengthen the Section 319 Program align well with the GAO recommendations. In October 2011, the EPA proposed a rule that would collect basic information regarding CAFOs. As a result of opposing public comments, the EPA withdrew the proposal, stating that it would collect CAFO information using existing sources of information. In November 2011 the EPA completed the *National Evaluation of the Clean Water Act Section 319 Program*, which outlines potential Section 319 program enhancements to strengthen the EPA oversight of state programs. Efforts undertaken to address the nonpoint source issue include:

- Evaluating National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program effectiveness, including the identification of CAFOs that discharge and review of state programs.
- Assisting states, territories, and tribes in implementing nonpoint source pollution prevention programs.
- Developing comprehensive conservation and management plans as part of the National Estuary Program.
- Encouraging states to use an integrated, priority-setting system in developing priorities for implementing the Clean Water State Revolving Fund Program, which funds a wide variety of water quality protection projects.
- Finalizing the *Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidelines for States and Territories* (April 2013) for use in FY 2014 and beyond.
- Collaborating with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in high-priority watersheds to address agricultural nonpoint source pollution, increasing on-the-ground conservation to better protect water resources from nonpoint source pollution, including nitrogen and phosphorus.[14]

EPA regional offices are working to reduce nutrient and sediment pollution in the Chesapeake Bay watershed by implementing the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), which establishes maximum amounts of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment that the Chesapeake Bay can receive and still meet water quality standards. The seven Bay watershed jurisdictions developed Watershed

[14] This effort, the National Water Quality Initiative, will focus 5 percent of the Environmental Quality Incentive Program's financial assistance funds on conservation practices.

Implementation Plans (WIPs) that describe how they will reduce their loads of these pollutants to the Bay and its tributaries. In May 2013, the EPA provided the jurisdictions with interim assessments of their progress toward 2012-2013 milestones and WIP goals. The EPA also provided federal agencies an interim assessment of their progress toward the 2012-2013 water quality milestones set forth under the strategy for implementing Executive Order 13508. The WIP goals and milestones outline the steps the jurisdictions and federal agencies are taking toward having all pollution control measures in place by 2025 to fully restore the Chesapeake Bay.

Other regional efforts to address the deterioration issue include developing and implementing watershed management plans consistent with the EPA guidance and developing a nutrient modeling tool for permit limits at Great Lakes nonpoint sources. Regions are working with other federal agencies, states, and tribes to develop criteria which will reduce nutrient loads and impacts to the Great Lakes, and taking enforcement action to prevent pollutants from entering the Great Lakes basin from combined sanitary sewer overflows.

3. <u>Providing Assurance that Public Drinking Water is Safe</u>

Summary of Challenge: *The GAO believes that limitations in the EPA's implementation of Safe Drinking Water Act requirements related to unregulated contaminants and incomplete and inaccurate data from states on violations and enforcement actions have inhibited the agency's ability to provide assurance that public drinking water is safe. The GAO notes that to improve its ability to oversee the SDWA the agency needs to implement all of the recommendations cited in the GAO's May 2011 report, "Safe Drinking Water Act: EPA Should Improve Implementation of Requirements on Whether to Regulate Additional Contaminants."*

Agency Response: Ensuring that Americans have water that is safe to drink is a fundamental element of the EPA's mission. The agency agrees with critical recommendations provided in the GAO's report and will: 1) focus future Contaminant Candidate Lists on contaminants that present the greatest health concern, 2) utilize its statutory authority to require unregulated contaminant monitoring for priority contaminants, and 3) improve the transparency and clarity of its regulatory determinations.

The EPA will continue to improve processes to identify contaminants of concern, gather scientific data, and make risk-based decisions for unregulated drinking water contaminants. The agency used a rigorous scientific approach to better ensure that contaminants on the CCL3 list are of the highest priority for public health protection. It consulted with an independent panel of scientists on its third Regulatory Determinations, specifically on evaluating the contaminants against SDWA criteria, using the best available science to evaluate these criteria, integrating the information, and determining whether the process focuses on the greatest public health risk. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rules (UCMR), the EPA promulgated monitoring requirements for 30 contaminants and established analytical methods which are sufficiently sensitive to reliably detect the occurrence of contaminants in public water systems at levels of public health concern based on available health effects information. Additionally, the agency increased transparency for the UCMR program by 1) convening a webinar/meeting to present information on analytical methods being developed/refined for UCMR4 and 2) soliciting from these stakeholders information about new/innovative analytical methods for unregulated contaminants that could be added to the array of analytical techniques available for selecting unregulated contaminants for monitoring in UCMR4.

4. Safe Reuse of Contaminated Sites

Summary of Challenge: *The EPA places increasing emphasis on the reuse of contaminated or once-contaminated properties and has a performance measure to define a population of contaminated sites that are ready for reuse. The OIG acknowledges the improvements and efforts the EPA has made in ensuring the long-term safety of contaminated sites. However, the OIG believes that the EPA needs improved oversight and management for long-term stewardship of contaminated sites, and new strategies that take the agency beyond merely encouraging non-EPA parties to ensure long-term safety and reused sites.*

Agency Response: The EPA has advanced significant efforts to oversee and manage the long-term stewardship of contaminated sites within its control. Cleaning up contaminated sites and ensuring their safe reuse over the long term is an agency priority and central to the EPA's mission. The agency's authority and control over contaminated sites varies depending on the statutory authority under which the site is being addressed. Sites undergoing cleanup through the Superfund Program provide the agency the most direct control through its authority to order the cleanup, provide oversight, seek penalties for non-compliance, and negotiate the cleanup process. The agency can delegate all or parts of the RCRA program to states to manage in lieu of EPA. For the RCRA Corrective Action Program, 44 states are authorized to implement the federal program and have the primary decision-making responsibility to ensure safe long-term remedies. In unauthorized states, and where work share arrangements have been made, the EPA Regions are the lead for ensuring protective long-term remedies. The agency retains enforcement authority at state delegated sites to ensure the proper cleanup and management of hazardous wastes. The Brownfield program provides funding to eligible entities to cleanup sites. Brownfield sites are cleaned up in accordance with state cleanup levels and oversight. Cleanups being conducted under the Underground Storage Tank program are typically conducted and overseen through state programs; however, EPA typically conducts the cleanup from leaking underground storage tanks on tribal lands. The EPA's ability to oversee and manage the long-term stewardship of contaminated sites must be based on these differences in its legal authority and state and local governments' responsibilities.

The EPA and state and tribal response programs continue to make progress in cleaning sites to protect public health and the environment and support the safe use of cleaned and stabilized properties. The agency believes that it is communicating site risks and remedies and information needed to ensure protectiveness. However, in many circumstances the maintenance for long-term stewardship rests with a state, local, trust or other private entity.

The Superfund, Corrective Action, Brownfields and Underground Storage Tank programs annually report the number of sites ready for anticipated use (RAU). This measure is met when programs receive information that a site has no pathway for human exposures to unacceptable levels of contamination based on current site conditions, all cleanup goals are achieved for media that may affect anticipated land use, and all institutional controls identified as part of the response action are in place. Any determination made for the purposes of the RAU measure is based on the information at the time the determination is made. This may change if the site's conditions change or if new or additional information is discovered regarding the contamination or conditions on the site. As such, parties (e.g. land owners or developers) interested in finding out what uses would be protective for a particular property should rely on site-specific cleanup documents and site-specific institutional controls.

RAU is an internal performance measure, and is not an external designation of any type. When requested, the Superfund program can issue Ready for Reuse (RfR) Determinations which are status reports documenting that a property can support an intended use as long as all required response conditions and use limitations identified in the site's response decision documents and land title documents continue to

be met. However, the RfR determinations are only reflections of the environmental status of a property at a point in time. They do make any claims about the activities taken by individuals who are legally responsible for ensuring the maintenance and integrity of institutional controls.

Whenever waste is left in place at sites on the National Priorities List, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act requires that the remedy at the site be reviewed at least once every five years to ensure its continued protectiveness. The EPA's national Superfund Program reviews Five-Year Reports at all sites and tracks any recommendations for needed further action to ensure implementation. Recently, EPA has developed several new guidance documents to ensure consistent decision-making and documentation for Five-Year Reviews.

The EPA and our state and tribal co-implementers may select institutional controls (ICs) to control land and resource use where residual contamination remains in place. ICs help minimize the potential for exposure to contamination and/or protect the integrity of engineered components. The agency has developed cross-program guidance, *Institutional Controls: A Guide to Planning, Implementing, Maintaining and Enforcing Institutional Controls at Contaminated Waste Sites* (PIME guidance), which stresses the need for EPA site managers and attorneys to coordinate with tribes, state and local governments, communities, and other stakeholders to ensure that ICs are properly implemented, maintained and enforced over their lifetime. Additionally, the PIME guidance highlights a number of factors for entities implementing ICs to consider, including: 1) providing adequate documentation of use restrictions in the response decision documents; 2) formalizing agreements for state assurance on IC responsibilities early in the response process; 3) providing strategies to implement ICs on properties with non-liable landowners; and 4) criteria to select an appropriate grantee to hold the covenant or title to the real property interest (for proprietary controls). The agency has also developed *Institutional Controls: A Guide to Preparing Institutional Controls Implementation and Assurance Plans at Contaminated Sites*, which will assist regions in systematically establishing and documenting the activities associated with implementing and ensuring the long-term stewardship of ICs. These plans will provide information to stakeholders on the legal authorities for enforcing ICs, including relevant state IC laws, agency orders or agreements, or voluntary cleanup agreements. These guidances relate to ICs when they are a component of the EPA's cleanup decisions; the installation of ICs is by state and local governments.

The agency will continue to encourage state and tribal response program funding of tracking and management systems for land use and ICs. The EPA prepares a report annually that highlights response programs and their brownfield and contaminated site inventory efforts and systems in place to track institutional and other land use controls. The latest report is posted at http://www.epa.gov/brownfields.

The agency has developed general education and outreach materials about ICs and their importance in supporting safe land reuse. The EPA continues to include training sessions on ICs as part of its national brownfields conference as well as panel discussions between local government and state programs. The EPA will also continue to develop and maintain information systems like "Cleanups in My Community" (http://www.epa.gov/cimc) to educate and inform the public regarding federally funded contaminated site assessment and cleanup activities.

Promoting reuse involves communities in cleanup and reuse discussions. The EPA will continue to explore new tools to ensure appropriate reuse and enhance long-term protectiveness, including:

- *Ready for Reuse Determinations* (environmental status reports on site reuse)
- *Comfort and Status Letters* (which convey status of the site remediation and liability issues)
- *EPA Funded Reuse Planning*, and

- *Site Reuse Fact Sheets* (which highlight critical remedial components in place, long-term maintenance activities, and ICs).

5. Pace of Cleanup at Superfund and other Hazardous Waste Sites

***Summary of Challenge*:** *According to the GAO, the EPA continues to make progress in identifying hazardous waste sites requiring cleanup. However, recent GAO reports indicate that not only will cleanup costs be substantial, but problems with the accuracy and completeness of data prevent the agency from estimating future cleanup costs. The GAO recommends that the agency assess the comprehensiveness and reliability of the data it collects and, if necessary, improve the data to provide aggregated information.*

Agency Response: The EPA recognizes the challenges in describing the multiple facets of the Superfund Program concisely and realizes that many sites face significant uncertainties regarding future site cleanup requirements. Due to these significant uncertainties, aggregate estimates of future costs and performance, especially on an annual basis, are bound by large ranges, which limit the contribution such information provides to annual appropriation decision makers.

Since the inception of the Superfund Program, the EPA has provided a mix of site-specific and aggregate data to Congress through the annual budget process and other avenues to facilitate annual Superfund appropriation decisions. The agency recognizes the importance of informing and educating partners and stakeholders about the EPA's commitment to, and progress toward, environmental cleanup, and continues to explore options to share information about cleanup plans and progress at sites.

Under the 2010 Integrated Cleanup Initiative (ICI), the EPA introduced a new remedial action project completion measure which responds to GAO's recommendations to provide more data on site progress. In addition, as a follow on to the ICI, in November 2012, the Superfund Remedial program initiated a comprehensive review of its operations to identify options to maintain its effectiveness in achieving its core mission of protecting human health and the environment in the face of diminishing funding availability. Several areas are being considered in this Program Review to capture important technical developments in the cleanup process, as well as innovations in remedial project management. Finally, in an effort to improve transparency and accountability, the Superfund Remedial Program is deploying the Superfund Enterprise Management System (SEMS) in early FY 2014. SEMS will use a formal project management software tool to better understand and track site progress and to enable it to more accurately and consistently plan, track and report activities and resources.

6. EPA's Framework for Assessing and Managing Chemical Risks / Transforming EPA's Processes for Assessing and Controlling Toxic Chemicals

***Summary of Challenge*:** *The OIG and GAO believe that the EPA's effectiveness in assessing and managing chemical risks is hampered in part by limitations on the agency's authority to regulate chemicals under the Toxic Substances Control Act and other statutes. The GAO notes that the EPA's Integrated Risk Information System viability is at risk because the agency had been unable to complete timely and credible chemical assessments. The OIG states that as the agency implements steps to improve its management of chemical risks, it must have a clear strategy that formalizes intra-agency coordination and priority.*

Agency Response: The GAO continues to identify "Transforming EPA's Processes for Assessing and Controlling Chemicals" as a high-risk area, and the OIG continues to identify "EPA's Framework for Assessing and Managing Chemical Risks" as a management challenge. In October 2009, the EPA

acknowledged "Streamlining Chemical Assessments Under IRIS" as an agency-level weakness under the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and has made progress in addressing concerns raised by both oversight organizations.

Improving IRIS. In May 2009, the agency released a new IRIS process for completing health assessments. The goals of the new process are to strengthen program management, increase transparency, and expedite the timeliness of health assessments. Since then, the agency's National Center for Environmental Assessment has completed 25 assessments, which include some of the agency's highest priorities such as trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, and dioxin (noncancer). The agency has made significant progress on several other high profile assessments such as formaldehyde, inorganic arsenic, chromium VI, methanol, benzo[a]pyrene, and Libby asbestos. In addition, EPA's IRIS Program is developing assessments of health effects for chemicals found in environmental mixtures such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), phthalates and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). These cumulative assessments will increase the number of chemicals that are addressed by the IRIS Program and are based upon the agency's expressed needs.

The following actions, some of which are now being implemented or are completed, address many of GAO's concerns, including issues related to transparency and development of timely and credible assessments.

- The EPA will begin releasing preliminary materials and hold a public meeting early in the IRIS assessment development process to explain the criteria for selecting studies and to ensure that critical research was not omitted. Meeting with the public earlier in the process will result in more timely opportunities for public input into the assessment and comment on the information available for each chemical assessed.

- The IRIS Program continues to use a database that facilitates public access to the scientific studies that underpin key regulatory decisions. The Health and Environmental Research Online (HERO) database contains the key studies the EPA uses to develop environmental risk assessments. It includes references and data for IRIS assessments, which support critical agency decision-making for chemical regulation. The HERO database is publicly accessible so anyone is able to review the scientific literature behind EPA assessments, thereby strengthening the transparency of the science supporting agency decisions.

- The agency has adopted a new streamlined document structure for assessments with standardized evidence tables and a systematic approach to conducting literature searches, identifying relevant literature, and selecting key studies. Except for assessments that are late in the process, all IRIS assessments have been converted to the streamlined structure. This new document structure for IRIS assessments is clearer, more concise and more systematic, making information more accessible.

- The IRIS Program has partnered with the National Academies' National Research Council (NRC). In FY 2013, the National Center for Environmental Assessment focused on responding to several general recommendations by the NRC for all IRIS assessments, which were issued as part of NRC's April 2011 review report of EPA's draft IRIS assessment of formaldehyde. Separately, the EPA is sponsoring an NRC review of the IRIS assessment development process and the changes being implemented or planned by EPA. As part of this review, the NRC is reviewing current methods for evidence-based reviews and will recommend approaches for weighing scientific evidence for chemical hazard and dose-response assessment.

- The EPA's Science Advisory Board established the Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee (CAAC) to provide expert peer review for IRIS assessments. Most IRIS assessments will be reviewed by the CAAC, starting with the draft IRIS assessments of ammonia and 1, 2, 3-, 1, 2, 4-, and 1, 3, 5-trimethylbenzenes (TMBs), followed closely by the draft benzo[a]pyrene assessment.

To enhance overall productivity, scientific quality, and management of IRIS assessments, the EPA has instituted a new internal process for developing assessments. Eight disciplinary workgroups (neurotoxicity, reproductive/developmental toxicity, respiratory/inhalation toxicity, systemic toxicity/cancer/immunotoxicity, epidemiology, toxic pathways/genotoxicity, pharmacokinetics, and statistics) have been established to develop and revise specific sections of IRIS assessments and work with the assessment leads to develop an integrated assessment. This approach will improve the scientific quality and consistency of the assessments by having a critical mass of experts in each area write and review the sections. To manage the new draft development process, the agency has established an IRIS Management Council, consisting of managers who supervise scientists working on IRIS assessments. The IRIS Management Council is responsible for assigning appropriate staff to assessments, developing schedules, and ensuring that schedules are met. A parallel IRIS Science Council, consisting of science managers and the chairs of the disciplinary workgroups, is responsible for identifying and resolving cross-cutting scientific issues.

With these changes, EPA's goal is to increase the number of assessments being completed each year, provide more accurate assessment development timelines to the public, and comprehensively address all of GAO's concerns and recommendations.

Assessing and Managing Chemical Risk. The EPA agrees that statutory changes are needed to enable the agency to successfully meet its goal of ensuring chemical safety now and into the future. The Administration has put forward a set of essential principles for reform of chemicals management legislation that will modernize and strengthen the tools available in TSCA to increase confidence that chemicals used in commerce are safe. However, until legislative reform takes place, the EPA has adopted and is following an Existing Chemicals Strategy, released in February 2012, which outlines a comprehensive approach for prioritizing chemicals for risk assessment and risk reduction, increasing the public's access to chemical data and advancing innovation for safer products and green chemistry. Integral to this approach are the key steps of identifying chemicals for detailed risk assessment, collecting and making effective use of chemical data, and pursuing action to manage the risks posed by existing chemicals found to pose unreasonable risk to human health and the environment.

EPA has taken a number of specific steps to strengthen its chemical safety work within existing authorities. Among the most significant are the following:

- EPA has identified a group of 83 TSCA Work Plan Chemicals for risk assessment under TSCA to help focus and direct the activities of the Existing Chemicals Program over the next several years. Significant progress has already been made on risk assessments for an initial group of seven Work Plan chemicals identified in March 2012, five of which were released for public review in January 2013.

- EPA is filling information gaps on existing chemicals by taking a range of TSCA information gathering actions (including the Chemical Data Reporting Rule and test rules); expanding electronic reporting of PreManufacture Notices and other submissions under TSCA; and reviewing, and where appropriate challenging, all new submissions under TSCA where confidential business information (CBI) is claimed in health and safety studies as well as all CBI cases submitted prior to August 2010.

7. Ensuring Consistent Environmental Enforcement Compliance

Summary of Challenge*: The GAO reports that while the EPA has improved its oversight of state enforcement programs by implementing the State Review Framework, the agency still needs to address significant non-compliance and unacceptable low levels of enforcement activities.*

Agency Response: The EPA initiated the State Review Framework (SRF) in 2004 to address concerns about consistency in the minimum level of enforcement activity across states and the oversight of state programs by EPA regions. The SRF uses twelve core elements to assess enforcement activities across three key programs: the Clean Air Act (CAA) Stationary Sources, the Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C.

The first round of reviews of 54 state and territorial programs was completed in 2007. After evaluating the reviews, the EPA initiated Round 2 in September 2008, making key improvements: additional and enhanced training for regions and states, streamlined reporting through a standard template, clearer elements, improved metrics, more explicit guidance on incorporating local agencies into reviews, better understanding of where consistency is important, a streamlined review of reports, tracking and management of the implementation of recommendations, and additional steps for communication and coordination between regions and states. The EPA began Round 3 of the SRF in 2011 with changes including:

- Integrated permit quality reviews under the CWA/NPDES program;
- Reviews of Memoranda of Agreement under CWA/NPDES to determine if updates are necessary and if outdated language is having adverse programmatic impacts;
- Reduced number of metrics to focus on those most telling of performance level;
- Data verification--giving states opportunity to correct data in national data system to allow for more accurate and efficient review;
- Annual data metric analysis--giving EPA opportunity to use verified data to check-in on state performance annually and make informal recommendations as needed.

The current SRF outlines the process for uniformly addressing significant problems identified in state programs. The region and state: 1) define the state's attributes and deficiencies and develop a schedule for implementing needed changes; 2) jointly develop a plan to address performance, using established mechanisms such as Performance Partnership Agreements, Performance Partnership Grants, or categorical grant agreements to codify the plans; and 3) manage and monitor implementation of the plan to ensure progress as planned and to identify and address issues as they arise. EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance is currently drafting a strategy for dealing with recalcitrant problems encountered in the state reviews.

In 2009, the EPA made the SRF reports, as well as the recommendations for improvement from the reviews and the status of their implementation, publicly available on the Internet, thereby increasing the accountability of environmental enforcement programs. In addition, the agency recently released a new web site that contains information on state environmental program implementation under the Clean Water Act in a user friendly dashboard format that summarizes state permit, inspection, and enforcement action results using charts, graphs, and maps. The EPA is working on similar dashboards for the CAA, RCRA and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

As part of its responsibilities in implementing the agency's Clean Water Action Plan, the EPA will be integrating the agency's existing permit quality review process into the established SRF process used to evaluate enforcement programs.

The EPA has made substantial progress in improving state programs through the SRF. The SRF helps maintain a level of consistency across state programs, ensuring that states meet minimum standards and implement fair and consistent enforcement of environmental laws across the country. The EPA will continue to analyze trends in findings and track corrective actions that result from the SRF to ensure continuing improvement in state performance.

8. EPA's Laboratory Enterprise

Summary of Challenge*: The GAO reports that because the EPA operates its scientific laboratories under the direction of 15 different senior officials, the EPA has a limited ability to know if scientific activities are being unintentionally duplicated among the laboratories or if opportunities exist to collaborate and share scientific expertise, equipment, and facilities across EPA's organizational boundaries. In addition, a study by the National Academy of Sciences found that the lack of top science official was a formula for weak scientific performance in the agency and poor scientific credibility outside the agency.*

Agency Response: The EPA expanded the responsibilities of the agency's Science Advisor to include coordinating, overseeing, and making recommendations to the Administrator regarding major scientific activities across the agency, including the work of all regional, program, and ORD laboratories. In addition, the Agency's Science and Technology Policy Council (STPC), which is chaired by the EPA's Science Advisor, established a workgroup for EPA's Laboratory Enterprise.

In December 2012, the EPA began an integrated evaluation of its laboratory enterprise to increase efficiency and effectiveness while ensuring the agency's ability to provide the preeminent research, science, and technical support critical to advance our mission. The EPA requested and received $2 million for this long-term study of its laboratory enterprise. During the laboratory study, the agency will be evaluating options for its future laboratory portfolio that maintain lab capabilities for outstanding science and customer service while increasing efficiency.

Under the guidance of the EPA Science Advisor, subcommittees of the STPC workgroup for the laboratory enterprise are collecting and analyzing data about EPA lab facilities, operating costs, workforce, and science contributions. In addition, a contract was awarded to the Smith Group, a nationally-recognized architectural and engineering firm, to assist the EPA with portfolio-level analysis of lab facility and operating cost data. Currently, work is underway to organize the facility data, metrics, and other analytic information for the EPA laboratory enterprise. This includes conducting financial and other analyses that respond to EPA options to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the laboratory portfolio, including options for sharing (co-location) and consolidation. In comparison to the baseline for each option, the agency's evaluation will also consider the total cost of ownership, savings and avoided costs (defined as the portfolio of 34 laboratories in FY 2012), the investment required to achieve, and the return on investment.

In addition, the EPA has prepared a charge for a review of the laboratory enterprise by an independent expert committee of the National Research Council (NRC) of the National Academy of Sciences. This review will assess 1) how well the EPA's laboratory enterprise is aligned with the agency's mission and strategic needs, now and during the next ten years, and 2) the laboratory science functions required to sustain the agency's preeminent lab capabilities and to meet the agency's highest priority needs during the next 10 years. The NRC committee plans to conduct its review with three to four workshops during fall 2013.

The results of the evaluation will help ensure the agency meets requirements of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 and improve the planning, coordination, management, and efficiency of its laboratory enterprise. At the conclusion of the study in January 2014, recommendations and options will be provided the Administrator and Deputy Administrator for consideration.

One of these recommendations will describe the size of the future portfolio of EPA laboratories that will help meet the agency's needs for high-priority and outstanding science, increased efficiency, and excellent customer service. This recommendation also will help the EPA respond to government-wide guidance from the President and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to create a more sustainable portfolio of federal facilities. Before these recommendations can be translated into plans and specifications for individual EPA laboratory facilities, the EPA will meet with OMB and with internal and external stakeholders.

9. Oversight of Delegation to States / Diminished Capacity of States to Implement Federal Environmental Programs

Summary of Challenge*: The OIG believes the effectiveness of the EPA's oversight of programs delegated to states has a number of limitations, mostly due to inadequate oversight and differences between state and federal policies, interpretations, strategies, and priorities. While the EPA has improved its oversight, particularly in priority setting and enforcement planning with states, the agency must address the limitations in the availability, quality, and robustness of program implementation across environmental statues. Additionally, GAO notes concerns about the EPA's oversight of state programs and the implications if states are unable to fulfill core program requirements given budgetary issues.*

Agency Response: The EPA acknowledges that state oversight is a very complex and changeable arena. Through federal statutes, implementing regulations, and program design, states are allowed flexibility in how they manage and implement environmental programs. Within the EPA, national program managers are directly responsible for state oversight of individual programs. The agency has committees, workgroups, special projects and initiatives to continuously improve agency programs delegated to states.

In FY 2012 the agency identified the oversight of state delegations as a strategic priority and developed a key performance indicator in the FY 2012 Action Plan for Strengthening State, Tribal, and International Partnerships. Under this key performance indicator, the EPA established an agency-wide workgroup (comprising national program managers, regions, and HQ support offices) to plan and implement an agency-wide effort to collect available information to define, describe, and assess the EPA's processes, practices, and tools for overseeing state delegations and authorizations. The workgroup will report its findings to the Deputy Administrator and propose options for next steps as needed to ensure the agency is carrying out its oversight responsibilities in a coordinated, transparent, and accountable manner.

With regard to the GAO's management challenge on *Diminished Capacity of States to Implement Federal Environmental Programs*, the agency agrees that continued budgetary constraints and cutbacks raise concern about EPA's oversight of state programs and implications for states to fulfill core program requirements. The agency's strategy for assisting states in meeting their federal environmental program requirements is focused on identifying programmatic areas that may be reduced in scope, reducing administrative burdens where possible, and providing additional time for required activities where allowed while still meeting the intent of all regulatory mandates.

For example, among the EPA's collaborative efforts to reduce states' administrative are: introducing cost effective, streamlined administrative processes, such as reforming the State Implementation Plan (SIP) process for efficiency and cost saving; striving to write rules to minimize additional state burdens;

implementing electronic emissions reporting for sources; delaying the deployment of the near-road monitoring network; and acknowledging mutually established priorities with states in annual national program guidance.

The agency will continue to look for more strategic and coordinated approaches to address the issue.

10. Coordinating with Other Agencies to More Effectively Leverage Limited Resources

***Summary of Challenge**: According to the GAO, the EPA needs to improve its coordination with federal and state partners to reduce administrative burdens, redundant activities, and inefficient use of federal resources. Additionally, the EPA needs to make better use of key practices for enhancing and sustaining collaboration among federal agencies, such as establishing roles and responsibilities of collaborating agencies, leveraging resources, and establishing a process for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting to the public on the results of collaborative efforts.*

Agency Response: The EPA strives to enhance its collaborations with its intergovernmental partners. The agency has established this as a priority in its *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan*; routinely uses partnership, task forces, and working groups; consults with senior state, local, and tribal government leaders or their representatives; and examines opportunities across the Executive Branch to enhance its ability to protect the nation 's health and environment in an effective and efficient manner while reducing the burden and resource requirements shouldered by our intergovernmental partners.

The EPA has established the following strategic framework to improve its coordination with other agencies:

- Adopt “improving coordination” as a strategic priority;
- Integrate coordination into established planning and budgeting processes;
- Provide opportunities for coordination in regulatory and policy actions;
- Establish efficient and effective grant policies; and
- Create and/or participate in intergovernmental coordination activities.

There are numerous examples of successful coordination, as well as efforts to further improve coordination:

- “Strengthening State, Tribal and Intergovernmental Partnerships" is one of five cross- cutting strategies in EPA's *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan*.The agency uses annual action plans with accountability for measurable commitments to implement this strategy, and it shares its accomplishments with its partners semiannually.
- To better understand and anticipate state and tribal program implementation needs, the agency shares its annual draft budget guidance documents with its intergovernmental partners and solicits state and tribal input in developing its annual President's budget submission.
- EPA staff meets monthly with state representatives in a Partnership and Performance Workgroup. This group collaborates to identify barriers and opportunities to efficient coordination and implementation of budgeting, planning and regulatory goals.
- The agency routinely seeks state input in developing regulatory actions, and it conducts rule-specific consultations with the "big 10" state and local government associations. Beyond its Executive Order responsibilities, the agency periodically seeks input from the "big 10" and other representative associations to assess its coordination and identify other opportunities to work effectively with its intergovernmental partners.

- The EPA has initiated two pilot projects with state government representatives to explore, identify, and test methods and processes to better integrate state implementation planning into the EPA's regulation development. One project is working to identify state and EPA engagements and outputs needed for successful implementation of the 2012 PM2.5 National Ambient Air Quality Standards; the other, focusing on an Office of Water rule, will identify general implementation issues and potential solutions and approaches which are transferable to other rule development efforts. Both projects are looking to identify lessons for improving the timeliness and effectiveness of state implementation of federal environmental rules.
- The EPA actively participates in the Interagency Climate Change Adaptation Task Force, which includes representatives from over 20 federal agencies, and chairs the Interagency Work Group on Climate Change Adaptation Planning, responsible for helping over 60 federal departments and agencies develop and implement Climate Change Adaptation Plans to ensure they can fulfill their missions even as the climate changes. The EPA also co-chairs the Interagency Water Resources and Climate Change Adaptation Work Group.
- Through the Partnership for Sustainable Communities, the EPA worked with the Departments of Transportation and Housing and Urban Development to coordinate investments and align policies. This work helps communities across the country to protect the environment, provide more housing choices, and make transportation systems more efficient and reliable.
- The Chesapeake Bay Program Office (CBPO) continues to facilitate the Chesapeake Bay Program partnership in accordance with Executive Order 13508 and Clean Water Act section 117. In FY 2013, the CBPO undertook efforts to establish a new agreement for the partnership by working with its federal and jurisdictional partners to establish meaningful goals and outcomes for their efforts to restore the Chesapeake Bay.
- The Global Methane Initiative (formerly the Methane-to-Market Partnership) is an international public-private initiative that advances cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source in agriculture, coal mines, landfills, and oil and gas systems. There are 40 partner countries and over 1,000 members of the Project Network, including private sector, nongovernmental, and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank. As the lead U.S. agency, the EPA coordinates with the Departments of State, Energy, and Agriculture, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency.

11. Enhancing Information Technology Security to Combat Cyber Threats (*formerly Limited Capability to Respond to Cyber Security Attacks*)

Summary of Challenge: *The OIG notes that the EPA has made great strides in addressing the cyber security challenge over the last 2 years; however, there are areas where management must close the gaps between putting in place basic infrastructure for monitoring security over agency assets and building a strong cyber security capability. The OIG believes the EPA leadership must continue to meet this challenge head-on by sufficiently funding the development of a real time capability to identify and investigate attacks against the EPA's computer and network systems.*

Agency Response: The EPA acknowledges that advanced persistent threats pose a significant challenge for all federal agencies. The EPA is implementing several corrective actions to address concerns raised by the OIG and is securely implementing specific automated tools to address cyber security challenges. To address the six areas identified by the OIG, the EPA is:

- Strengthening user authentication and identification processes, by identifying opportunities for improving network discovery services;

- Implementing automated tools, such as deploying the Security Information Event Management tool;
- Correcting known weaknesses in incident response capability by addressing audit findings and recommendations and tracking remediation efforts;
- Developing a vulnerability remediation program and incorporating needed modifications to its vulnerability management standard operating procedure;
- Increasing skills for personnel with significant security by analyzing needed and current skill sets and developing training based on National Institute of Science and Technology and Office of Personnel Management guidance.

12. Addressing Workforce Planning

Summary of Challenge: *The OIG and GAO continue to raise concerns about agency efforts to address workload and workforce planning. The GAO believes the EPA continues to face challenges in identifying its human resource needs, and that it has not comprehensively analyzed its workload and workforce to determine the optimal workload and staff allocation. The OIG notes that the EPA does not have controls and a defined methodology for determining workforce levels based upon the workload of the agency. The OIG maintains that without data on workload levels, it is difficult for the agency to define and justify resource levels necessary to carry out the agency's mission.*

Agency Response: The EPA is making significant progress in both workforce and workload management. The agency is developing functional workload analyses to inform planning decisions in a cost effective manner and has conducted two agency-wide organizational workforce assessments. Examining the EPA's workforce to improve the agency's resource planning is a broad and lengthy process requiring extensive reporting and analysis. The EPA continually reviews how to maximize the productivity of its limited staff and other resources. As part of its annual budget process, the EPA plans and tracks the use of resources at a detailed level in terms of organization and media and by strategic planning goals. These data are analyzed to inform the relative allocation of resources, staffing, and funding. The EPA complements these management and planning efforts and data by strengthening both workforce planning (agency-led research into the type of staff and skills needed) and workload analytics (agency-led efforts to understand and calculate the level of staffing needed for particular tasks). Lead offices for both these efforts work extensively with experts in programs and offices across the agency.

The EPA has undertaken three major initiatives to increase understanding of resources needed for specific functions or tasks to strengthen its ability to capture and evaluate workload data and use workload data to analyze specific tasks:

- Surveying more than 1,000 managers to capture their best estimates of their unit levels of work required to complete six critical functions (scientific research, environmental monitoring, regulatory development, permitting, enforcement and financial management) as well as major tasks within each function, work drivers, and products.
- Completing a report on 23 other federal agencies' workload analysis tools and efforts. The report focused on how other agencies managed functions and processes similar EPA's to provide lessons and options for EPA's efforts. It was noteworthy that no other agencies had active workload models for functions similar to EPA's.
- Piloted an approach that Coast Guard used for gathering and analyzing data. In FY 2012, EPA's Offices of Air and Radiation, Water, and the Chief Financial Officer and the regions combined their pilot projects and developed workload analyses for the air and water permitting programs.

In FY 2013, the agency extended these efforts to grants management and SF enforcement. These processes are intended to serve as templates for additional future analyses.

The agency is leading a collaborative workforce planning initiative to identify the critical occupations required to meet the agency's current and future mission objectives. The workforce planning initiative began in August 2011 and is conducted annually. The initiative is aligned with the agency's fiscal year budget process and a report was issued to senior leadership in August 2012. In September 2012, the agency conducted its second workforce planning initiative. Through the initiative, every regional and program office evaluated its existing workforce and identified occupational needs to the sub-office level, engaging local level managers and providing a more accurate representation of planned workforce changes. The results will be included in the "Workforce Planning Gap Analysis Report 2013 - EPA's Workforce Needs 2013-2016."

The EPA intends to continue working closely with programs and other major stakeholders to refine workload analysis tools to provide the most salient and actionable management understanding. The GAO and OIG acknowledge the EPA's efforts to develop and test options for implementing workforce planning aimed to institutionalize workforce analysis agency-wide. The agency's ability to assess its workload and accurately estimate workforce levels necessary to carry out that workload is critically important to mission accomplishment.

EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

In FY 2015, the EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows below:

Current Fees: Pesticides

Fees authorized by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1988, as amended by Public Law 112-177, will expire on September 30, 2017.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee**

The Maintenance Fee provides funding for the Reregistration and Registration Review programs and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving inert ingredients and expedited processing of similar applications, such as fast track amendments. In FY 2015, the EPA expects to collect approximately $27.8 million from this fee program.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to the EPA specifically for the accelerated pesticide registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. In FY 2015, the EPA expects to collect approximately $11 million from this fee program.

Current Fees: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

The Pre-Manufacturing Notification (PMN) fee is collected for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacturing notifications submitted to the EPA by the chemical industry. These fees are paid at the time of submission of the PMN for review by the EPA's Toxic Substances program. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. Fees collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. The EPA estimates that $1.1 million will be deposited in FY 2015.

- **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

The Toxic Substances Control Act, Title IV, Section 402(a)(3), mandates the development of a schedule of fees to cover the costs of administering and enforcing the standards and regulations for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement and renovation professionals are properly trained and certified. Fees collected for this

activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. The EPA estimates that $16.0 million will be deposited in FY 2015.

Current Fees: Other

- **Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee**

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is administered by the Air and Radiation Program. Fee collections began in August 1992. Initially, this fee was imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light- and heavy-duty trucks, and motorcycles. The fees cover the EPA's cost of certifying new engines and vehicles and monitoring compliance of in-use engines and vehicles. In 2004, the EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees established for new compliance programs are also imposed on manufacturers of heavy-duty, in-use, and non-road vehicles and engines, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles). In 2009, the EPA added fees for evaporative requirements for non-road engines. The EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2015, the EPA expects to collect approximately $21.9 million from this fee program.

Fee Proposals: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee: Revisions**

Under the current fee structure, the Agency would collect around $1.1 million in FY 2015. Legislative language will be submitted to Congress shortly after the submission of the President's Budget which proposes to remove the statutory cap in the Toxic Substances Control Act on Pre-Manufacturing Notification (PMN) Fees to collect an additional $4.5 million in FY 2015 (raising the total collected in FY 2015 to $5.6 million – approximately 40 percent of the cost of administering the New Chemicals Program).

- **TSCA Confidential Business Information Management Fee: New**

The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA) provides EPA with the authority to require reporting, record-keeping and testing requirements, and restrictions relating to chemical substances and/or mixtures. Information directed to the EPA through TSCA may be claimed under TSCA section 14(a) as confidential business information (CBI). EPA incurs direct costs to manage TSCA CBI. These costs relate to the management and maintenance of a headquarters CBI repository (Confidential Business Information Center), separate division and regional office depositories, a stand- alone secure e-communications system and data base structure (CBI LAN), a CBI procedural protection program, physical security (Secure Storage Areas), and CBI reviews and sanitizations.

EPA presently does not have the authority to directly recoup these costs from all submitters of TSCA CBI information. Legislative language will be submitted to Congress shortly after the submission of the President's Budget, which will allow for the Agency to charge fees from TSCA CBI submitters to defray the EPA's administrative costs to manage CBI documents received under all sections of TSCA, and to establish in the Treasury of the United States a revolving fund, to be known as the 'Toxic Substances Control Act Confidential Business Information Management Fund', into which CBI Fee collections would be deposited for use in managing TSCA CBI data and without fiscal year limitation and without further appropriation. Upon amendment to TSCA section 26, EPA would charge fees to defray approximately 40 percent yearly (or between $4.4M and $5.7M) of the direct costs of running this program.

- **Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest**

On October 5, 2012, the President signed the Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest Establishment Act (Public Law 112-195). The Act provided for the electronic submission of hazardous waste manifests to EPA and established a mechanism for financing the development and operation of the program through user fees. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires hazardous waste handlers to document information on the waste's generator, destination, quantity, and route. The current tracking system relies upon paper manifests. An electronic manifest system will increase transparency and public safety, making information on hazardous waste movement more accessible to the EPA, states, and the public. As part of the agency's goal to reduce the burden on regulated entities, where feasible, the EPA is developing a program to electronically collect manifests to reduce the time and cost associated with complying with regulations governing the transportation of hazardous waste. When fully implemented, e-Manifest is estimated to reduce the reporting burden for firms regulated under RCRA's hazardous waste provisions by $75 million annually.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

In FY 2015, the agency will be in its nineteenth year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). It is a revolving fund, authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment. The EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and EPA's FY 1997 Appropriations Act. Permanent WCF authority was contained in the agency's FY 1998 Appropriations Act.

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: (1) be accountable to agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress; (2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and (3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The agency has a WCF board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by the Associate Chief Financial Officer, is composed of twenty-three permanent members from the program and regional offices.

In FY 2015, there will be eight agency activities provided under the WCF. These are the agency's information technology and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Environmental Information; agency postage costs and background investigations, managed by the Office of Administration and Resources Management; the agency's core accounting system, time and attendance system, employee relocation services and conference planning services, managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer; and the agency's continuity of operations site managed by the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

The agency's FY 2015 budget request includes resources for these eight activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately $210 million. These estimated resources may be increased to incorporate program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2015, the agency will continue to market its information technology and relocation services to other federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to the EPA, which will result in lower costs to EPA customers.

Environmental Protection Agency
ACRONYMS for STATUTORY AUTHORITY

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act

AEA: Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and Reorganization Plan #3

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

ARRA: American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

BEACH Act of 2000: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments

CAIR: Clean Air Interstate Rule

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

CCAA: Canadian Clean Air Act

CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CICA: Competition in Contracting Act

CRA: Civil Rights Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

CWA: Clean Water Act (1972)

CWAP: Clean Water Action Plan

CWPPR: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990

CWSRF: Clean Water State Revolving Fund

CZARA: Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

DPA: Deepwater Ports Act

DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

DWSRF: Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act

EISA: Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007

EPAct: Energy Policy Act of 2005

EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act

EPAAR: Environmental Protection Agency Acquisition Regulation

EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act

EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (1986)

ERD&DAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act

ESA: Endangered Species Act

ESECA: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act

FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act

FAIR: Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

FASA: Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (1994)

FCMA: Fishery Conservation and Management Act

FEPCA: Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act; enacted as amendments to FIFRA.

FFDCA: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

FGCAA: Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act

FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (1972)

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act

FMFIA: Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (1982)

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act

FPA: Federal Pesticide Act

FPAS: Federal Property and Administration Services Act

FPPA: Federal Pollution Prevention Act

FPR: Federal Procurement Regulation

FQPA: Food Quality Protection Act (1996)

FRA: Federal Register Act

FSA: Food Security Act

FSMA: Food Safety Modernization Act

FTTA: Federal Technology Transfer Act

FUA: Fuel Use Act

FWCA: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

FWPCA: Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (aka CWA)

GISRA: Government Information Security Reform Act

GMRA: Government Management Reform Act

GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act (1993)

HMTA: Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

HSWA: Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984

IGA: Inspector General Act

IPA: Intergovernmental Personnel Act

IPIA: Improper Payments Information Act

ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

ITMRA: Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1995-aka Clinger/Cohen Act

LPA-US/MX-BR: 1983 La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region

MPPRCA: Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act of 1987

MPRSA: Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

NAAEC: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NAWCA: North American Wetlands Conservation Act

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NIPDWR: National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations

NISA: National Invasive Species Act of 1996

ODA: Ocean Dumping Act

OMTR: Open Market Trading Rule

OPA: Oil Pollution Act of 1990

OWBPA: Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

PBA: Public Building Act

PFCRA: Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

PHSA: Public Health Service Act

PLIRRA: Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

PR: Privacy Act

PRA: Paperwork Reduction Act

PRIA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Act

PRIEA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2012 (known as PRIA 3)

PRIRA: Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act

QCA: Quiet Communities Act

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976

RFA: Regulatory Flexibility Act

RICO: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

RLBPHRA: Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SBLRBRERA: Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

SBREFA: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act

SICEA: Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPA: Shore Protection Act of 1988

SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act

SWTR: Surface Water Treatment Rule

TCA: Tribal Cooperative Agreement

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

UMRA: Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

UMTRLWA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

USC: United States Code

USTCA: Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

WQA: Water Quality Act of 1987

WRDA: Water Resources Development Act

WSRA: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

WWWQA: Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

FY 2015 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS

Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses
(Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network and associated program costs.	Goal 1, Obj. 2	$43,082.2	$41,875.0	$41,875.0	$38,250.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the air toxics monitoring.	Goal 1, Obj. 2	$4,709.0	$4,709.0	$4,959.0	$8,759.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring procurement activities in support of the NAAQS.	Goal 1, Obj. 2	$2,163.0	$2,163.0	$5,079.0	$1,279.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 105, 106	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the States); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible.	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs, including monitoring activities (section 105); Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA (sections 103 and 106); Supporting training for CAA section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff (sections 103 and 105); Supporting research, investigative, and demonstration projects (section 103).	Goal 1, Obj. 2 Goal 1, Obj. 1	$173,830.0 Section 105 grants $0.0 _____ $600.0 Section 106 grants **Total:** **$224,384.2**	$174,240.0 Section 105 grants $0.0 _____ $450.0 Section 106 grants **Total:** **$223,437.0**	$175,706.0 Section 105 grants $0.0 _____ $600.0 Section 106 grants **Total:** **$228,219.0**	$170,049.0 Section 105 grants $24,292.0 _____ $600.0 Section 106 grants **Total:** **$243,229.0**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request (X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/Tribal College or University	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting CAA training for Federally-recognized Tribes.	Goal 1, Obj. 2	$11,885.4 Section 103 grants _____ $400.0 Section 105 grants **Total:** **$12,285.4**	$12,160.0 Section 103 grants _____ $400.0 Section 105 grants **Total:** **$12,560.0**	$12,429.0 Section 103 grants _____ $400.0 Section 105 grants **Total:** **$12,829.0**	$12,429.0 Section 103 grants _____ $400.0 Section 105 grants **Total:** **$12,829.0**
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon.	Goal 1, Obj. 2	$7,322.0	$7,626.0	$8,051.0	$0.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDLs, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	Goal 2, Obj. 2	$226,337.3	$225,970.0	$230,806.0	$249,164.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved State and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund priority projects as selected by the State.	Goal 2, Obj. 2	$157,766.7	$155,915.0	$159,252.0	$164,915.0
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management, and restoration of wetland resources.	Goal 2, Obj. 2	$14,252.5	$14,354.0	$14,661.0	$14,661.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	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.	Goal 2, Obj. 1	$99,680.9	$99,827.0	$101,963.0	$109,700.0
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	SDWA, Section 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	Goal 2, Obj. 1	$10,059.5	$10,286.0	$10,506.0	$10,506.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Beaches Protection	BEACH Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	Goal 2, Obj. 1	$9,451.5	$9,349.0	$9,549.0	$0.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	RCRA, Section 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	Goal 3, Obj. 2 Goal 3, Obj. 3	$68,905.5 $29,171.0 **Total** **$98,076.5**	$68,887.0 $28,717.0 **Total** **$97,604.0**	$71,161.0 $28,532.0 **Total** **$99,693.0**	$69,815.0 $29,789.0 **Total** **$99,604.0**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Brownfields	CERCLA, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act, Section 128(a) (42 U.S.C. 9628); GMRA (1990); FGCAA.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Build and support Brownfields programs which will assess contaminated properties, oversee private party cleanups, provide cleanup support through low interest loans, and provide certainty for liability related issues.	Goal 3, Obj. 1	$45,870.5	$46,745.0	$47,745.0	$47,745.0
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	SWDA, Section 2007(f), 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2); EPAct of 2005, Title XV – Ethanol and Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Sections 1521-1533, P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801.	States	Provide funding for States' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	Goal 3, Obj. 2	$1,489.0	$1,467.0	$1,498.0	$1,498.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Pesticides Program Implementation	FIFRA, Sections 20 and 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the following programs through grants to States, Tribes, partners, and supporters for implementation of pesticide programs, including: Certification and Training (C&T) / Worker Protection, Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities, Pesticides in Water, Tribal Program.	Goal 4, Obj. 1	$11,535.8 – States formula _____ $41.1 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - Regional Ag Grants _____ **Total: $11,576.9**	$10,828.0 – States formula _____ $1,607.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - Regional Ag Grants _____ **Total: $12,435.0**	$11,424.0 – States formula _____ $1,277.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM - - _____ **Total: $12,701.0**	$10,830.0 – States formula _____ $1,871.0 HQ Programs: - Tribal - PREP - School IPM _____ **Total: $12,701.0**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Sections 10 and 404 (g); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the lead-based paint activities in the Training and Certification program through EPA-authorized State, territorial, and Tribal programs and, in areas without authorization, through direct implementation by the Agency. Activities conducted as part of this program include issuing grants for the training and certification of individuals and firms engaged in lead-based paint abatement and inspection activities and the accreditation of qualified training providers.	Goal 4, Obj. 1	$10,271.2 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $3,243.5 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$13,514.7**	$10,435.0 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $3,320.0 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$13,755.0**	$11,009.0 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $3,040.0 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$14,049.0**	$11,009.0 404(g) State/ Tribal Certification _____ $3,040.0 404(g) Direct Implementation **Total:** **$14,049.0**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Toxic Substances Compliance	TSCA, Sections 28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, and Territories of the U.S.	Assist in developing, maintaining, and implementing compliance monitoring programs for PCBs, asbestos, and Lead Based Paint. In addition, enforcement actions by :1) the Lead Based Paint program and 2) States that obtained a "waiver" under the Asbestos program.	Goal 5, Obj. 1	**Total: $4,655.2**	$1,558.0 Lead _____ $3,258.0 PCB/Asbestos **Total: $4,816.0**	$1,634.0 Lead _____ $3,285.0 PCB/Asbestos **Total: $4,919.0**	In 2015, funding is not split between lead and PCB/Asbestos. **Total: $4,919.0**
Pesticides Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in implementing cooperative pesticide enforcement programs.	Goal 5, Obj. 1	$17,369.5	$17,672.0	$18,050.0	$18,050.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	As appropriate, CAA, Section 103; CWA, Section 104; RCRA, Section 8001; FIFRA, Section 20; TSCA, Sections 10 and 28; MPRSA, Section 203; SDWA, Section 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; FY 2002 Appropriations Act and FY 2003 Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortium, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities.	Helps States, territories, Tribes, and intertribal consortia develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network, to continue and expand data-sharing programs, and to improve access to environmental information. These grants supplement the Exchange Network investments already being made by States and Tribes.	N/A	$9,924.0	$9,444.0	$9,646.0	$25,664.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to States and State entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia in order to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	Goal 4, Obj. 2	$4,894.2	$4,665.0	$4,765.0	$4,765.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	Goal/ Objective	FY 2013 Actuals Dollars (X1000)	FY 2013 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2014 Enacted Dollars (X1000)	FY 2015 President's Request Dollars (X1000)
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. 4368b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	Goal 3, Obj. 4	$66,493.8	$64,104.0	$65,476.0	$96,375.0

Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Science & Technology				
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$8,206.1	$8,596.0	$8,447.0	($149.0)
Climate Protection Program	$13,008.9	$8,313.0	$8,018.0	($295.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$6,883.7	$7,020.0	$7,047.0	$27.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	$86,858.1	$96,500.0	$94,974.0	($1,526.0)
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	**$114,956.8**	**$120,429.0**	**$118,486.0**	**($1,943.0)**
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$56.7	$198.0	$0.0	($198.0)
Radiation: Protection	$1,931.4	$2,133.0	$2,019.0	($114.0)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$4,040.2	$3,807.0	$3,667.0	($140.0)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$361.3	$311.0	$412.0	$101.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$6,389.6**	**$6,449.0**	**$6,098.0**	**($351.0)**
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	$14,389.0	$14,125.0	$14,149.0	$24.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$10,382.8	$10,431.0	$12,067.0	$1,636.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$27,961.7	$27,381.0	$26,800.0	($581.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$540.0	$548.0	$576.0	$28.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$38,884.5**	**$38,360.0**	**$39,443.0**	**$1,083.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$3,676.0	$3,525.0	$3,089.0	($436.0)
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$74,351.2	$70,370.0	$75,824.0	$5,454.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$3,647.8	$3,585.0	$3,430.0	($155.0)
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$2,257.4	$2,056.0	$2,293.0	$237.0

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$392.3	$587.0	$502.0	($85.0)
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$6,297.5**	**$6,228.0**	**$6,225.0**	**($3.0)**
Research: Air, Climate and Energy				
Research: Air, Climate and Energy	$87,126.1	$94,972.0	$101,942.0	$6,970.0
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources				
Research: Safe and Sustainable Water Resources	$106,240.9	$111,018.0	$114,175.0	$3,157.0
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$154,720.2	$154,978.0	$144,144.0	($10,834.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$34,226.1	$40,010.0	$37,870.0	($2,140.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Endocrine Disruptors	$18,069.1	$16,253.0	$15,677.0	($576.0)
Computational Toxicology	$20,130.8	$21,409.0	$28,626.0	$7,217.0
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability (other activities)	$50,667.0	$53,160.0	$54,336.0	$1,176.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$88,866.9	$90,822.0	$98,639.0	$7,817.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	**$123,093.0**	**$130,832.0**	**$136,509.0**	**$5,677.0**
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	$3,610.8	$3,636.0	$3,688.0	$52.0
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$6,784.4	$4,234.0	$0.0	($4,234.0)
Total, Science & Technology	**$740,520.0**	**$759,156.0**	**$763,772.0**	**$4,616.0**
Environmental Program & Management				
Clean Air and Climate				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	$20,330.2	$19,626.0	$18,349.0	($1,277.0)
Climate Protection Program	$90,161.4	$95,436.0	$103,996.0	$8,560.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	$24,931.6	$26,544.0	$32,914.0	$6,370.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	$117,475.0	$121,757.0	$136,365.0	$14,608.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	$5,052.6	$5,149.0	$5,037.0	($112.0)
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	$8,792.0	$8,979.0	$9,057.0	$78.0
Subtotal, Clean Air and Climate	**$266,742.8**	**$277,491.0**	**$305,718.0**	**$28,227.0**
Indoor Air and Radiation				

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Indoor Air: Radon Program	$3,563.1	$2,366.0	$3,369.0	$1,003.0
Radiation: Protection	$9,033.1	$8,714.0	$9,138.0	$424.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	$2,508.6	$2,493.0	$3,121.0	$628.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	$13,327.6	$14,508.0	$14,565.0	$57.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air and Radiation	**$28,432.4**	**$28,081.0**	**$30,193.0**	**$2,112.0**
Brownfields				
Brownfields	$21,826.5	$26,002.0	$28,280.0	$2,278.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$101,820.1	$103,297.0	$118,892.0	$15,595.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$167,924.2	$173,573.0	$180,641.0	$7,068.0
Criminal Enforcement	$47,912.5	$47,829.0	$50,885.0	$3,056.0
Environmental Justice	$6,376.1	$6,737.0	$7,936.0	$1,199.0
NEPA Implementation	$16,184.2	$16,360.0	$17,841.0	$1,481.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$238,397.0**	**$244,499.0**	**$257,303.0**	**$12,804.0**
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	$53,443.5	$70,000.0	$73,098.0	$3,098.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	$3,842.3	$4,482.0	$3,804.0	($678.0)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	$2,268.0	$1,399.0	$1,399.0	$0.0
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	$3,754.6	$3,940.0	$2,893.0	($1,047.0)
Geographic Program: Other				
Lake Pontchartrain	$1,829.0	$948.0	$948.0	$0.0
Southern New England Estuary (SNEE)	$0.0	$2,000.0	$5,000.0	$3,000.0
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	$1,246.4	$1,445.0	$962.0	($483.0)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	$3,075.4	$4,393.0	$6,910.0	$2,517.0
Great Lakes Restoration	$269,549.6	$300,000.0	$275,000.0	($25,000.0)
Geographic Program: South Florida	$1,334.9	$1,704.0	$1,402.0	($302.0)
Geographic Program: San Francisco Bay	$1,517.2	$4,819.0	$4,763.0	($56.0)
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	$28,359.2	$25,000.0	$25,011.0	$11.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	**$367,144.7**	**$415,737.0**	**$394,280.0**	**($21,457.0)**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	$4,066.5	$3,655.0	$4,102.0	$447.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	$875.1	$980.0	$1,004.0	$24.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$7,328.9	$5,724.0	$5,716.0	($8.0)

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$12,270.5**	**$10,359.0**	**$10,822.0**	**$463.0**
Information Exchange / Outreach				
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	$12,553.5	$14,956.0	$27,489.0	$12,533.0
TRI / Right to Know	$15,221.0	$15,956.0	$14,927.0	($1,029.0)
Tribal - Capacity Building	$13,396.6	$13,811.0	$14,942.0	$1,131.0
Executive Management and Operations	$46,812.8	$47,168.0	$50,448.0	$3,280.0
Environmental Education	$6,991.1	$8,702.0	$0.0	($8,702.0)
Exchange Network	$17,670.9	$17,206.0	$32,588.0	$15,382.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	$1,483.1	$1,834.0	$2,107.0	$273.0
Small Business Ombudsman	$1,737.0	$2,388.0	$2,252.0	($136.0)
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	$5,733.4	$6,548.0	$8,077.0	$1,529.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	**$121,599.4**	**$128,569.0**	**$152,830.0**	**$24,261.0**
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	$3,471.1	$3,433.0	$3,225.0	($208.0)
International Sources of Pollution	$7,256.2	$7,323.0	$7,513.0	$190.0
Trade and Governance	$5,294.6	$4,891.0	$5,939.0	$1,048.0
Subtotal, International Programs	**$16,021.9**	**$15,647.0**	**$16,677.0**	**$1,030.0**
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$6,707.3	$6,410.0	$6,604.0	$194.0
IT / Data Management	$77,765.7	$85,579.0	$86,793.0	$1,214.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$84,473.0**	**$91,989.0**	**$93,397.0**	**$1,408.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Integrated Environmental Strategies	$13,189.0	$12,929.0	$14,203.0	$1,274.0
Administrative Law	$5,099.7	$5,202.0	$4,750.0	($452.0)
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$1,256.4	$1,297.0	$1,370.0	$73.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	$9,756.3	$11,248.0	$11,857.0	$609.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$40,441.7	$43,136.0	$43,948.0	$812.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	$14,456.5	$17,374.0	$18,305.0	$931.0
Regional Science and Technology	$2,065.9	$2,211.0	$2,991.0	$780.0
Science Advisory Board	$3,817.4	$5,090.0	$6,179.0	$1,089.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	$14,738.3	$14,715.0	$18,493.0	$3,778.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$104,821.2**	**$113,202.0**	**$122,096.0**	**$8,894.0**
Operations and Administration				

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$69,366.3	$71,875.0	$75,572.0	$3,697.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$293,188.6	$310,057.0	$325,138.0	$15,081.0
Acquisition Management	$28,381.3	$31,866.0	$31,779.0	($87.0)
Human Resources Management	$35,752.6	$42,013.0	$48,445.0	$6,432.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$24,186.0	$24,671.0	$25,359.0	$688.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$450,874.8**	**$480,482.0**	**$506,293.0**	**$25,811.0**
Pesticides Licensing				
Science Policy and Biotechnology	$1,543.3	$1,525.0	$1,504.0	($21.0)
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	$52,854.4	$58,070.0	$59,931.0	$1,861.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	$37,911.9	$34,162.0	$39,035.0	$4,873.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	$12,120.3	$10,249.0	$10,525.0	$276.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	**$104,429.9**	**$104,006.0**	**$110,995.0**	**$6,989.0**
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	$37,250.6	$37,198.0	$36,305.0	($893.0)
RCRA: Waste Management				
eManifest	$970.0	$92.0	$0.0	($92.0)
RCRA: Waste Management (other activities)	$59,303.9	$62,284.0	$60,121.0	($2,163.0)
Subtotal, RCRA: Waste Management	$60,273.9	$62,376.0	$60,121.0	($2,255.0)
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	$8,771.2	$8,164.0	$8,451.0	$287.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	**$106,295.7**	**$107,738.0**	**$104,877.0**	**($2,861.0)**
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	$5,734.2	$7,553.0	$6,365.0	($1,188.0)
Pollution Prevention Program	$14,634.1	$13,904.0	$13,486.0	($418.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	$4,902.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	$54,695.2	$58,624.0	$62,709.0	$4,085.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	$12,317.8	$13,745.0	$13,644.0	($101.0)
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	**$92,283.8**	**$93,826.0**	**$96,204.0**	**$2,378.0**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$11,535.3	$12,714.0	$11,295.0	($1,419.0)
Water: Ecosystems				
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	$23,940.2	$25,098.0	$26,723.0	$1,625.0
Wetlands	$19,881.9	$21,065.0	$24,220.0	$3,155.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	**$43,822.1**	**$46,163.0**	**$50,943.0**	**$4,780.0**

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	$2,109.1	$1,927.0	$722.0	($1,205.0)
Drinking Water Programs	$94,244.6	$98,161.0	$100,931.0	$2,770.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	**$96,353.7**	**$100,088.0**	**$101,653.0**	**$1,565.0**
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	$10,692.6	$11,850.0	$10,628.0	($1,222.0)
Surface Water Protection	$193,699.4	$199,709.0	$213,780.0	$14,071.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	**$204,392.0**	**$211,559.0**	**$224,408.0**	**$12,849.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Water Quality Research and Support Grants	$0.0	$12,700.0	$0.0	($12,700.0)
Total, Environmental Program & Management	**$2,473,536.8**	**$2,624,149.0**	**$2,737,156.0**	**$113,007.0**
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$44,003.9	$41,849.0	$46,130.0	$4,281.0
Total, Inspector General	**$44,003.9**	**$41,849.0**	**$46,130.0**	**$4,281.0**
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$5,861.9	$6,676.0	$7,875.0	$1,199.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$27,676.4	$27,791.0	$45,632.0	$17,841.0
Total, Building and Facilities	**$33,538.3**	**$34,467.0**	**$53,507.0**	**$19,040.0**
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Indoor Air and Radiation				
Radiation: Protection	$2,223.5	$1,991.0	$2,044.0	$53.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	$10,088.9	$9,939.0	$11,064.0	$1,125.0
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$1,060.4	$998.0	$1,083.0	$85.0
Enforcement				

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Criminal Enforcement	$6,964.0	$7,488.0	$7,438.0	($50.0)
Environmental Justice	$603.8	$604.0	$597.0	($7.0)
Forensics Support	$2,382.2	$2,344.0	$1,112.0	($1,232.0)
Superfund: Enforcement	$160,229.3	$157,592.0	$154,303.0	($3,289.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	$7,829.2	$7,490.0	$7,405.0	($85.0)
Subtotal, Enforcement	**$178,008.5**	**$175,518.0**	**$170,855.0**	**($4,663.0)**
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	$39,468.4	$36,802.0	$35,754.0	($1,048.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	$683.5	$1,265.0	$1,113.0	($152.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security	**$40,151.9**	**$38,067.0**	**$36,867.0**	**($1,200.0)**
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Exchange Network	$1,329.4	$1,340.0	$1,466.0	$126.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	$544.0	$664.0	$704.0	$40.0
IT / Data Management	$13,667.4	$13,911.0	$14,234.0	$323.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	**$14,211.4**	**$14,575.0**	**$14,938.0**	**$363.0**
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	$663.9	$792.0	$753.0	($39.0)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	$652.0	$503.0	$516.0	$13.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	**$1,315.9**	**$1,295.0**	**$1,269.0**	**($26.0)**
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$21,791.6	$21,797.0	$24,155.0	$2,358.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$80,960.5	$67,470.0	$78,905.0	$11,435.0
Acquisition Management	$21,617.7	$22,388.0	$23,762.0	$1,374.0
Human Resources Management	$5,091.4	$5,880.0	$7,547.0	$1,667.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	$3,053.4	$2,990.0	$2,945.0	($45.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$132,514.6**	**$120,525.0**	**$137,314.0**	**$16,789.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$17,885.7	$14,380.0	$14,032.0	($348.0)
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability				
Human Health Risk Assessment	$2,425.1	$3,040.0	$2,843.0	($197.0)

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	$0.4	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Research: Chemical Safety and Sustainability	**$2,425.5**	**$3,040.0**	**$2,843.0**	**($197.0)**
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	$183,331.1	$177,826.0	$186,987.0	$9,161.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	$8,777.2	$8,150.0	$7,636.0	($514.0)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	$25,099.4	$21,125.0	$24,805.0	$3,680.0
Superfund: Remedial	$536,942.3	$500,000.0	$543,400.0	$43,400.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	**$754,150.0**	**$707,101.0**	**$762,828.0**	**$55,727.0**
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	**$1,155,365.7**	**$1,088,769.0**	**$1,156,603.0**	**$67,834.0**
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$691.9	$746.0	$639.0	($107.0)
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Operations and Administration				
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	$602.9	$572.0	$403.0	($169.0)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$933.4	$823.0	$836.0	$13.0
Acquisition Management	$151.9	$155.0	$138.0	($17.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	**$1,688.2**	**$1,550.0**	**$1,377.0**	**($173.0)**
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	$11,771.3	$10,195.0	$9,240.0	($955.0)
LUST Cooperative Agreements	$57,085.1	$56,126.0	$57,402.0	$1,276.0
LUST Prevention	$29,198.2	$25,629.0	$28,859.0	$3,230.0
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	**$98,054.6**	**$91,950.0**	**$95,501.0**	**$3,551.0**
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$382.1	$320.0	$405.0	$85.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	**$100,816.9**	**$94,566.0**	**$97,922.0**	**$3,356.0**
Inland Oil Spill Programs				
Compliance				
Compliance Monitoring	$131.8	$139.0	$147.0	$8.0

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	$2,266.9	$2,413.0	$2,514.0	$101.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	$13,050.0	$14,409.0	$20,489.0	$6,080.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	$547.4	$584.0	$498.0	($86.0)
Research: Sustainable Communities				
Research: Sustainable and Healthy Communities	$597.6	$664.0	$485.0	($179.0)
Total, Inland Oil Spill Programs	**$16,593.7**	**$18,209.0**	**$24,133.0**	**$5,924.0**
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	$9,414.7	$10,000.0	$10,000.0	$0.0
Brownfields Projects	$100,775.2	$90,000.0	$85,000.0	($5,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	$1,422,285.8	$1,448,887.0	$1,018,000.0	($430,887.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	$926,663.0	$906,896.0	$757,000.0	($149,896.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	$5,098.0	$5,000.0	$5,000.0	$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	$11,706.9	$20,000.0	$0.0	($20,000.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	**$2,475,943.6**	**$2,480,783.0**	**$1,875,000.0**	**($605,783.0)**
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	$157,766.7	$159,252.0	$164,915.0	$5,663.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	$99,680.9	$101,963.0	$109,700.0	$7,737.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	$224,384.2	$228,219.0	$243,229.0	$15,010.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	$7,322.0	$8,051.0	$0.0	($8,051.0)
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Monitoring Grants	$16,883.7	$17,848.0	$18,500.0	$652.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	$209,453.6	$212,958.0	$230,664.0	$17,706.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	$226,337.3	$230,806.0	$249,164.0	$18,358.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	$14,252.5	$14,661.0	$14,661.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	$10,059.5	$10,506.0	$10,506.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	$11,576.9	$12,701.0	$12,701.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	$13,514.7	$14,049.0	$14,049.0	$0.0

	FY 2013 Actuals**	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	2015 Pres Budget vs. 2014 Enacted
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	$98,076.5	$99,693.0	$99,604.0	($89.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	$17,369.5	$18,050.0	$18,050.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	$4,894.2	$4,765.0	$4,765.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	$4,655.2	$4,919.0	$4,919.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	$66,493.8	$65,476.0	$96,375.0	$30,899.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	$1,489.0	$1,498.0	$1,498.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	$12,285.4	$12,829.0	$12,829.0	$0.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	$9,924.0	$9,646.0	$25,664.0	$16,018.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	$9,451.5	$9,549.0	$0.0	($9,549.0)
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	$45,870.5	$47,745.0	$47,745.0	$0.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	**$1,035,404.3**	**$1,054,378.0**	**$1,130,374.0**	**$75,996.0**
Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	$23,166.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	**$3,534,513.9**	**$3,535,161.0**	**$3,005,374.0**	**($529,787.0)**
Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund				
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	$0.0	$3,674.0	$10,423.0	$6,749.0
Total, Hazardous Waste Electronic Manifest System Fund	**$0.0**	**$3,674.0**	**$10,423.0**	**$6,749.0**
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	$0.0	$0.0	($5,000.0)	($5,000.0)
TOTAL, EPA	**$8,098,889.2**	**$8,200,000.0**	**$7,890,020.0**	**($309,980.0)**

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

***2013 Actuals do not include Sandy Supplemental

DISCONTINUED PROGRAMS

NOTE: The EPA does not request funding for the Congressionally directed projects funded in FY 2013.

Congressionally Directed Projects (By Appropriation):

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	Change: 15 Pres Budget – 14 Enacted
STAG	$23,166.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total	**$23,166.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**

Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management
Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention
Goal: Ensuring the Safety of Chemicals and Preventing Pollution
Objective(s): Ensure Chemical Safety

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2013 Actuals	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Pres Budget	FY 2015 Pres Budget v. FY 2014 Enacted
Environmental Program & Management	***$4,902.5***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***	***$0.0***
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	$4,902.5	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Total Workyears	26.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Chemical Risk Management (CRM) Program supports national efforts aimed at mitigating chemical risk and exposure through reductions in use and safe removal, disposal and containment of certain prevalent, high-risk chemicals – known generally as legacy chemicals. Some of these chemicals were used widely in commerce and introduced into the environment before their risks were known. In recent years, the CRM Program has focused on ensuring proper use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), limiting exposures to PCBs in schools and other buildings, and encouraging the use of non-mercury products.

FY 2015 Activities and Performance Plan:

The EPA is not requesting funds to support this program in FY 2015.

Performance Targets:

There are no performance targets for this program.

FY 2015 Change from FY 2014 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq. -- Sections 1-31.

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF THE PRESIDENT'S E-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Grants.gov

The Grants.gov initiative benefits the EPA and its grant programs by providing a single location to publish grant opportunities and application packages, and by providing a single site for the grants community to apply for grants using common forms, processes and systems. The EPA believes that the central site raises the visibility of its grants opportunities to a wider diversity of applicants.

The grants community benefits from savings in postal costs, paper and envelopes. Applicants save time in searching for agency grant opportunities and in learning the application systems of various agencies. In order to streamline the application process, the EPA offers Grants.gov application packages for mandatory State grants (i.e., Continuing Environmental Program Grants).

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2014	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	$373.0
2015	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	$282.0

Integrated Acquisition Environment

The Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is currently comprised of nine government-wide automated applications and/or databases that have contributed to streamlining the acquisition business process across the government. In FY 2012, GSA began the process of consolidating the systems into one central repository called the System for Award Management (SAM). Until the consolidation is complete, the EPA continues to leverage the usefulness of some of these systems via electronic linkages between the EPA's acquisition system and the IAE shared systems. Other IAE systems are not linked directly to the EPA's acquisition system, but benefit the agency's contracting staff and vendor community as stand-alone resources.

The EPA's acquisition system uses data provided by SAM, to replace internally maintained vendor data. Contracting officers can download vendor-provided representation and certification information electronically, via SAM as well which allows vendors to submit this information once, rather than separately for every contract proposal. Contracting officers are able to access the Excluded Parties List (EPLS), via SAM to identify vendors that are debarred from receiving contract awards.

Contracting officers also can link to the Wage Determination Online (WDOL) to obtain information required under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. The EPA's acquisition system links to the Federal Procurement Data System for submission of contract actions at the time of award. FPDS provides public access to government-wide contract information. The Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) supports vendor submission of subcontracting data for contracts identified as requiring this information. The EPA submits synopses of procurement opportunities over $25,000 to the Federal Business Opportunities (FBO) website, where the information is accessible to the public. Vendors use this website to identify business opportunities in federal contracting.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	$149.0
2015	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	$149.0

Integrated Acquisition Environment Loans and Grants

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) require agencies to unambiguously identify contract, grant, and loan recipients and determine parent/child relationship, address information, etc. The FFATA taskforce determined that using both the Dun and Bradstreet (D&B) DUNS Number (standard identifier for all business lines) and Central Contractor Registration (CCR) [the single point of entry for data collection and dissemination] are the most appropriate way to accomplish this. This fee will pay for the EPA's use of this service in the course of reporting grants and/or loans. Funds may also be used to consolidate disparate contract and grant systems into the new System for Award Management (SAM).

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-16-02-4300-24	$96.0
2015	020-00-01-16-02-4300-24	$96.0

Enterprise Human Resource Integration

The Enterprise Human Resource Integration's (EHRI) Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF) is designed to provide a consolidated repository that digitally documents the employment actions and history of individuals employed by the federal government. The EPA has completed migration to the federal eOPF system. This initiative benefits the agency by reducing file room maintenance costs and improves customer service for employees and productivity for HR specialists. Employees have 24/7 access to view and print their official personnel documents and HR specialists are no longer required to manually file, retrieve or mail personnel actions to employees thus improved productivity.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-16-03-1219-24	$280.0
2015	020-00-01-16-03-1219-24	$293.0

USA Jobs

U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) USA Jobs simplifies the process of locating and applying for federal jobs. USA Jobs is a standard job announcement and resume builder website. It is the one-stop for federal job seekers to search for and apply to positions on-line. This integrated process benefits citizens by providing a more efficient process to locate and apply for jobs, and assists federal agencies in hiring top talent in a competitive marketplace. The OPM USA Jobs initiative has increased job seeker satisfaction with the federal job application process and is helping the agency to locate highly-qualified candidates and improve response times to applicants.

The agency is required to integrate with USA Jobs, to eliminate the need for applicants to maintain multiple user IDs to apply for federal jobs across agencies. The vacancy announcement format has been improved for easier readability. The system can maintain up to five resumes per applicant, which allows them to create and store resumes tailored to specific skills. In addition, USA Jobs has a notification feature that keeps applicants updated on the current status of the application, and provides a link to the agency website for detailed information. This self-help USA Jobs feature allows applicants to obtain up-to-date information on the status of their application upon request.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	$111.0
2015	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	$107.0

Human Resources Line of Business

The U.S. Office of Personnel Management (OPM) Human Resources Line of Business (HR LoB) provides the federal government the infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

The OPM HR LoB offers common solutions that will enable federal departments and agencies to work more effectively, and provide managers and executives across the federal government an improved means to meet strategic objectives. The EPA will benefit by supporting an effective program management activity which evaluates provider performance, customer satisfaction, and compliance with program goals, on an ongoing basis.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	$65.0
2015	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	$65.0

Geospatial Line of Business

The Geospatial Line of Business is an intergovernmental project to improve the ability of the public and government to use geospatial information to support the business of government and facilitate decision-making. This initiative will reduce EPA costs and improve agency operations in several areas.

Currently, the EPA's Geo LoB activities include the initiation of an operational Geospatial Platform, which benefits the EPA by providing opportunities for cost savings and cost avoidance. By the end of FY 2014, a Managing Partner organization will be established to support the implementation of two key components of the Geo LoB: the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16 Supplemental Guidance and the National Geospatial Platform will move from the planning into the operational stage. Both efforts will increase access to geospatial data and analytical services for federal agencies, their partners, and stakeholders. Over time, the EPA intends to use the Geospatial Platform on an increasing basis to obtain data and services for

internal analytical purposes as well as to publish outward-facing geospatial capabilities to the public.

The EPA continues to be a leader in developing the vision and operational plans for the implementation of the A-16 Supplemental Guidance and the National Geospatial Platform. In FY 2013, the EPA provided technology artifacts and lessons learned from our own activities for the benefit of our partners in the Geo LoB as well as colleagues in state, local and Tribal government organizations. In FY 2015, the agency expects to continue to play an active role in shaping the direction of these important efforts. The EPA is expected to contribute to operation of the National Geospatial Platform in FY 2015. The intent is to reduce base costs by providing an opportunity for the EPA and other agencies to share approaches on procurement consolidation. In early FY 2010, the first of these acquisitions became available to the federal community through the SmartBUY program managed by our Geo LoB partners at GSA.

In FY 2015, EPA will benefit from the National Geospatial Platform moving from planning into the operational stage.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	$225.0
2015	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	$225.0

eRulemaking

The eRulemaking program is designed to enhance public access and participation in the regulatory process through electronic systems; reduce the burden on citizens and businesses in finding relevant regulations and commenting on proposed rulemaking actions; consolidate redundant docket systems; and improve agency regulatory processes and the timeliness of regulatory decisions.

The eRulemaking program's Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) currently supports 176 federal entities including all Cabinet-level Departments and independent rulemaking agencies, which collectively promulgate over 90 percent of all federal regulations each year. FDMS has simplified the public's participation in the rulemaking process and made the EPA's rulemaking business processes more accessible as well as transparent. FDMS provides the EPA's approximately 1,559 registered users with a secure, centralized electronic repository for managing the agency's rulemaking development via distributed management of data and robust role-based user access. The EPA posts regulatory and non-regulatory documents in *Regulations.gov* for public viewing, downloading, bookmarking, email notification and commenting. In FY2013, the EPA posted 1,225 rules and proposed rules, 984 *Federal Register* notices, and 39,900 public submissions in *Regulations.gov*. EPA also posted 17,711 documents that consisted of supporting and related materials associated with other postings. Overall, EPA provides public access to 767,900 documents in *Regulations.gov*.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-16-01-0060-24	$1,000.0
2015	020-00-01-16-01-0060-24	$1,000.0

Financial Management Line of Business

The Financial Management Line of Business (FM LoB) is a multi-agency effort whose goals include: achieving process improvements and cost savings in the acquisition, development, implementation, and operation of financial management systems. By incorporating the same FM LoB-standard processes as those used by central agency systems, interfaces among financial systems will be streamlined and the quality of information available for decision-making will be improved. In addition, the EPA expects to achieve operational savings in future years because of the use of the shared service provider for operations and maintenance of the new system.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2014	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	$96.0
2015	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	$96.0

Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business

The Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFELoB) allows the EPA and other agencies to access budget-related benefits and services. The agency has the option to implement LoB-sponsored tools, training and services.

The EPA has benefited from the BFELoB by sharing valuable information on how systems and software being developed by the LoB have enhanced work processes. This effort has created a government-only capability for electronic collaboration *(Wiki)* in which the Budget Community website allows the EPA to share budget information internally, with OMB, and with other federal agencies. The agency also made contributions to the Human Capital Workgroup, participating in development of on-line training modules for budget activities – a valuable resource to all agency budget staff. The LoB has developed the capability to have secure, virtual on-line meetings where participants can view budget-related presentations from their workspace and participate in the discussion through a conference line. The LoB provides regularly scheduled symposia as an additional forum for EPA budget employees. Presentations on systems such as OMB's MAX budget system, Treasury's FACTS II, and the new Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System are expected to be implemented in 2014.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2014	010-00-01-01-04-3200-24	$75.0
2015	010-00-01-01-04-3200-24	$75.0

FY 2014-2015 EPA AGENCY PRIORITY GOALS

Below are EPA's FY 2014-2015 Agency Priority Goals. Additional information on Priority Goals can be found on Performance.gov.

EPA Priority Goals	Goal Leader(s)
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and trucks Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from cars and trucks. Through September 30, 2015, EPA, in coordination with Department of Transportation's fuel economy standards program, will be implementing vehicle and truck greenhouse gas standards that are projected to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 6 billion metric tons and reduce oil consumption by about 12 billion barrels over the lifetime of the affected vehicles and trucks.	Elizabeth A. Shaw, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Air and Radiation
Clean up contaminated sites to enhance the livability and economic vitality of communities By 2015, an additional 18,970 sites will be made ready for anticipated use protecting Americans and the environment one community at a time.	Barry Breen, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
Assess and reduce risks posed by chemicals and promote the use of safer chemicals in commerce By Sept 30, 2015, EPA will have completed more than 250 assessments of pesticides and other commercially available chemicals to evaluate risks they may pose to human health and the environment, including the potential for some of these chemicals to disrupt endocrine systems. These assessments are essential in determining whether products containing these chemicals can be used safely for commercial, agricultural and/or industrial uses.	Louise P. Wise, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Improve environmental outcomes and enhance service to the regulated community and the public By September 30, 2015 reduce reporting burdens to EPA by one million hours through streamlined regulations, provide real-time environmental data to at least two communities, and establish a new portal to service the regulated community and public.	Lawrence Starfield, Principal Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Improve, restore, and maintain water quality by enhancing nonpoint source program leveraging, accountability, and on-the-ground effectiveness to address the Nation's largest sources of pollution By September 30, 2015, 100 percent of the states will have updated nonpoint source management programs that comport with the new Section 319 grant guidelines that will result in better targeting of resources through prioritization and increased coordination with USDA.	Michael H. Shapiro, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Water Office of Water

Improve public health protection for persons served by small drinking water systems, which account for more than 97% of public water systems in the U.S., by strengthening the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of those systems By September 30, 2015, EPA will engage with an additional ten states (for a total of 30 states) and three tribes to improve small drinking water system capability to provide safe drinking water, an invaluable resource.	Michael H. Shapiro, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Water Office of Water

Proposed FY 2015 Administrative Provisions

To further clarify proposed Administrative Provisions that involve more than a simple annual extension, that were not included in P.L. 113-76, or propose a modification to an existing provision, the following information is provided.

FY 2015 Title 42 Hiring Authority

The change proposed in FY 2015 will extend the authority to 2017 and remove the ceiling of fifty persons at any one time.

The fourth paragraph under the heading Administrative Provisions of title II of Public Law 109–54, as amended by the fifth paragraph under such heading of title II of division E of Public Law 111–8, the third paragraph under such heading of title II of Public Law 111–88, *and the sixth paragraph under such heading of title II of division G of Public Law 113–76,* is further amended by striking "*up to fifty* persons *at any one time*" and inserting "persons", *and by striking "2015" and inserting "2017"*.

The current proviso states that the Administrator may, after consultation with the Office of Personnel Management, employ up to fifty persons at any one time in the Office of Research and Development under the authority provided in 42 U.S.C. 209, and this authority expires at the end of FY 2015. The change proposed in FY 2015 would remove the ceiling of fifty persons at any one time and extend the authority through FY 2017.

Southeastern New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program Language

The Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated under the heading "Environmental Programs and Management" for 2015 to provide grants to implement the Southeastern New England Watershed Restoration Program.

The Southeastern New England Coastal Watershed Restoration Program (SNECWRP) encompasses the coastal land and water area from Westerly, RI to Pleasant Bay on Cape Cod. This language allows SNECWRP to issue implementation grants in that geographic span. Currently available authorities present challenges, because Section 104(b)3 does not allow for implementation, while Section 320 does not allow for implementation projects in areas outside of NEP Study Areas. This language would allow the program to provide grants for implementation in the entire Southeastern New England region.

STAG Rescission

From unobligated balances to carry out projects and activities funded through the "State and Tribal Assistance Grants" accounts, $5,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

These funds originate from Congressionally designated projects where projects are completed and funds remained, or there were other reasons the funds could not be fully utilized and the designated grantee has officially returned the funds. These funds may not be re-purposed due to the nature of the designations within the appropriation.

EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

Dollars in Thousands

NPM	Major Office	FY 2014 Enacted Pay ($K)	FY 2014 Enacted Non-Pay ($K)	FY 2014 Enacted Total ($K)	FY 2014 Enacted FTE	FY 2015 President's Budget Pay ($K)	FY 2015 President's Budget Non-Pay ($K)	FY 2015 President's Budget Total ($K)	FY 2015 President's Budget FTE
OA[1, 2]	Immediate Office	$3,217.0	$210.0	$3,427.0	22.8	$3,489.0	$621.0	$4,110.0	23.8
	Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations	$7,033.0	$130.0	$7,163.0	49.6	$7,538.0	$264.0	$7,802.0	52.6
	Office of External Affairs and Environmental Education[3]	$7,359.0	$120.0	$7,479.0	51.9	$8,025.0	$5,359.0	$13,384.0	56.0
	Office of Policy	$22,219.0	$6,617.0	$28,836.0	137.9	$22,988.0	$11,274.0	$34,262.0	138.9
	Children's Health Protection	$2,280.0	$2,868.0	$5,148.0	15.4	$2,487.0	$4,209.0	$6,696.0	15.4
	Environmental Education[3]	$853.0	$7,172.0	$8,025.0	7.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	0.0
	Office of Civil Rights	$4,734.0	$2,680.0	$7,414.0	37.6	$4,824.0	$2,959.0	$7,783.0	36.6
	Executive Secretariat	$1,928.0	$32.0	$1,960.0	13.6	$2,092.0	$124.0	$2,216.0	14.6
	Executive Services	$3,517.0	$3,248.0	$6,765.0	24.8	$3,138.0	$987.0	$4,125.0	21.9
	Homeland Security	$1,787.0	$304.0	$2,091.0	9.7	$1,808.0	$901.0	$2,709.0	9.7
	Science Advisory Board	$3,577.0	$1,455.0	$5,032.0	21.2	$3,786.0	$2,293.0	$6,079.0	22.2
	Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	$1,679.0	$1,521.0	$3,200.0	11.6	$1,694.0	$1,853.0	$3,547.0	11.6
	Regional Resources	$28,368.0	$3,818.0	$32,186.0	201.0	$27,827.0	$4,848.0	$32,675.0	192.3
	TOTAL	**$88,551.0**	**$30,175.0**	**$118,726.0**	**604.1**	**$89,696.0**	**$35,692.0**	**$125,388.0**	**595.6**
OAR	Immediate Office	$10,976.2	$9,758.7	$20,734.8	68.5	$10,318.2	$10,450.9	$20,769.0	63.0
	Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards	$47,166.5	$20,940.3	$68,106.8	338.3	$49,078.6	$39,131.2	$88,209.8	338.8
	Office of Atmospheric Programs	$35,456.1	$85,043.0	$120,499.1	234.4	$35,567.5	$92,180.8	$127,748.3	231.1
	Office of Transportation and Air Quality	$51,287.0	$57,600.7	$108,887.6	345.2	$51,983.0	$54,833.5	$106,816.4	345.2
	Office of Radiation and Indoor Air	$20,606.3	$17,589.3	$38,195.6	141.1	$21,605.8	$18,758.7	$40,364.5	141.4
	Regional Resources	$78,882.0	$272,520.0	$351,402.0	574.7	$77,666.0	$259,547.0	$337,213.0	555.0
	TOTAL	**$244,374.0**	**$463,452.0**	**$707,826.0**	**1,702.2**	**$246,219.0**	**$474,902.0**	**$721,121.0**	**1,674.5**
OARM	Immediate Office	$5,964.1	$17,469.3	$23,433.5	41.2	$6,701.2	$24,927.2	$31,628.4	41.7
	Office of Diversity Advisory Committee Management and Outreach[1]	$2,888.9	$266.8	$3,155.7	18.0	$2,927.1	$577.6	$3,504.7	18.0
	Administrative Law Judges[2]	$2,354.8	$484.3	$2,839.0	14.5	$2,385.5	$193.2	$2,578.7	14.5
	Environmental Appeals Board[2]	$1,997.1	$378.5	$2,375.6	12.3	$2,024.7	$168.2	$2,192.9	12.3
	Office of Acquisition Management	$29,200.4	$11,727.8	$40,928.2	216.0	$29,872.4	$12,602.3	$42,474.7	216.0
	Office of Administration	$20,140.0	$330,186.4	$350,326.4	111.0	$21,543.4	$369,303.7	$390,847.1	111.0
	Office of Human Resources	$19,205.1	$9,665.9	$28,871.0	90.7	$19,571.0	$14,678.4	$34,249.4	90.2
	Office of Grants & Debarment	$9,614.6	$5,019.7	$14,634.3	69.0	$9,819.1	$6,247.6	$16,066.7	69.0
	OARM Research Triangle Park	$9,900.1	$30,516.9	$40,417.1	83.9	$10,143.7	$30,429.0	$40,572.7	83.9
	OARM Cincinnati Office	$9,302.9	$16,582.4	$25,885.3	76.7	$9,581.0	$15,910.7	$25,491.7	76.7
	Regional Resources	$50,588.0	$38,451.0	$89,039.0	375.9	$52,229.0	$40,318.0	$92,547.0	357.0
	TOTAL	**$161,156.0**	**$460,749.0**	**$621,905.0**	**1,109.2**	**$166,798.0**	**$515,356.0**	**$682,154.0**	**1,090.3**
OCFO	Immediate Office	$1,933.9	$1,031.6	$2,965.5	10.5	$2,072.3	$767.2	$2,839.4	10.5
	Center for Environmental Finance	$719.3	$663.0	$1,382.3	5.0	$770.8	$705.6	$1,476.4	5.0
	Office of Budget	$6,106.9	$1,241.3	$7,348.2	40.7	$6,544.1	$3,325.2	$9,869.3	40.7
	Office of Planning, Analysis and Accountability	$4,053.7	$339.2	$4,392.8	25.5	$4,343.8	$600.3	$4,944.1	25.5
	Office of Financial Management	$6,075.2	$753.7	$6,828.9	43.8	$6,510.1	$1,080.8	$7,590.8	43.8
	Office of Technology Solutions	$6,071.0	$22,825.7	$28,896.7	35.9	$6,505.6	$25,266.2	$31,771.8	35.9
	Office of Financial Services	$15,238.8	$3,291.6	$18,530.4	136.3	$16,329.6	$5,191.0	$21,520.6	136.3
	Office of Resource and Information Management	$2,129.3	$1,006.9	$3,136.2	12.7	$2,281.7	$1,342.8	$3,624.5	12.7
	OCFO E-Enterprise	$738.0	$0.0	$738.0	4.0	$748.0	$300.0	$1,048.0	4.0
	Regional Resources	$28,871.0	$1,660.0	$30,531.0	224.8	$28,074.0	$1,585.0	$29,659.0	213.2

EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay ($K)	Non-Pay ($K)	Total ($K)	FTE	Pay ($K)	Non-Pay ($K)	Total ($K)	FTE
	TOTAL	$71,937.0	$32,813.0	$104,750.0	539.2	$74,180.0	$40,164.0	$114,344.0	527.6
OCSPP	Immediate Office	$6,607.8	$2,073.4	$8,681.2	42.5	$6,929.0	$1,685.7	$8,614.7	42.6
	Office of Pesticide Programs	$73,243.8	$18,643.7	$91,887.5	483.4	$76,025.5	$24,537.2	$100,562.7	494.0
	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics	$45,974.3	$26,681.0	$72,655.3	295.7	$45,193.4	$30,186.5	$75,379.8	284.9
	Office of Science Coordination and Policy	$3,494.2	$5,839.9	$9,334.1	22.6	$3,238.1	$4,744.6	$7,982.7	19.2
	Regional Resources	$21,088.0	$31,209.0	$52,297.0	154.7	$20,364.0	$30,285.0	$50,649.0	145.9
	TOTAL	$150,408.0	$84,447.0	$234,855.0	998.9	$151,750.0	$91,439.0	$243,189.0	986.6
OECA	Immediate Office	$8,552.0	$2,947.0	$11,499.0	54.0	$8,687.1	$3,007.4	$11,694.5	50.5
	Office of Civil Enforcement	$22,741.1	$7,260.6	$30,001.7	130.9	$23,447.1	$11,629.9	$35,077.1	130.9
	Office of Criminal Enforcement, Forensics, and Training	$55,925.3	$11,864.7	$67,790.0	326.0	$57,346.6	$12,658.4	$70,005.0	326.0
	Office of Compliance	$19,893.5	$19,418.8	$39,312.3	128.5	$21,519.6	$58,323.8	$79,843.4	128.5
	Office of Environmental Justice	$2,460.6	$2,900.6	$5,361.2	18.8	$4,049.7	$2,457.6	$6,507.2	26.8
	Office of Federal Activities	$3,923.5	$1,255.7	$5,179.2	24.5	$3,987.2	$1,717.5	$5,704.7	24.5
	Federal Facilities Enforcement Office	$2,672.2	$586.0	$3,258.2	14.9	$2,814.7	$731.1	$3,545.8	14.9
	Office of Site Remediation Enforcement	$9,603.8	$29,404.6	$39,008.4	69.0	$11,408.0	$28,419.3	$39,827.4	69.0
	Regional Resources	$313,477.0	$45,832.0	$359,309.0	2,192.5	$307,161.0	$23,141.0	$330,302.0	2,111.8
	TOTAL	$439,249.0	$121,470.0	$560,719.0	2,959.1	$440,421.0	$142,086.0	$582,507.0	2,882.9
OEI	Immediate Office	$2,276.5	$5,483.8	$7,760.2	13.0	$2,548.1	$7,192.4	$9,740.4	14.3
	EPA Quality Management Program	$1,713.1	$943.8	$2,656.9	12.0	$1,952.2	$706.4	$2,658.6	12.6
	Office of Planning, Resources, and Outreach	$4,749.8	$3,423.7	$8,173.5	31.0	$4,103.4	$2,326.6	$6,430.0	26.5
	Office of Information Collection	$9,510.6	$31,797.8	$41,308.5	60.9	$9,726.7	$67,681.1	$77,407.8	61.2
	Office of Technology Operations and Planning	$11,325.2	$12,959.2	$24,284.4	72.5	$12,328.3	$11,418.8	$23,747.1	76.6
	Office of Information Analysis and Access	$12,662.8	$19,648.7	$32,311.5	82.2	$12,526.3	$15,899.7	$28,426.0	79.9
	Regional Resources	$23,249.0	$19,431.0	$42,680.0	169.6	$22,762.0	$19,041.0	$41,803.0	162.5
	TOTAL	$65,487.0	$93,688.0	$159,175.0	441.2	$65,947.0	$124,266.0	$190,213.0	433.6
OGC	Immediate Office	$1,987.5	$36.0	$2,023.5	11.1	$2,315.7	$38.0	$2,336.0	12.8
	Air and Radiation Law Office	$6,989.9	$43.1	$7,032.9	39.3	$7,239.2	$40.0	$7,224.0	40.3
	Pesticides and Toxic Substances Law Office	$3,236.8	$30.0	$3,266.8	18.2	$3,484.6	$29.0	$3,487.0	19.4
	Solid Waste and Emergency Response Law Office	$2,135.7	$22.0	$2,157.7	11.7	$2,159.5	$32.0	$2,175.0	11.7
	Water Law Office	$3,365.9	$27.0	$3,392.9	19.1	$3,695.2	$183.0	$3,875.0	20.7
	Other Legal Support	$16,474.4	$4,308.8	$20,783.2	92.8	$17,140.8	$5,018.0	$22,278.0	94.0
	Regional Resources	$24,375.0	$507.0	$24,882.0	140.6	$23,398.0	$581.0	$23,979.0	131.7
	TOTAL	$58,565.0	$4,974.0	$63,539.0	332.8	$59,433.0	$5,921.0	$65,354.0	330.6
OIG	Immediate Office	$546.6	$143.9	$690.5	3.1	$514.8	$274.1	$788.9	3.2
	Office of Audit	$12,651.5	$458.6	$13,110.1	95.6	$13,211.2	$687.2	$13,898.4	92.6
	Office of Congressional, Public Affairs and Management	$2,742.1	$273.9	$3,016.0	18.1	$2,853.2	$344.1	$3,197.3	17.4
	Office of Chief of Staff	$3,137.6	$910.8	$4,048.4	21.3	$3,260.5	$2,461.0	$5,721.5	20.9
	Office of Investigations	$11,961.0	$1,275.7	$13,236.7	69.1	$12,508.3	$1,652.9	$14,161.2	66.9
	Office of Mission Systems	$3,851.9	$1,242.9	$5,094.8	28.7	$4,020.2	$1,969.8	$5,990.0	28.0
	Office of Program Evaluation	$12,371.2	$220.2	$12,591.5	95.6	$12,903.8	$532.9	$13,436.7	92.6
	TOTAL	$47,262.0	$4,526.0	$51,788.0	331.5	$49,272.0	$7,922.0	$57,194.0	321.5
OITA	Immediate Office	$1,140.5	$50.2	$1,190.8	7.2	$1,169.6	$75.6	$1,245.2	7.0

EPA Budget by National Program Manager and Major Office

Dollars in Thousands

		FY 2014 Enacted				FY 2015 President's Budget			
NPM	Major Office	Pay ($K)	Non-Pay ($K)	Total ($K)	FTE	Pay ($K)	Non-Pay ($K)	Total ($K)	FTE
	Office of Regional and Bilateral Affairs	$3,229.4	$2,756.7	$5,986.2	20.8	$3,586.9	$2,843.4	$6,430.3	21.9
	Office of Global Affairs and Policy	$3,088.5	$200.9	$3,289.4	19.2	$3,258.0	$302.4	$3,560.4	19.2
	Office of Management and International Services	$2,066.9	$793.7	$2,860.6	15.0	$2,180.4	$922.3	$3,102.6	15.0
	American Indian Environmental Office	$2,685.7	$957.4	$3,643.1	18.0	$2,738.2	$2,205.4	$4,943.5	18.0
	Regional Resources	$10,944.0	$67,020.0	$77,964.0	81.0	$10,838.0	$97,874.0	$108,712.0	78.5
	TOTAL	**$23,155.0**	**$71,779.0**	**$94,934.0**	**161.1**	**$23,771.0**	**$104,223.0**	**$127,994.0**	**159.5**
ORD	ORD Headquarters	$48,025.5	$68,849.6	$116,875.1	325.0	$30,832.3	$61,761.0	$92,593.3	330.7
	National Center for Environmental Research	$9,308.1	$74,433.9	$83,742.0	60.5	$8,052.3	$61,424.0	$69,476.3	59.8
	National Exposure Research Laboratory	$45,592.8	$29,474.5	$75,067.3	323.9	$53,452.6	$32,283.0	$85,735.6	327.3
	National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory	$68,013.4	$44,111.5	$112,124.9	498.2	$75,535.5	$47,430.0	$122,965.5	496.1
	National Homeland Security Research Center	$6,872.4	$14,415.5	$21,287.9	43.3	$6,450.3	$13,981.0	$20,431.3	40.1
	National Risk Management Research Laboratory	$39,618.1	$26,997.1	$66,615.2	286.5	$42,096.8	$34,195.0	$76,291.8	281.6
	Office of the Science Advisor	$2,773.4	$3,360.4	$6,133.8	13.5	$3,294.5	$3,395.0	$6,689.5	12.5
	National Center for Computational Toxicology	$2,556.0	$9,624.1	$12,180.0	19.4	$2,993.1	$12,517.0	$15,510.1	21.1
	National Center for Environmental Assessment	$26,857.3	$17,137.5	$43,994.8	184.6	$31,560.5	$15,999.0	$47,559.5	185.7
	TOTAL	**$249,617.0**	**$288,404.0**	**$538,021.0**	**1,754.9**	**$254,268.0**	**$282,985.0**	**$537,253.0**	**1,754.9**
OSWER	Immediate Office	$8,996.4	$5,108.5	$14,104.9	54.5	$9,105.7	$6,025.4	$15,131.0	54.0
	Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse Office	$2,233.5	$1,131.6	$3,365.1	14.2	$2,108.2	$902.1	$3,010.3	13.2
	Innovation Partnership & Communication Office	$1,285.9	$1,005.6	$2,291.6	8.3	$1,312.1	$1,131.4	$2,443.5	8.3
	Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation	$19,986.6	$77,493.2	$97,479.9	147.2	$23,402.1	$74,784.3	$98,186.4	147.2
	Office of Resource Conservation and Recovery	$27,066.7	$9,877.6	$36,944.4	170.6	$27,161.3	$15,793.3	$42,954.6	167.8
	Office of Underground Storage Tanks	$3,962.5	$4,558.9	$8,521.4	25.6	$4,054.6	$2,512.1	$6,566.7	25.6
	Office of Brownfields and Land Revitalization	$2,992.8	$18,056.8	$21,049.6	20.0	$3,520.5	$17,460.3	$20,980.8	22.8
	Office of Emergency Management	$10,893.6	$31,100.7	$41,994.3	69.9	$11,617.6	$45,148.1	$56,765.7	70.9
	Regional Resources	$257,464.0	$768,368.0	$1,025,832.0	1,827.1	$262,994.0	$818,153.0	$1,081,147.0	1,827.2
	TOTAL	**$334,882.0**	**$916,701.0**	**$1,251,583.0**	**2,337.4**	**$345,276.0**	**$981,910.0**	**$1,327,186.0**	**2,337.0**
OW	Immediate Office	$11,013.5	$8,881.6	$19,895.1	69.3	$10,813.1	$8,519.5	$19,332.7	66.8
	Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	$24,688.0	$44,417.1	$69,105.1	162.1	$25,955.1	$33,417.7	$59,372.8	167.8
	Office of Science and Technology	$18,702.2	$19,348.5	$38,050.7	119.7	$18,077.0	$20,758.6	$38,835.6	114.5
	Office of Wastewater Management	$15,092.1	$10,222.9	$25,315.0	97.7	$15,571.7	$16,465.8	$32,037.4	99.1
	Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds	$18,301.2	$25,925.9	$44,227.0	114.2	$18,681.1	$29,789.4	$48,470.5	114.8
	Regional Resources	$187,338.0	$3,308,248.0	$3,495,586.0	1,363.8	$188,367.0	$2,734,707.0	$2,923,074.0	1,342.4
	TOTAL	**$275,135.0**	**$3,417,044.0**	**$3,692,179.0**	**1,926.8**	**$277,465.0**	**$2,843,658.0**	**$3,121,123.0**	**1,905.4**
	Subtotal Agency Resources	**$2,209,778.0**	**$5,990,222.0**	**$8,200,000.0**	**15,198.4**	**$2,244,496.0**	**$5,650,524.0**	**$7,895,020.0**	**15,000.0**
	Less Rescission of Prior Year Funds						($5,000.0)	($5,000.0)	
	Reimbursable FTE				322.4				324.6
	Total Agency Resources	**$2,209,778.0**	**$5,990,222.0**	**$8,200,000.0**	**15,520.8**	**$2,244,496.0**	**$5,645,524.0**	**$7,890,020.0**	**15,324.6**

Attorney Fee and Cost Payments Obligated in FY 2013 under Equal Access for Justice Act (EAJA) as a Result of Defensive Environmental Litigations under Environmental Statutes[15]

Date of Final fee agreement or court disposition	Case Name	Court	Case Number	Judge	Case Disposition	Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid	Source of Funds	Was amount negotiated or court ordered?	Recipients	Nature of Case
10/10/2012	Conservation Law Foundation v. EPA, et al.	D. Me.	12-cv-00176	George Singal	Dismissed following settlement	$7,000.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a settlement agreement	Conservation Law Foundation	Water quality standards in Maine
10/12/2012	Sierra Club v. EPA	D.D.C.	12-cv-00013	Richard Roberts	Dismissed following settlement	$8,900.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a consent decree	Sierra Club	State action plan for the Charlotte-Gastonia Rock Hill (NC-SC) 1997 8-hour ozone nonattainment area
11/1/2012	Sierra Club, et al. v. EPA	N.D. Cal.	10-cv-04060	Charles Breyer	Dismissed following settlement	$27,300.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a settlement agreement	Sierra Club & Wildearth Guardians	Implementation Plans for the 1997 8-hour ozone NAAQS in 18 states
11/19/2012	Sierra Club v. EPA	D.D.C.	11-cv-02000	Rosemary Collyer	Case settled	$12,000.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a consent decree	Robert Ukeiley and co-counsel, representing Sierra Club	State action plans for areas of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee and Georgia ozone
11/29/2012	Miccosukee Tribe of Indians, et al. v. EPA	S.D. Fla.	04-cv-21448	Alan Gold	EPA lost merits, fees litigated	$244,650.15	EPA Appropriations	Court ordered after litigation of fees	Friends of the Everglades (John Childe, David Reiner)	Underlying case was regarding Water Quality Standards in Florida; fees were litigated as well.

[15] The FY 2012 report to Congress only included cases paid from EPA's appropriations. This report includes cases paid for by the Judgment Fund.

Date of Final fee agreement or court disposition	Case Name	Court	Case Number	Judge	Case Disposition	Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid	Source of Funds	Was amount negotiated or court ordered?	Recipients	Nature of Case
12/10/2012	Wisconsin Builders Association, et al. v. EPA	7th Cir.	09-cv-1327	7th Circuit panel (Mannion, Kanne, and Wood)	Held in Abeyance	$169,250.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a settlement agreement	National Association of Homebuilders ($93,000) and Utility Water Act Group ($76,250)	Construction and Development Effluent Limitations Guidelines
1/29/2013	Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. EPA	N.D. Cal.	11-cv-6059	Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers	Case settled	$90,000.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a consent decree	Greenpeace, Port Townsend Airwatchers and Center for Biological Development	New source performance standards for new and modified kraft pulp mills
3/4/2013	Sierra Club v. EPA	D.D.C.	11-cv-01576	Reggie Walton	Dismissed	$15,583.71	Judgment Fund	Court ordered after litigation of fees	Law Office of Robert Ukeiley	Petition regarding computer models to estimate concentrations of ozone and PM2.5 pollution for ambient air
4/30/2013	Sierra Club v. EPA	D.D.C.	11-cv-2180	Reggie Walton	Case settled	$14,000.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a consent decree	Robert Ukeiley, P.S.C.	State implementation plans from New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware

Date of Final fee agreement or court disposition	Case Name	Court	Case Number	Judge	Case Disposition	Amount of Fees and/or Costs Paid	Source of Funds	Was amount negotiated or court ordered?	Recipients	Nature of Case
5/31/2013	Center for Biological Diversity v. EPA, et al.	N.D. Cal.	12-cv-1920	William Alsup	Dismissed following settlement	$6,500.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a settlement agreement	Center for Biological Diversity	Listing of products on NCP Product Schedule and Endangered Species Act
5/31/2013	Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. EPA, et al.	N.D. Cal.	12-cv-01920	William Alsup	Dismissed following settlement	$6,500.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a settlement agreement	Center for Biological Diversity	Use of dispersants
6/7/2013	Sierra Club v. EPA	D.D.C.	08-cv-00424	Richard Roberts	Case settled	$63,000.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a consent decree	Sierra Club (represented by Earthjustice)	Emission standards for the major source brick and structural clay ceramics source categories.
8/12/2013	Center for Biological Diversity, et al. v. EPA	N.D. Cal.	12-cv-4968	Jon Tigar	Case settled	$13,317.50	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a consent decree	Robert Ukeiley, P.S.C.	State implementation plans for various states for the 2008 Lead NAAQS
9/23/2013	Clean Air Council v. EPA	D.D.C.	12-cv-707	Richard Roberts	Case settled	$5,500.00	Judgment Fund	Negotiated in context of a consent decree	Clean Air Council	Implementation plans for the Liberty-Clairton 1997 PM2.5 NAAQS nonattainment area

Physicians' Comparability Allowance (PCA) Worksheet for PY 2014

Environmental Protection Agency
Table 1

		PY 2013 (Actual)	CY 2014 (Estimates)	BY 2015* (Estimates)
1) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs		5	6	6
2) Number of Physicians with One-Year PCA Agreements		0	0	0
3) Number of Physicians with Multi-Year PCA Agreements		5	6	6
4) Average Annual PCA Physician Pay (without PCA payment)		$131,690	$137,661	$137,661
5) Average Annual PCA Payment		$24,546	$23,486	$23,486
6) Number of Physicians Receiving PCAs by Category (non-add)	Category I Clinical Position			
	Category II Research Position	5	6	6
	Category III Occupational Health	0	0	0
	Category IV-A Disability Evaluation			
	Category IV-B Health and Medical Admin.			

7) If applicable, list and explain the necessity of any additional physician categories designated by your agency (for categories other than I through IV-B). Provide the number of PCA agreements per additional category for the PY, CY and BY.

The EPA expects no additional categories to be applicable in the foreseeable future.

8) Provide the maximum annual PCA amount paid to each category of physician in your agency and explain the reasoning for these amounts by category.

The maximum allowance being paid to a Category II Research Position is $29,214.

9) Explain the recruitment and retention problem(s) for each category of physician in your agency (this should demonstrate that a current need continues to persist).

(*Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)*
Historically, the small number of the EPA Research Physicians varies between five and seven positions. This small population experiences modest turnover. Therefore, the value of the physicians' comparability allowance to the EPA is as a retention tool.

10) Explain the degree to which recruitment and retention problems were alleviated in your agency through the use of PCAs in the prior fiscal year.

(*Please include any staffing data to support your explanation, such as number and duration of unfilled positions and number of accessions and separations per fiscal year.)*
We are told regularly that absent the allowance, some EPA research physicians would seek employment at federal agencies that provided the allowance.

11) Provide any additional information that may be useful in planning PCA staffing levels and amounts in your agency.

An agency with a very small number of physician positions and a low turn-over rate among them still needs the allowance authority to maintain the stability of the small population. Those who opt for federal employment in opposition to private sector employment still want the maximum pay available in the federal sector. Therefore, were it not for the PCA, the EPA would regularly lose some of its physicians to other federal agencies that offer the allowance, thereby necessitating the refilling of vacant positions. Therefore, turn-over statistics should be viewed in this light.

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OVERVIEW OF
EPA'S FY 2013 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

(Appendix B of EPA's *FY 2015 Congressional Justification*)

INTRODUCTION

EPA's *FY 2013 Annual Performance Report (APR)* is integrated throughout EPA's *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan* and the *Congressional Justification*. It presents environmental and program performance results achieved in FY 2013 under the strategic goals and objectives established in the Agency's *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan* and against the performance measures and targets established in the Agency's *FY 2013 Annual Performance Plan* and the *Congressional Justification*. The *APR* also describes progress towards the cross-cutting fundamental strategies established in the *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan* and associated *FY 2013 Action Plans.*

In addition to this Overview, EPA's FY 2013 performance results are incorporated in the sections of the *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan and the Congressional Justification* described below:

- The "Introduction and Overview" section presents EPA's mission statement and organizational structure.
- The "Goal and Objective Overview" section includes FY 2013 performance results where helpful to support discussion of future directions.
- Appropriation Program/Project Fact Sheets include FY 2013 performance results and trend data to provide context for budget decisions.
- The "Program Performance and Assessment" section presents a detailed, 8-year table of performance data—displayed by strategic goal and objective—which provides results for each measure established in the Agency's *FY 2013 Annual Performance Plan* and includes explanations for missed or exceeded targets.[1]
- The "Overview of FY 2013 Program Performance" summary is provided in this section.[2]

FY 2013 was a transition year, as the Agency continued to implement its *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan* and began to develop its new *FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan*. FY 2014 will be EPA's first year implementing its *FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan*, and accordingly the Agency has structured its *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan* and the *Congressional Justification*, including the eight-year performance tables provided in the Program Performance and Assessment section, to reflect the new strategic plan architecture. As noted above, however, this Overview presents FY 2013 performance results against the *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan* architecture and describes progress towards those strategic goals and objectives.

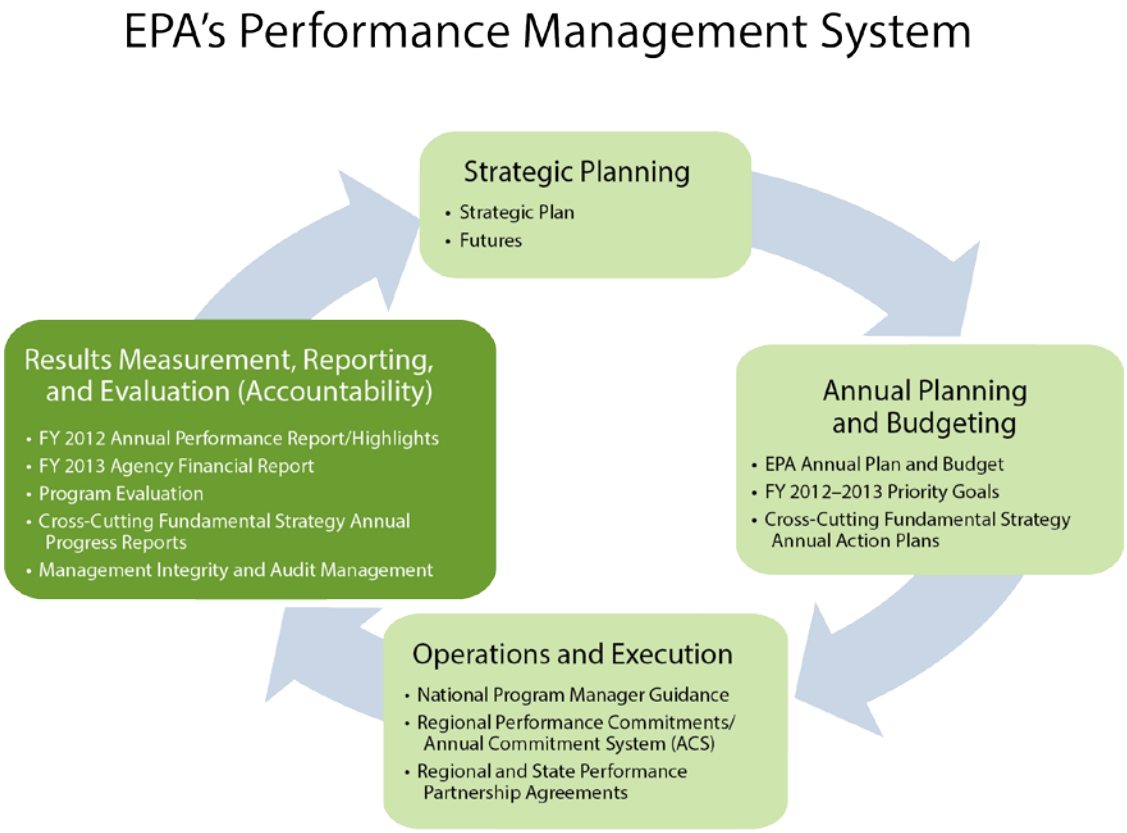
EPA's FY 2013 *APR* results information complies with requirements of the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010 and Office of Management and Budget implementing guidance. In addition to the *FY 2013 APR*, please refer to EPA's *FY 2013 Agency Financial Report (AFR)*, which includes FY 2013 performance highlights, and the web-based *FY 2013 Highlights*, which presents key financial and performance information from both the *AFR* and *APR* and provides links to additional information.

[1] The 8-year performance data tables—which include FY 2013 results—are structured to reflect the new *FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan* architecture.

[2] This "Overview of FY 2013 Program Performance" appendix discusses progress toward the goals and objectives as established under the *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan*.

Performance Management in FY 2013

EPA's *Strategic Plan* establishes long-term strategic goals, supporting objectives, and strategic measures. To promote achievement of its goals and objectives, EPA also establishes a suite of annual performance measures in its *Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. The Agency reports its results against these annual performance measures and discusses progress toward longer-term objectives and measures in its *APR*. EPA strives to assess and communicate performance results as the basis for formulating and justifying its resource requests. In February 2010, EPA began incorporating its *APR* with its *Annual Performance Plan* and the *Congressional Justification* to strengthen the integration of performance and budget.



Key Areas of Focus for FY 2013 Performance Management

Development of the FY 2014–2018 EPA Strategic Plan: In FY 2013 EPA initiated development of its *FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan* to set the Agency's direction over the next four years and advance the Administrator's seven themes and Agency mission results. EPA expects to issue its new Strategic Plan in 2014.

Agency Performance Reviews: EPA's Deputy Administrator met with senior leadership quarterly to discuss progress on the Agency Priority Goals (APGs) and twice a year (mid-year and end-of-year) to discuss progress toward the five goals and five cross-cutting fundamental strategies established in the Agency's *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan*. EPA senior management discussed progress and challenges in achieving FY 2013 performance results, and considered this

information in developing the *FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan*, the FY 2014–2015 APGs, and the Agency's FY 2015 budget.

Agency Priority Goals: In FY 2013, EPA completed implementation of FY 2012–2013 Action Plans for each of its five APGs and documented progress toward the Cross-Agency Priority Goal for Cybersecurity. EPA reported progress under each Action Plan on http://www.performance.gov and discusses end-of-year progress for these APGs in this FY 2013 APR. During FY 2013, the Agency also drafted FY 2014–2015 APGs as it developed its *FY 2014–2018 Draft Strategic Plan*. Final FY 2014–2015 APGs are identified in the FY 2015 budget and in the *FY 2014–2018 Strategic Plan.*

Streamlined Performance Reporting: The Agency will issue its second web-based *Financial and Performance Highlights* in February 2013. Internally, the Agency continued to rely on the Performance Dashboard for access to performance information to support day-to-day program management. Agency managers view trend data on the results of their programs (as well as progress of other programs and regions), determine whether they are meeting their annual targets, and communicate results at mid-year and end-of-year performance reviews. EPA also continued to work with the Office of Management and Budget to make performance information easily accessible to the public through http://www.performance.gov.

Enhanced Stewardship: To strengthen stewardship for managing programs and resources effectively and efficiently, EPA piloted new comprehensive Management Accountability Reviews in selected program and regional offices. These reviews combined previously separate reviews in a single visit, improving efficiency and focusing attention on the Agency's responsibilities for audit management and implementation of the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act. Based on the results of the pilot, EPA will continue to conduct these streamlined reviews, helping to ensure that EPA programs and activities are managed to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse.

Program Evaluations

Program evaluations help provide the evidence EPA needs to ensure that its programs are meeting their intended outcomes and allow the Agency to support more effective and efficient operations. By assessing how well a program is working and why, a program evaluation can help EPA identify activities that have benefit for human health and the environment, provide the roadmap needed to replicate successes, and identify areas needing improvement. This is particularly important during these challenging fiscal times and for fostering transparency and accountability. Summaries of program evaluations completed during FY 2013 are available at http://www.epa.gov/planandbudget/results.html.

THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

Reliability of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Performance Data

Data used to report performance results are reliable and as complete as possible. Because improvements in human health and the environment may not become immediately apparent, there might be delays between the actions we have taken and results we can measure. Additionally, we cannot provide results data for several of our performance measures for this reporting year. When possible, however, we have portrayed trend data to illustrate progress over time. We also report final performance results for prior years that became available in FY 2013.

Gina McCarthy
Administrator

MAR - 6 2014
Date

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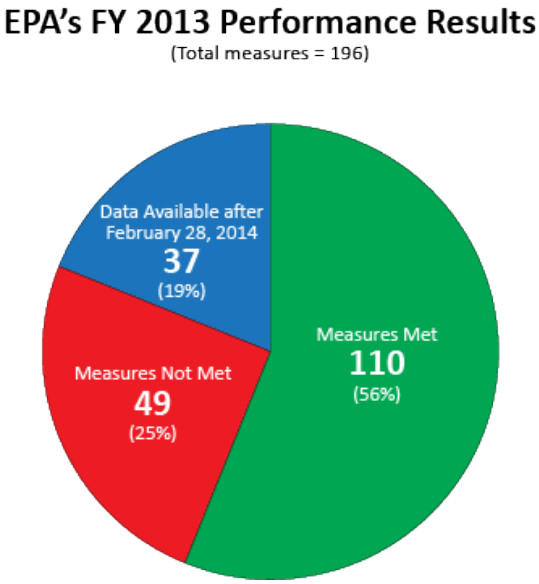
Summary of FY 2013 Performance Results

In its *FY 2013 Annual Performance Plan* and the *Congressional Justification*, EPA committed to 196 annual performance measures/targets. These performance measures/targets and EPA's results are presented in the 8-year table included in the "Program Performance and Assessment" section of the *FY 2015 Congressional Justification*. The 8-year table also provides explanations for missed and significantly exceeded targets and describes the Agency's plans to meet these performance measures in the future. EPA reviews annual results in terms of long-term performance, and will carefully consider its FY 2013 results and adjust its program strategies and approaches accordingly.



As of February 28, 2014, data are available for 158 of these annual budget performance measures/targets. The Agency met 110 of its FY 2013 performance measures, 70 percent of the performance measures for which data were available. EPA significantly exceeded targets for several of its FY 2013 performance measures. In some cases, a new collaborative effort or a new approach allowed EPA to accomplish more than it had planned. Following are some examples of these measures that illustrate EPA's FY 2013 progress toward its longer-term strategic goals and objectives:

- Goal 1: EPA proposed Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emissions and Fuel Standards for cars and gasoline that will help avoid up to 2,400 premature deaths per year and 23,000 cases of respiratory ailments in children. The proposal will reduce emissions of harmful pollutants, including smog-forming volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides, by 80 percent; establish a 70 percent tighter particulate matter standard; and reduce fuel vapor emissions to near zero. The proposal will also reduce vehicle emissions of toxic air pollutants, such as benzene and 1,3-butadiene, by up to 40 percent and reduce gasoline sulfur levels by more than 60 percent—down to 10 parts per million in 2017.

- Goal 2: EPA signed the final 2013 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Vessel General Permit for another five years. This permit will cover 700,000 vessels, ensuring that vessels do not introduce invasive species to U.S. waters and reducing the toxicity level and volume of pollutant discharge (e.g., oils) to the nation's waterways.

- Goal 3: To respond to Hurricane Sandy, EPA quickly activated Emergency Operation Centers and assessed 105 Superfund removals and 142 long-term remedial sites in the storm's path to determine what damage Hurricane Sandy may have caused; supplemental funds were provided for response actions at four Superfund sites. EPA also supported debris management and recovery operations and partnered closely with the Federal

Emergency Management Agency and the states of New York and New Jersey to investigate more than 1,000 underground storage tanks for potential damage.

- Goal 4: EPA met its accelerated FY 2013 target for reviewing, and where appropriate challenging and declassifying, confidential business information (CBI) claims under the Toxic Substances Control Act. Seventy-eight percent of the 22,483 existing CBI cases have been addressed, positioning EPA to complete this effort by the end of FY 2014, a year ahead of schedule.

- Goal 5: EPA is pursuing justice for Gulf Coast residents through Deepwater Horizon cases. Transocean Deepwater Inc. has agreed to pay a total of $1.4 billion in civil penalties, criminal fines and court-ordered environmental projects for violating the Clean Water Act, as well as substantial injunctive relief to improve the safety of oil drilling practices, spill response and preparedness. BP Exploration and Production Inc. was sentenced to pay a total of $4 billion in criminal fines and court-ordered environmental projects.

Despite its best efforts, the Agency missed 49 of its FY 2013 performance measures/targets. There are a number of reasons for missed targets, including an unexpected demand for resources or competing priorities; the effect of budget cuts on the Agency's state, tribal, and local government partners; and other factors, such as impacts on project plans due to weather, technological challenges, or population growth and land-use patterns.

Data Not Available

Because final end-of-year data for some measures were not available when this report went to press, EPA is not able to report on 37 of its 196 performance measures. Often environmental results do not become apparent within a fiscal year, and assessment is a longer term effort requiring information over time.

Data lags may also result when reporting cycles do not correspond with the federal fiscal year on which this report is based. For example, data reported biennially are not available for this report, though they will be available in the Agency's FY 2014 and FY 2015 *APR*s.

Extensive quality assurance/quality control processes can also delay the reporting of performance data. EPA relies heavily on performance data obtained from state, tribal, and local agencies, all of which require time to collect and review for quality. If EPA cannot obtain complete end-of-year information from all sources in time for this report, additional FY 2013 results will be available in the Agency's FY 2014 *APR*, which will be included in the *FY 2016 Annual Performance Plan* and the "Program Performance and Assessment" section of the *Congressional Justification* published in 2015.

Previous Fiscal Year Data Now Available

EPA can now report data from FY 2012 that became available in FY 2013. In summary, final performance results became available for 31 of the 50 FY 2012 performance measures (out of a

total of 211 FY 2012 performance measures) for which data were unavailable at the end of FY 2012. Of these 31 performance measures, EPA met 25 and did not meet 6. Data remain unavailable for 7 measures; 8 measures were retroactively deleted in agreement with the Office of Management and Budget,[3] and the Agency will not collect data for 4 measures.[4]

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) Data

EPA continues to track performance for *ARRA*-funded projects and assess the environmental and economic benefits to communities across the country. Since the end of FY 2009, EPA has tracked program performance for six key ARRA-funded environmental programs, which invest in clean water and drinking water projects, implement diesel emission reduction technologies, clean up leaking underground storage tanks, revitalize and reuse brownfields, and clean up Superfund sites. To date, these ARRA-funded programs have:

- Completed construction at 1,672 clean water projects and 1,240 drinking water projects.
- Retrofitted, replaced, or retired 30,900 diesel engines.
- Made 1,566 acres of brownfields properties ready for reuse.
- Completed cleanup at 2,448 leaking underground storage tanks.
- Completed 38 remedial action projects, advancing the cleanup of 31 Superfund sites.

EPA's quarterly ARRA performance reports, along with more information on each of the programs, are available at http://www.epa.gov/recovery/plans.html.

Selected FY 2013 Performance Results

This Overview highlights selected performance accomplishments and challenges under each of the five strategic goals and five cross-cutting fundamental strategies established in EPA's *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan*. For each of the five strategic goals, this section discusses the key programs or offices that contribute to the goal and selected results for each strategic objective, including results achieved for FY 2012–2013 APGs, as relevant. For each of EPA's five cross-cutting fundamental strategies, this section highlights progress and challenges in completing activities identified in FY 2013 action plans.

[3] Goal 1 – 4 measures deleted; Goal 2 – 2 measures deleted; Goal 4 – 2 measures deleted
[4] Goal 1 – 1 measure; Goal 2 – 2 measures; Goal 3 – 1 measure

STRATEGIC GOAL 1:

TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPROVING AIR QUALITY

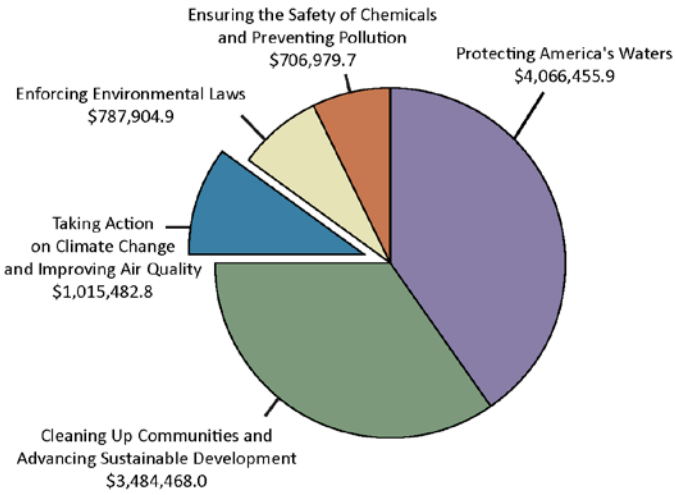
Goal 1 at a Glance

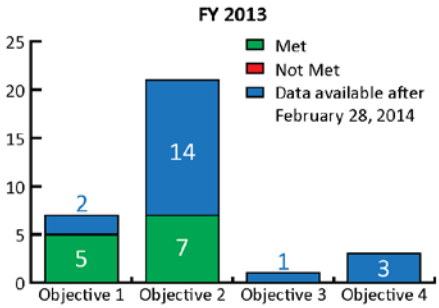
TAKING ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPROVING AIR QUALITY

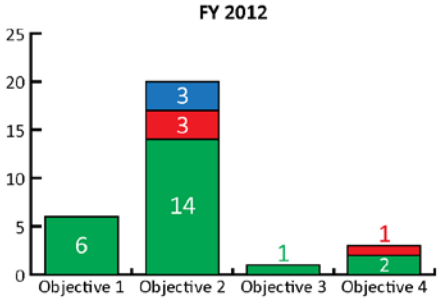
Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and develop adaptation strategies to address climate change, and protect and improve air quality.

FY 2013 Performance Measures

Met: 12 Not Met: 0 Data Unavailable: 20 (Total Measures: 32)







Strategic Objective	FY 2013 Obligations (in thousands)	% of Goal 1 Funds
Objective 1.1: Address Climate Change. Reduce the threats posed by climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and taking actions that help communities and ecosystems become more resilient to the effects of climate change.	$200,609.2	20%
Objective 1.2: Improve Air Quality. Achieve and maintain health-based air pollution standards and reduce risk from toxic air pollutants and indoor air contaminants.	$757,045.7	75%
Objective 1.3: Restore the Ozone Layer. Restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation.	$17,389.3	2%
Objective 1.4: Reduce Unnecessary Exposure to Radiation. Minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts should unwanted releases occur.	$40,438.6	4%
Goal 1 Total	**$1,015,482.8**	**100%**

Due to rounding, some numbers might add up to slightly less or more than 100%.

GOAL 1 OVERVIEW

EPA manages climate change, indoor and outdoor air quality, stratospheric ozone, and radiation programs, each of which plays a vital role in protecting human health and the environment. Through these programs, the Agency and its partners have made substantial progress in improving air quality and continue to take steps to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Between 1980 and 2012, gross domestic product increased 133 percent, vehicle miles traveled increased 92 percent, energy consumption increased 27 percent, and US population grew 38 percent. During the same period, total emissions of the six criteria air pollutants dropped 67 percent. While substantial progress has been made, much work still remains.

EPA's *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan* establishes four strategic objectives under Goal 1: address climate change, improve air quality, restore the ozone layer, and reduce unnecessary exposure to radiation. EPA is on track to meet its long-term targets for its strategic measures based on steady and continued progress made over the last several years. The FY 2013 annual performance measures and results presented in the eight-year table included in the "Program Performance Assessment" section of the *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan* and *Congressional Justification,* along with the illustrative activities and examples that follow four strategic objective sections, indicates that the Agency is making significant progress toward its long-term goal to take action on climate change and improve air quality.

As an example of EPA's continued progress, this year the Agency strengthened the nation's air quality standards for fine particle pollution to improve public health. This will add to significant pollution reductions that have already occurred. The most recent data from 2012 show a 26 percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentrations of fine particle emissions in monitored counties across the nation since 2003. Despite progress under the Clean Air Act, EPA estimates that levels of air pollution are still responsible for a national public health burden of more than 130,000 premature deaths and 180,000 nonfatal heart attacks each year. While outdoor air is a key concern, the nexus with indoor air is critically important and EPA continues to emphasize reducing risks from indoor air from a variety of indoor environmental pollutants and sources of pollution, including radon, mold and moisture, secondhand smoke, environmental asthma triggers, and indoor wood smoke.

The Agency and its partners continue to face challenges in addressing climate change. EPA maintains both voluntary and regulatory programs to reduce GHGs. For example, through an Agency Priority Goal, EPA, in partnership with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, implements groundbreaking standards that will increase fuel economy and reduce GHGs emissions from cars and trucks in half by the year 2025. Meanwhile, voluntary programs have made progress in raising awareness of climate change and in reducing energy consumption which, in turn, has helped curb additional emissions of GHGs. The climate continues to change, however, posing serious concerns for public health and the environment. To this end, the Agency must adjust its programs to take into account warmer temperatures, rising sea levels, and other changing weather patterns. One example of progress in this area is the Agency's release of its draft Climate Change Adaptation Plan and 17 Program and Regional Adaptation Implementation Plans for public comment. In these draft plans, EPA's Program and

Regional offices describe how each will address the impacts of climate change on its mission, operations, and programs.

EPA CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMS

Acid Rain Program
AirNow
Air Toxics
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs
Clean Air Research
Indoor Air Quality and Radon Programs
National Ambient Air Quality Standards Development and Implementation
Mobile Sources
New Source Performance Standards
New Source Review
Regional Haze
Stratospheric Ozone Layer Protection Program
Radiation Programs
Voluntary Climate Programs

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE

Reduce the threats posed by climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and taking actions that help communities and ecosystems become more resilient to the effects of climate change.

EPA implements both partnership and regulatory programs to reduce GHGs that contribute to the warming of the planet's climate. Businesses and other organizations have partnered with EPA through its climate protection programs to pursue common sense approaches to reducing GHGs. To complement its partnership programs, EPA has pursued regulatory action to curb emissions from mobile and stationary sources. EPA's strategies to address climate change reflect the President's call to action in his **Climate Action Plan** (June 2013).

FY 2013 PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA continues to take make progress towards this objective, but the threats posed by a changing climate grow each year. In 2013, EPA continued reducing GHG emissions and promoting a clean energy economy through common-sense regulatory initiatives, including proposing a Clean Air Act standard for carbon pollution from new power plants. The standard reflects the President's Climate Action Plan and the trend to build cleaner plants that take advantage of American-made technologies, including clean-burning, efficient natural gas.

In 2013, EPA continued work with state and local agencies to permit large industrial sources of GHG emissions. States continue to accept delegation of GHG permitting responsibilities and to issue permits in a timely manner. Most of the permits issued to date have included work practice standards or energy efficiency processes to limit GHG emissions.

REGULATING GREENHOUSE GASES UNDER A PLANT WIDE APPLICABILITY LIMIT

In support of the Agency's efforts to address power plant carbon pollution under the Clean Air Act, EPA Region 3 issued the first-ever Clean Air Act (CAA) permit regulating greenhouse gases (GHGs) under a plant wide applicability limit (PAL) in response to the application submitted by the Architect of the Capitol.. PALs give facilities the flexibility to make changes without triggering the requirements of a pre-construction permit. Combined with other EPA and D.C. permits, the PAL permit will enable the Capitol Power Plant in Washington, D.C., to install more efficient, lower-emitting gas-fired turbines.

EPA also continues to build upon its highly successful partnerships in the buildings, industry, and transportation sectors delivering substantial environmental results and economic benefits. For example, EPA launched an upgrade to its widely used ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager® tool, an online energy management and tracking tool for commercial buildings. More than 70,000 account holders—such as school districts, retail chains, hospital systems, and local governments—currently use Portfolio Manager to measure the energy performance, utility costs, and GHG emissions of more than 300,000 buildings nationwide. This upgrade delivers a more user-friendly design, better reporting, and other enhancements to users of the tool.

Finally, EPA made the second year of GHG Reporting Program data available to the public through its interactive Data Publication Tool. The tool provides information on facilities emitting GHGs and ways to develop smart policies to combat the impacts of climate change. EPA will continue to update the tool and release additional data with each reporting year.

FY 2012-2013 Agency Priority Goal (APG): Reduce GHG emissions from cars and trucks

Through September 30, 2013, EPA in coordination with the Department of Transportation's fuel economy standards program will be implementing vehicle and truck GHG 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

In FY 2013, EPA achieved its annual performance targets focusing on implementing the 2012–2018 vehicle GHG standards (light-duty rules 2012-2016 and heavy-duty rules 2014-2018). This involved certifying new vehicles as meeting the standards, receiving and reviewing manufacturers' final GHG reports to ensure that manufacturers meet their vehicle fleet requirements, and ensuring that the certified GHG results are achieved under actual in-use operation. As of September 30, 2013, EPA issued a total of 639 certificates for both light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles, and conducted a total of 144 confirmatory tests and 20 surveillance tests of both light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles at the Ann Arbor Laboratory test track.

Encouraging States to Take Delegation of Permitting Large Sources of GHGs

GHG emissions from the largest stationary sources are now covered by the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) and Title V Operating Permit Programs. State and local permitting authorities have long-standing experience working with owners and operators of industrial facilities, and they are well positioned to issue Clean Air Act permits to sources of GHG emissions.

EPA has had significant success working with states to develop their plans to accept delegation of the permitting program for large sources of GHG emissions. As of September 30, 2013, 76 state and local permitting agencies have authority to issue GHG permits. These permitting programs are applying proven, successful air quality control implementation strategies to GHG emission permitting. Most of the permits issued to date have also included work practice standards or energy efficiency processes to limit GHG emissions.

There are still several states where the permitting authority issues preconstruction permits (referred to as PSD or New Source Review permits) for other

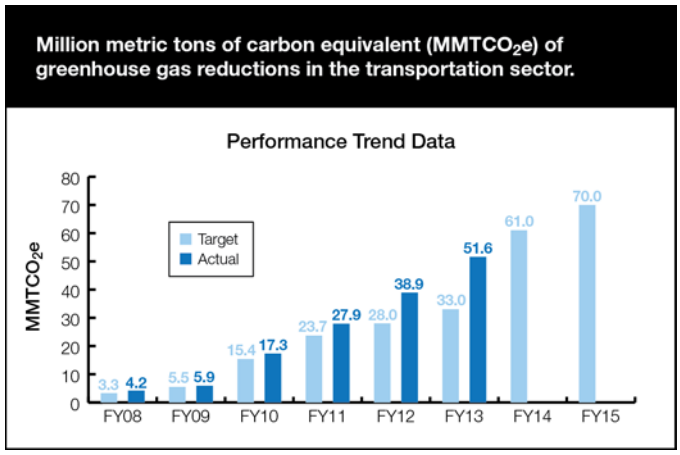
GREENHOUSE GAS PERMITTING

Region 6 implemented EPA's largest greenhouse gas (GHG) permitting program, reflecting more than 80 percent of EPA's GHG permitting workload. The Region received 76 GHG pre-construction permit applications and issued 20 permits; six more were at public notice or pending final issuance. Concurrently, Region 6 and the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality worked together to develop a state program to replace the federal GHG permitting program, thereby eliminating the need for businesses to seek air permits from two separate regulatory agencies.

pollutants but has not received approval to issue permits with regard to GHGs. Many local permitting authorities in California and other U.S. territories have not yet requested approval to issue PSD permits or received delegation from EPA. EPA will continue to work with states and localities to establish their own GHG permitting programs.

GHG Reductions in the Transportation Sector

In 2013, EPA's SmartWay program continued its multiyear effort to enhance, automate, and improve the efficiency of data management and partner service processes. Beginning in 2012, SmartWay has enhanced its truck carrier and shipper tools to improve ease of use. The Agency also undertook a project to gather information on data quality management practices at partner companies and is developing guidance on data quality management best practices for partners.



Collectively, SmartWay partners have reduced 28 $MMTCO_2E$ (see graph above), 478 thousand tons of NO_x, and 22 thousand tons of PM emissions, contributing to our nation's clean air and climate goals. Improving supply chain efficiency helps these companies grow the economy, protect and generate jobs, reduce the use of oil, contribute to our nation's energy security, and be good environmental stewards. A relatively small federal investment has brought significant change to this sector.

GHG Reductions in the Buildings and Industry Sector

EPA continued to implement more than 15 climate change programs that work with the private sector to reduce GHGs and facilitate energy-efficiency improvements. Data available in FY 2013 show that EPA exceeded its target by helping the business and industry sectors avoid 600 $MMTCO_2E$. The Agency met part of this goal through the more than 100,000 ENERGY STAR certified new homes—representing 16 percent of new home starts. More than 20,000 commercial buildings earned the ENERGY STAR label in 2012, with the energy use of more than 40 percent of commercial building square footage benchmarked using EPA's Portfolio Manager Tool. The ENERGY STAR label is placed on more than 40,000 product models, with about 280 million ENERGY STAR products sold in 2012 alone.

Release of EPA's Updated Base Case Integrated Planning Model (IPM) v.5.13 Platform

In November 2013, EPA released its updated model documentation, input and output files, and associated databases for its power sector model, IPM Base Case v.5.13, to increase public understanding and participation in the development of the modeling platform EPA intends to use for future regulatory actions.

Completing this IPM upgrade and the first-ever public platform roll-out, independent of a proposed regulation, establishes a solid, transparent foundation for implementation of the President's Climate Action Plan. EPA's IPM Base Case v.5.13 provides state-by-state projections of CO_2 levels and reflects the Agency's understanding of the current composition and activity of the power sector in each state. This IPM model platform incorporates the Energy Information Administration's *Annual Energy Outlook 2013* and rules that are "on the books" (CAIR, MATS, state rules, etc.), but does not include actions that have not been finalized.

FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Certificate Workload

Over the last decade, regulatory activities have created new national standards for engines and fuels that promise very significant public health benefits. These new standards, however, have dramatically increased the number and complexity of certificates and other approvals EPA must issue before engines, vehicles, or fuels can be sold in the United States.

EPA has taken a number of actions to address a significantly larger implementation workload in order to assure that the benefits of new standards are fully realized. EPA is continuing to invest in IT systems that centralize its emission-related, fuel economy, and fuel data for all transportation and other mobile source industries. Additionally, EPA has developed training videos, webinars, and presentations and has held compliance workshops to educate engine and vehicle manufacturers and fuel producers on regulatory requirements, reducing the burden on staff to provide manufacturer assistance. EPA has also shifted some staff to align skills with priorities to address this challenge.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

Achieve and maintain health-based air pollution standards and reduce risk from toxic air pollutants and indoor air contaminants.

EPA's clean air programs, including those addressing indoor air and outdoor air (six common criteria pollutants, plus air toxics), focus on some of the highest health and environmental risks faced by the country. EPA estimates that federal, state, local, and tribal outdoor air quality programs established under the Clean Air Act contribute to preventing many thousands of premature mortalities, millions of incidences of chronic and acute illness, tens of thousands of hospitalizations and emergency room visits, and millions of lost work and schools days every year. EPA helps reduce the risk of indoor air pollution by characterizing the risks to human health, developing techniques for reducing those risks, and educating the public and key sectors about actions they can take to reduce risks from indoor air.

FY 2013 PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA is on track to meet its strategic targets supporting this objective. Between 1980 and 2012, gross domestic product increased 133 percent, vehicle miles traveled increased 92 percent, energy consumption increased 27 percent, and U.S. population grew by 38 percent. During the same time period, total emissions of the six principal air pollutants dropped by 67 percent. Despite significant progress in improving air quality, approximately 142 million people nationwide lived in counties with pollution levels above the primary National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in 2012 and emissions of air pollutants continue to play an important role in a number of air quality issues.

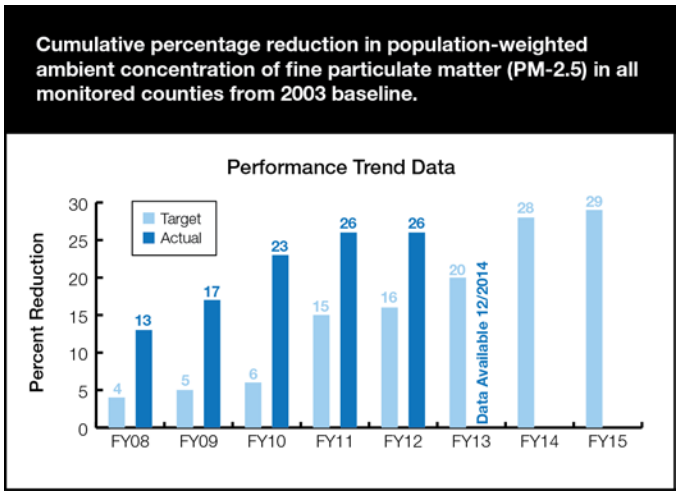
In recent years, EPA has dramatically improved America's air quality by designing and developing national programs that, when fully implemented, will achieve significant reductions in air emissions. These actions include setting health-based ambient air quality standards developed using the best available scientific research, setting fuel economy standards that will improve air quality and save money at the gas pump, engaging communities to address indoor air risks, and developing regulations that will reduce industrial emissions of harmful pollutants such as mercury.

In 2013, EPA made tremendous progress in advancing long-lasting improvements in air quality by completing a review of the NAAQS for particulate matter, developing a proposal to review the ozone standard, promulgating technology-based standards that will reduce emissions of air toxics from large industrial sources, and working with federal partners to reduce the risks associated with asthma and radon.

Finalized Revised National Standard for Particulate Matter (PM)

On December 14, 2012, EPA finalized its revisions to the fine particulate standard (PM2.5), including soot, setting the annual health standard at 12 micrograms per cubic meter. By 2020, ninety-nine percent of U.S. counties are projected to meet revised health standard without any additional actions. It is expected that fewer than 10 counties out of the more than 3,000 counties in the United States will need to consider any local actions to reduce fine particle pollution in

order to meet the new standard by 2020, as required by the Clean Air Act. The rest can rely on air quality improvements from federal rules already on the books to meet this new standard.



The Clean Air Act requires EPA to review its air quality standards every five years to determine whether the standards should be revised. The law requires the Agency to ensure the standards are "requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety" and "requisite to protect the public welfare."

The revised PM standard is based on an extensive body of scientific evidence that includes thousands of studies—including many large studies that show negative health impacts at lower levels than previously understood. It also follows extensive consultation with stakeholders including the public, health organizations, and industry, as well as consideration of more than 230,000 public comments. Because reductions in fine particle pollution have direct health benefits, including decreased mortality rates and fewer incidents of heart attacks, strokes, and childhood asthma, the revised $PM_{2.5}$ standard has major economic benefits with comparatively low costs. EPA estimates that health benefits of the revised standard range from $4 billion to over $9 billion per year, with estimated costs of implementation ranging from $53 million to $350 million.

Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emissions and Fuel Standards for Cars and Gasoline

In March 2013, EPA proposed Tier 3 Motor Vehicle Emissions and Fuel Standards for cars and gasoline that will significantly reduce harmful pollution, preventing thousands of premature deaths and illnesses, while also enabling efficiency improvements in cars and trucks. These cleaner fuel and vehicle standards are an important component of the administration's national program for clean cars and trucks, which also include historic fuel efficiency standards that are saving new vehicle owners at the gas pump today.

If implemented as proposed, the standards would help avoid up to 2,400 premature deaths per year and 23,000 cases of respiratory ailments in children. The proposal would also slash emissions of a range of harmful pollutants, including reducing smog-forming VOCs and NO_x by 80 percent, establish a 70 percent tighter particulate matter standard, and reduce fuel vapor emissions to near zero. The proposal would also reduce vehicle emissions of toxic air pollutants, such as benzene and 1,3-butadiene, by up to 40 percent and reduce gasoline sulfur levels by more than 60 percent—down to 10 parts per million in 2017.

Final Amendments to Air Toxics Standards for Portland Cement Manufacturing

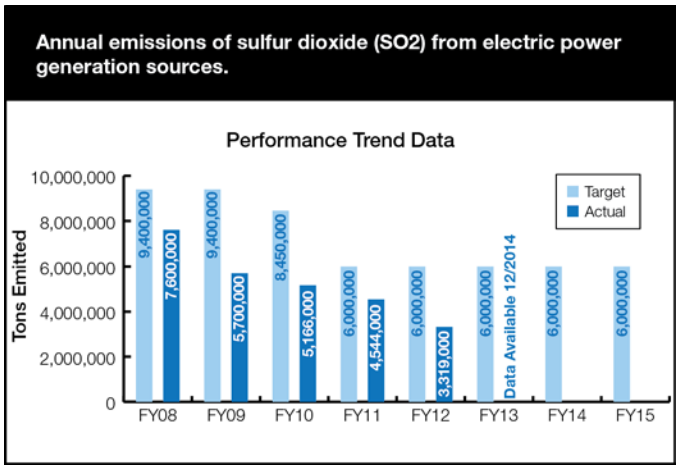
EPA finalized amendments to its air toxics rules for Portland cement manufacturing on December 20, 2012. The amendments responded to a federal court decision, petitions for

reconsideration, and technical information received after final rules were issued in 2010. The amended rule maintains dramatic reductions of mercury, acid gases, PM, and total hydrocarbons from existing cement kilns across the country, while ensuring that emissions from new kilns remain low.

The amendments apply to two air emissions rules for the Portland cement industry: air toxics standards and New Source Performance Standards. The final air toxics rule retains emission limits for mercury, acid gases, and total hydrocarbons from the 2010 rules, along with retaining requirements that kilns continuously monitor compliance with limits for mercury, total hydrocarbons, and PM. The rule is expected to significantly reduce pollution from Portland cement manufacturing over 2010 levels when fully implemented, cutting emissions of mercury by 93 percent, hydrochloric acid by 96 percent, PM by 91 percent, and total hydrocarbons by 82 percent.

Sustained Steady Progress in Reducing Power Sector Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2) and Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) Emissions

In 2013, EPA released its latest report summarizing and evaluating progress achieved through the implementation of both the Acid Rain Program (ARP) and the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Program.



FY 2012 data on combined emissions reductions and compliance results show a 68 percent decrease in annual SO_2 emissions and a 53 percent decrease in annual NO_x emissions from 2005 levels as well as perfect compliance for all reporting facilities (see graph to right). Power plant SO_2 and NO_x emissions not only are the primary precursors of acid rain, but also contribute substantially to the formation of ground-level ozone and fine particle pollution. These programs address the interstate transport of air pollutants and have figured prominently in the EPA and state strategies to help all areas in the eastern United States meet and maintain health-based, protective air quality standards.

Radon Risk Reduction

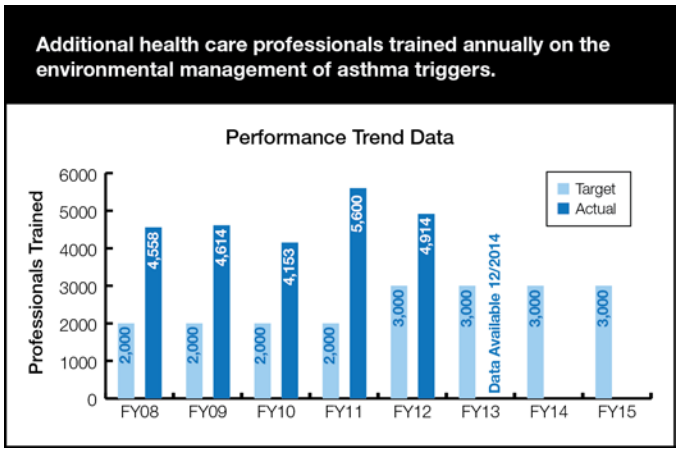
In February 2013, EPA, HUD, DOE, and CEQ unveiled "Advancing Healthy Housing—A Strategy for Action." The initiative represents a new approach and vision for addressing the nation's health and economic burdens caused by preventable hazards in homes.

Nine federal agencies led by EPA collaborated to produce the first-ever comprehensive, multi-agency Federal Radon Action Plan, a key component of the Healthy Housing Strategy to address radon, the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States—and the leading cause of

lung cancer mortality among non-smokers. The first progress report on the Radon Action Plan was released in 2013 and highlighted the completion of 20 of 31 commitments made by federal agencies in the Plan. The Plan is driving bottom-line radon risk reduction by mobilizing existing federal resources and authorities to promote mitigation in existing homes and the construction of new homes with radon-reducing features.

Childhood Asthma

EPA co-led implementation of the Coordinated Federal Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Asthma Disparities, continued to support training of health care professionals to deliver guidelines-based asthma care, and launched a new wave of its public service media campaign in partnership with the Ad Council.



The Coordinated Federal Action Plan to Reduce Racial and Ethnic Asthma Disparities includes a strategic focus on building health care provider capacity to deliver guidelines-based asthma care that includes a focus on environmental asthma trigger management. The Plan also calls for community capacity-building efforts to help build sustainable, community-wide asthma care systems. EPA supports both of these strategies by delivering provider training through expert, trusted partner organizations, in alignment with the Action Plan and through a public service media campaign designed to educate and equip parents of children with asthma to avoid environmental exposures that worsen childhood asthma. The campaign is tailored to reach populations suffering disproportionately from poor asthma health outcomes, a primary focus of the Federal Action Plan.

Deploying Innovative Air Pollution Measurement

EPA scientists developed, tested, and deployed innovative low-cost technologies for measuring air pollutants in ambient air and near sources. One example is a prototype solar-powered air quality measurement system called the "Village Green project" that contains air quality monitoring sensors and solar panels housed within a park bench. The sensors will enable near-instantaneous collection and wireless reporting of environmental data, which will be sent to a public website.

Updating Integrated Science Assessments

The Clean Air Act requires formal evaluation of air quality standards every five years for six criteria pollutants: ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxides, nitrogen oxides, and lead. In preparation, EPA researchers compile an Integrated Science Assessment, which reflects the latest scientific knowledge relevant to the public health effects of these six pollutants

and provides the scientific basis for the review of NAAQS. In FY 2013, EPA issued updated final assessments for both lead and ozone, including analyses of populations at risk.

FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Completing the 2011 National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA)

In FY 2013, EPA continued to work on the NATA 2011 though at a slightly slower pace than originally planned due to funding constraints. NATA is EPA's ongoing comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. The Agency developed the NATA as a state-of-the-science screening tool for state, local, and tribal agencies to prioritize pollutants, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study in order to gain a better understanding of the risk of cancer and other serious health effects from breathing (inhaling) air toxics. EPA is currently planning to release the results of the 2011 NATA which reflects the 2011 emissions inventory in early 2015.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: RESTORE THE OZONE LAYER

Restore the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of ultraviolet (UV) radiation.

EPA's Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program implements the provisions of the Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer that reduce and control ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and facilitate the transition to substitutes that reduce GHG emissions and save energy.

The stratospheric ozone layer protects life by shielding the Earth's surface from harmful ultraviolet (UV) radiation. Scientific evidence, amassed over the past 35 years, demonstrates that ozone-depleting substances (ODS) used around the world destroy the stratospheric ozone layer and contribute to climate change. Overexposure to increased levels of UV radiation due to ozone layer depletion is expected to continue to raise the incidence of skin cancer and other illnesses. Skin cancer is the most common cancer in the U.S. One American dies almost every hour from melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer. Increased UV levels are associated with other human and non-human effects, including cataracts, immune suppression, and effects on aquatic ecosystems and agricultural crops.

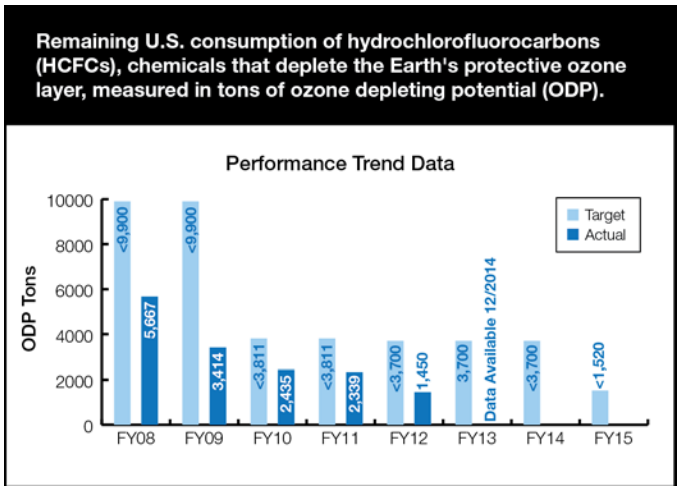
FY 2013 PERFORMANCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

EPA is on track to meet its strategic targets supporting this objective. The Agency ensured compliance with the Montreal Protocol by restricting U.S. consumption of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) through a final rule published in April 2013 that allocated HCFCs through 2014.

In addition to restricting quantities of ODS to protect the ozone layer, the program, through several key actions under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program, expanded the menu of acceptable, environmentally safer alternatives that consumers and businesses can choose. These actions include rulemakings and notices that allow for the use of alternatives with low global warming potential (GWP) in new sectors, such as fire suppression, foams, and refrigeration.

Reducing Consumption of HCFCs

As a party to the Montreal Protocol, the United States must incrementally decrease HCFC consumption and production, culminating in a complete HCFC phase out in 2030.



FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Developing Flexible and Specific Solutions

EPA must ensure that ODS production and imports are capped under the Montreal Protocol. The EPA continues to implement rules to reduce and control these substances, including a proposed rule published in December 2013 that (when finalized) will provide HCFC allocations for 2015–2019.

As the amount of ODS produced continues to decline, demands for flexibility and specific, tailored solutions to key problems grows. For example, EPA manages ongoing exemption programs to allow low-quantity continued production of ODS in areas of critical need for agriculture. EPA is also continuing to review submissions under the SNAP program for alternatives, many of which can substitute for both ODS and high-GWP HCFCs.

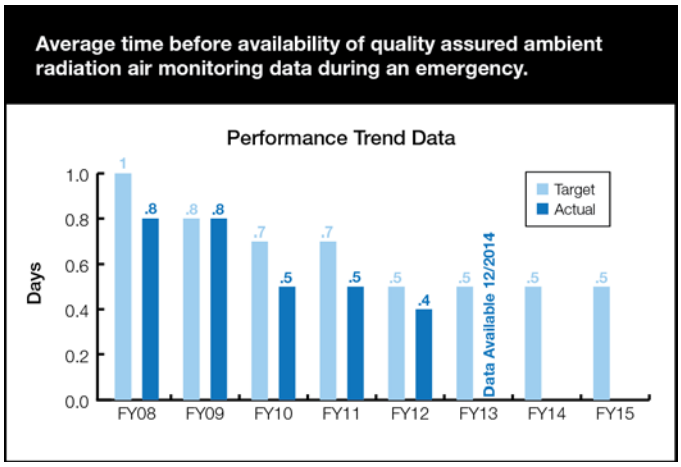
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: REDUCE UNNECESSARY EXPOSURE TO RADIATION

Minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts should unwanted releases occur.

EPA works with local, national, and international stakeholders to develop and use voluntary and regulatory programs, public information, and training to reduce public exposure to radiation. EPA conducts radiation risk assessments, including updating its scientific methodology, modeling, and technical tools for generating radionuclide-specific cancer risk coefficients to address sensitive population groups. Risk managers across the country use this information to assess health risks from radiation exposure and determine appropriate levels for cleanup of radiation-contaminated sites.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

EPA is on track to meet its strategic objective of maintaining a 90 percent level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations (see graph to right). In 2013, EPA reorganized its two laboratories to improve the alignment of its radiation emergency response functions and resources. EPA also made significant progress in updating older radiation guidance and regulations to reflect scientific and technological advances.



Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) Laboratory Reorganization

EPA made substantial progress in reorganizing its two national laboratories, the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory in Montgomery, Alabama, and the Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory in Las Vegas, Nevada. The radio-analytical function is consolidated at the Montgomery facility, now known as the National Analytical Radiation Environmental Laboratory. The radiation field operations are consolidated at the Las Vegas facility, now known as the National Center for Radiation Field Operation.

Increases in efficiency and effectiveness at each location have already been realized as a result of eliminating duplicative functions and establishing a unique mission for each facility. As a result, each unit is positioned to become a Center of Excellence, with stronger accountability and more effective communications, coordination, and customer service in and outside of EPA. Recent results demonstrate that EPA has increased its level of readiness to respond to a radiological emergency with FY 2012 results demonstrating a 92 percent level of readiness based on response team members and assets.

Revision to the Protective Action Guides Manual

In 2013, EPA updated and published its "Protective Action Guides and Planning Guidance for Radiological Incidents" (PAG Manual) in the Federal Register for public comment. The PAG Manual provides guidance to first responders and state and local officials so they can make better informed decisions to protect public health, save lives, and minimize the impact of a radiological emergency. This updated guidance reflects the best available radiation science to trigger protective actions such as evacuation or shelter in place. PAGs are not legal radiation limits and do not supersede any environmental laws or regulations.

Rare but serious incidents like Chernobyl and Fukushima require advance planning and pre-set action levels to take protective actions for impacted communities. Protective actions for radiological incidents range from shelter in place to evacuation to food and water controls, over several response time phases culminating with cleanup and recovery. The guides are written by a multi-agency group of radiation and emergency management experts, including representatives from FEMA, DOE, HHS, NRC, USDA, OSHA, and DOD, and published by EPA under the Atomic Energy Act authorities. The proposed revision is available for interim use while the Agency addresses public comments; the final PAG manual will be issued in FY 2014.

FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Maintaining Radiation Expertise

Maintaining programmatic, scientific, technical, and policy expertise in the radiation field is a major challenge for the Agency. Unlike many other science, technology, and mathematics fields that are growing, health physics is a unique expertise, associated with the Atomic Age in the 1940s. Today's radiation protection, nuclear power, and radiobiology fields are suffering as that workforce ages. Targeted recruiting and special programs to retain entry and mid-level staff in this area must be a priority for EPA. Experts from engineering, medical, and industrial hygiene fields need the right professional development and educational opportunities to become tomorrow's radiation protection professionals.

STRATEGIC GOAL 2:
PROTECTING AMERICA'S WATERS

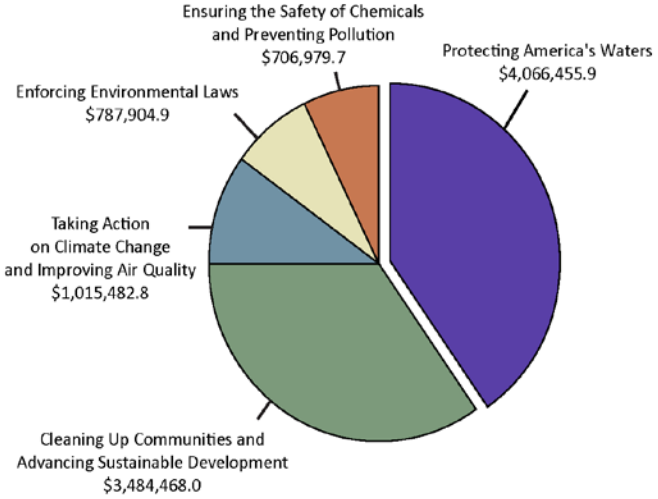
Goal 2 at a Glance

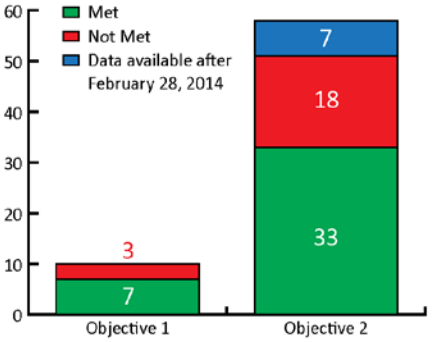
PROTECTING AMERICA'S WATERS

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.

FY 2013 Performance Measures

Met: 40 Not Met: 21 Data Unavailable: 7 (Total Measures: 68)





Strategic Objective	FY 2013 Obligations (in thousands)	% of Goal 2 Funds
Objective 2.1: Protect Human Health. Reduce human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters, including protecting source waters.	$1,298,526.2	32%
Objective 2.2: Protect and Restore Watersheds and Aquatic Ecosystems. Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands on a watershed basis, and protect urban, coastal, and ocean waters.	$2,767,929.7	69%
Goal 2 Total	$4,066,455.9	100%

Due to rounding, some numbers might add up to slightly less or more than 100%.

GOAL 2 OVERVIEW

While much progress has been made since the Clean Water Act was passed in 1972, 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 latest national assessments[5] confirm that America's waters are stressed by nutrient pollution, excess sedimentation, and degradation of shoreline vegetation, all of 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 sediments—has been recognized as the largest remaining impediment to improving water quality.

The efforts under this goal support the two main strategic objectives established in the *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan*, protect human health and protect and restore watersheds and aquatic ecosystems. The FY 2013 annual performance measures and results presented in the eight-year table included in the "Program Performance Assessment" section of the *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan* and *Congressional Justification*, along with activities and examples that follow in the two strategic objective sections, illustrates how the Agency is making progress and addressing challenges in protecting America's waters. The Agency is making progress on the strategic measures outlined in the *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan*, however, some work remains to be done.

While EPA is making progress toward clean and safe water, it continues to face challenges, such as improving drinking water systems in Indian Country and addressing water quality impairments associated with aging infrastructure. Also, under Goal 2 in FY 2013, the Agency reported on progress against the two FY 2012-2013 Agency Priority Goals. Those Agency Priority Goals were: 1) 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, EPA will engage with 20 states to improve small drinking water system capability through two EPA programs, the Optimization Program and/or the Capacity Development Program; and 2) 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 programs according to new Section 319 grant guidelines that EPA will release in November 2012.[6]

[5] 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/streamsurvey. See also U.S. 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.

[6] The Section 319 guidelines, released in April 2013, are available at: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/cwact.cfm.

EPA CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMS

Analytical Methods
Beach Program
Coastal and Ocean Programs
Chesapeake Bay
Children's Health Protection
Clean Water State Revolving Fund
Columbia River Estuary Partnership
Commission for Environmental Cooperation
Cooling Water Intakes
Drinking Water and Ground Water Protection Programs
Drinking Water Research
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
Effluent Guidelines
Fish Consumption Advisories
Great Lakes
Gulf of Mexico
Human Health and Ecosystem Protection Research
Human Health Risk Assessment
Long Island Sound
Mercury Research
National Environmental Monitoring Initiative
National Estuary Program/Coastal Waterways
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Nonpoint Source Pollution Control
Other Geographic Programs (including Lake Pontchartrain and Northwest Forest), Lake Champlain, San Francisco Bay Delta Estuary, South Florida
Persistent Organic Pollutants
Pollutant Load Allocation
Puget Sound
Surface Water Protection Program
Sustainable Infrastructure Program
Total Maximum Daily Loads
Trade and Governance
Underground Injection Control Program
U.S.-Mexico Border
Wastewater Management
Water Efficiency
Water Monitoring
Water Quality Research
Water Quality Standards and Criteria
Watershed Management
Wetlands Marine Pollution

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: PROTECT HUMAN HEALTH

Reduce human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters, including protecting source waters.

A key component of this objective is to protect public health by ensuring that public water systems deliver safe drinking water to their customers. To achieve this objective, the program must work to maintain the gains of the previous years' efforts: drinking water systems of all types and sizes that are currently in compliance will work to remain in compliance. Efforts will be made to bring non-complying systems into compliance and to ensure that all systems will be prepared to comply with the new regulations.

As of October 2013, 92 percent of the nation's population served by community water systems receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches including effective treatment and sources water protection. This meets 92 percent target. The consistently high rate of compliance with drinking water standards over the years is a positive programmatic outcome given there have been new and revised drinking water rules (e.g., the Ground Water Rule (December 2009) and new monitoring requirements for the Stage 2 Disinfection Byproduct Rule (2009 – 2013) and the number of people served by public water systems has significantly increased in some geographic areas. The responsibility for communities and public water systems to continuously provide safe drinking water is a key component of the nation's health and well-being. This success reflects EPA's and its State partners' continued implementation efforts of drinking water regulatory standards as well as its commitment to provide safe drinking water and limit human exposure to contaminants of concern. More than 156,000 public water systems provide drinking water to approximately 320 million people in the United States.

Another key element of this Objective is to protect the public from contaminated fish, shellfish, and unsafe recreational waters. We are seeing success in this area. For example, a study released in FY 2013 indicated that blood mercury levels have decreased by 34 percent as compared to between 1999-2000 and 2001-2010 in women of childbearing age, suggesting that women have reduced their consumption of the types of fish that have higher mercury concentrations. EPA believes these positive trends reflect EPA's and states' efforts to promote fish consumption advisories to vulnerable populations.[7]

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

FY 2012-2013 Agency Priority Goal: Small Drinking Water System capability

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, EPA will engage with twenty states to improve small drinking

[7]See the following website for further information: http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/fishshellfish/fishadvisories/upload/Trends-in-Blood-Mercury-Concentrations-and-Fish-Consumption-Among-U-S-Women-of-Childbearing-Age-NHANES-1999-2010.pdf

water system capability through two EPA programs, the Optimization Program and/or the Capacity Development Program[8]

EPA achieved its performance goal by engaging with more than 20 states to improve small drinking water system capability. Examples of progress over the past year include:

- EPA and the Rural Utilities Service (part of USDA Rural Development) published the *Rural and Small System Guidebook to Sustainable Utility Management*, developed under a Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies.[9] The *Guidebook* is designed to introduce rural and small water and wastewater systems to the key areas of effective system management. It provides background information on 10 areas, as well as instruction and assistance on how to assess a system based on those areas. It also includes information on how to prioritize areas for improvement, while developing measures of progress that can help small systems with performance improvement.

- EPA held quarterly meetings with small community water system mangers to support the growing community of Check Up Program for Small Systems (CUPSS) asset management software users and trainers.

- Region 8 distributed a two-page informational document titled "Preparing for Your Drinking Water Sanitary Survey" and a 14-page brochure entitled "EPA Region 8's Technical Guide to Drinking Water Regulations for Wyoming Small Business Owners" to PWSs receiving sanitary surveys in 2013 (including approximately 150 TNC systems).

- EPA continued to execute the Distribution System Performance Based Training pilot to demonstrate that improving distribution system water quality enhances system optimization and compliance assistance activities.

Some of the challenges EPA faced that affected its progress in meeting the Small Systems Agency Priority Goal included the inability of some states and EPA regions to engage in this effort due to state resource constraints. EPA is continuing this goal in FY 2014 to reach 10 additional states.

Percent of "Person Months" During Which Community Water Systems (CWSs) Provide Drinking Water That Meets All Applicable Health-Based Drinking Water Standards

The percent of person months metric is described as the percent of person months during which CWSs provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards in the most recent four-quarter period.[10] The purpose of this measure is to capture the length of

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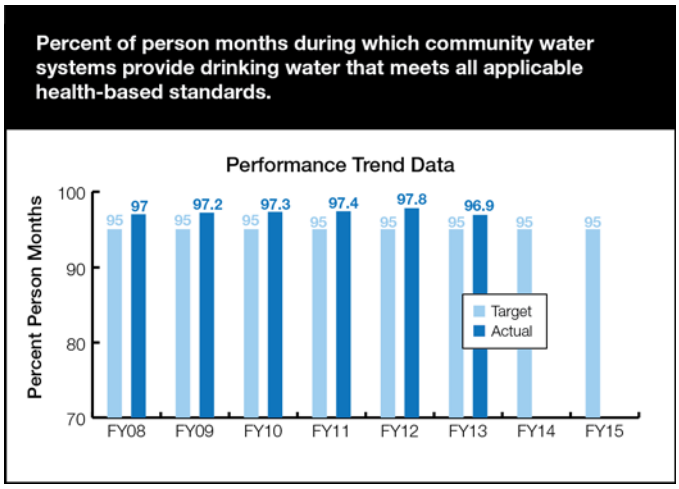
[8] See the following website for further information: http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/dwsrf/pdfs/fs_dwsrf_awopsforcapacitydevelopmentusingsrf.pdf and http://water.epa.gov/type/drink/pws/smallsystems/index.cfm.

[9] U.S. EPA and USDA. 2013. Rural and Small Systems Guidebook to Sustainable Utility Management. Available at http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/SupportDocuments/GUIDEBOOK%20TO%20SUSTAINABLE%20MANAGEMENT%20OF%20RURAL%20AND%20SMALL%20SYSTEMS%20FINAL.pdf

[10] Person-months for each CWS are calculated as the number of months in the most recent four-quarter period in which health-based violations overlap, multiplied by the retail population served. This measure includes federally-regulated contaminants of

time a given population is served by a water system that is in violation of drinking water standards.



During FY 2013, 97 percent of person months (all persons served by community water systems times 12 months) were provided drinking water that met all applicable health-based drinking water standards—exceeding the FY 2013 target of 95 percent (see graph above).[11] The success of the measure is attributed to a national decrease in treatment technique violations at the largest water systems, as well as on states' focus to address background drinking water contaminants (e.g., arsenic) that chronically challenge water systems. This performance also reflects the long-term efforts of the states and EPA to minimize health-based violations, while building appropriate technical, managerial, and financial system capability—including utilizing available resources for infrastructure improvements—to protect public health while delivering drinking water to consumers.

SALMON FALLS WATERSHED COLLABORATIVE PROTECTS MAINE AND NEW HAMPSHIRE DRINKING WATER

EPA Region 1 spearheaded development of the Salmon Falls Watershed Collaborative, an interstate group committed to protecting the drinking water source for 47,000 people in Maine and New Hampshire. The watershed has been threatened by increased polluted runoff resulting from population growth, development, and deforestation. A $6K EPA investment leveraged more than $700K from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and built local, state, and federal agency partnerships that led to the conservation of 5,000 acres of forest and habitat. The Collaborative is a nationally recognized effort, awarded the U.S. Water Prize by the Clean Water America Alliance.

the following violation types: Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfection Limit, and Treatment Technique violations. It includes any violations from currently open and closed.

[11] CWSs that overlap any part of the most recent four quarters. The EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water calculates this measure using data reported in the Safe Drinking Water Information System–Federal (SDWIS-FED).

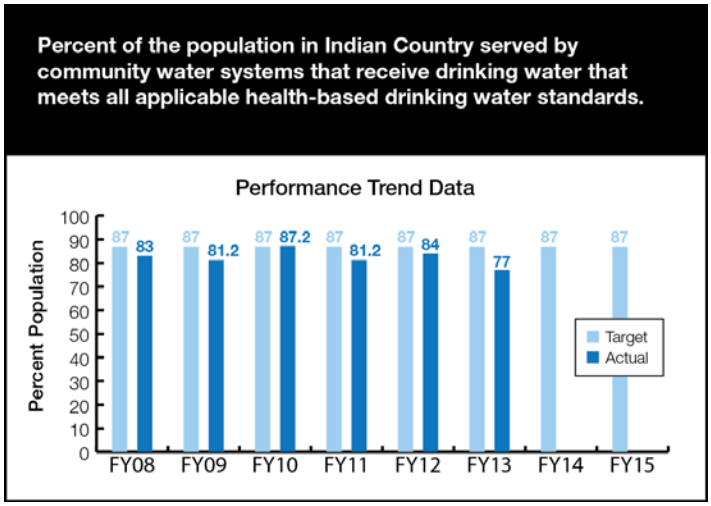
PROTECTING DRINKING WATER IN THE LOWER YAKIMA VALLEY

EPA signed an Administrative Order on Consent (AOC) with five large dairies in the environmental justice community, Lower Yakima Valley (WA) to address nitrate contamination in the drinking water aquifer. Under the AOC the dairies tested about 170 private drinking water wells and found that about 60 percent exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for nitrate. In response, they have begun installing reverse osmosis units in residences that exceed the MCL; ensured backflow prevention devices were installed on all dairy wells; initiated actions to reduce nitrate concentrations from silage storage and solids separators; installed a groundwater monitoring wells network; and begun sampling the wells. Over the next year, the dairies will assess their wastewater lagoons to ensure they meet the current *Natural Resources Conservation Service* permeability standard, install irrigation water management systems, and employ more rigorous soil nitrate testing in their application fields.

FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Percent of the Population in Indian Country Served by Community Water Systems that Receive Drinking water that Meets All Applicable Health-Based Drinking Water Standards

An important priority for the National Water Program is to ensure that drinking water consumers in Indian Country receive public health and environmental protection though sustained public water system (PWS) compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). EPA sets annual targets and reports results on the percent of the population in Indian Country that is served by CWSs and receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.[12]



The FY 2013 performance result was 77 percent, falling short of the 2013 performance target of 87 percent (see graph to left). It should be noted that there can be a great deal of fluctuation in results for this measure since tribal population tend to be small and that a single compliance issue heavily impacts the performance results. For example, one violation at a utility that has 30 percent of an EPA Region's tribal population is significant.

[12] Like the general population metric, this measure includes federally-regulated contaminants of the following violation types: Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfection Limit, and Treatment Technique violations. It includes any violations from currently open and closed CWSs in Indian Country that overlap any part of the most recent four quarters. The EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (Headquarters) calculates this measure using data reported in SDWIS-FED.

In addition, some of the most significant challenges faced by EPA and tribes, as well as all drinking water facilities, in FY 2013 include:

- Aging infrastructure;
- Lacking adequate revenue to maintain existing systems or access to financing;
- Retiring experienced system operators and inability to recruit new operators to replace them;
- Increasing regulatory requirements; and
- Understanding existing or new regulatory requirements is difficult.

EPA will continue to focus on small systems under the following principles:

- Every person served by a public water system should be provided with safe drinking water;
- EPA will use a variety of strategies to address the full spectrum of needs;
- EPA will promote the long-term sustainability of small systems; and
- Assistance should be targeted to those small systems that are most in need.

As part of its FY 2014–2015 Agency Priority Goal, which will be included in EPA's *FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan*, EPA has added three tribes to its list of 10 additional states that it will engage to improve small drinking water system capability.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2:
PROTECT AND RESTORE WATERSHEDS AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS
Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands on a watershed basis, and protect urban, coastal, and ocean waters.

In this section, EPA discusses accomplishments and challenges in addressing water quality. While EPA is making progress toward restoring clean water to impaired lakes and streams,[13] it continues to face challenges, such as aging infrastructure, in meeting water quality standards.

In FY 2013, EPA continued to make notable progress in protecting and restoring watersheds and aquatic ecosystems. A cumulative total of 3,679 water bodies (152 in FY 2013) listed as impaired in 2002 were attaining all their water quality standards by the end of the year, the condition for removal of waterbodies from the list of impaired waters. Although EPA and its partners did not meet the annual target of 3,727 for this measure, they removed a cumulative total of 11,754 specific causes of impairment since 2002 (620 in FY 2013). Specific causes of impairments, like combined sewer overflows, can be targeted for intervention through establishment or approval of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs). Since 1996 EPA established or approved over 65,000 Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) cumulatively by the end of FY 13, including 15,476 in 2013, exceeding the annual target for this key programmatic goal. EPA and its partners also increased the number of wetland acres restored and improved under the Agency's 5-Star, National Estuary Program, Section 319, and great waterbody programs to a cumulative total of 207,000 acres (27,000 acres in FY 2013). EPA fell short, however, in meeting its annual targets of issuing 80 percent of high-priority NPDES permits and approving new or revised water quality standards from states and territories.

EPA's Ocean and Coastal and place-based programs were largely successful in achieving their end of year goals. Key accomplishments included over 127,000 acres protected or restored in National Estuary Program study areas, 11.5 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments removed from the Great Lakes, and significant progress in implementing nitrogen reduction actions to achieve final TMDL allocations within the Chesapeake Bay watershed (e.g., over 22 percent of the 2025 goal has been achieved). In addition, EPA helped provide 3,400 additional homes with safe drinking water and 25,695 additional homes with access to adequate wastewater sanitation in the U.S.- Mexico Border area. EPA was not successful, however, in meeting its annual target in restoring, protecting, or enhancing coastal habitat in Long Island Sound due to impacts from Super Storm Sandy.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

FY 2012-2013 Agency Priority Goal: Improve, restore, or maintain water quality

Improve, restore, or maintain water quality by enhancing nonpoint source program accountability, incentives, and effectiveness. By September 30, 2013, 50 percent of the

[13] See the following website for further information: http://water.epa.gov/type/rsl/monitoring/riverssurvey/upload/NRSA0809_Report_Final_508Compliant_130228.pdfhttp://water.epa.gov/type/lakes/upload/nla_newlowres_fullrpt.pdf

states will revise their nonpoint source program according to new Section 319 grant guidelines that EPA will release in November 2012[14]

In FY 2013, EPA worked toward the priority goal of improving, restoring or maintaining water quality by enhancing nonpoint source program accountability, incentives, and effectiveness. As well as being ambitious, this goal is important because an effective nonpoint source (NPS) management program for a state provides the roadmap for effectively using and leveraging limited resources, such as Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 funds. An effective state program also articulates goals and objectives and contains up-to-date trackable annual milestones, as required by Section 319 of the Clean Water Act. It further describes state priorities, authorities, initiatives, funding sources, partnerships, implementation programs, and tools. Although EPA and states have made strong progress towards this very ambitious goal in the past 18 months, EPA fell short of its goal. As of September 30, 2013, 18 of 45 states (and Washington, DC) with outdated NPS management programs have met EPA's APG. That is, 40 percent of states with outdated programs have updated them. The FY 2014-2015 APG continues and expands upon this work with a goal of 100 percent of the states having revised NPS programs.

Over the past two years, EPA has been working closely with states to strengthen the Section 319 program.[15] In April 2013, EPA issued revised national guidelines for Section 319 grants to states. Key aspects of the new guidelines include devoting 50 percent of a state's Section 319 funds to on-the-ground projects to restore and protect waterways; strengthened incentives for leveraging additional state and local funds; emphasizing collaboration with USDA and leveraging Farm Bill program resources; and requiring all states to have updated NPS management programs with relevant goals and annual milestones to guide their investment of Section 319 funds. Effective use of limited resources requires setting and sustaining priorities over time, as well as substantial leveraging with other programs and partners.

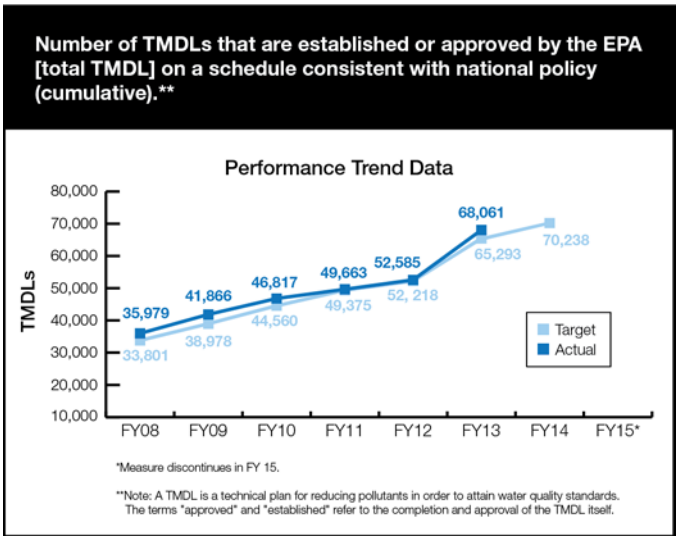
In addition to reforms to state NPS management programs, EPA is working more closely with federal agencies to advance the coordination of complementary efforts that can be brought to bear on controlling NPS pollution. Since 2012, EPA has been collaborating with USDA on the National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI).[16] EPA, through the 319 program, and USDA, through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, partnered to focus federal resources on agricultural sources of pollution in select watersheds in every state. In FY 2013, 164 priority watersheds were selected in 51 states and areas, representing a net increase of 10 watersheds from FY 2012. The goal of our collaboration is to coordinate Agency efforts, thereby targeting conservation on the ground to better protect water resources from NPS pollution.

Number of TMDLs That Are Established or Approved by EPA (Total TMDL) on a Schedule Consistent with National Policy (Cumulative)[17]

National policy is to complete TMDLs for Section 303(d)–listed, impaired waters within eight to

[14] The Section 319 guidelines, released in April 2013, are available at http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/cwact.cfm.
[15] See the following website for further information: http://water.epa.gov/polwaste/nps/cwact.cfm.
[16] See the following website for further information: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/national/programs/financial/eqip/?&cid=stelprdb1047761.
[17] A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.

13 years from their date of initial listing, on average, and to complete all consent decree TMDL commitments.[18] This measure tracks the annual pace of TMDL completion in line with national policy on a state-by-state basis.



In FY 2013, there were more than 15,000 TMDLs approved (see graph to left), 87 percent of which correspond to a state-wide mercury TMDL in North Carolina. There were fewer consent decree TMDLs for EPA and states to develop, so the majority of TMDLs were developed by the states. Constrained state funding has resulted in fewer resourced directed solely on TMDL development, and states are shifting their focus to a greater priority on TMDL implementation. This approach is in line with the new 303(d) program measure, which will start to be tracked in FY 2015.

The CWA 303(d) Listing and TMDL Program has engaged with states to implement the new 10-year vision for the program.[19] As part of this effort, EPA will continue to encourage states to identify priority waters for assessment, develop TMDLs and other restoration plans for impaired segments, and pursue protection approaches for unimpaired waters. In FY 2015, we will shift from reporting on TMDL development and begin reporting on a new TMDL prioritization measure that is consistent with states' focus.

EPA CLEANS UP GREAT LAKES AREAS OF CONCERN
EPA's Great Lakes National Program delisted the Presque Isle Bay Area of Concern in Pennsylvania (only the second U.S. AOC delisted since 43 highly contaminated Great Lakes Areas of Concern were designated under the 1987 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement) and completed all remediation and restoration work required to delist the Sheboygan River Area of Concern in Wisconsin.

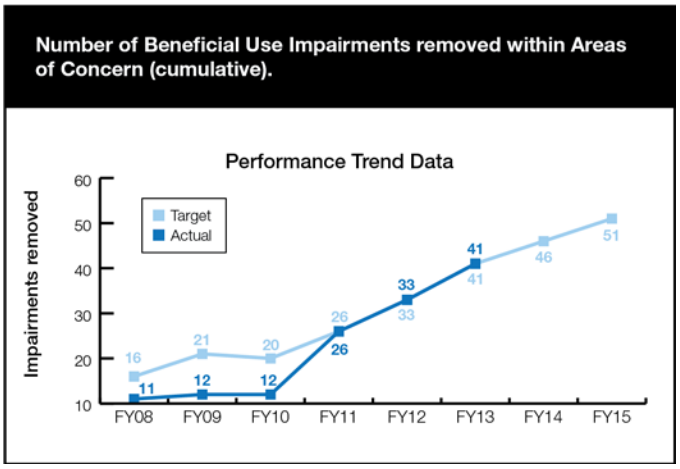
Number of Beneficial Use Impairments (BUIs) Removed Within Great Lakes Areas of Concern (AOCs)

Led by EPA, Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) partners have accelerated the pace at which Great Lakes AOCs, the most severely degraded geographic areas within the Great Lakes Basin, are delisted. AOC delisting is an Administration priority. EPA and its federal partners (principally, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Geological Survey, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) work with and fund

[18] In numerous cases since the early 1990s, EPA was placed under court order, or agreed in a consent decree, to establish TMDLs if a state failed to do so within a prescribed schedule.
[19] See the following website for further information: http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/lawsguidance/cwa/tmdl/index.cfm.

stakeholders to remove BUIs (indicators of poor environmental health such as restrictions on fish and wildlife consumption, fish tumors, and restrictions on dredging) within the AOCs. Restoration of U.S. or bi-national AOCs will ultimately be measured by the removal of all BUIs.

In FY 2013, GLRI partners delisted Presque Isle Bay, Pennsylvania, AOC—the first U.S. delisting since 2006. Since the 2006 delisting, only six BUIs were removed until the start of the GLRI in FY 2010. From 2010 onward, GLRI-supported activities have led to a significant increase in BUI removals: two in FY 2010, 12 in FY 2011, seven in FY 2012, and eight in FY 2013, thereby allowing EPA to meet or exceed its BUI removal targets for successive years. In FY 2013, GLRI partners removed eight BUIs at six AOCs, meeting a cumulative target of 41 BUI removals (see graph to left).



To achieve these results, EPA prioritized restoration of AOCs within the GLRI. Prioritization included the following:

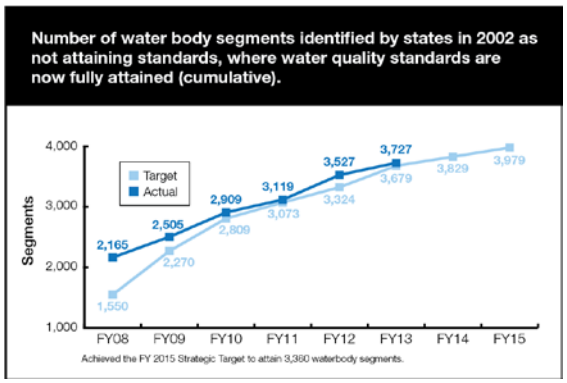
- Focused multi-agency activities and funding to advance the pace and amount of work performed at AOCs. EPA uses the largest portion of its GLRI funding for sediment remediation at AOCs. Remediation of contaminated sediments is an important factor in removal of most, but not all, BUIs.

- Centralized management related to the planning, coordination, and implementation of remediation and restoration actions. AOCs are assigned a "Task Force Leader" to oversee and coordinate the work being done. The Great Lakes National Program Office management meets regularly with Task Force Leaders to problem-solve, coordinate, budget, and plan. This centralized management has increased involvement of appropriate partners in activities leading to delisting and has increased communications regarding necessary AOC-related activities.

FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Number of Water Body Segments Identified by States in 2002 as Not Attaining Standards, Where Water Quality Standards Are Now Fully Attained (Cumulative)

This measure is designed to demonstrate cumulative successes of the surface water program in achieving water quality standards in waters formerly assessed as not meeting water quality standards.



EPA did not meet its target for this measure (see graph to right). Results for this measure are lower than in the past due to a number of challenges:

- Reduced state budgets are slowing implementation activities, which are necessary to improve impaired water bodies;

- Meeting standards in a single water body segment impaired by multiple pollutants is more difficult than if just one or a few pollutants are impairing the single segment; and

- Many of the impairments which remain in waters identified in 2002 require many years before restoration strategies accomplish full recovery of the water body segments.

For future reporting, EPA is evaluating a new approach for measuring local improvements in water quality. The goal is to provide a consistent method for measuring progress. This new approach will enable EPA to more effectively track water quality outcomes from investments in protection and restoration.

STRATEGIC GOAL 3:
CLEANING UP COMMUNITIES AND ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

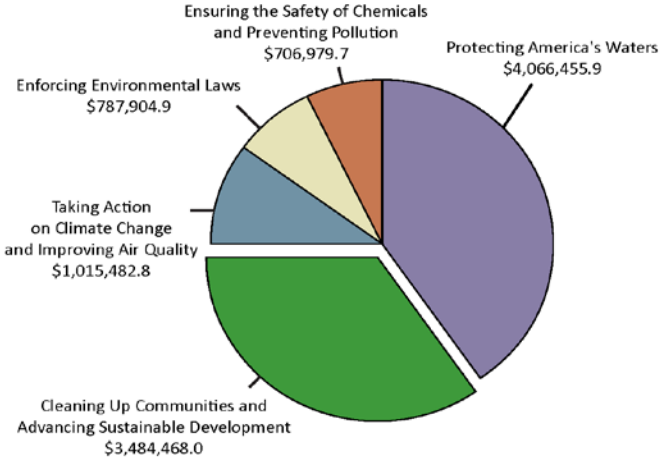
Goal 3 at a Glance

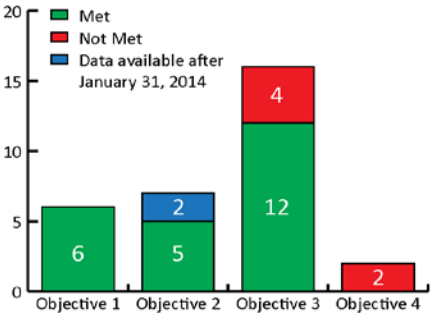
CLEANING UP COMMUNITIES AND ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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.

FY 2013 Performance Measures

Met: 23 Not Met: 6 Data Unavailable: 2 (Total Measures: 31)





Strategic Objective	FY 2013 Obligations (in thousands)	% of Goal 3 Funds
Objective 3.1: Promote Sustainable and Livable Communities. Support sustainable, resilient, and livable communities by working with local, state, tribal, and federal partners to promote smart growth, emergency preparedness and recovery planning, brownfield redevelopment, and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits.	$510,154.8	15%
Objective 3.2: Preserve Land. Conserve resources and prevent land contamination by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products.	$1,346,723.1	39%
Objective 3.3: Restore Land. Prepare for and respond to accidental or intentional releases of contaminants and clean up and restore polluted sites.	$1,539,675.0	44%
Objective 3.4: Strengthen Human Health and Environmental Protection in Indian Country. Support federally recognized tribes to build environmental management capacity, assess environmental conditions and measure results, and implement environmental programs in Indian country.	$87,915.1	3%
Goal 3 Total	**$3,484,468.0**	**100%**

Due to rounding, some numbers might add up to slightly less or more than 100%.

GOAL 3 OVERVIEW

EPA is committed to making communities across the country safer places to live. The presence of uncontrolled hazardous substances in soil and sediment can cause human health concerns, threaten healthy ecosystems, and potentially inhibit economic opportunities on and adjacent to contaminated properties. Waste on the land can also migrate to ground water and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies. EPA leads efforts to conserve resources and prevent future land contamination by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products. EPA prepares for and responds to environmental emergencies, and assesses and cleans up contaminated lands to support thriving communities. The EPA works collaboratively with state and tribal governments to achieve these aims and with communities to ensure that they have a say in environmental decisions that affect them.

In addition, EPA works with more than 560 federally recognized tribes across the United States to improve environmental and human outcomes. The Agency continues to acknowledge many of the environmental and financial hardships that tribal governments face and is working closely with them to identify environmental priorities and develop plans to address them. Through its Indian General Assistance Program, EPA provides funds to federally recognized tribes to plan, develop, and establish tribal environmental protection programs.

EPA's commitments support four strategic objectives established in the *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan* under Goal 3: Promote sustainable and livable communities; preserve land; restore land; and strengthen human health and environmental protection in Indian Country. The FY 2013 annual performance measures and results presented in the eight-year table included in the "Program Performance Assessment" section of the *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan* and *Congressional Justification*, along with the illustrative activities and examples that follow in the four strategic objective sections, illustrates how the Agency is making progress and addressing challenges in cleaning up communities and advancing sustainable development. The Agency is making progress on the strategic measures outlined in the *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan*, however, some work remains to be done.

Examples of the accomplishments and challenges under this goal include: assessing and cleaning up Brownfields; advancing the ***sustainable materials management program***; eliminating unacceptable human exposure to contaminants at Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action sites; and implementing federal regulatory environmental programs in Indian Country. In FY 2013, EPA achieved one of its FY 2012–2013 Agency Priority Goals by making 23,914 formerly contaminated sites ready for anticipated use. To date, EPA has made over 2.3 million acres ready for communities to reclaim for ecological, recreational, commercial, residential, and other purposes.

EPA CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMS

RCRA Waste Management
RCRA Corrective Action
RCRA Waste Minimization and Recycling
Superfund Emergency Preparedness
Superfund Remedial
Superfund Enforcement
Superfund Emergency Response and Removal
Environmental Response Laboratory Network
Federal Facilities Restoration and Reuse
Oil Spill Prevention Preparedness and Response
Leaking USTs
UST Prevention and Compliance
Homeland Security
Brownfields and Land Revitalization
Commission for Environmental Cooperation
Community Action for a Renewed Environment
Global Change Research
Homeland Security Research
Human Health and Ecosystem Protection Research
Human Health Risk Assessment
National Environmental Monitoring Initiative
Smart Growth
Research Fellowships
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness
U.S.–Mexico Border
Sector Grant Program
State and Tribal Pollution Prevention Grants
Tribal Capacity-Building
Tribal General Assistance Program

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1:
PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AND LIVABLE COMMUNITIES

Support sustainable, resilient, and livable communities by working with local, state, tribal, and federal partners to promote smart growth, emergency preparedness and recovery planning, brownfield redevelopment, and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits.

In FY 2013, EPA continued funding for brownfields cleanup activities by providing grants and technical assistance to communities, states, and tribes for the assessment, cleanup, and redevelopment of formerly contaminated properties, as well as leveraging thousands of jobs. In furthering these efforts, EPA worked closely with both existing and new Brownfields Area-Wide Planning grantees across the country to help them involve the community, prepare their plans, and leverage investments toward site cleanup and reuse. In addition, the Agency advanced multi-purpose brownfield pilot grants to better align and coordinate funding to deliver improved environmental outcomes.

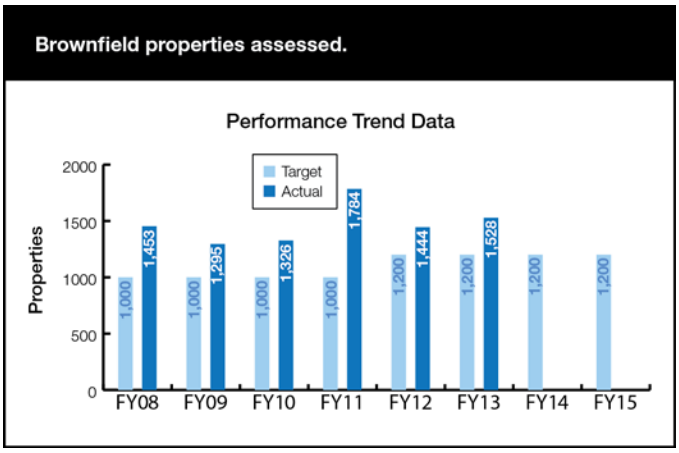
In FY 2013, EPA continued to achieve its risk management plan inspections target to prevent chemical releases at facilities in communities. Furthermore, EPA, along with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), issued a chemical advisory that provides information on the hazards of ammonium nitrate storage, handling, and management. This advisory outlines lessons learned from all stakeholders and communities to prevent incidents like the explosion at the fertilizer plant in West, Texas, where ammonium nitrate was released due to poor handling and storage of chemicals.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

EPA has achieved FY 2013 results and is on track to meet the Assess and Cleanup Brownfields strategic measures established in the *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan:* by 2015, conduct environmental assessments at 20,600 (cumulative) brownfield properties; and by 2015, make an additional 17,800 acres of brownfield properties ready for reuse from the 2009 baseline.

Brownfield Properties Assessed

In FY 2013, EPA exceeded its annual brownfields assessment target (1,200 properties assessed) by 27.3 percent (328 additional sites). Since 1995, EPA has assessed 22,073 brownfields properties (see graph to right). Phase I, funding for property assessments, helps communities examine historical records to identify properties likely to be contaminated based on past uses, and indicates the need for additional environmental work, such as a Phase II assessment to characterize suspected



contamination. This measure represents an important milestone in the overall cleanup process and can lead to a reuse/redevelopment outcome that would leverage local development sources to drive employment and enhance the livability of the community containing the property. Equally important, assessments can indicate that brownfield sites may not be contaminated and can therefore be safely reused without cleanup.

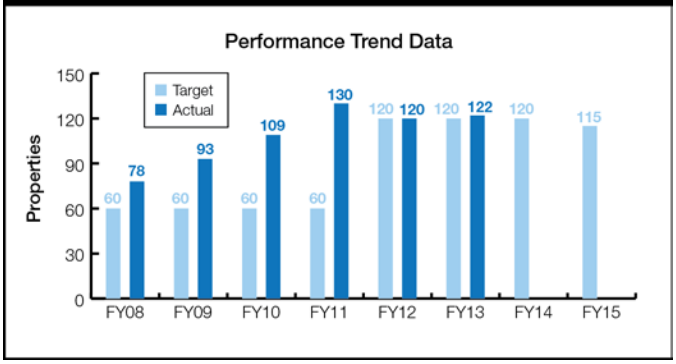
CONDUCTED BROWNFIELD OUTREACH: Brownfield outreach efforts in Region 4 helped communities in Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi receive $15.3 million in competitive Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund, Cleanup, Area Wide Planning, Environmental Workforce Development and Job Training, and Revolving Loan Fund Supplement Brownfield grants. Through these grants, southeastern communities will be able to protect human health and the environment, return contaminated and blighted properties to productive use and create jobs.

Brownfield Properties Cleaned Up

A fundamental purpose of EPA's Brownfields Program is to provide funding and resources to clean up properties with contamination that poses health or environmental risks, impeding reuse and economic redevelopment. The Brownfields Program provides communities with grants to help fund the cleanup of contaminated sites.

In FY 2013, EPA completed 122 brownfields cleanups, an increase of two cleanups from FY 2012 (see graph to right). From program inception through the end of FY 2013, the Brownfields program has funded 916 completed cleanups. Over the past several budget cycles and grant competitions, there has been a shift in resources toward aspects of the program that fund cleanup activities as a result of the Brownfields Evaluation. There has also been an increased effort to ensure that grant recipients actively report cleanup activities and progress in ACRES.

Number of properties cleaned up using brownfields funding.



TARGETED CLEANUP AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS IN EJ COMMUNITIES

Coordinating work across Goal 3, 4, and 5, Region 5 targeted cleanup and enforcement actions in environmental justice communities—communities that are disproportionately impacted by environmental problems—by awarding brownfield grants totaling $27 million; reducing air pollution from facilities in these neighborhoods by 130 million pounds per year; remediating contaminated sites; removing PCB-contaminated lighting ballasts in schools; and training workers to use lead-safe practices when renovating, repairing, and painting older buildings.

In addition to the environmental and health benefits of brownfields cleanups, remediation has been shown to have a positive economic impact within communities. A 2012 assessment[20] of the economic impact of brownfields remediation demonstrated that homes within 1 kilometer of a brownfield site that has been cleaned up using Brownfields Program funding may experience a 5.8 to 12.3 percent increase in residential property value.

LITTLE ROCK SEES SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FROM INVESTMENTS BY FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP

EPA and the U.S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation are partnering to improve access to affordable housing, lower transportation costs, and promote a healthy environment and strong economy in Little Rock, Arkansas. Under EPA's Greening America's Capitals Program, designs for downtown Main Street were developed and other investments initiated, including $900,000 from the Arkansas Department of Natural Resources for green infrastructure, $900,000 from Pulaski County for cleanup and redevelopment of vacant buildings, and $150,000 from the National Endowment of the Arts for an arts corridor. The coordinated public investments have already leveraged millions of dollars in private donations to downtown Little Rock. These efforts are already yielding 40 new permanent jobs on Main Street and are serving as a catalyst for downtown revitalization.

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES IN FRESNO

As the lead agency for the White House Council on Strong Cities, Strong Communities initiative in Fresno, California, EPA partnered with the City of Fresno, the State of California, and 11 other federal agencies to provide intensive technical assistance and support for the city's economic development plans. The federal team built the foundation for economic transformation by aligning federal resources, building local capacity, and streamlining federal services through a place-based approach. The Fresno team's primary focus was supporting the mayor's top goals of revitalizing downtown Fresno and directing the city's growth into urban infill areas. The initiative enabled Fresno to better use more than $63 million in existing federal funds, built capacity that led to Fresno securing $22 million in new federal and non-federal grant and contract resources, and helped leverage more than $1million of outside resources to support economic development goals.

[20] Haninger, Kevin, and Christopher Timmins. 2012. "Estimating the Impacts of Brownfield Remediation on Housing Property Values." Nicholas Institute Working Paper No. EE 12-08.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PRESERVE LAND

Conserve resources and prevent land contamination by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products.

In FY 2013, EPA continued to advance the sustainable materials management program by refocusing how we think about environmental protection and recognizing the impacts of the vast amount of materials we consume. EPA, in partnership with states, continued to reduce the risk posed by underground storage tanks (USTs) at more than 200,000 facilities throughout the country by increasing significant operational compliance through inspections and technical assistance, which in turn reduced the number of confirmed releases.

EPA continues to work toward its hazardous waste management goals by controlling transportation of hazardous waste; ensuring the safe treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes by establishing specific requirements/permits for managing those wastes; and inspecting facilities to ensure compliance with regulations.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

EPA has achieved the FY 2013 targets and is on track to meet the Minimize Releases of Hazardous Waste and Petroleum Products strategic measures established in the *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan:* by 2015: prevent releases at 500 hazardous waste management facilities with initial approved controls or updated controls resulting in the protection of an estimated 3 million people living within a mile of all facilities with controls; and each year through 2015, increase the percentage of underground storage tank (UST) facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5 percent over the previous year's target.

Tons of Materials and Products Offsetting Use of Virgin Resources through Sustainable Materials Management (SMM)

Through an SMM approach, EPA is helping to change the way our society protects the environment and conserves resources for future generations. Building on the familiar "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle," concept, SMM aims to reduce negative environmental impacts across the life cycle of materials, from resource extraction and manufacturing to use, reuse, recycling, and disposal. SMM approaches can result in lower energy use; more efficient use of materials; more efficient movement of goods and services; water conservation; and reduced volume and toxicity of waste.

Although FY 2013 results for the measure will not be available until February 2015, EPA made significant progress in developing and implementing a strategically targeted SMM program focusing on responsible management of used electronics, sustainable food management, reducing the environmental footprint of the federal government, and strengthening partnerships with state and local governments.

The SMM Electronics Challenge was launched September 20, 2012, with 10 participants who represent some of the nation's largest retailers and manufacturers of electronics. During FY

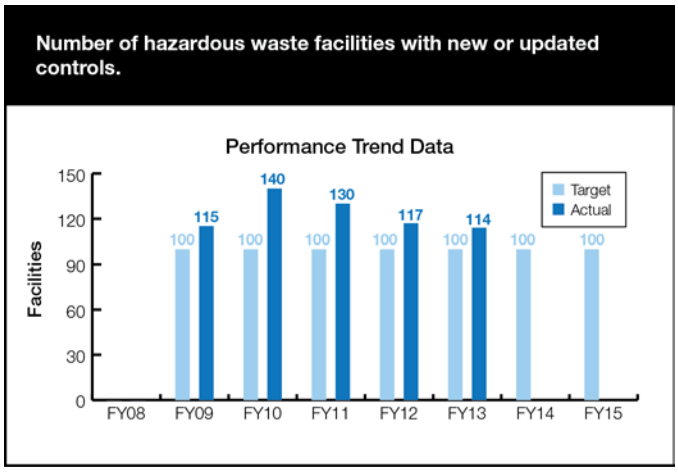
2013, EPA extensively assisted these 10 existing participants in interpreting the Challenge requirements as they relate to each company's unique business structure and processes. EPA also collected participant baseline data and information, developed the electronics portion of the SMM Data Management System, and developed a narrative awards process and criteria. By participating in the Challenge, original equipment manufacturers and retailers are promoting responsible electronics recycling. They are increasing the number of electronics being collected, sending 100 percent of their used electronics to a recognized third-party certified recycler by the third year of their participation, and publicly reporting this information.

EPA's Food Recovery Challenge engaged participants in preventing wasted food, and in diverting food waste from landfills, resulting in decreased GHG and other environmental impacts. In FY 2012 participants in the Food Recovery Challenge reported over 70,000 tons of food donated rather than disposed of and 137,000 tons of food composted. Participants reported over 211,000 tons of food diverted from landfills, which is a 32 percent improvement over the 2011 Challenge.

The Federal Green Challenge is a national effort challenging EPA and other federal agencies throughout the country to lead by example in reducing the federal government's environmental impact. In FY 2012, Challenge-related efforts to reduce waste, water, and electricity usage resulted in an estimated cost savings of $31 million and over 900,000 metric tons of GHG reductions. With 126 new federal facilities joining in FY 2013 (exceeding the goal of 50 and bringing the total number of participants to 365), the cost savings and GHG reductions are likely to increase significantly.

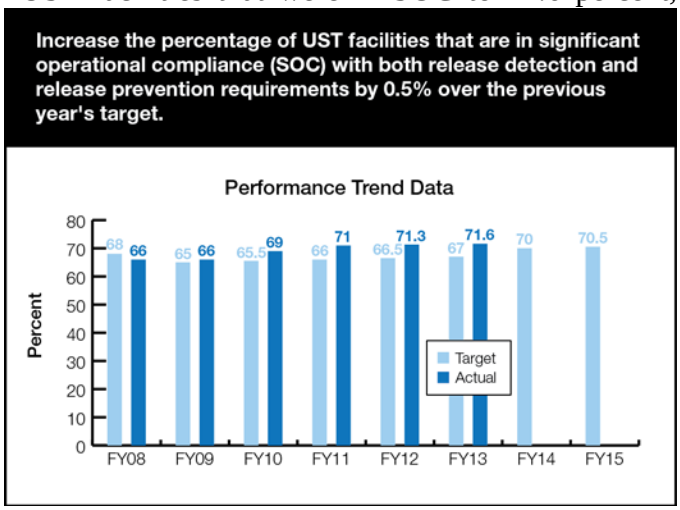
Number of Hazardous Waste Facilities with New or Updated Controls

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitting program is a core programmatic effort for protecting human health and the environment in those communities that host RCRA facilities, and for ensuring compliance with waste management standards consistent with the proper handling and disposal of hazardous wastes. Preventing releases from RCRA facilities by issuing and maintaining permits also provides cost savings, as a typical RCRA corrective action to address a release into the environment from mismanaged wastes can easily cost $100,000 or more.



EPA measures program progress by reporting the number of RCRA hazardous waste facilities with new or updated controls completed each fiscal year. This annual measure contributes to the long-term goal of 500 additional facilities described in the Agency's *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan*. In FY 2013, EPA completed a total of 114 facilities with new or updated controls, surpassing the target by 14 percent and setting EPA on track to meet the strategic goal by 2015 (see graph above).

In FY 2013, EPA increased the number of UST facilities that were in SOC to 71.6 percent, exceeding its goal of 67 percent (see graph to right). Preventing releases is the best way to ensure that our communities are clean and safe. Since the enactment of the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) and the implementation of the requirement that USTs are inspected at least once every three years, EPA continues to see a steady increase in the number of UST facilities that are in compliance with leak prevention and detection requirements.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: RESTORE LAND

Prepare for and respond to accidental or intentional releases of contaminants and clean up and restore polluted sites.

EPA's Superfund, RCRA Corrective Action, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST), and Brownfields programs reduce risks to human health and the environment by assessing contaminated sites, cleaning them up, and returning them to the community for economic or recreational use. In addition, EPA's Emergency Response and Removal Program deploys resources to contain and respond to emergencies and stabilize hundreds of sites across the country. OSWER has made substantial progress restoring the land over the past year. OSWER's land cleanup programs track over 540,000 sites and close to 23 million acres; this translates to slightly over 17 percent of all developed land in the United States.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

FY 2012-2013 Agency Priority Goal: Clean up contaminated sites and make them ready for use

By September 30, 2013 clean up an additional 22,100 contaminated sites and make them ready for anticipated use (RAU)

In FY 2013, a total of 12,359 sites were made RAU, resulting in 23,914 sites made RAU in FY 2012 and FY 2013, exceeding the APG target. EPA's Superfund, RCRA corrective action, leaking underground storage tank, and Brownfields cleanup programs all contribute to this goal. When the responsible local, state, or federal agency determines that a site is RAU, it is a determination that cleanup goals and engineering and institutional controls have been implemented for the environmental media that affects current and reasonably anticipated future use, so the site is available for communities to use or reuse. The RAU measure is based on the information at the time the determination is made, and may change if the site's conditions change or if more information is discovered about the contamination or conditions at the site. Although each program establishes its own targets, the collective nature and combined overall target of the RAU APG offers an opportunity for EPA cleanup programs to work together to identify lessons learned, efficiencies and opportunities to advance site cleanup. Thus, EPA will continue this APG for FY 2014-2015.

FINAL SITE-WIDE REMEDY IN THE SAN JUAN MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO

EPA Region 8 completed a site-wide water treatment system at the Summitville Mine Superfund site after 20 years of response action to minimize, control, and mitigate uncontrolled releases of acid mine drainage from the site. Since 1992, EPA has spent over $300 million to reach this phase and complete the system. Full operations and maintenance responsibility will be transferred to the State of Colorado in 2021.

CLEANUP OF LEAD SITES

Region 7 States: The Superfund Program in Region 7 continued to clean up lead-contaminated sites in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, excavating mine and smelter waste amounting to 8.6 million cubic yards, remediating 1702 residential yards, and stabilizing lead based paint in 184 residential properties. In addition, 325 homes with lead-contaminated drinking water received alternate water supplies.

***Price Battery Site, Hamburg, PA*:** In September 2013, EPA completed residential cleanups at the Price Battery site in Hamburg, Pennsylvania, cleaning up lead from 554 residential yards and lead-contaminated dust from 402 residential interiors. Properties throughout Hamburg were impacted by aerial lead deposition from the operation of a secondary lead smelter at the former Price Battery facility, and EPA worked for several years to remove high levels of lead contamination from residential yards and homes and prevent lead exposure in young children. EPA participated in local lead awareness campaigns and worked with health agencies to offer important advice on preventing lead exposure and to conduct periodic blood lead level screening, part of the Pennsylvania Department of Health's ongoing effort to identify children with blood lead levels elevated by exposure to lead from this former battery recycling and manufacturing site.

Independent research indicates that cleaning up land so that it can be put to productive use provides many benefits to the community, including reduced morbidity and mortality risks,[21] preservation of land, and increased property values.[22,23] Since the inception of the respective programs until the end of FY 2013, 441,333 sites and 2.3 million acres were made RAU.

In addition, EPA is on track to meet the Cleanup Contaminated Land strategic measure established in the *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan:* by 2015, increase to 84 percent the number of Superfund final and deleted NPL sites and RCRA facilities where human exposures to toxins from contaminated sites are under control. Due to lower than anticipated results for the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) removal measure, EPA may not meet the Emergency Preparedness and Response strategic measure: by 2015, complete an additional 1,700 Superfund removals through Agency-financed actions and through oversight of removals conducted by PRPs.

FINALIZED CLEANUP PLAN FOR BROOKLYN'S GOWANUS CANAL

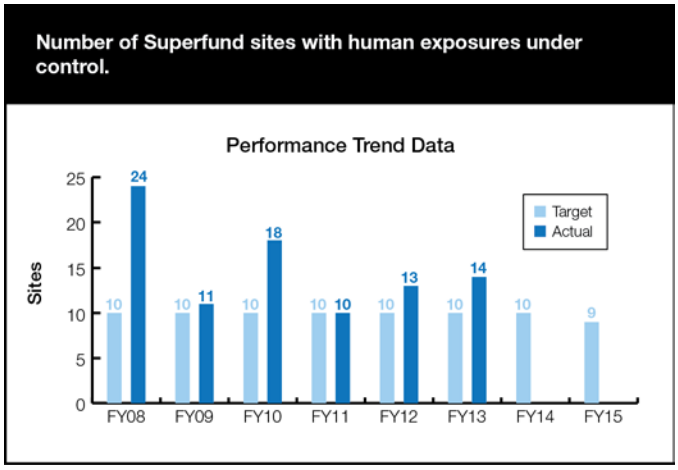
In 2010, EPA added the Gowanus Canal to the National Priorities List of Superfund Sites, making it only the second NPL site in New York City. The work on the Canal has progressed from the Remedial Investigation phase to a 2013 Record of Decision. The ROD calls for removing 588,000 cubic yards of sediment by dredging; implementing controls to prevent combined sewer overflows; capping the dredged areas; excavating and restoring one street basin; excavating and restoring a portion of another street basin; and treating the dredged sediment off-site. The estimated cost for this cleanup is $506 million.

[21] Currie, Janet, Michael Greenstone, and Enrico Moretti. 2011. "Superfund Cleanups and Infant Health." NBER Working Paper 16844.

[22] Howland, Marie. 2007. "Employment Effects of Brownfields Redevelopment, What do we Know from the Literature?" *Journal of Planning Literature*, 22:91.

[23] Gamper-Rabidron, Shantic, and Christopher Timmins. 2012. "Does the Cleanup of Hazardous Sites Raise Housing Values? Evidence of Spatially Localized Benefits." Duke Environmental Economics, Working Paper Series, Working paper EE1203.

Superfund Sites and RCRA Corrective Action Facilities Where Human Exposures to Toxins Are Under Control

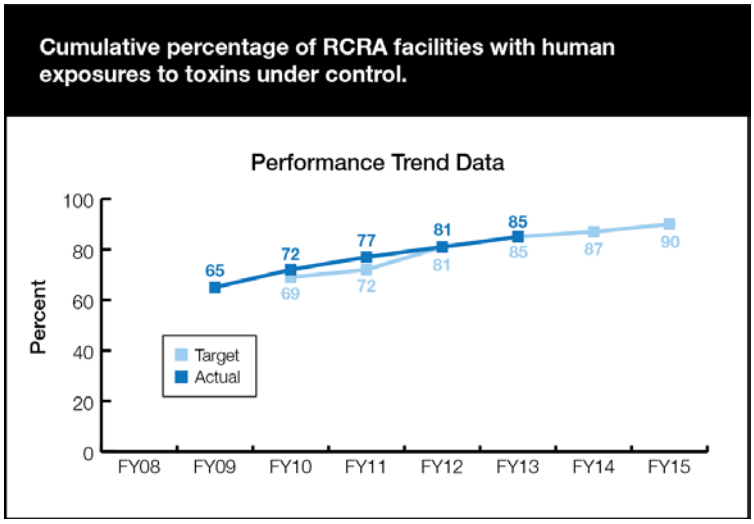


Many of the nation's Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action sites are highly contaminated, technically challenging, and take a significant amount of time to clean up. Therefore, during the cleanup process, the Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action Programs take interim actions to eliminate or control unacceptable human exposures. These actions protect people and the environment from the acute threats posed by uncontrolled hazardous waste or contaminated ground water while cleanup is ongoing. The following measures track the number of Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action sites where human exposure to toxins is under control.

In FY 2013, EPA eliminated unacceptable human exposure to contaminants at 14 Superfund sites, exceeding its 10 sites target (see graph above) and bringing total sites to 1,389 where human exposures are under control. Actions taken to bring human exposure under control included reducing exposure to unsafe drinking water by providing an alternate water supply to affected communities, protecting children from lead-contaminated soil around homes through soil removal, or reducing exposure to indoor air contaminated by harmful vapors by installing mitigation systems in homes.

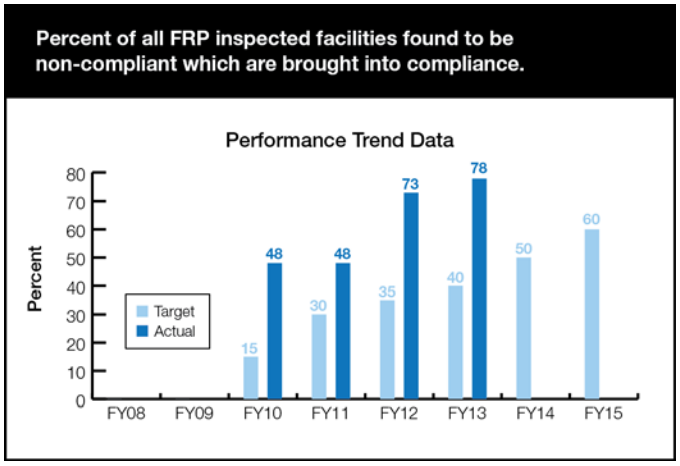
In FY 2013, the RCRA Corrective Action Program achieved its goal of 85 percent of its sites reaching human exposures under control. EPA places a high priority on this measure and will continue to focus resources on those sites that present the highest risk.

As of October 2013, over 80 percent of Superfund sites and 85 percent of RCRA facilities have human exposures under control (see graph to right).



Percent of All Noncompliant Facility Response Plan (FRPs) Inspected Facilities Brought into Compliance

In FY 2013, 78 percent (see graph to right) of all FRP inspected facilities found to be noncompliant were brought into compliance, significantly exceeding the FY 2013 target of 40 percent. EPA has been developing improved guidance and targeting procedures to help bring more facilities into compliance. This has enabled EPA to devote more time to the field work of conducting inspections and bringing facilities into compliance.

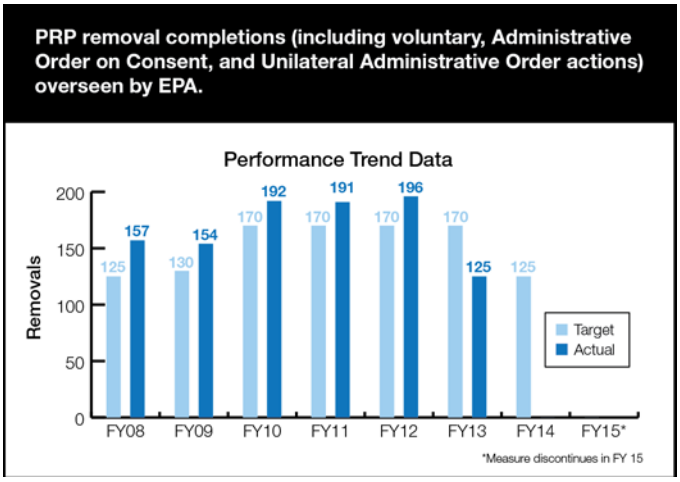


EPA's Oil Spill Prevention Program is intended to prevent certain non-transportation-related facilities from discharging oil into navigable waters of the United States, as well as require countermeasures to control, contain, clean up, and mitigate the effects of an oil spill. Under this program, certain oil storage facilities and refineries that have the greatest risk of causing harm to the environment or human health in the event of a release, must prepare FRPs setting forth the facilities' plan for response actions for discharges of oil. This measure tracks the percentage of FRP inspected facilities found to be noncompliant that are subsequently brought into compliance with EPA regulations.

<u>FY 2013 Performance Challenges</u>

PRP Removal Completions Overseen by EPA

The Superfund Removal program functions as the backbone federal response to many contamination events, providing response support to state, local, tribal, and potentially responsible parties (PRP) when their response capabilities are exceeded and managing risks to human health, the environment, and the economic viability of communities. Removal actions are typically immediate short-term responses intended to protect people from threats posed by hazardous waste sites.



In FY 2013, EPA oversaw 125 removals conducted by the PRP, missing the target of 170 (see graph to right). Removal targets are hard to predict since the responses are usually for short, immediate, and emergency-based cleanups. Eighty percent of PRP-led removals are emergencies (e.g., a tanker truck accident on a highway). The Agency is reviewing data and exploring a variety of reasons to

determine why we are accomplishing less of these types of removals. In FY 2015, EPA is implementing a new measure “number of Superfund removals completed” to track the total number of removals completed each year for both PRP-lead and Superfund-lead removals.

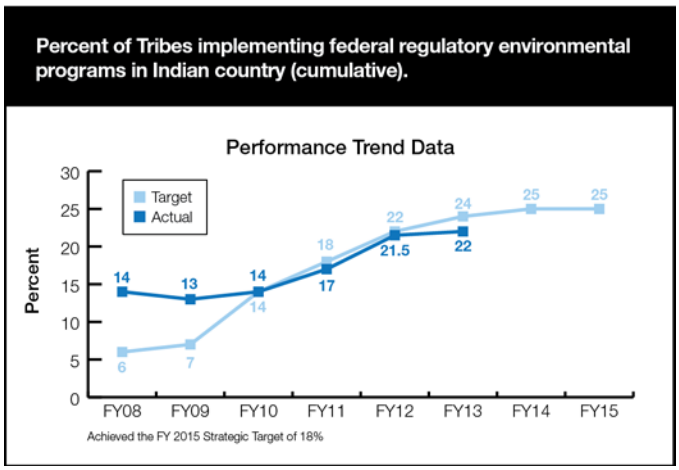
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: STRENGTHEN HUMAN HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN INDIAN COUNTRY

Support federally recognized tribes to build environmental management capacity, assess environmental conditions and measure results, and implement environmental programs in Indian Country.

Under federal environmental statutes, EPA is responsible for protecting human health and the environment in Indian Country. The relationship between the U.S. government and federally recognized tribes is unique: we work closely with tribes on a government-to-government basis to ensure that environmental protection is being achieved across the country and that we work in true partnership with tribal leaders to fulfill our mission. EPA assists tribes in developing the capacity to manage their own environmental protection programs and provides technical assistance and grants to federally recognized tribes to help them plan, develop, and establish environmental protection programs.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

Implementing Federal Regulatory Environmental Programs in Indian Country



EPA is on track to meet the strategic target established in the *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan:* to increase the percent of tribes implementing federal regulatory environmental programs in Indian Country to 18 percent by FY 2015 (see graph above).

SOLID WASTE AND BACKHAUL PROJECTS IN ALASKA

In FY 2013, EPA Region 10's Household Hazardous Waste Collection and Disposal Grant Program for Alaska Tribes diverted 56,877 pounds of electronics, mixed batteries, lead-acid batteries, and fluorescent light bulbs from eight tribal communities living in the Yukon–Kuskokwim Delta of western Alaska. The nationally funded, Region-10-managed Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council Hazardous Waste grant diverted a million pounds of junk vehicles, batteries, scrap metal, and electronics. Together these efforts protect the environment and subsistence resources of 62 tribal communities living within the 1,980-mile Yukon River Watershed and the immense Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta. In addition, Region 10 committed $6.5 million in GAP funding to 181 tribes and consortia for solid and hazardous waste projects in Alaska.

ADDRESSING URANIUM CONTAMINATION ON THE NAVAJO NATION

EPA worked with the Navajo Nation and five federal agency partners to address uranium-related health risks on the Navajo Nation. Work completed over the past five years has reduced some of the most urgent risks to Navajo residents by remediating 34 contaminated homes, providing safe drinking water to 1,825 families, and stabilizing or cleaning up nine abandoned mines. EPA also conducted field assessments of 240 water sources and 520 mines, while the Navajo Nation EPA assessed nearly 800 homes and other structures.

EPA expects that annual results for this measure will likely plateau at FY 2013 levels (around 21 to 22 percent). This reflects a range of realities that make it increasingly difficult to assess how many more federal programs will be implemented by tribes. For example, many federally recognized tribes face legal barriers to federal approval for program implementation, and, as federal resources decline or remain stagnant, and the cost of living continues to increase, the real dollars available to support capacity development and implementation shrink. In addition, this measure does not reflect individual tribes' increasing capacities (e.g., when a tribe takes over more than one regulatory program). The Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) Guidance released in May 2013 is designed to improve tribal capacity development milestones (beyond the current indicator, which shows the percent of tribes implementing federal regulatory programs).

As a first step, in FY 2013, EPA developed a suite of environmental protection program capacity building indicators for inclusion in GAP guidance. Tribes will use these indicators as they develop specific program capacities under the GAP. These indicators reflect examples of the range of program capacities that tribes develop, up to the program implementation phase. Moving forward, EPA will collect baseline data in FY 2014 to help inform the development of appropriate performance measures and targets in FY 2015 for reporting in FY 2016–FY 2018.

Assessing Resources in Bristol Bay, Alaska

In April 2013, EPA released the second draft assessment of the biological and mineral resources of the Bristol Bay watershed. The purpose of the assessment is to characterize the watershed's biological and mineral resources, increase understanding of the impacts of large-scale mining on the region's fish resources, and inform future government decisions related to protecting and maintaining the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the watershed.EPA received 800,000 public comments, majority of which supported EPA and the assessment.

FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Obtaining Treatment in a Manner Similar to a State (TAS) Status

Tribes differ broadly with respect to population, culture, income, geography, economic development, environmental program management expertise, and priorities. EPA also recognizes that many tribes may not have the capacity to implement programs in a manner similar to a state (TAS), where programmatically available. Further, the decision to be treated in a manner similar to a state is voluntary, and may not be a priority to a tribe. Currently, over 200 tribes are not

legally able to apply for TAS, yet they are building programmatic capacity in other ways. EPA continues to play a critical role in ensuring environmental protection in Indian country.

STRATEGIC GOAL 4:
ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

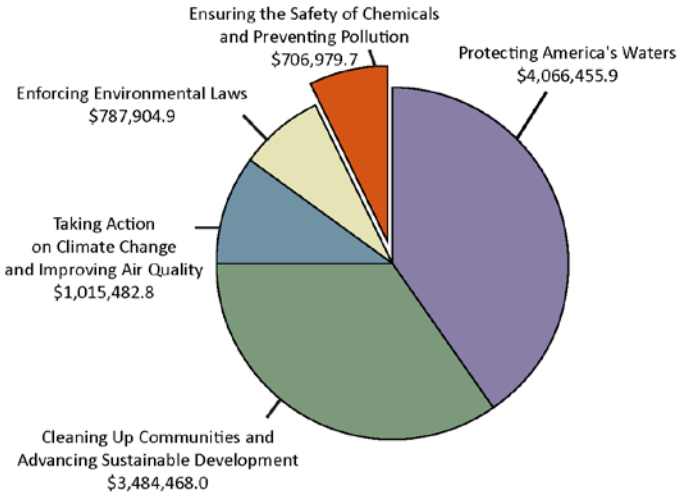
Goal 4 at a Glance

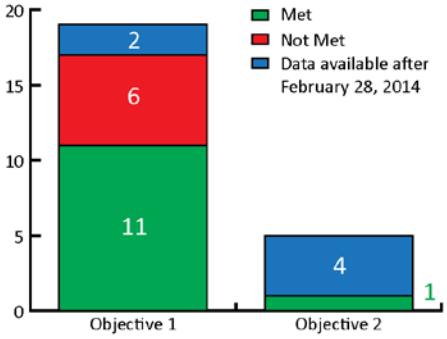
ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CHEMICALS AND PREVENTING POLLUTION

Reduce the risk, increase the safety of chemicals, and prevent pollution at the source.

FY 2013 Performance Measures

Met: 12 Not Met: 6 Data Unavailable: 6 (Total Measures: 24)





Strategic Objective	FY 2013 Obligations (in thousands)	% of Goal 4 Funds
Objective 4.1: Ensure Chemical Safety. Reduce the risk of chemicals that enter our products, our environment, and our bodies.	$649,230.8	92%
Objective 4.2: Promote Pollution Prevention. Conserve and protect natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.	$57,748.9	8%
Goal 4 Total	**$706,979.7**	**100%**

Due to rounding, some numbers might add up to slightly less or more than 100%.

GOAL 4 OVERVIEW

EPA's *FY 2011-2015 Strategic Plan* identifies two strategic objectives under Goal 4 to advance chemical safety and implement the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA); and several chemical-specific statutes. The first advances EPA's work to ensure the safety of chemicals, and the second advances pollution prevention as the strategy of choice to address environmental and human health risks. In addition, the *Plan* establishes cross-cutting fundamental strategies, which influence relevant aspects of work under this goal. In particular, children and other disproportionately exposed and affected groups, including low-income, minority, and indigenous populations, receive explicit consideration in the Agency's chemical risk assessments and management actions in accordance with executive orders and agency guidance. Consistent with its work under all aspects of the Strategic Plan, EPA collaborates with other countries, federal agencies, states, tribes, and the public.

FY 2013 was a transitional year for the Chemical Safety program as the program transitioned from conducting Hazard Characterizations of HPV (High Production Volume) chemicals, completing over 2,000 Hazard Characterizations over the life of the program, to the Chemical Safety program's new approach of conducting Risk Assessments for TSCA Work Plan Chemicals. The Agency also continued to increase the transparency of chemical information through its Enhanced Chemical Management approach, which expands and enhances the amount, accessibility, and usefulness of chemical safety information. In FY 2013, EPA also continued to focus on two key strategies to advance pollution prevention (P2): fostering the development of P2 solutions (greener/leaner/safer chemicals, technologies, and practices) and promoting increased use of those solutions. These strategies have successfully reduced the use of hazardous materials, energy, and water and the generation of GHGs, while significantly increasing the use of safer chemicals and products and enabling businesses and governments to reduce their costs.

While EPA continues to make strides in guarding against exposure to chemicals that pose potential risks to human health and the environment, the Agency still faces challenges to its chemical safety efforts. Implementing Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements to ensure that regulatory actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of threatened or endangered species or destroy or adversely modify their critical habitat, while meeting registration review statutory deadlines, is a tremendous challenge. Another challenge for the Agency lies in reducing the continuing risks from chemical substances that were used widely in the past and persist in some environmental settings, despite strict restrictions on new use. A prime example is lead-based paint, which is banned for use in new residential construction but remains a major contributor to childhood lead poisoning due to its prevalence in tens of millions of pre-1978 homes.

The FY 2013 annual performance measures and results presented in the eight-year table included in the "Program Performance Assessment" section of the *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan* and *Congressional Justification*, along with activities and examples that follow in the two strategic objective sections, illustrates how the Agency is making progress and addressing challenges in ensuring the safety of chemicals and preventing pollution.

EPA CONTRIBUTING PROGRAMS

Chemical Risk Review and Reduction
Chemical Risk Management
Endocrine Disruptor Program
Science Policy Biotechnology
Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk
Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk
Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability
Lead Risk Reduction and Lead Categorical Grant Programs
Pesticides Program Implementation Categorical Grant Program
Pollution Prevention
Pollution Prevention Categorical Grant Programs

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: ENSURE CHEMICAL SAFETY

Reduce the risk of chemicals that enter our products, our environment, and our bodies.

EPA's chemical safety programs are at the forefront of its efforts to advance a sustainable future. Chemicals are often released into the environment as a result of their manufacture, processing, use, and disposal; people are exposed to chemicals in their homes, where they work and play, and in their use of products. The Agency uses a variety of approaches to ensure chemical safety, including review of new chemicals before they enter commerce and, for the tens of thousands of existing chemicals already in commerce, obtaining and making public chemical health and safety information available, using that information to screen and assess chemical risks, and taking action to eliminate or reduce identified risks.

EPA achieved a chemical safety milestone in January 2013 with the release of its first five TSCA Work Plan Chemical risk assessments for public and peer review, an important step reflecting the Agency's shift in strategy to use all available information to assess the safety of thousands of chemicals that have been widely used for years. The chemicals assessed in this initial group of risk assessments were among the more than 80 prioritized for assessment in the FY 2012 TSCA Work Plan. Risk assessments were also initiated in FY 2013 for another six commonly used Work Plan chemicals, including three flame retardants that are part of larger clusters of related flame retardants. As EPA explained in its Enhanced Chemical Management Approach, once draft risk assessments are finalized, EPA will pursue risk management actions for chemicals found to present risks to human health or the environment, such as issuing regulations under TSCA to restrict or ban the manufacture, importation, processing, distribution, use and/or disposal of chemicals. Another important accomplishment in FY 2013 was the development, loading, and release of ChemView, a new database that greatly improves access to health and safety data, including exposure, hazards, and risk information, on chemicals regulated under TSCA in a one-stop shop venue. ChemView currently contains information on more than 1,500 chemicals.

All pesticides distributed and sold in the United States must be registered by EPA, based on scientific data showing that they will not cause unreasonable risks to human health, workers, or the environment when used as directed on product labeling. The registration review program makes sure that, as the ability to assess risk evolves and as policies and practices change, all registered pesticides continue to meet the statutory standard of no unreasonable adverse effects—that is, they continue to be safe when used according to the label. Through the registration review program, the Agency reevaluates pesticides every 15 years to make sure that products in the marketplace can still be used safely. The registration review program challenges EPA to continually improve its process, science, and information management while maintaining a collaborative and open process for decision-making to ensure safety for human health and the environment.

The Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program (EDSP) has made noteworthy accomplishments over the past few years, including validating test guidelines for the 11 shorter term screening level assays; issuing test orders for the first list of 67 pesticide chemicals to undergo screening; and reviewing test order responses, other relevant information, and data from the initial screening level studies. In FY 2013 the program made progress toward validating Tier 2 longer

term test methods; renewing and amending the Information Collection Request (ICR) in order to send out test orders for the second list of chemicals, which includes water contaminants and pesticide active ingredients; and developing a plan to increase use of computational models and molecular-based (in vitro) high-throughput assays to prioritize and screen EDSP chemicals.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

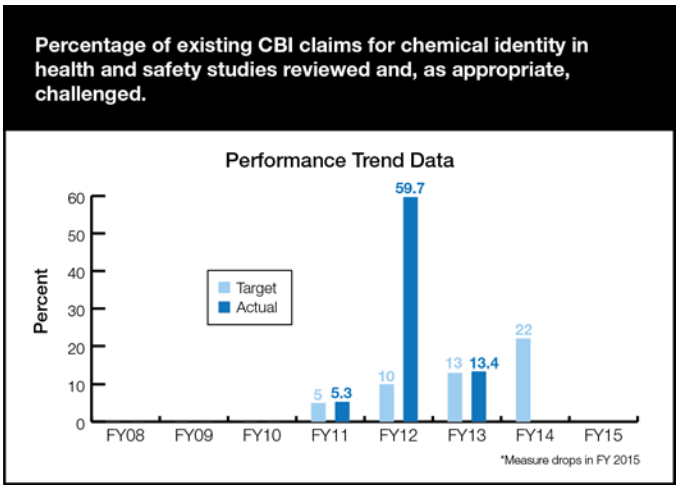
TSCA Work Plan Chemical Risk Assessments

As discussed above, EPA has made significant strides toward fulfilling its long-range goal of completing assessments for the more than 80 TSCA Work Plan Chemicals identified for prioritized review by the Agency in 2012. Draft risk assessments were released in FY 2013 for five Work Plan Chemicals and work was commenced for another six, including three flame retardants. These accomplishments provide a solid foundation for achieving the ambitious chemical assessment goals laid out in *EPA's FY 2014-2018 Strategic Plan*. EPA plans to release a total of 19 draft assessments for public comment and peer review through FY 2015 and address all remaining Work Plan Chemicals by 2018.

CBI Review Program

Through its Confidential Business Information (CBI) Review Program, launched in FY 2010, EPA works to achieve greater public access to chemical data by examining previously submitted CBI claims to determine whether those claims are valid under the TSCA. In the past, public access to health and safety studies containing chemical data has been restricted by CBI claims submitted by industry under TSCA.

EPA's original strategic target was to complete by FY 2015 the review of 22,483 existing CBI cases potentially containing health and safety studies, making available chemical identities previously claimed as confidential to the extent allowed by law. In FY 2013, EPA reviewed more than 3,000 existing case filings under the TSCA, for a cumulative total of 17,617 cases reviewed through that fiscal year (see graph to right).

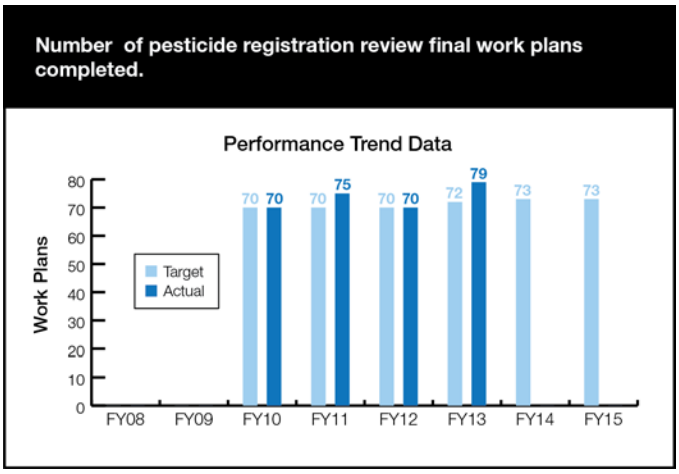


This milestone was achieved using creative and more efficient approaches to the review of documents that enabled broad filtering of certain filings, such as identifying where chemical names were publicly available from another public index, a *Federal Register* notice, or a TSCA test rule. Subject to resource availability, the projected completion date for reviews of all previously submitted TSCA CBI filings believed to contain health and safety studies has been advanced to the close of FY 2014—a year ahead of schedule. As a result of the work accomplished in the CBI Review Program in FY 2013 and prior years, EPA in FY 2014 expects to be able to release 1,000 health and safety studies on chemicals in commerce that were

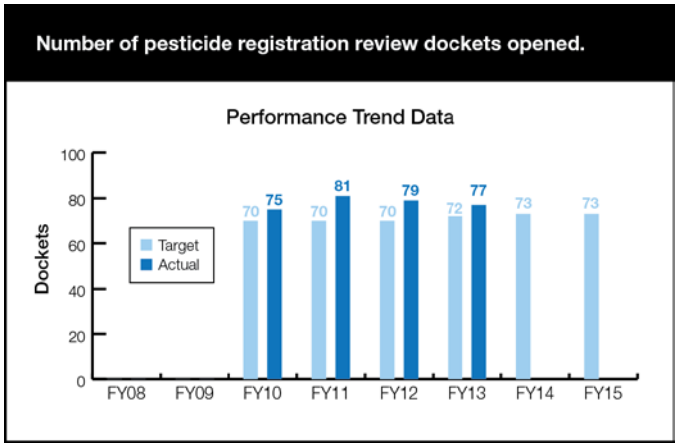
previously treated as CBI or otherwise not made publicly available, bringing the cumulative number of TSCA health and safety studies declassified to nearly 2,000.

Pesticide Registration Reviews

EPA initiates a registration review by establishing a docket for a pesticide registration review case and opening the docket for public review and comment. The Agency publishes a *Federal Register* notice that announces the availability of the docket and provides a comment period of at least 60 days. Anyone may submit data or information in response to the request for comments. EPA will consider information received during the comment period in conducting a pesticide's registration review and completing a final work plan, which explains what information EPA has about the pesticide and the anticipated path forward for the remainder of registration review (see graph to right). By sharing this information in the docket, EPA anticipates that the public will be better able to see what types of new or available data or other information would be helpful as it moves toward a decision.



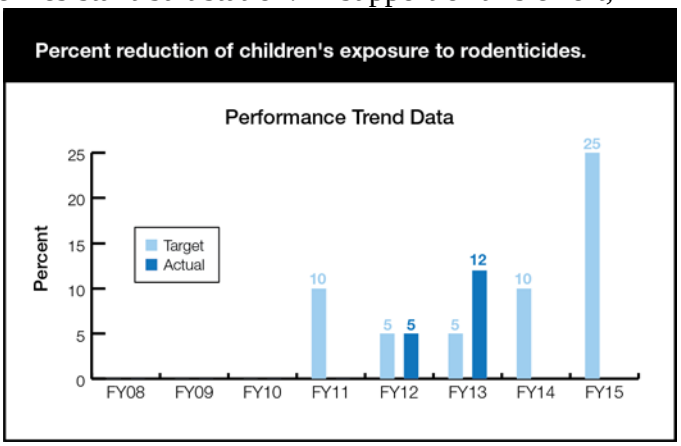
Through registration review, EPA is reviewing each registered pesticide every 15 years to determine whether it still meets the FIFRA standard for registration. In this way, the Agency is ensuring that all registered pesticides do not cause unreasonable risks to human health, workers, or the environment when used as directed on product labeling. The scope and depth of the Agency's reviews are tailored to the circumstances, so registration reviews are commensurate with the complexity of issues currently associated with each pesticide.



By exceeding the number of planned docket openings and final work plans in FY 2013, EPA is demonstrating its commitment to—and progress toward—its statutory mandate to complete the first 15-year cycle of registration review by October 1, 2022 (see graph to left). Input received during the comment periods will help improve the accuracy and reliability of the risk assessments planned during registration review. This will allow EPA to fully assess the safety of all pesticide active ingredients and make sound regulatory decisions to ensure the continued safe use of pesticides.

Reduction of Children's Exposure to Rodenticides

EPA aims to reduce rodenticide incidents involving younger children and infants by requiring new rodenticide products be placed in tamper-resistant bait station. In support of this effort, EPA has initiated regulatory action to cancel and remove non-compliant rodenticide products from the consumer market and expects to see continued reductions in incidents involving children less than six years old. In FY 2013, EPA exceeded its goal of achieving a 5 percent reduction in rodenticide exposure incidents in children ages 1-6, by instead achieving a 12 percent reduction in rodenticide exposure incidents in this age group (see graph to right).



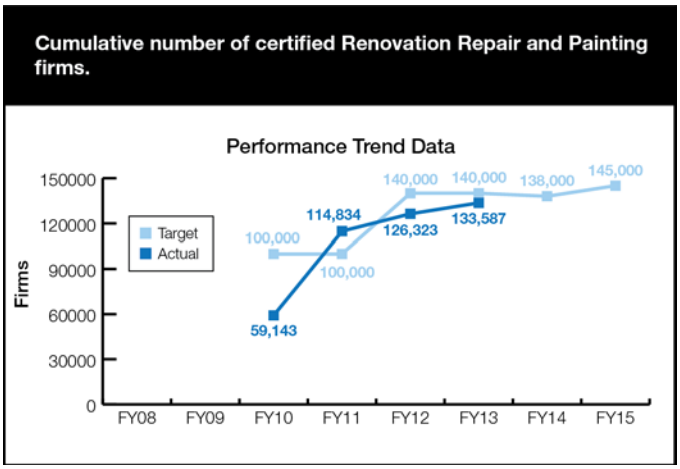
Evaluating Toxicity in High-Priority Chemicals

EPA's chemical safety researchers used chemical screening technology to evaluate over 1,800 high-priority chemicals for potential toxicity. The innovative chemical screening technology tests for different types of toxicity, such as reproductive and developmental effects, and cancer. To complement the toxicity data, EPA researchers also developed automated predictive models for chemical exposures. These models were developed using critical exposure data (consumer product use data, chemical ingredients/composition data, and human activity patterns) captured by EPA researchers. Having rapid, automated predictions for toxicity and exposure provides EPA with the means for efficient risk-based prioritization of chemicals. This research is taking the steps to implement the National Academies of Science recommendations in the *Exposure Science in the 21st Century: A Vision and a Strategy* report and the *Toxicity Testing in the 21st Century* report.

FY 2013 Performance Challenges

Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting Certified Firms

EPA's strategy to reduce risks from lead-based paint in homes and child-occupied facilities is focused in part on implementing the Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) Rule, which took effect in April 2010. This regulation requires that firms performing renovation, repair, or painting activities that disturb lead-based paint in homes or child-occupied facilities built before 1978 be certified by EPA (or an EPA-authorized state) to conduct such work, use certified renovators trained by EPA-approved training providers and follow lead-safe work practices. These work practices are designed to protect children and others from harmful exposure to lead-based paint that may be disturbed while such activities are taking place.



Through FY 2013, EPA and authorized states have certified 133,587 firms under the Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule (see graph to left). EPA originally estimated that 140,000 firms would be certified through FY 2013, but outreach work has been constrained by reduced budgetary resources, continued slow growth in the renovation industry and possibly a lack of public awareness about the benefits of using certified firms. Although the cumulative number of certified firms continued to increase in FY 2013, the rate of increase has slowed since this measure began in FY 2010, in part due to the economic slow-down. Accordingly, the Agency's FY 2014 target is a cumulative total of 138,000 certified firms.

Implementation of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) During Registration Review

The ESA requires all federal agencies to ensure that their regulatory actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed threatened or endangered species or destroy or adversely modify their critical habitat, including EPA's registration of pesticides in the United States. It is a challenge for EPA to implement the ESA while meeting its registration review statutory deadline, primarily due to the additional time and resources required for EPA to comply with ESA requirements for each registration review.

EPA and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Interior requested that the National Research Council of the National Academy of Science convene a committee of independent experts to examine topics pertaining to tools and approaches for assessing the effects of proposed FIFRA actions on endangered and threatened species and their critical habitats. The NAS released its report in April 2013 recommending that EPA, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service develop and use a common risk assessment approach that incorporates specific scientific and technical criteria. Working together, scientists from the requesting agencies have met, analyzed the recommendations, and developed interim approaches they will jointly implement as part of a phased iterative process. They are also identifying future tools, models, and approaches that will need to be developed over a period of years.

The Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP)

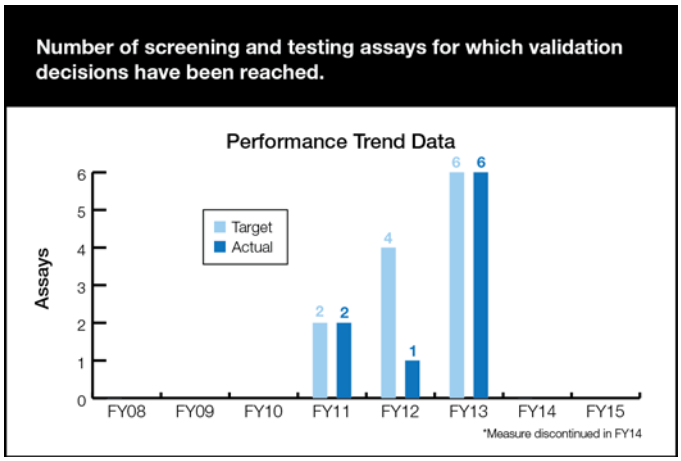
The EDSP continues to progress toward full implementation with ongoing evaluation of chemicals, prioritization of the universe of chemicals and greater use of 21st century tools. However, the EDSP also continues to experience delays due to the complexity of the scientific and regulatory processes associated with the program. New test methods for definitive testing has been developed, but require significant scientific validation prior to regulatory use and new test methods involve significant adjustments in extant testing laboratories performing these complex studies that often require whole animals and novel testing methods. Delays in the initial

screening level assays, for example, have required adjustments in data review schedules and estimated resources needed to render decisions on regulatory risk assessments and management options.

EPA's updated EDSP Comprehensive Management Plan was issued June 28, 2012. This plan provides internal strategic guidance to better anticipate, address, and manage challenges encountered by the program. As the EDSP progresses through phases of implementation, new performance measures have been developed for 2014 to reflect the major activities including the number of completed screening level decisions and the number of new computational test methods made available on the endocrine pathways to allow the program to be more strategic in our testing approach. Development of the Comprehensive Management Plan and new performance measures address recent Office of Inspector General recommendations and allow EDSP to optimize the use of 21st century technologies to enhance the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the program.

In FY 2013, the EDSP continued to review public comments on its proposed second list of chemicals to undergo initial screening level studies and, it did not accomplish the goal of issuing additional test orders for screening those chemicals. This second list includes drinking water contaminants, in addition to pesticide active ingredients; it was revised and issued in June 2013 and pending the approval of the Information Collection Request (ICR), the Agency anticipates issuing test orders across the three-year duration of the ICR.

The EDSP continues to pursue validation of remaining longer term, definitive reproduction assays that address bird, fish, frog, and invertebrate taxa. In FY 2013, the program submitted five ecological methods for external peer review, and an additional screening level assay that seeks to replace the use of whole animals with human recombinant cell lines (see graph to left). The FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel report for the review of the inter-laboratory validation data for the bird, fish, frog, mysid, and copepod species has been submitted to the Agency as of September 30, 2013, and the Human Recombinant Estrogen Receptor Tier 1 test method integrated summary report had been submitted for external peer review on September 30, 2013.



STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: PROMOTE POLLUTION PREVENTION

Conserve and protect natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.

To advance P2, EPA focuses on two key strategies: fostering the development of P2 solutions (greener/leaner/safer chemicals, technologies, and practices) and promoting increased use of those solutions (e.g., increased consumer purchasing of greener products; increased industrial application of greener technologies and practices). These strategies have demonstrated success in reducing the use of hazardous materials, energy, and water and the generation of GHGs, while significantly increasing the use of safer chemicals and products and enabling businesses and governments to reduce their costs. These strategies are key elements of EPA's approach to achieving a sustainable future.

With respect to fostering the development of new P2 solutions, significant accomplishments in FY 2013 included:

- Launching a "One-EPA" green chemistry website, developed in collaboration with the national green chemistry program and EPA regional offices (users can search green chemistry technology solutions by industry sector, by technology, and by year);
- Developing draft guidelines for assessing environmental performance standards and eco-labels in federal purchasing for public comment; and
- Updating the Electronics Environmental Benefits Calculator to include new imaging equipment and TV standards.

With respect to promoting increased use of P2 solutions, significant accomplishments in FY 2013 included:

- Convening the Green Chemistry Roundtable with Presidential Green Chemistry Award winners and other stakeholders;
- Initiating an E3 pilot program to incorporate green chemistry thinking into E3 facility assessments;
- Developing a P2/green chemistry training pilot program to explore innovative sustainable/green chemistry, green engineering, and DfE technology solutions;
- Making DfE's Safer Chemical Ingredient List information publically available through the ChemView portal;
- Conducting over 300 E3 facility reviews in collaboration with EPA's federal partners.
- Launching an online resource directory for green sports; and
- Conducting twelve technical assistance webinars for Federal Electronics Challenge (FEC) partners and granting FEC awards to 27 federal facilities.

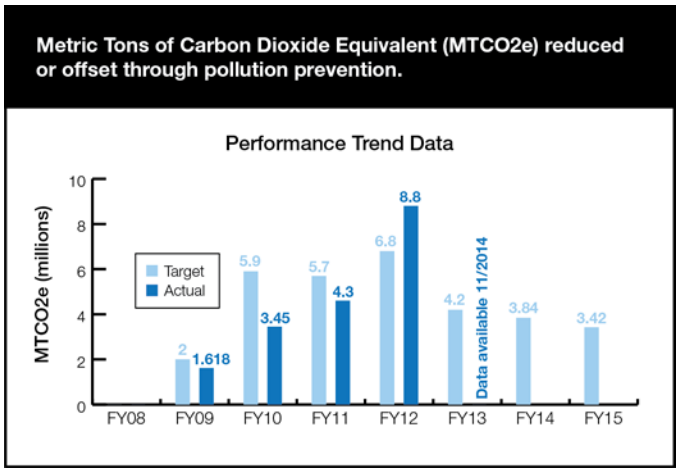
The FY 2013 outcome measure results stemming from these FY 2013 accomplishments will be available in October 2014 due to regular data lags that are necessary to calculate and compile the results from the P2 program. The program's most currently available outcome measure results,

provided in this FY 2013 report, are associated with FY 2012 accomplishments (which can be seen in the graphs throughout this section).

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Awards

The Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge Awards promote the environmental and economic benefits of developing and using novel green chemistry. These prestigious annual awards recognize chemical technologies that incorporate the principles of green chemistry into chemical design, manufacture, and use.



The FY 2012 Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge awardees focused on innovations that had very high contributions to reducing GHGs, along with hazardous materials and cost savings, compared to recent years. One of the awardees, Cytec Industries Inc., developed a new scale inhibitor for use in converting bauxite ore to alumina, the raw material for aluminum; this technology is attributed to saving trillions of BTUs, preventing the emission of billions of pounds of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e) annually.

Energy, Economy, Environment (E3) and Green Suppliers Network (GSN) Programs

In FY 2013, EPA continued to expand E3 program partnerships, which enable communities to work with their manufacturing base to adapt and thrive in a new business era focused on sustainability. E3 provides manufacturers with customized, hands-on assessment of production processes to reduce energy consumption, minimize their carbon footprint, prevent pollution, increase productivity, and drive innovation.
In FY 2013, the Pollution Prevention program conducted over 300 E3 facility reviews. Together with GSN assessments conducted that year, EPA has completed more than 600 facility reviews and assessments since FY 2010.

Design for the Environment (DfE) Safer Products Labeling Program and Safer Chemicals Ingredients List

In FY 2012, EPA began tracking the percent increase in the use of safer chemicals from the FY 2009 baseline of 476 million pounds. In FY 2013, the P2 program increased the use of safer chemicals products by 48 percent relative to the FY 2009 baseline.

Through FY 2013, over 2,500 products have been recognized by the DfE Safer Products Labeling Program and contain the DfE label. In FY 2013, the DfE program began implementing

audit procedures that will ensure data accuracy by removing products that are no longer in commerce, no longer meet criteria for labeling, or are no longer labeled.

In FY 2013, the P2 program added an additional 130 chemicals, including 119 fragrances (the first entries in that category), to the Safer Chemical Ingredient List, which now contains over 600 chemicals. The list serves as a resource for product manufacturers in identifying chemicals that the DfE program has already evaluated and identified as safer for use in products.

STRATEGIC GOAL 5:
ENFORCING ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

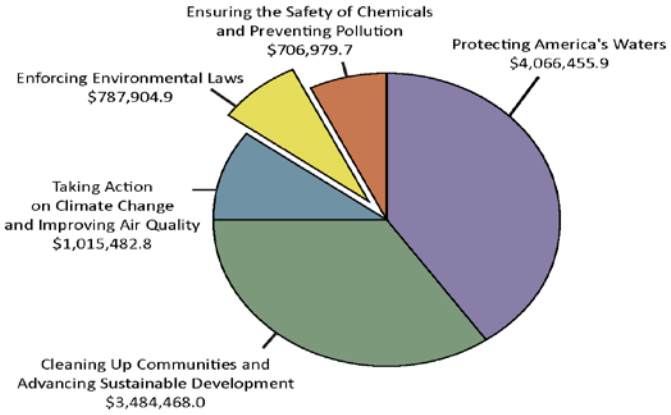
Goal 5 at a Glance

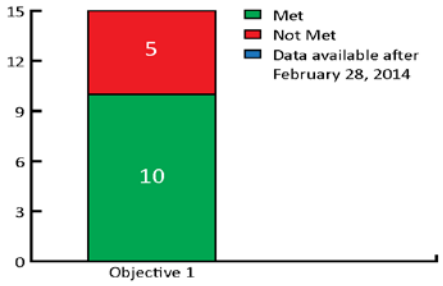
ENFORCING ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

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

FY 2013 Performance Measures

Met: 10 Not Met: 5 Data Unavailable: 0 (Total Measures: 15)





Strategic Objective	FY 2013 Obligations (in thousands)	% of Goal 5 Funds
Objective 5.1: Enforce Environmental Laws. Pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities. Assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide.	$787,904.9	100%
Goal 5 Total	$787,904.9	**100%**

Due to rounding, some numbers might add up to slightly less or more than 100%.

GOAL 5 OVERVIEW

Vigorous enforcement to achieve compliance is critical to EPA's work to protect human health and the environment. That is why enforcing environmental laws is both a goal and an objective in the Agency's *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan*. Achieving EPA's goals for clean drinking water, lakes and streams that are fishable and swimmable, clean air to breathe, and communities and neighborhoods that are free from chemical contamination requires a strong enforcement presence in combination with new strategies to compel compliance with rules already in place. In conducting its enforcement and compliance assurance program, EPA targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards and advances environmental justice by taking into account low-income, minority, and tribal communities that are disproportionately impacted by such hazards.

EPA's *FY 2011–2015 Strategic Plan* establishes one strategic objective under Goal 5. In FY 2013, EPA concluded high-impact enforcement cases that significantly improved Americans' health. Based on annual performance results, EPA was largely successful in achieving targets for 10 of the 15 strategic measures that contribute to this strategic objective. In FY 2013, EPA achieved the highest penalty year of all time and exceeded its GPRA inspection targets. The Agency exceeded its environmental benefit targets with regard to reductions in air, water, and toxic and pesticide pollutants. EPA exceeded its Superfund targets with regard to reaching a settlement or taking enforcement actions at all private party sites before the start of a remedial action and obtaining commitments to clean up contaminated soil and groundwater media as a result of concluded Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective enforcement actions. EPA exceeded GPRA targets on significant criminal cases, percentage of individual defendants, and criminal conviction rate. FY 2013 was the strongest year in criminal sentencing since 2005, including a combined 161 years of incarceration for environmental crimes, demonstrating the seriousness of the criminal cases that EPA investigated.

However, our focus on high-impact civil and criminal cases, combined with mid-year sequestration cuts and furloughs, means that the overall number of civil case initiations and conclusions will tend to be lower than in past years. In FY 2013, EPA did not meet its GPRA target for civil case initiations and conclusions. Regardless, the FY 2013 annual performance measures and results presented in the eight-year table included in the "Program Performance Assessment" section of the *FY 2015 Annual Performance Plan* and *Congressional Justification*, along with the illustrative activities, facts, and examples that follow in the separate performance accomplishment section, indicate that the Agency is making significant progress overall toward enforcing environmental laws.

EPA's enforcement and compliance program also identifies and focuses on priority environmental risks and noncompliance problems through its National Enforcement Initiatives. EPA developed and implements six National Enforcement Initiatives to address some of the more complex pollution problems in our nation:

1. Keeping raw sewage and contaminated stormwater out of our nation's waters.
2. Preventing animal waste from contaminating surface and ground water.

3. Reducing widespread air pollution from the largest sources (especially the coal-fired utility, cement, glass, and acid sectors).
4. Cutting toxic air pollution that affects communities' health.
5. Ensuring energy extraction sector compliance with environmental laws.
6. Reducing pollution from mineral processing operations.

EPA made significant advances in addressing these problems in FY 2013.

As the Agency continues making progress in addressing pollution and looks for innovation and efficiencies, the enforcement program is implementing its new initiative (called Next Generation Compliance, or Next Gen) to achieve better compliance results and reduce pollution by taking advantage of new information and monitoring technologies. EPA is focusing on five main areas:

1. Designing regulations and permits that are easier to implement and build in approaches that drive better compliance.
2. Using and promoting advanced emissions/pollutant detection technology to more easily see pollutant discharges and noncompliance.
3. Shifting toward electronic reporting so we have more accurate, complete, and timely information on pollution and compliance while saving time and money.
4. Developing and using innovative enforcement approaches to achieve more widespread compliance.
5. Expanding transparency (such as making compliance data more accessible to the public).

More information about EPA's FY 2013 enforcement results can be found at http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/enforcement-annual-results-fiscal-year-2013.

EPA Contributing Programs

Environmental Justice
Compliance Assistance Program
Environmental Technology Verification Program, Monitoring and Enforcement Program
National Center for Environmental Innovation
National Partnership for Environmental Priorities
Economic Decision Sciences Research
Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program
Sector Grant Program
Sustainable Materials Management
Toxic Substances Compliance Grant Program
Sustainability Research
Superfund Enforcement
RCRA Corrective Action

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Pursue vigorous civil and criminal enforcement that targets the most serious water, air, and chemical hazards in communities. Assure strong, consistent, and effective enforcement of federal environmental laws nationwide.

FY 2013 Performance Accomplishments

FY 2012–2013 Agency Priority Goal: 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

EPA issued a new final Agency policy to establish electronic reporting as the default assumption in developing new rules. Over the past two years, the Agency established electronic reporting in five new programs by:

1. Finalizing a rule requiring all Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) facilities to submit their TRI data electronically using the TRI-MEweb reporting application.
2. Publishing a proposed rule requiring facilities regulated under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program to electronically report information and data related to the NPDES program in lieu of filing written reports to state, tribe, territory, and federal regulators. On July 30, 2013, EPA proposed the NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule, which will modernize Clean Water Act (CWA) reporting processes for hundreds of thousands of municipalities, industries, and other facilities by converting to an electronic data reporting system. The proposed rule would make facility-specific information, such as inspection and enforcement history, pollutant monitoring results, and other data required by permits accessible to the public through EPA's website. If implemented as proposed, in addition to dramatically cutting costs for states and other regulatory authorities, the rule would make it easier for the public and government entities alike to quickly access critical data on compliance and pollution that may be affecting communities.
3. Publishing a final rule requiring electronic reporting under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 4, 5, 8a, and 8d in December 2013.
4. Collecting TSCA section 5 Pre-Manufacturing Notifications electronically through the use of e-PMN software.
5. Collecting all reporting data for the Chemical Data Reporting Rule electronically for the 2012 submission period.

EPA also built a generic suite of reusable services offered through the Central Data Exchange that EPA and its co-regulators (states, tribes, and territories) can use as they develop e-reporting systems to meet EPA's regulatory performance standards (e.g., electronic signature, non-repudiation). Two state pilots are underway to test these services. The Agency also developed an automated workflow system to expedite the review process for all new EPA and co-regulator e-reporting data systems that establish electronic reporting.

In related efforts, EPA created a conceptual blueprint and the charter for a new collaborative State and EPA E-Enterprise Leadership Council to work closely with states and the Environmental Council of the States on e-enterprise activities. The Agency trained 370 EPA staff and managers on designing effective rules to maximize enforcement and compliance benefits in support of Next Gen. EPA is also working to incorporate Next Gen concepts, including certification requirements into proposed rules. One example in the oil and gas sector highlights efforts to develop rules with compliance built in. In a proposed emissions control rule released in April, EPA outlined an idea to make compliance easier and reduce related costs. EPA asked manufacturers to certify air pollution control equipment as "compliance ready" so energy extraction companies could buy those models, eliminating the need for separate field testing. The user's certification can then be cross-checked with the manufacturer's sales confirmation, making compliance checks easier. EPA is integrating Next Gen tools into settlements where appropriate—for example, the Shell Oil settlement's new controls and requirements include the installation of a state-of-the-art system to monitor benzene levels at the fence line of the refinery and chemical plant near a residential neighborhood and school, and uploading the results online for the community to see.

Level of Effort Measures and Reducing, Treating, and Eliminating Pollutants

The FY 2013 enforcement results reflect EPA's commitment to vigorous civil and criminal enforcement for cases with the highest impact on public health and the environment, and to innovations in targeting and strategic use of enforcement resources to reduce pollution and improve compliance. Through enforcement actions, EPA secures commitments for future pollution controls to reduce, treat, or eliminate millions of pounds of pollution. These commitments are a direct result of inspections, case initiations, and case conclusions, which are our level of effort measures.

Typically, the results for these traditional measures are driven by several large cases. For FY 2013, EPA enforcement cases resulted in commitments to reduce, treat, or eliminate an estimated 1.4 billion pounds of pollution of air, water, pesticides, toxics, and hazardous waste pollution. The reductions for air, water, and toxic and pesticide pollutants are significantly greater than the FY 2013 targets. The reductions for hazardous waste pollutants are lower than the target as a result of several large cases that were projected for FY 2013 but will resolve in FY 2014 instead.

In FY 2013, EPA conducted 18,000 inspections and evaluations, initiated 2,400 civil judicial and administrative cases, and concluded 2,500 such cases. EPA exceeded its target of 17,000 federal inspections conducted, but conducted 2,000 fewer inspections in FY 2013 than in FY 2012. The case initiation and conclusion numbers were lower than the target (3,200 and 3,000, respectively) for the second year in a row. These lower case numbers resulted from our efforts to balance concluding new cases with pipeline management of ongoing cases and tracking of previously concluded consent decrees, given that all are funded from the same pool of resources. In FY 2013, EPA civil enforcement actions resulted in a total of $1.1 billion in civil penalties (administrative and judicial) to achieve compliance, punish misconduct, and deter other violators. Factoring in the criminal program, discussed later, the FY 2013 total is $2.6 billion in criminal fines and restitution and civil penalties, the highest amount ever.

National Enforcement Initiatives

EPA takes aggressive enforcement action against pollution problems, making a difference in communities. As part of this effort, EPA's enforcement and compliance program identifies and focuses on priority environmental risks and noncompliance problems through the National Enforcement Initiatives. EPA developed six National Enforcement Initiatives to address some of the more complex pollution problems in our nation:

1. Keeping raw sewage and contaminated stormwater out of our nation's waters.
2. Preventing animal waste from contaminating surface and ground water.
3. Reducing widespread air pollution from the largest sources (especially the coal-fired utility, cement, glass, and acid sectors).
4. Cutting toxic air pollution that affects communities' health.
5. Ensuring energy extraction sector compliance with environmental laws.
6. Reducing pollution from mineral processing operations.

In 2013, EPA took action under the National Enforcement Initiatives by targeting large municipalities to reduce pollution and the volume of stormwater runoff, as well as unlawful discharges of raw sewage that degrade water quality in communities. In addition, the Agency took action by using an integrated approach to provide flexibility to communities on wastewater and stormwater management. This approach allows municipalities to prioritize CWA requirements, addressing the most pressing public health and environmental protection issues first while maintaining existing regulatory standards. By promoting green infrastructure, EPA is helping to make significant progress in cleaning up raw sewage and stormwater in the most cost-effective way. Currently, 85 percent of large combined sewer systems and 85 percent of sanitary sewer systems are on track to address their pollution problems. In a series of CWA settlements, cities are required to pursue measures such as controlling wet weather flows, reducing or replacing gray sewer overflows, and identifying comprehensive land use policies.

One example is the EPA and Department of Justice (DOJ) settlement agreement with King County, Washington, to address unauthorized overflows of untreated raw sewage and to reduce pollution levels in urban stormwater. King County owns and operates the largest wastewater treatment and collection system in the state of Washington and currently discharges approximately 900 million gallons of raw sewage per year through its combined sewer overflows (CSOs). The King County consent decree requires the County to implement its approved Long Term Control Plan (LTCP) to control its CSO discharges by no later than December 31, 2030. The County must develop and implement a Comprehensive System-Wide Operations and Maintenance Plan and a Joint Operations and System Optimization Plan with the city of Seattle. The injunctive relief will cost the County approximately $860 million and will reduce CSO discharges by approximately 95 to 99 percent. The consent decree also gives the County the opportunity to propose the integration of water quality improvement projects with its approved LTCP through an Integrated Planning Proposal that the County needs to submit to EPA by June 30, 2018. The consent decree further allows the County to substitute green infrastructure projects for gray infrastructure projects at four of its approved CSO control projects. The County will pay a civil penalty of $400,000.

As part of the National Enforcement Initiatives, the Agency is taking action to reduce animal waste pollution that impairs our nation's waters, threatens drinking water sources, and adversely impacts communities near livestock and poultry operations. Additionally, the Agency is continuing New Source Review initiatives in the coal-fired plant, cement kiln, glass, and acid manufacturing sectors, and is securing major reductions in emissions that adversely affect community health. EPA continued to focus on the largest cases—more than 79 percent of sources have been investigated or are currently under investigation. Our enforcement actions also required companies to conduct mitigation projects that promote renewable energy development and protect clean air for local communities. For example, Ash Grove Cement Company agreed to pay a $2.5 million penalty and invest approximately $30 million in pollution control technology at its nine Portland cement manufacturing plants to resolve alleged violations of the Clean Air Act. The consent decree requires Ash Grove to install and continuously operate current best available control technology at several of its kilns.

CONSENT DECREE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SEATTLE AND KING COUNTY FOR COMBINED SEWER OVERFLOW CONTAMINATION

In FY 2013, EPA Region 10 entered consent decrees with King County and the City of Seattle, resulting in the municipalities committing to more than $1.4 billion in work and more than $750,000 in penalties to protect water quality in the Puget Sound, the second-largest estuary in the United States. The consent decrees require the county and city to develop and implement a joint operations and system optimization plan to improve the holistic operation and coordination of their combined sewer system. The two decrees are among the first in the nation to incorporate EPA's Integrated Municipal Stormwater and Wastewater Planning Approach Framework.

The Agency is improving its enforcement activities to control air toxics that pose significant risks to communities near large sources of toxic air emissions. The initiative is employing innovative emissions monitoring technology to identify pollution problems and is making this information available to the public so that communities can know about pollution that affects them. For example, as discussed in the next section, Shell Oil agreed to resolve alleged violations of the Clean Air Act at a large refinery and chemical plant in Deer Park, Texas, by spending at least $115 million to control harmful air pollution from industrial flares and other processes, and by paying a $2.6 million civil penalty.

Additionally, the Agency is taking actions to address the highest-risk mineral processing sites across the nation. These actions include (but are not limited to) imposing civil penalties and requiring restoration of land and stream beds. The initiative is on track to meet its goal of addressing 100 percent of the highest-risk facilities by 2016.

Lastly, the Agency is working to protect communities from adverse health and environmental impacts posed by burgeoning natural gas extraction activities across the nation. For example, in FY 2013, EPA reached a settlement with XTO, a subsidiary of Exxon Mobil Corporation, to resolve an alleged CWA violation related to the unpermitted discharge of wastewater generated by the company's natural gas exploration and production activities in Pennsylvania. The

settlement requires XTO to spend an estimated $20 million on a comprehensive plan to improve its wastewater management practices by recycling, properly disposing of, and preventing spills of wastewater generated from the company's natural gas exploration and production activities in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Details on actions taken under all of the National Enforcement Initiatives can be found at http://www2.epa.gov/enforcement/national-enforcement-initiatives.

Results from Enforcement Cases

In FY 2013, EPA enforcement actions resulted in companies investing an estimated $7.3 billion in actions and equipment to control pollution and redress harm from pollution (known as injunctive relief and mitigation). These successes in controlling pollution will yield tremendous benefits for neighboring communities. The $7.3 billion in injunctive relief is less than in previous years due to a couple of extremely large Clean Air Act settlements in 2008 and 2011. Also in FY 2013, EPA obtained agreements from companies to spend an estimated $22 million on beyond-compliance projects that benefit the environment and public health (known as supplemental environmental projects) but that companies are not otherwise legally required to perform.

ENFORCEMENT HELPS REDUCE CHEMICAL HAZARDS IN SCHOOLS

As part of a consent agreement resolving alleged RCRA violations against the Northland Environmental facility in Providence, Rhode Island, the company and its owner will be required to spend $252,152 performing chemical cleanouts, conducting hazardous waste training for school staff, and providing school safety equipment for approximately 60 high schools and middle schools. The cleanouts will be focused in environmental justice areas of Rhode Island and Massachusetts within 50 miles of the Providence facility.

For example, Shell Oil and affiliated partnerships agreed to resolve alleged violations of the Clean Air Act at a large refinery and chemical plant in Deer Park, Texas, by spending at least $115 million to control harmful air pollution from industrial flares and other processes. Shell will implement three mitigation projects valued at between $15 and $60 million by:

- Significantly modifying its wastewater treatment plant to reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs).
- Controlling VOC emissions from certain tanks by replacing two old tanks, repairing one tank, and engaging in an innovative biweekly infrared-camera imaging program for 15 other tanks.
- Controlling emissions of hazardous air pollutants and VOCs at its benzene production unit through enhanced monitoring and repair practices.

The company also agreed to perform two supplemental environmental projects: (1) spending $1 million to install and operate a state-of-the-art air monitoring station at its fence-line and (2) retrofitting publicly owned vehicles in the vicinity of the complex to reduce diesel emissions at a cost of $200,000. When fully implemented, the new controls and requirements under the consent decree are estimated to reduce emissions by over 4,500 tons per year.

Another example is EPA and DOJ's settlement agreement with Safeway, the nation's second-largest grocery store chain, which agreed to pay a $600,000 civil penalty and implement a corporation-wide plan to significantly reduce its emissions of ozone-depleting substances from refrigeration equipment at 659 of its stores nationwide, estimated to cost approximately $4.1 million. The settlement involves the largest number of facilities ever under the Clean Air Act's regulations governing refrigeration equipment.

The third example is the May 2013 Consent Agreement and Final Order with Wal-mart Stores Inc. to resolve civil violations of RCRA and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). In related actions on the same day, Wal-Mart also pleaded guilty to criminal violations of the CWA in two cases prosecuted in California, as well as criminal violations of FIFRA in one case prosecuted in Missouri. In addition to paying $51 million in criminal and civil penalties for the three cases, Wal-Mart will pay over $20 million to fund various community service projects. To address the mismanagement of hazardous waste at its stores, Wal-Mart implemented a corporation-wide hazardous waste management program. As a result of the consent agreement and the three criminal cases, Wal-Mart will pay about $81.6 million for its unlawful conduct.

Environmental Impact Statements

The National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to consider the impacts of proposed actions, as well as any reasonable alternatives, in their decision-making. For proposed projects with potentially significant impacts, federal agencies prepare a detailed Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which is reviewed by EPA in fulfillment of its responsibilities under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, and made available for public comment. In FY 2013, EPA reviewed and commented on 372 draft and final EISs. These included EISs concerning renewable energy development, oil and gas exploration and extraction, mining, transmission lines, and highway projects.

In FY 2013, EPA launched an interactive Web-based mapping tool that provides the public with access and information on EISs filed with EPA for major projects proposed on federal lands and other proposed federal actions. When visiting the website, users can click on any state for a list of EISs, including information about the potential environmental, social, and economic impacts of these projects. This furthers our transparency goals.

Federal Facilities Enforcement

One of numerous highlights in FY 2013 for the federal facilities enforcement program was EPA, the Air Force, and the State of Florida signing, on September 20, 2013, a CERCLA-required Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) at Tyndall Air Force Base. The new accord is necessary to protect the community, to guide the cleanup, and to ensure proper accountability. Tyndall was added to the National Priority List in 1997 due to extensive contamination and high concentrations of probably human carcinogens, including DDT (present at some 200 times greater than EPA's risk-based standards), chlordane, trichloroethylene (TCE), vinyl chloride, PCBs, munitions constituents, lead, arsenic, chromium, barium and fire-suppression chemicals.

The Tyndall signing leaves only one overdue FFA now outstanding – at the Army's Redstone Arsenal (AL) – among some 170 federal facilities on the NPL.

EPA also demonstrated rapid, protective cleanup enforcement at Fort Devens (MA) and NASA's Ames Research Center (CA), restoring a remedy shutdown in the first instance and preventing recontamination of a $9.7 million cleanup in the second. Formal CERCLA disputes were resolved with the Department of Energy (DOE) at Oak Ridge (TN) and at the Savannah (IL) Army Depot. Notable regulatory enforcement actions in FY 2013 included a SDWA action against the Department of the Interior in Keams Canyon (AZ) to protect Indian Affairs school children, a RCRA waste action against the Department of Energy at the Federal government's largest Superfund cleanup, the Hanford Site (WA), and the first EPA environmental enforcement action at the Pentagon. In all, the federal facility regulatory enforcement program issued about 42 administrative penalty actions and conducted more than 250 EPA-led inspections at federal facilities in FY 2013, across all regions of the country.

Superfund Enforcement

EPA's Superfund Program continues to pursue two strategies for obtaining site cleanup and conserving federal funds: "Enforcement First" and cost recovery. EPA takes enforcement actions at sites where viable, potentially responsible parties exist, requiring them to pay for or perform site cleanups. The Superfund law, CERCLA, gives EPA the authority to compel private parties to pay back federal money spent to conduct cleanup activities. "Enforcement First" and cost recovery allow EPA to focus appropriated funds on sites where potentially responsible parties either do not exist or lack the funds or capability to conduct site cleanups. The results of EPA's Enforcement First and cost recovery policies are shown in the table below.

FY 2013 ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE SUPERFUND ANNUAL RESULTS

(Inflation/Deflation Adjusted to FY 2011 Dollars)

	FY 2009 (Million $)	FY 2010 (Million $)	FY 2011 (Million $)	FY 2012 (Million $)	**FY 2013 (Million $)**
Cost recovery: amount of federal dollars spent by EPA to perform site study and cleanup that were later recovered from PRPs	**387**	**158**	**300**	**172**	**292**
Oversight: costs incurred by EPA to ensure that the PRP properly conducts the site study and cleanup, which are then reimbursed by the PRP	**82**	**84**	**74**	**67**	**93**
Site study and cleanup: costs incurred by PRPs to address contamination at particular sites	**2,082**	**1,448**	**3,000**	**657**	**1,242**

Data source for cleanup and cost recovery: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS). Data sources for oversight: Compass (FY 2012-2013); Integrated Financial Management System (previous fiscal years).

During FY 2013, EPA obtained commitments to clean up 740 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media as a result of concluded CERCLA and RCRA corrective action enforcement actions. This amount exceeds the FY 2013 target of 275 million cubic yards and is an increase from last year, FY 2012, when EPA obtained commitments to clean up 400 million cubic yards of contaminated soil and groundwater media. In addition, in FY 2013, the largest single-site cash-out settlement in the history of the Superfund program occurred. On September 19, 2013, the U.S. District Court for Massachusetts entered a CERCLA consent decree whereby AVX Corporation agreed to pay $366.25 million toward the cleanup of PCB contamination in New Bedford Harbor. The payment will mean that the cleanup, which under current funding would have taken 40 years, will be completed in five to seven years.

Criminal Enforcement

EPA's criminal enforcement program enforces the nation's environmental laws by investigating cases, collecting evidence, conducting forensic analyses, and providing legal guidance to assist in the prosecution of criminal conduct that threatens people's health and the environment.

FY 2013 was the strongest year in criminal sentencing since 2005, including a combined 161 years of incarceration for environmental crimes. The conviction rate was 94 percent. The total amount of fines and restitution from EPA's criminal enforcement program was $1.5 billion, compared to $44 million in FY 2012. Court-ordered environmental projects amounted to $3 billion during FY 2013. This large amount was largely the result of three major criminal prosecutions associated with the *Deepwater Horizon* oil rig explosion and massive oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

In January 2013, BP Exploration and Production Inc. was sentenced to pay $4 billion in criminal fines and environmental restoration projects—the largest criminal resolution in U.S. history—after pleading guilty to 11 counts of felony manslaughter, one count of felony obstruction of Congress, and violations of the Clean Water and Migratory Bird Treaty Acts for its role in the 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* disaster that killed 11 people and the subsequent oil spill that resulted in the largest environmental disaster in U.S. history.

The percentage of criminal cases having the most significant health, environmental, and deterrence impacts exceeded the FY 2013 target of 43 percent, with an end-of-year result equal to 44 percent. In FY 2013, 297 environmental crime cases were opened. This is a 7 percent decrease from FY 2012, the result of EPA's criminal enforcement program's increased focus on pursuing bigger and more complex cases. This fiscal year, EPA brought criminal charges against 278 defendants, which is a 20 percent increase from FY 2012.

Increasing Transparency

During FY 2013, there were numerous activities to increase transparency. One example is EPA's modernization of the Enforcement and Compliance History Online (ECHO) website. ECHO provides public access to regulatory compliance and enforcement data for more than 800,000 regulated facilities. In FY 2013, the ECHO website added interactive state performance dashboards and comparative maps that provide more transparent information about the performance of state and EPA enforcement and compliance programs across the country.

Advancing Environmental Justice

During FY 2013, following a one-year pilot, EPA reissued its internal guidance for staff to use for compliance and enforcement actions. The guidelines help EPA increase the focus on environmental justice concerns in communities where it brings enforcement actions, identify any appropriate opportunities to address such concerns through enforcement, and improve its ability to measure and report on its enforcement work in vulnerable communities.

Performance Challenges

Electronic Reporting

Agency reporting requirements are still largely paper-based, which is inefficient and unnecessarily resource-intensive for reporting entities and states, and ineffective for compliance monitoring and assurance. Paper-based compliance reporting information is often not readily accessible to EPA, states, or the public to identify noncompliance or drive performance improvements at both regulated facilities and government.

To reduce both reporting burden and pollution over the long term, and to improve both compliance and the information available to the public about pollution that affects them, the Agency is working to convert to 21st century electronic reporting technology. This effort will require some short-term budget investments but is expected to provide substantial long-term benefits for industry, states, EPA, and the public. More specifically, electronic reporting allows

for much better targeting, promotes evidence-based approaches, and even lays a foundation for greater transparency. In July 2013, the enforcement program proposed a rule requiring facilities regulated under the NPDES program to electronically report information and data related to that program in lieu of filing written reports to state, tribal, territorial, and federal regulators. The proposal will modernize CWA reporting processes for hundreds of thousands of municipalities, industries, and other facilities by converting to an electronic data reporting system.

Enforcement Program Performance Measures

EPA wants to adopt a new strategic approach to performance measurement to better address and communicate the impact of compliance assurance and enforcement actions. In addition, EPA is working to develop performance measures in support of the Next Generation Compliance Initiative.

Vigorous enforcement continues to be the backbone of environmental protection. EPA's commitment to high-impact cases that make the most difference to human health and the environment will remain a top priority. This commitment will only be strengthened by smart investments in innovation in order to bring the most serious violators to justice and fulfill EPA's mission of protecting public health and the environment.

CROSS-CUTTING FUNDAMENTAL STRATEGIES

Introduction

This year concludes the first round of Cross-Cutting Fundamental strategies, identified in EPA's *FY 2011–2015 EPA Strategic Plan.* These strategies stem from agency priorities and are designed to fundamentally change how we work, both within and outside EPA, to achieve our mission results.

By their very nature, these strategies are cross-program, agency-wide, and encourage collaborative engagement beyond traditional organizational boundaries. Agency efforts to advance the strategies are taking hold, buoyed by our experience over the last few years, and are gaining momentum as we establish the new strategies to advance Administrator McCarthy's themes in EPA's *FY 2014-2018 EPA Strategic Plan.*

Annually, the Agency develops Action Plans to implement these strategies, as part of a deliberate and focused effort to take tangible, measurable actions toward the vision embodied in the strategies.

- The FY 2013 Action Plans can be found at http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/fy2013.
- The FY 2013 Action Plan Annual Progress Reports are available at http://www2.epa.gov/planandbudget/fy2013.

Selected highlights from the Annual Progress Reports are described in the sections that follow.

STRATEGY 1: EXPANDING THE CONVERSATION ON ENVIRONMENTALISM
Engage and empower communities and partners, including those which have been historically under-represented, in order to support and advance environmental protection and human health nationwide.

In FY 2013, the Agency continued efforts to include a broader range of people and communities in our work and engage with communities that have been historically under-represented in our decision-making processes. These actions expanded access to information and provided communities and the public increased opportunities to understand and engage with the Agency. Most strides were made in the area of limited English proficiency and environmental information. However, our work to promote environmental education actions continued to lag in successful completion.

Accomplishments

- To support community and citizen involvement in environmental decision-making, EPA published 74 datasets and nine applications from the Agency's national programs in Data.gov. Since FY 2011, EPA has published 296 raw datasets and 44 applications in Data.gov.

- EPA's Region 8 implemented several initiatives to address issues with limited English proficiency, including compiling a list of regional volunteer translators for numerous languages and creating a Spanish-speaking hotline number where citizens can leave messages and receive replies in Spanish.

- In Pennsylvania, EPA's Region 3 collaborated with the Havertown Township, the Community Capital Campaign, and the YMCA of Philadelphia to address environmental issues associated with the development of a YMCA next to the Havertown PCP Superfund site. This 7,000-square-foot facility, comprising a wellness and aquatic center, a gymnasium, a running and walking track, and a child and family development center, was built over a portion of the ground water plume from the Superfund site. EPA worked closely with residents and local officials to review facility designs, siting plans, and other project details to fully mitigate any potential harm from ground water contamination from the adjacent site.

- EPA's Region 2 has engaged extensively with the culturally and demographically diverse Brooklyn, New York neighborhoods that border the Gowanus Canal, a federal Superfund site considered one of the nation's most contaminated water bodies. During fiscal year 2013, the region worked closely with a broad and diverse range of stakeholders and members of the 55-member Gowanus Community Advisory Group (CAG), established to increase community engagement on the planned cleanup. EPA provided technical assistance, coordinated monthly CAG meetings, held several public meetings on the proposed cleanup plan, provided opportunities for community input in English and Spanish, allowed for a lengthy public comment period and ultimately received 1400 public comments that were considered before the cleanup plan was finalized. In addition, the region uses its Gowanus Canal website, a Facebook group, regular Twitter feeds and Community Updates to

continually expand the conversation about environmentalism in the Gowanus Canal Community.

Challenges

- Due to resource constraints, EPA did not complete some of the planned FY 2013 environmental education initiatives. Moving forward, EPA needs to partner with major environmental organizations to leverage resources for campus environmental education programs.

STRATEGY 2: WORKING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Work to reduce and prevent harmful exposures and health risks to children and underserved, disproportionately impacted, low-income minority and tribal communities, and support community efforts to build healthy, sustainable green neighborhoods.

In FY 2013, EPA took steps to promote environmental justice and children's health through: participation in state grant programs and National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) agreements; providing enhanced guidance to agency rule writers in the development of regulations governing health risks to children and the underserved; the development of recommendations to improve future community-focused efforts acquired from regional community pilot experiences; and, by providing training opportunities for the public and agency staff on children's health and environmental issues in underserved and minority communities.

Accomplishments

- Enhanced agency collaboration has increased visibility of the impacts of air quality, asthma, and noise on children's health through integration of these considerations into the review of Environmental Impact Statements under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

- EPA staff participated in 40 outreach forums to promote the Agency's voluntary guidelines and 40 additional outreach forums support other programmatic school environmental health tools (e.g. Tools for Schools, Schools Chemical Cleanout Campaign, Sensible Steps to Healthier School Environments brochure and webinars).

- In the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy, EPA's Region 2 identified and prioritized severely affected areas through the EPA tool, EJSCREEN, alerting disaster relief providers with detailed information on the existing demographics, environment, health, and economic condition of those particularly vulnerable communities most impacted by the storm. As an outgrowth of this work, additional training of federal recovery staff is being considered to prepare for future disasters affecting underserved area communities.

- EPA established "Environmental Justice in Rulemaking" training materials and intranet site to increase awareness of the environmental justice (EJ) guidance and promote early consideration of EJ in the action development process.

- Environmental Justice Legal Tools (EJLT) Repository compiled 82 examples, from both the NPMs and Regions, of the use of EJ legal tools to more fully ensure that programs, policies, and activities fully protect human health and the environment in underserved, minority and low-income communities.

Challenges

- Regional coordinators have encountered barriers while working within the NEPPS to enhance communications with states. Many states are hesitant to make revisions to agreements for unfunded initiatives.

STRATEGY 3: ADVANCING SCIENCE, RESEARCH, AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION
Advance a rigorous basic and applied science research and development agenda that informs, enables, empowers, and delivers innovative and sustainable solutions to environmental problems. Provide relevant and robust scientific data and findings to support the Agency's policy and decision-making needs.

Over the past few years, EPA has made remarkable progress towards integrated transdisciplinary research that takes a systems approach to sustainability. The Strategic Research Action Plans for the Agency's six new integrated research programs are important tools for communicating this new approach. In FY 2013, EPA: established an Executive Management Council committee to focus on sustainability; promoted workshops on next generation monitoring; developed new analytical tools; and, increased communication and sharing of best practices and new tools/approaches.

Accomplishments

- EPA developed the "EPA Nitrogen Research Roadmap," an integrated, systems-based approach for managing excess nitrogen and co-pollutants such as phosphorous in waterways. These elements, along with sediment, degrade water quality increasing the growth of algae and lowering or eliminating the oxygen content of waterways, often causing "dead zones" where nothing can grow. Demonstrations of the roadmap are anticipated for the Narragansett Bay (RI) watershed, the Mississippi-Atchafalaya River Basin, and the northern Gulf of Mexico.

- EPA developed a Sustainability Analytics website, which provides existing science-based tools and approaches for analyzing sustainability issues and better integrating sustainability into environmental decision making processes.

- EPA supported implementation of several Next Generation Air Monitoring initiatives in order to promote the development and implementation of low-cost, air monitoring technology for use by citizens, community groups, schools, researchers, government agencies, and industries. These FY 13 efforts include: the first public pilot launch of Village Green Project, a community based monitoring system built into a park bench platform using solar power with wireless streaming in Durham in June; the 2nd Annual Air Pollutions Apps and Sensors Workshop which was held in March; and continued Open Source Challenges (like *My Air My Health*).

- EPA's Region 4 partnered with each of its eight states to create the nation's first region-wide customized recycling measurement program. This program allows government to collect, manage, report and analyze all information related to solid waste recycling and diversion programs without creating a new reporting requirement. This program allows access to real-time data and has reduced the administrative time associated with paper-based reporting systems, increased the accuracy of reporting and increased thee states' efficiency in responding to legislative requests. For example, the State of Tennessee estimates a savings of $75,000 per year in reduced information technology expenses.

- EPA's Region 9 in partnership with the Clean Air Technology Initiative, the California Air Resources Board, the California Energy Commission, and several other local, state, and federal agencies is helping to reduce emissions and bring new clean air and energy technologies to market using innovative solutions and non-traditional funding. In FY 2013, Region 9 funded several initiatives in California including: replacement of over 60 old diesel delivery trucks and school buses with battery-electric vehicles that emit no emissions; and, joint funding for the initial testing of zero-emission battery-electric and hybrid electric-natural gas trucks that operate on electric lines around the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. Joint funding was also provided in the San Joaquin Valley for battery-electric, hybrid electric-natural gas and hybrid electric diesel trucks and several biogas waste-to-energy projects to convert methane to a transportation fuel at landfills, food waste processing facilities and dairies.

Challenges

- Advancing science, research and technological innovation in a time of declining resources and a reduced scientific workforce is a major challenge for both planning and managing the sustainability of our existing workforce. EPA is utilizing the ORD Workforce Enhancement Project and senior ORD leaders to identify opportunities to streamline programs and identify ways to mitigate the Agency's restrictions on hiring and the gaps in expertise caused by attrition.

- EPA is seeking to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its laboratory science capability by conducting an enterprise-level analysis of the Agency's entire network of Regional, Program, and Research and Development laboratory facilities.

STRATEGY 4: STRENGTHENING STATE, TRIBAL, AND INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS
Deliver on our commitment to a clean and healthy environment through consultation and shared accountability with states, tribes, and the global community for addressing the highest priority problems.

Throughout FY 2013, EPA strengthened its state, tribal, and international partnerships to achieve mutual environmental and human health goals. Key FY2013 accomplishments include: partnering with states for timely implementation of Hurricane Sandy environmental recovery efforts; issuance of the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) Guidance; and, helping to negotiate the United States' signing of the Minamata Convention to help reduce global mercury pollution. In addition other FY 2013 progress is highlighted below, to illustrate how engagement with our partners through increased consultation, collaboration, and shared accountability has advanced agency mission results.

Accomplishments

State/Local

- EPA's Region 4 took final action on 47 State Implementation Plan (SIP) revisions in the backlog, exceeding the target by 62 percent, which included working with the states to resolve difficult policy issues in order to meet court-ordered deadlines for 17 of the SIPS.

- EPA's Region 7 and the Iowa Department of Natural Resources signed a five-year plan with steps to correct deficiencies in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permitting and enforcement for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations.

- EPA's Region 8 completed an effort to improve the FY 2014 Performance Partnership Agreement (PPA) process. Past processes were evaluated based on discussions with each Region 8 state and internally. Steps to improve the process were discussed with each state during its mid-year meeting. Changes were made to use MAX.gov to better share information with and track progress for each PPA As a result of these efforts, Region 8 state PPAs were signed by the Regional Administrator earlier than planned or on time.

- In response to Hurricane Sandy, EPA's Region 2 assisted the New Jersey and New York joint field offices in developing and carrying out the recovery support strategy adopted under the National Disaster Recovery Framework. EPA project managers assessed storm impacts at all hazardous waste sites in the affected areas. EPA staff worked with state personnel on ambient air monitoring for burning vegetative debris, developed guidance on the handling of abandoned boats and vehicles, advised on rebuilding using ENERGY STAR and WaterSense products, coordinated issuance of fuel waivers and other necessary documentation to minimize disruption to fuel supplies in these states, and worked with the States to determine project eligibility and other criteria for nearly $600 million in supplemental SRF assistance to New York and New Jersey.

- EPA's Regions planned and facilitated numerous drills and exercises with state and local responders, supported Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), and attended LEPC meetings throughout the country. Region 3 also provided EPA-led training programs on

topics such as Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), pool chemicals, spills, and emergency medical services, as well as a wide variety of hazardous materials training courses for state and local emergency first responders.

- EPA conducted formal federalism consultations for the Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) for Military Vessels and for the New Source Performance Standards and Emissions Guidelines for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills. The UNDS action was the first federalism consultation triggered by the preemptive effects of a rule on future state/local rulemaking rather than intergovernmental costs. Outside the realm of formal federalism consultations, EPA conducted outreach with intergovernmental partners on high-profile actions and initiatives such as storm water, the Waters of the United States rulemaking, and the President's Climate Action Plan.

- EPA completed a review of the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) and held a webinar for states to communicate the findings and recommendations. EPA and states also began a dialogue about how to work together on areas of mutual interest that will make NEPPS more useful and effective for both states and EPA, with a focus on efforts to ensure the process, timing, and content of NPM guidance and programmatic grant guidance fully aligns and supports NEPPS implementation.

- To ensure EPA and states continue to effectively implement delegated national programs, EPA conducted an initial assessment of the practices and tools for overseeing state permitting programs. EPA gathered and synthesized NPDES, CAA Title V, and RCRA Subtitle C program data, considering emerging areas of state oversight concern, such as financial and human resource constraints caused by declining or flat state environmental budgets. The Agency developed two products: (1) a program oversight framework that outlines the essential elements of EPA oversight of state permitting programs, and (2) a draft oversight statement of principles. These products will help frame discussions with states about how to improve the EPA-state oversight relationship

Tribal

- In its second year, EPA's Tribal ecoAmbassador forged a new partnership between EPA's Tribal Program and the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI), featuring tribal college professors and students. For example, the focus of the Living Earth Symposium at the NMAI Festival was to celebrate indigenous contributions to environmental sustainability, knowledge, and activism. Several EPA-funded tribal college professors and students gave presentations about the projects at the event – expanding our reach.

- Using EPA grant funding, the Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Program Hazardous Waste effort diverted one million pounds of junk vehicles, batteries, scrap metal, and electronics from their 53 member communities.

- EPA's Regions expanded on providing additional trainings on tribal consultations. For example, Region 9 delivered two trainings to employees on tribal consultation and three trainings on the Tribal Consultation Opportunities Tracking System. In addition, Region 9 facilitated many consultations at a government-to-government level with tribes, participated

in reviews of the GAP Guidance and Guidebook, and facilitated tribal participation in national consultations.

- EPA hosted meetings with state, tribal, and international partners to discuss regulatory and risk management activities and risk assessments for Toxics Substance Control Act Work Plan chemicals.

International

- **In November 2013, the United States signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury, a new multilateral environmental agreement that addresses specific human activities which are contributing to widespread mercury pollution.** EPA worked closely with the State Department and other federal agencies in the negotiation of this agreement. Implementation of this agreement will help reduce global mercury pollution over the coming decades. In addition to signing, the United States deposited its Instrument of Acceptance to become a party to the Convention.

- EPA and CONAGUA, its counterpart water agency in Mexico, coordinated the development of the first Border 2020 Water Goal biennial plan. The plan captures over 70 initiatives along the U.S.-Mexico border to be implemented during the 2013 to 2015 timeframe by EPA, CONAGUA, the International Boundary Water Commission, CILA (Comision Internacional de Limites y Aguas), and states, tribes, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and academia. These initiatives address bi-national water issues, such as water infrastructure needs and sustainability, water quality data availability, and watershed approaches to water contamination and conservation. EPA- sponsored activities include conducting water and energy audits in selected U.S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program projects to improve energy efficiency and promote efficient water use at border drinking water and wastewater facilities.

<u>Challenges</u>

- Alaska's 229 federally recognized tribes face enormous environmental challenges in their efforts to safely manage solid and hazardous wastes in their communities. Despite this, they have developed impressive programs to remove thousands of pounds of hazardous materials from their communities to reduce human exposures to these toxins.

- As tribes and EPA begin implementing the revised GAP guidance, we will develop and implement *EPA–Tribal Environmental Plans (*ETEPs) with all tribes to identify long-term goals, roles, and regulated universe. EPA will undertake efforts to address issues of national significance on specific topics often involving multiple agencies—climate change impacts and adaptation, treaty rights, fish consumption rates, water quality standards, resource extraction, etc.

STRATEGY 5: STRENGTHENING EPA'S WORKFORCE AND CAPABILITIES
Continuously improve EPA's internal management, encourage innovation and creativity in all aspects of our work, and ensure that EPA is an excellent workplace that attracts and retains a topnotch, diverse workforce, positioned to meet and address the environmental challenges of the 21st century.

In FY 2013, EPA improved its ability to work collaboratively, efficiently, and effectively. We focused on maintaining a talented and diverse workforce, giving employees a flexible and collaborative work environment, and equipping them with the tools to work productively and effectively in today's business environment. Our aim is to build and maintain a modern workplace where EPA employees are knowledgeable, skilled, encouraged, and enabled to do their best work together to protect human health and the environment while at the same time asked to act with fiscal responsibility, maximize the use of limited resources, and still demonstrate results.

Accomplishments

- EPA completed an agency-wide migration to a new suite of office tools and capabilities that included email, instant messaging, calendar, and contacts, instituted Microsoft Office Online 2013 to help employees work remotely, and provided access to Skydrive shared storage.

- EPA has increased telework use every year—in every regional and Headquarters office—since it began tracking telework use in FY 2009. In FY 2013, EPA increased telework hours by 18 percent over FY 2012.

- In support of the President's request that federal agencies expedite the disposal, consolidation, and realignment of unneeded property to realize savings, promote sustainability, and reduce the deficit, EPA completed all three scheduled moves, including Region 7, the Environmental Appeals Board, and the Administrative Law Judges. These moves are projected to save EPA over $1.6 million per year in rent avoidance.

- To improve its ability and capacity to grow new leadership talent, EPA_developed a Succession Management Guide, incorporating lessons learned from preliminary tests in two offices.

- To expand access to employment and professional development opportunities, EPA improved its Diversity Dashboard as a workforce assessment tool to monitor progress with headquarters and regional action plans under Equal Employment Opportunity Commission directives. The Agency also developed standard procedures to broaden opportunities for outreach and recruitment and established a baseline among demographic groups of employee participation in leadership and development programs.

- To improve work productivity in field settings, EPA's Region 1, with assistance from EPA's Office of Environmental Information, developed and tested a field application prototype for field inspections, allowing an EPA inspector to complete his work at a facility using an

automated version of the required form on a tablet and to then relay the inspection results back to EPA wirelessly in real time.

- EPA's Region 8 developed a Workplace Dispute Resolution Program. The program provides clear guidelines on how to request mediation and what to expect during this process. The program works with the Agency's equal employment opportunity staff and human resources staff to address alleged discrimination and workplace dispute cases. It also provides a group of objective mediators available to guide EPA regional personnel.

- EPA saved nearly $2.6 million in FY 2013 with the implementation of strategic sourcing solutions for cellular service, domestic deliveries, and office supplies. EPA anticipates saving an additional $500,000 in FY 2014 with the November 2013 Blanket Purchase Agreement for Lab Supplies.

- EPA reduced unliquidated obligations on grants expired as of October 1, 2012, by 86 percent (for a savings of $15.1 million) and on contracts expired as of October 1, 2012, by 62 percent (for a savings of $26.3 million).

Challenges

- EPA's FY 2013 average time-to-hire was 101 days for General Schedule new hires. The Agency's efforts to reach EPA's FY 2013 86-day goal were challenged by an intentional slowdown in hiring (a pause followed by a "one for three" hiring policy) necessitated by funding uncertainties and budget reductions. The Agency will continue to improve the hiring process through streamlining and use of collaboration tools, including standardized recruitment packages, virtual job analysis meetings via AdobeConnect, and the new FastTrack online solution offering one-stop shopping for managers to assemble their standard recruitment packages.

- EPA delayed opportunities to achieve additional savings from reduced rent expenditures and reduction of EPA's footprint due to challenges related to funding uncertainties and budget reductions/sequester-related cuts. The space modernization pilot for EPA's Office of Administration and Resources Management in the Federal Triangle complex at headquarters will be complete in April 2014. EPA will look for additional opportunities to achieve immediate space reductions with little to no construction required and achieve further reductions as part of the lease renewal process.