

# 1993 TRANSITION AGENCY OVERVIEW



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# **TRANSITION 93**

## **AGENCY OVERVIEW**

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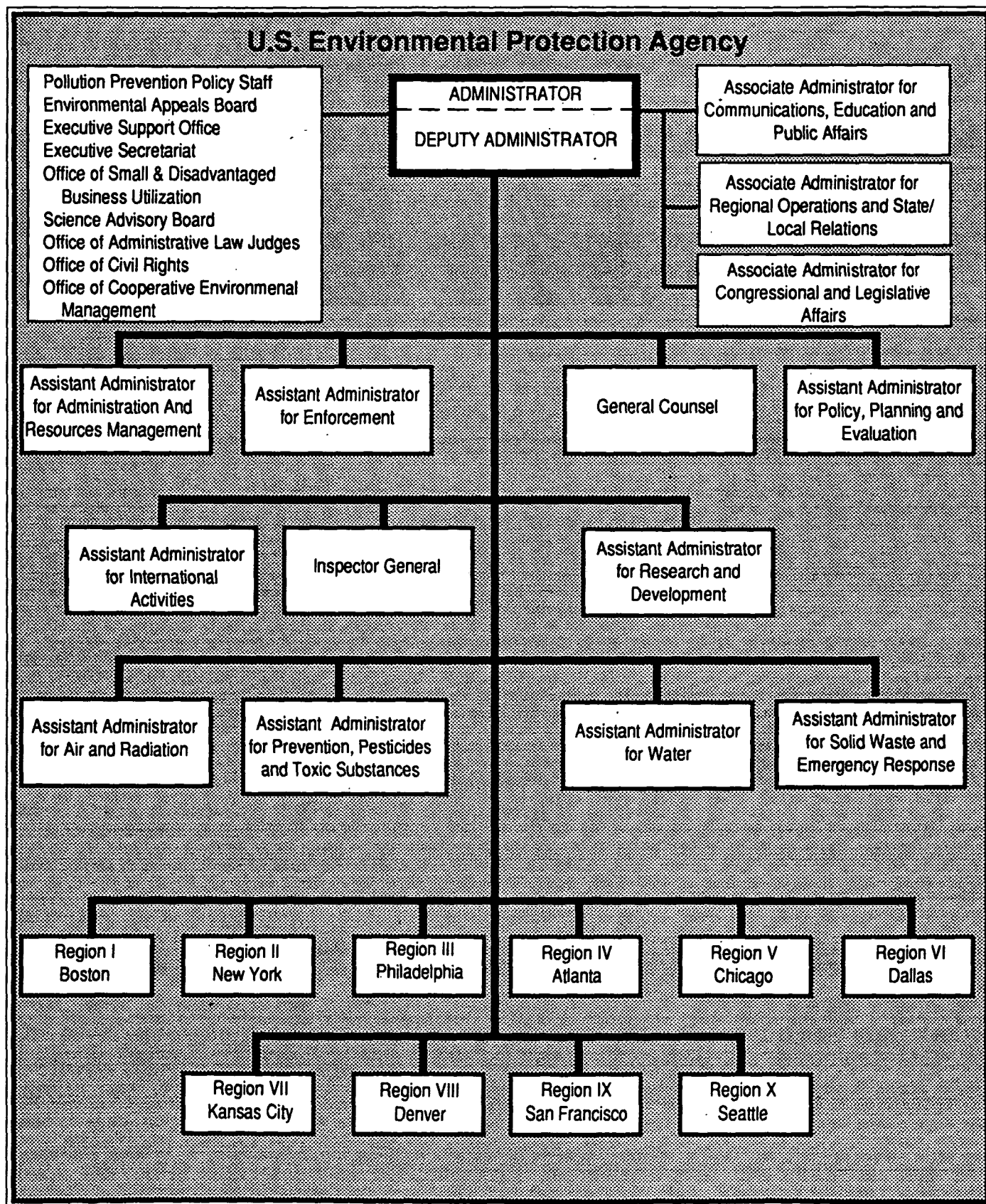
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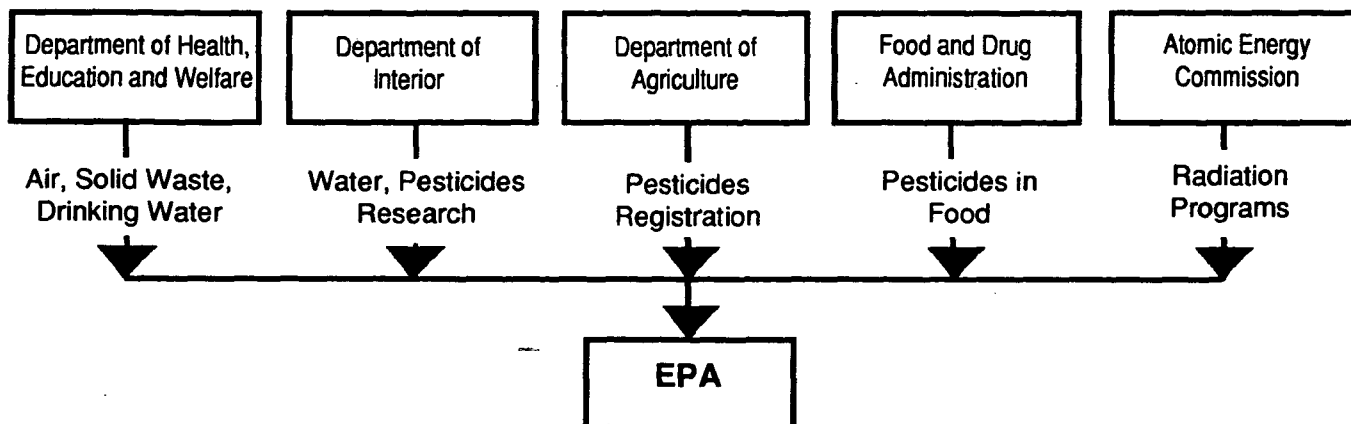
# ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT



## HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION OF EPA

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency was created through an Executive reorganization plan designed to consolidate a number of Federal environmental activities into a single agency. The plan (Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970) was sent to Congress by President Nixon on July 9, 1970, and EPA was formally established as an independent agency in the Executive Branch on December 2, 1970.

EPA was formed by bringing together 15 components from five Executive departments and independent agencies. Air pollution control, solid waste management, radiation control, and the drinking water program were transferred from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (now the Department of Health and Human Services). The Federal water pollution control program was taken from the



Department of Interior, as was part of the pesticides research program. EPA acquired authority to register pesticides and regulate their use from the Department of Agriculture. From the Food and Drug Administration, the Agency inherited the responsibility to set tolerance levels for pesticides in food. EPA was assigned responsibility for setting certain environmental radiation protection standards from the Atomic Energy Commission, and absorbed some of the duties of the Federal Radiation Council.

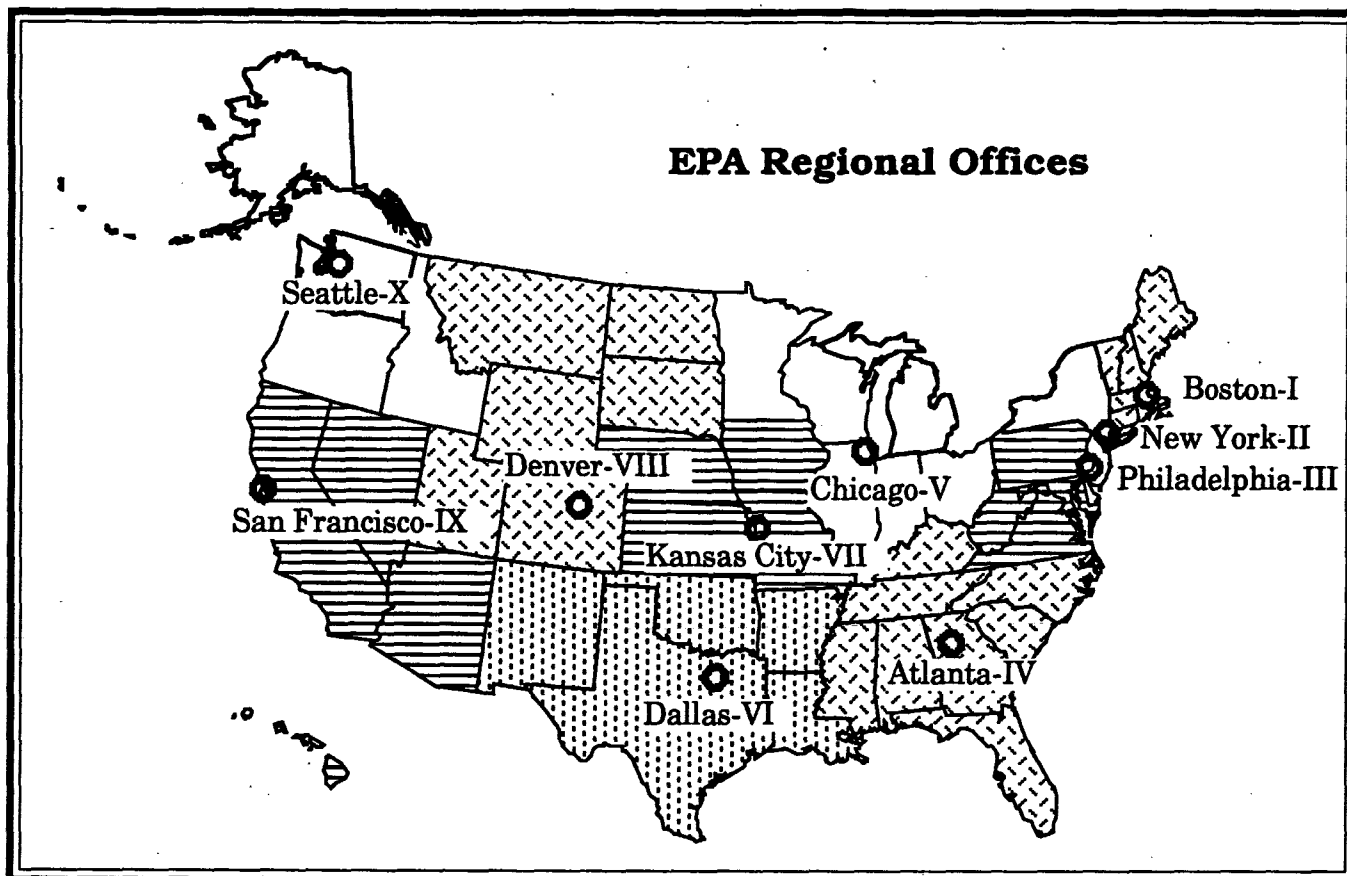
The enactment of major new environmental laws, and amendments to older laws, in the 1970s greatly expanded EPA's responsibilities. The Agency now administers twelve major statutes: The Clean Water Act (CWA); the Clean Air Act (CAA); the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund); the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA); the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA); Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHSA); the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorizing Act (ERDDA); and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA).

The Agency is directed by an Administrator and Deputy Administrator who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Nine Assistant Administrators, the General Counsel, and the Inspector General are also named by the President and subject to Senate confirmation. Each of the nine Assistant Administrators head either a program (Air and Radiation; Water; Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances; or Solid Waste and Emergency Response) or a function (Research and Development; Enforcement; Administration and Resources Management; Policy, Planning and Evaluation; or International Activities). The Agency's executive staff includes three Associate Administrators for Communications, Education and Public Affairs; Regional Operations and State/Local Relations; and Congressional and Legislative Affairs.

Ten Regional Administrators across the nation cooperate closely with Federal, state, interstate and local agencies, industry, academic institutions, and other public and private groups to make sure regional needs are considered and Federal environmental laws implemented. The Federal regional

structure was set up in the early 1970's and essentially reflects the ten cities in which the Federal government established its field offices. EPA maintains its Region I office in Boston; Region II in New York; Region III in Philadelphia; Region IV in Atlanta; Region V in Chicago; Region VI in Dallas; Region VII in Kansas City; Region VIII in Denver; Region IX in San Francisco; and Region X in Seattle.

Together, these executives supervise a staff of over 18,000 Federal workers and administer a seven billion dollar budget.



#### LOCATIONS OF OTHER EPA REGIONAL/FIELD UNITS

Anchorage, AK  
Juneau, AK  
Montgomery, AL  
Jefferson, AK  
Alameda, CA  
Richmond, CA  
Sacramento, CA  
Grand Junction, CO  
Lakewood, CO  
Gulf Breeze, FL  
Lakeland, FL  
Athens, GA  
Tucker, GA  
Honolulu, HI  
Des Moines, IA

Boise, ID  
Argonne, IL  
New Orleans, LA  
Bay St. Louis, MS  
Lexington, MA  
Annapolis, MD  
Beltsville, MD  
Ann Arbor, MI  
Bay City, MI  
Grosse Ile, MI  
Helena, MT  
Duluth, MN  
Monticello, MN  
Jefferson City, MO  
Lincoln, NE

Edison, NJ  
Leonardo, NJ  
Chapel Hill, NC  
Durham, NC  
Raleigh, NC  
Research Triangle  
Park, NC  
Las Vegas, NV  
Niagara Falls, NY  
Cincinnati, OH  
Newtown, OH  
Westlake, OH  
Pawhuska, OK  
Corvallis, OR  
Newport, OR

Portland, OR  
Santurce, PR  
Narragansett, RI  
Houston, TX  
San Antonio, TX  
Ada, OK  
Arlington, VA  
Warrenton, VA  
Manchester, WA  
Olympia, WA  
Port Orchard, WA  
Richland, WA  
Wheeling, WV  
Casper, WY



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## TEN STRATEGIC THEMES

The Agency's 1992 report Strategies and Framework for the Future sets forth the ten strategic themes that guide the Agency's planning, budget formulation, and program implementation. These themes represent tools for reducing risk, and have their origins in the recommendations of the Science Advisory Board Report, Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection.

1. **Strategic Implementation of Statutory Mandates:** EPA is committed to carry out its legal responsibilities in ways that strategically address the best opportunities for reducing the most serious remaining risks to human health and the environment. One way that EPA has been using to think strategically about its statutory mandates has been its use of cluster groups focusing on lead, pulp and paper, habitat, equity, and contaminated media.
  2. **Improving Science and the Knowledge Base:** To be credible and effective, EPA's policies, actions and programs must be based on scientifically sound, credible, risk-based approaches. To make effective risk-based decisions, EPA is improving its (1) scientific knowledge and data to support sound risk-based decision-making; and (2) ability to obtain broad-based Congressional and public support for incorporating these scientific improvements into decision-making processes. Examples of initiatives under this theme include the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, high performance computing, risk (research, management, communication), and data quality integration.
  3. **Pollution Prevention: EPA's Preferred Choice:** EPA is dedicated to examining ways of preventing pollution at the source as the first line of defense. Experience shows it can be a cheaper, more effective way to reduce environmental risk. Recent initiatives under this theme include Green Lights, Design for the Environment, Environmental Excellence, and the 33/50 Project.
  4. **Geographic Targeting for Ecological Protection:** To effectively address many of our remaining challenges, such as nonpoint source pollution, habitat protection, and biological diversity, will require more tailored, site-specific strategies. A key ingredient of the geographic approach is enlisting the involvement of public and private stakeholders in all phases -- assessment, strategy formulation, implementation, and evaluation -- to bring all available resources to bear on the special needs of the targeted area. Geographic initiatives have been formed around the Greater Water Bodies (Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico), National Estuary Program, and the Mexican Border.
  5. **Greater Reliance on Economic Incentives and Technological Innovation:** EPA is committed to fostering the creativity of the marketplace to achieve risk reduction more cost-effectively. EPA is also committed to speeding and promoting the development of new, cost-effective technologies. Economic incentive efforts include the Acid Rain Trading Program, Municipal Solid Waste Pricing, and Mobile/Stationary Source Trading.
  6. **Improving Cross-Media Program Integration and Multi-Media Enforcement:** Multi-media activity integrates cross-program, multi-media perspectives and capabilities into all stages of planning, decision-making, and implementation. This enables EPA to increase compliance with all environmental laws and regulations, and maximizes risk reduction and pollution prevention across all media. The multi-media enforcement initiatives and a multi-media permitting pilot are examples under this theme.
  7. **Building State/Local/Tribal Capacity:** Environmental protection relies on robust state and local programs. Yet, environmental protection is just one of many tasks competing for shrinking Government funds at all levels. Therefore, building state, tribal, and local capacity for environmental management within these fiscal constraints is one of the Agency's top priorities. Examples under this theme include the National Training Center, State/EPA data management, and streamlining Federal grants.
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8. **Enhancing International Cooperation:** Many of the most serious environmental risks today transcend political boundaries, which means that protecting human health and the environment in the United States requires coordination and cooperation at the multinational level. International initiatives include the U. S./Canada/Mexico Trilateral Agreement, intra-agency assistance to Eastern Europe, and cooperative programs with other Federal agencies.
9. **Strengthening Environmental Education and Public Outreach:** EPA is committed to using new modes of outreach to address public concern, and will expand and coordinate its public outreach efforts to build stakeholder understanding, support, and participation in selected Agency initiatives. The goal is to engage all stakeholders in the process so that all parties understand how and why decisions affecting the environment are made. Initiatives to promote environmental education include expanded K-12 education, National Environmental IQ Program, and joint ventures with Time/Warner and Alliance for Environmental Education.
10. **Better Management and Infrastructure:** EPA's future success depends in large measure on its ability to adapt its workforce and its management policies and practices to support multidisciplinary approaches to newer and still emerging risks to public health and the environment. The infrastructure goals represent indispensable steps toward the achievement of programmatic strategies. Major goals are to build a culturally diverse workforce with individuals who possess high levels of managerial, scientific and technical skills to solve increasingly complex environmental problems; provide laboratory and analytical facilities and capital assets that reflect the value of strong science to EPA's regulatory program; leverage resources to support multi-media and risk-based management; and to meet the highest standards of effectiveness while maintaining the public trust.

## MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

EPA uses a variety of management systems and processes to assure that we move consciously and systematically toward achieving environmental results.

### TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT

The business of EPA is to protect human health and the environment. To accomplish this in an effective manner and to move the Agency toward the twenty-first century, we must rely on our management systems and practices to empower the staff to do their jobs. Total Quality Management is a proven way to achieve results by making significant improvements in EPA's management systems and processes. A number of concerns have caused EPA to move aggressively into TQM:

- ☐ Rising expectations placed on the Agency by new environmental laws, public demands, and state and local government exceed our capacity to deliver.
- ☐ Many of our processes are driven more by court-ordered scheduling and public opinion than by facts.
- ☐ Our customers want to participate in our process earlier, have greater access to information, and want more consistency in our decisions.
- ☐ Our current management systems and processes are not sufficiently integrated to consistently meet customer demands. The perception held by our customers is, therefore, that basic requirements are not met.
- ☐ We have a major impact on the American economy (regulation, research and education). Our customers want us to increase our organizational effectiveness and efficiency in cleaning up the environment in ways that do not constrain the economy.
- ☐ The environment and America's competitiveness are interdependent. A holistic approach can contribute to a better environment and more competitive economy.

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EPA's infrastructure for quality is a multi-tiered management configuration which includes the Deputy Leadership Team with the Deputy Administrator, the Quality Improvement Board, Quality Coordinators in each organization, and the Quality Advisory Group.

TQM is in the first phase of deployment. It needs continued leadership, direction, and focus. Its goal is to transform EPA to provide the best value for the tax dollar. Quality is an effective vehicle to achieve this. The quality process gives the new Administration an opportunity to focus attention on the critical policy issues/decisions facing our country, and confidence that an improving delivery system is available to implement those decisions and programs.

#### **PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT**

The Agency's risk-based Strategic Planning, Budgeting and Performance Management System includes the following components:

- ☐ **National Environmental Goals**, which are being developed by the senior career managers, will serve as a point of departure for an extended dialogue with the public and interested stakeholders about the nation's goals for protecting human health and the environment.
- ☐ **EPA's Strategies and Framework for the Future** sets forth the ten strategic themes or "tools" for reducing risk, which have their origins in the Science Advisory Board report on Reducing Risk. These include pollution prevention, market incentives, and geographic targeting.
- ☐ Program office and regional four-year **Strategic Plans** and "Annual Action Plans" are the mechanism for linking strategic planning with annual budget formulation and resource allocation.
- ☐ EPA's **Performance Management System** tracks progress towards achieving environmental goals and implementing environmental laws.

In addition to managing this system for the Agency, the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation provides an integrated set of services in comparative risk analysis, risk-based strategic planning, and developing and using statistically sound indicators of environmental results to measure progress. It houses the Agency's center of excellence for developing and using environmental statistics. An annual report will assess progress towards measurable environmental goals, and periodic reports on the state of the environment will measure the condition of the environment over time.

The **regulatory development process** facilitates Agencywide participation in writing and reviewing rules to implement statutory mandates. Rule-making is a significant part of EPA's work, consuming approximately 40% of its resources in publishing several hundred rules each year. Most major rules involve cross-cutting, technically complex issues. The Agency's Regulatory Steering Committee, chaired by OPPE, serves as the primary mechanism for coordinating and convening Agencywide work groups to develop the regulations in an internally and externally participatory and consensus-building fashion. The Office of Management and Budget reviews the rules before the Administrator signs them.

#### **RESOURCE SYSTEMS**

The Office of the Comptroller provides the central resource management systems for budget development, budget execution, and financial management. The Resource Management Information System contains the actual and current operating plans of all allowance holders. The budget system also contains the Agency's future budget request by program element, appropriation and media.

The Comptroller also manages the Integrated Financial Management System that records the Agency's commitments, obligations, and outlays for all allowance holders. The finance system meets the external reporting requirements of the Department of Treasury.

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**NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

EPA's organizational structure is focused on the concept of the National Program Manager (NPM). The Assistant Administrators function as the National Program Managers and are the executives in charge of defining national policies and implementation procedures for statutory authorities. The Regional Administrators implement the national direction in their regions. This system creates a natural tension between National Program Managers and the Regional Administrators. However, the linkage between the programmatic functions of the National Program Managers and the operational functions of the Regional Administrators has generally served the Agency well. This approach allows for consistent policies across all regions, while maintaining needed flexibility in addressing environmental problems specific to any geographic location.

**LEGISLATIVE MANAGEMENT AND CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS**

The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs (OCLA) functions as the chief Agency liaison with Congress, its staff and committees. It serves as the primary contact for Congressional staff, and provides information on Congressional actions and strategies to EPA management. Achieving and maintaining positive working relationships with Congress and successful strategies for legislative action are dependent on Agencywide coordination, including prompt responses to Congressional inquiries, strong ties with the program offices concerning Congress' agenda, and a well-structured process for communications to ensure timely notification of Agency actions.

Environmental legislation is important to EPA. OCLA also serves as the Agency's legislative counsel. In this capacity, it assists program offices in developing legislative initiatives for the Agency's environmental programs; drafts legislative proposals, and obtains clearance of proposals by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The office oversees all EPA Congressional testimony and obtains clearance for testimony from OMB.

**COMMUNICATION STRATEGY PROCESS**

An important responsibility of EPA as a regulatory agency is to inform the public, Congress, and the regulated community about Agency activities. The trust and integrity of EPA is maintained by conducting business openly and fairly. The central theme of the Office of Communications, Education and Public Affairs is to ensure that EPA communicates with affected constituencies in one credible voice, through a coordinated and comprehensive process. Every program and regional office submits annual communication plans to outline planned outreach activities and to identify communication priorities. Communication strategy documents are developed during the formulation of decisions and before the announcement of Agency actions. Actions that require strategy documents include regulatory announcements, releases of significant findings and results, policy changes, and program actions or decisions which may have national, state, or local impact.

**MEDIA RELATIONS**

The Office of Communications, Education and Public Affairs serves as liaison with the media, coordinating national announcements and providing information to the press. All major issues are tracked by press officers who assess their significance and provide appropriate guidance. EPA announcements coincide with the adoption of new regulatory decisions. These announcements may be made by the Administrator at a full press conference, by an Assistant Administrator or a program official at a by-invitation-only press briefing, or through a press release or note to correspondents. A press advisory is issued every Friday and covers routine, less time-sensitive items. The office also coordinates and schedules requests for television, radio, and print interviews with EPA officials.

**ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION**

In 1991, the Environmental Education Division was established to implement the National Environmental Education Act of 1990. The division promotes programs that educate youth, enhance the environmental literacy of the American public, and encourage students and adults to choose environmental careers. EPA's environmental education programs encourage public/private partnerships and cooperative agreements to augment Federal funding. To successfully raise the environmental literacy of all segments of the public, EPA will work with Federal, state and local organizations, the media, industry, and the environmental community. The division serves as a catalyst to galvanize grass-roots efforts to educate students and the adult public about how best to create a healthy, sustainable relationship between humanity and the earth.

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## PERSONNEL/BUDGET

## Section 2

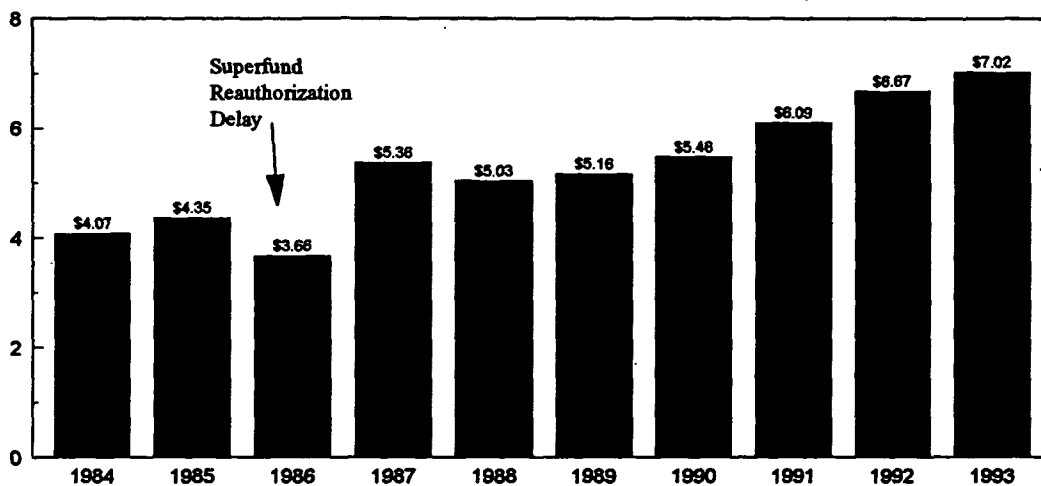
### BUDGET AND PERSONNEL

#### BUDGET

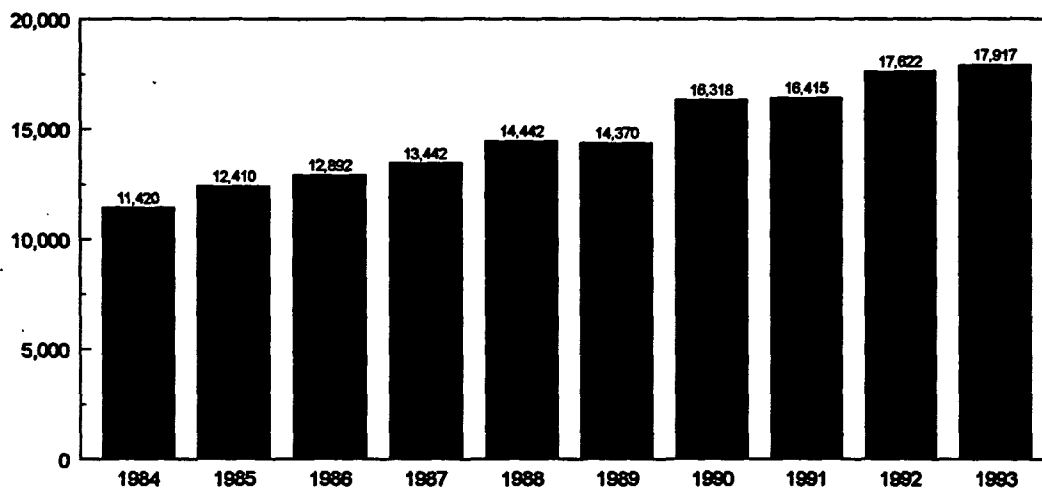
### EPA'S TOTAL BUDGET AUTHORITY

(FY 1984 - FY 1993)

Total Appropriated Dollars (in Billions)



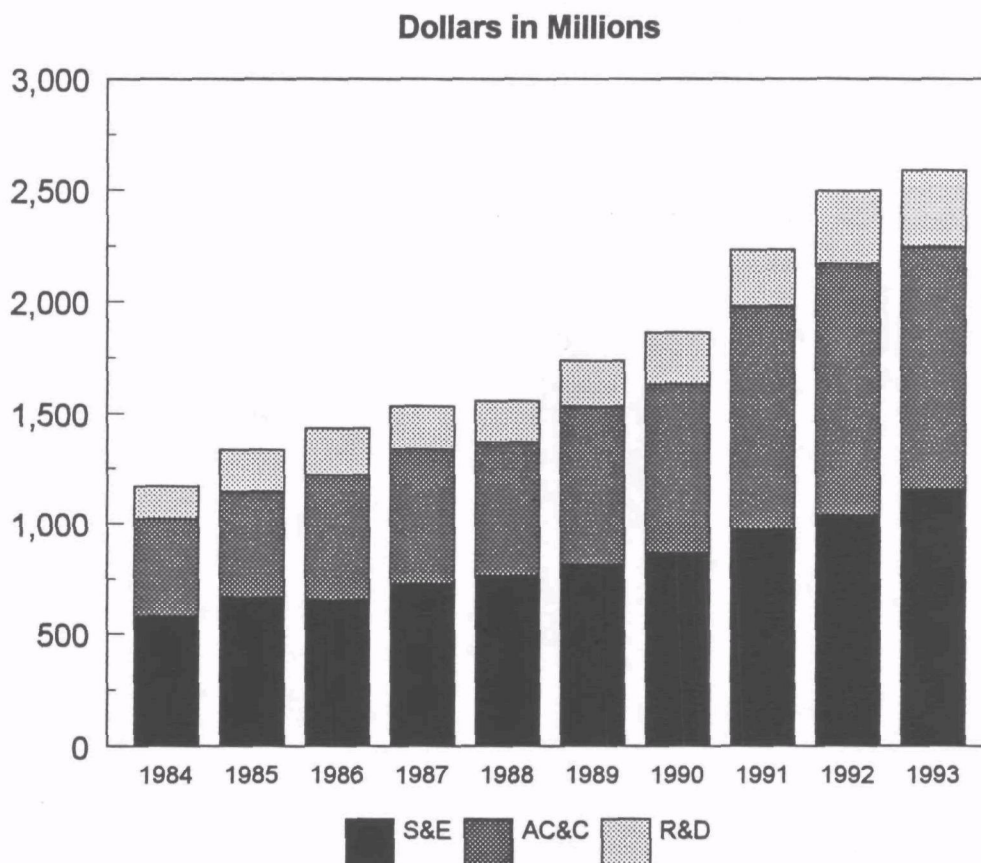
Total Workyears



- **Dollars:** The Agency's overall Budget Authority consists of Construction Grants, Superfund/Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Trust Funds and Operating Programs.
- **Workyears:** The Agency's growth in workyears is the result of new legislation activities such as the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Superfund (CERCLA).

## EPA OPERATING PROGRAMS BY MAJOR APPROPRIATION

(FY 1984 - FY 1993)



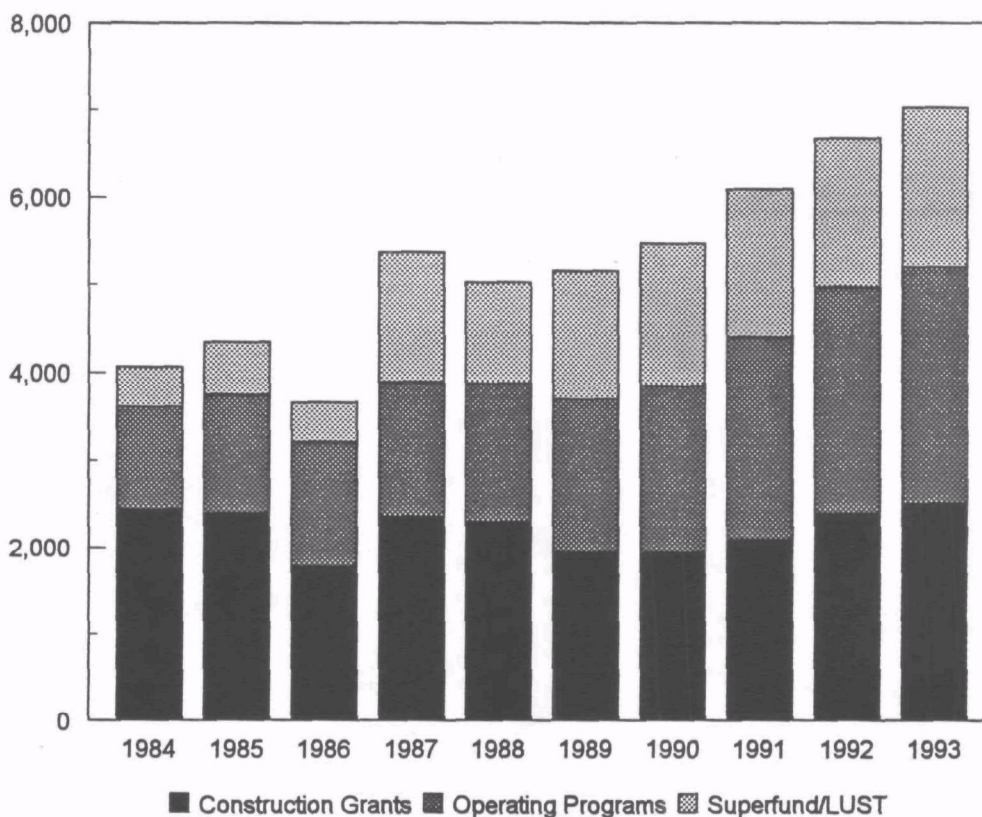
- The Salaries and Expenses (S&E) account supports the Agency's growing workforce.
- Abatement, Control & Compliance (AC&C) funds provide grant and contract dollars for the Agency's major programs (air, water, hazardous waste, toxics). State grant resources have more than doubled since 1984.
- Research and Development (R&D) growth over the last five years reflects the Agency's recognition of the need for improved science.



## EPA BUDGET BY MAJOR SOURCES OF FUNDING

(FY 1984 to FY 1993)

Dollars in Millions

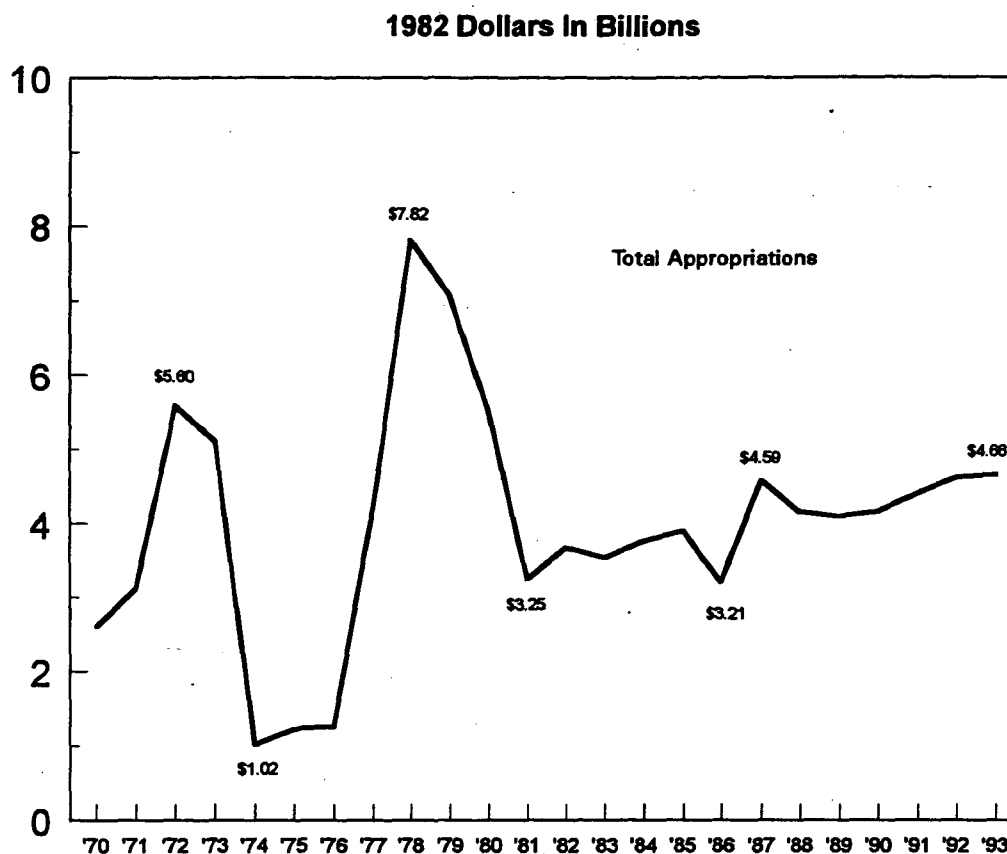


- Superfund/LUST budget has stabilized after rapid expansion in 1980's
- Growth in the Operating Programs is primarily due to new legislation, such as RCRA, the CAA, FIFRA, and emerging programs, such as non-point sources or stratospheric ozone.
- Construction grant funding continues to provide states with Federal dollars for sewage treatment facilities and increasingly targets sensitive eco-systems.



## EPA BUDGET HISTORY - CONSTANT DOLLARS

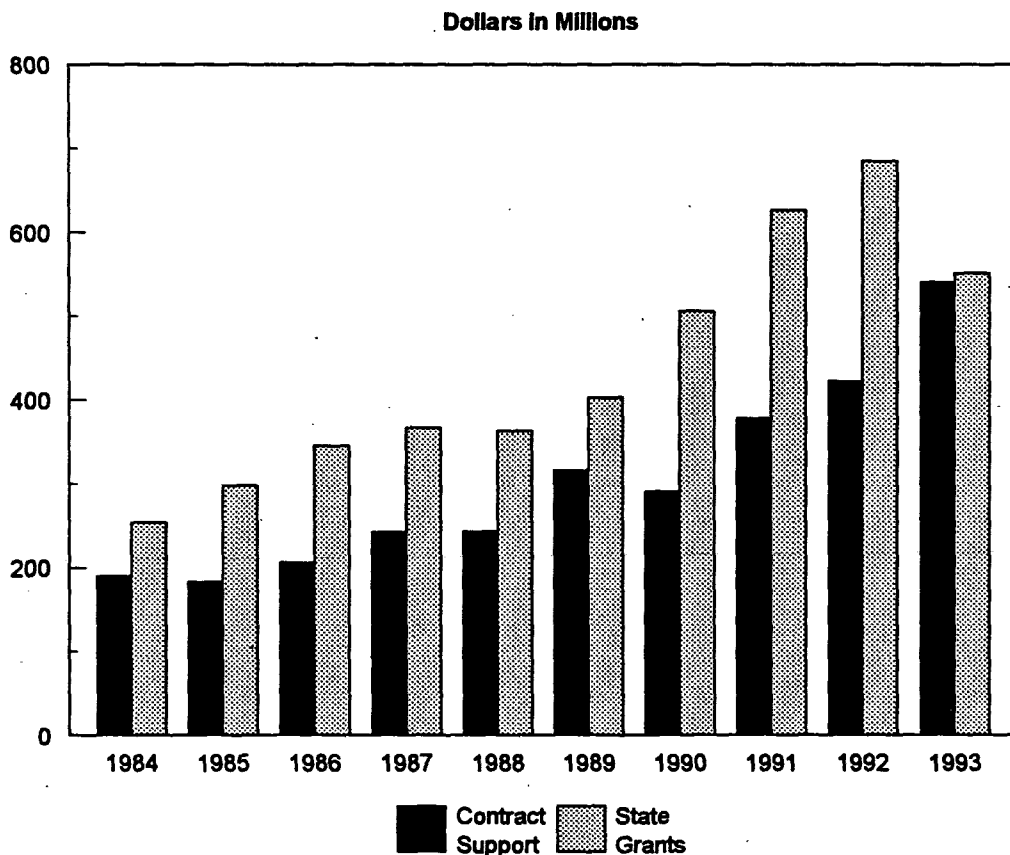
(1970 to 1993 Congressional Appropriations)



- Large reductions and increases in the 1970's due to swings in Construction Grants funding - large increases in 1972 and 1977/78; hiatus in funding for 1974 through 1976.
- Superfund Authorization delay in 1986 resulted in drop in Agency total funding. Growth in 1987 due to Superfund reauthorization.
- Operating programs have grown slowly over the last decade after decreasing in the early 1980's.

## ABATEMENT, CONTROL & COMPLIANCE RESOURCES

(FY 1984 to FY 1993 Operating Plans)



- State grants have increased to support state environmental programs that are an integral part of enforcing new legislation such as the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- Contract funding has grown to support the Agency's increasing mandates across all program areas.
- 1993 decline in state grant funds is due to 1992 Congressional projects (add-ons) not being carried forward in the 1993 President's Budget.

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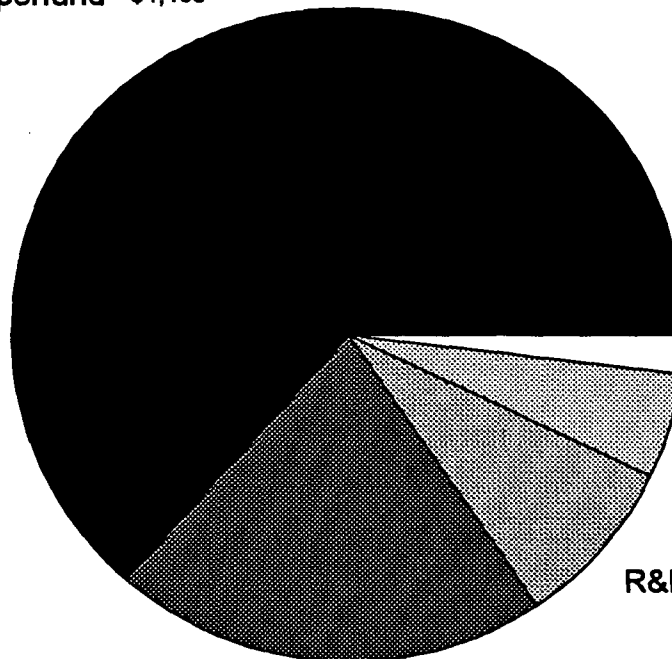
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## CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION

1992

Total Contract Dollars - \$1,889 million

Superfund \$1,195



Other \$36

S&E \$98

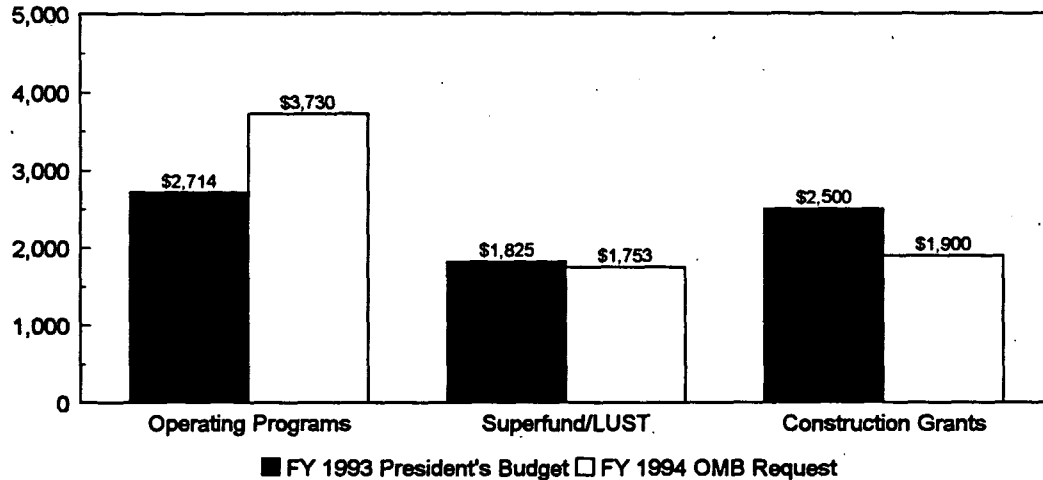
R&D \$158

AC&C \$396

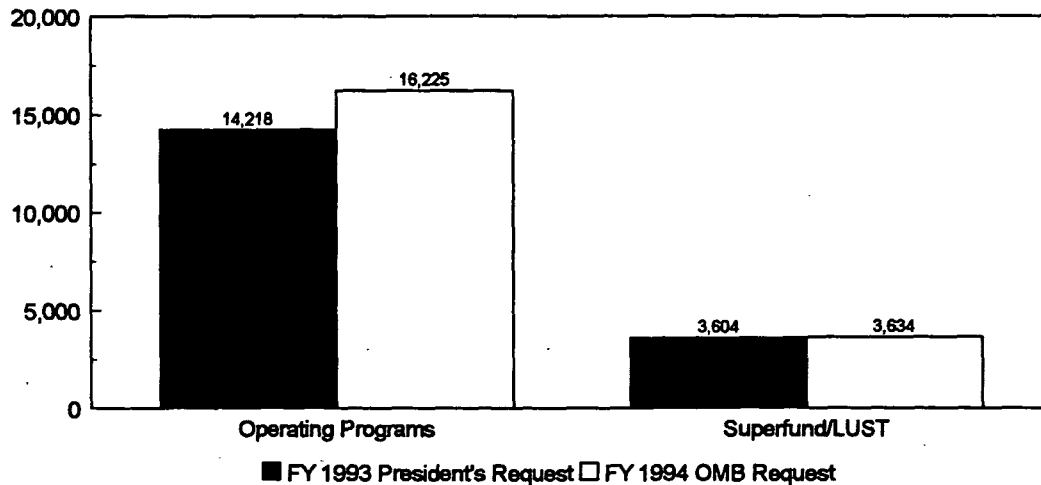
- The bulk of the Agency's contracts are spent for Superfund site cleanup activities. Superfund contract dollars are also used to support other Federal agencies' activities in Superfund.
  - The Agency relies on AC&C contracts to perform much of the technical and economic analyses and program support needed to structure its regulatory proposals.
  - R&D contracts are for applied research and development services.
  - S&E contract dollars support management and facilities services and regulatory analyses.
  - Other includes: IG, Oil Spills, B&F, and Other.
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## FY 1993 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET vs. FY 1994 OMB REQUEST

Dollars in Millions



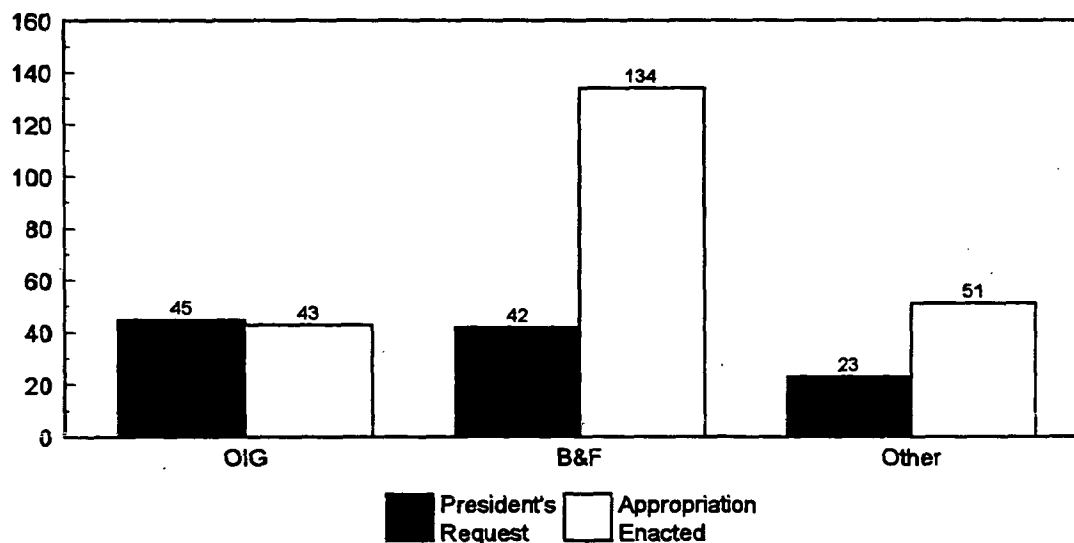
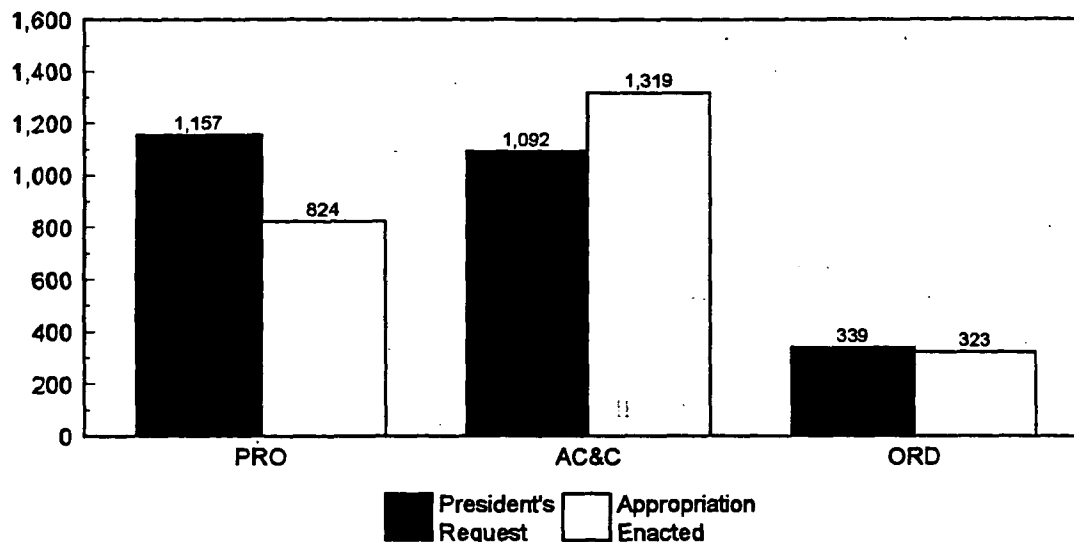
Workyears



- The increases in the Operating Programs represent the Agency's investments in ten strategic themes: geographical targeting for ecological protection; international cooperation; pollution prevention; improving science and knowledge base; strategic implementation of statutory mandates; economic incentives and technological innovation; cross program integration and multi-media enforcement; building state/local/tribal capacity; environmental education and public outreach; better management and infrastructure.
- Superfund and LUST requests reflect a stable funding level and a shift of emphasis to direct site clean-up.
- The request for Construction Grants is for capitalization of the State Revolving Funds (SRFs) and for geographic initiatives.

## PRESIDENT'S REQUEST vs. APPROPRIATIONS ENACTED

(FY 1993 - Dollars in Millions)

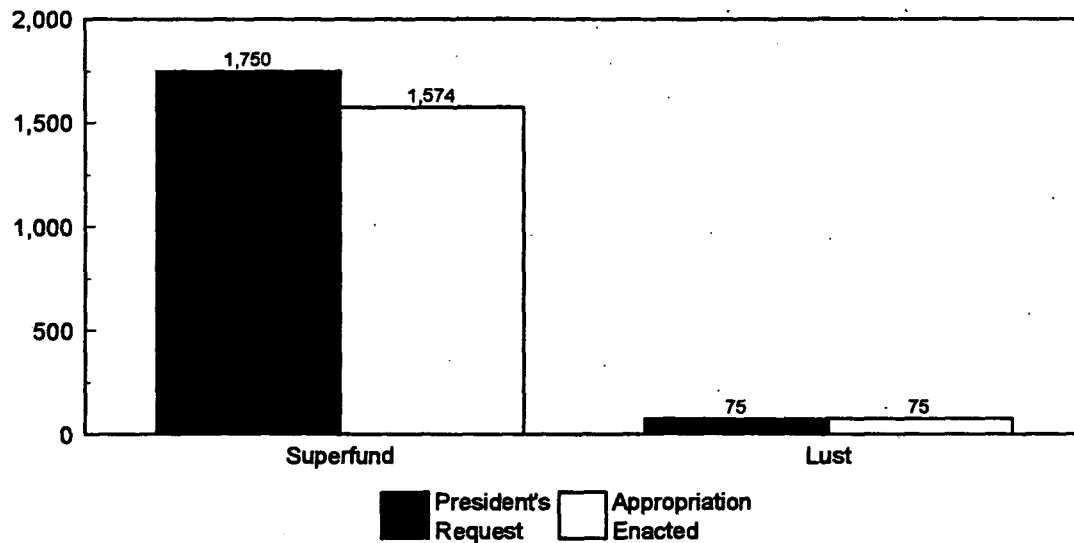


- Restructuring has caused a dramatic change in the new Program and Research Operations Account.
- AC&C reflects \$100 million in Congressional add-ons and the inclusion of Operating Expenses (which was reduced \$80 million from the previous S&E appropriation). Aside from these considerations, AC&C itself was reduced \$110 million.
- B&F increased dramatically to fund the Ecology Research & Technology Center in Bay City, MI.
- Detailed Operating Plans at the AA/RA level are being developed.

**PRESIDENT'S REQUEST vs. APPROPRIATIONS ENACTED**

DTC

(FY 1993 - Dollars in Millions)



- Superfund was reduced to its lowest level since FY 1988.
- Detailed Operating Plans at the AA/RA level are being developed.

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## BUDGET - DEFINITIONS

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### APPROPRIATION

Statutory budget authority for Federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments for specified purposes. EPA has normally had nine appropriations: Salaries and Expenses (S&E); Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C); Research and Development (R&D); Oil Spills; Buildings and Facilities (B&F); Construction Grants; Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST); Superfund; and the appropriation for the Office of the Inspector General. In 1993, the Congress eliminated the S&E appropriation and created the Program & Research Operations appropriation (PRO).

### EXTRAMURAL/INTRAMURAL FUNDS

Extramural resources fund activities that are performed by personnel other than EPA employees; for example, resources used for grants, contracts, and interagency agreements. Intramural funds are used for program support activities performed by EPA employees such as resources used for salaries.

### MEDIA

Media are EPA's major program areas. They generally follow statutory authority provided to EPA. Currently EPA has 13 media including: air, water quality, drinking water, pesticides, hazardous waste, radiation, Superfund, multimedia, toxic substances, management and support, construction grants, buildings and facilities, and leaking underground storage tanks.

### NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER

National Program Managers (NPMs) are those Agency officials responsible for particular media programs to ensure that national priorities are met.

### OMB PASSBACK

When the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) receives the Agency's budget request for the coming budget year, it makes some initial decisions and "passes back" the original request with comments and modifications. This revised budget is called a "Passback" which EPA has the option of appealing.

### PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Every January the President submits a budget to Congress. It contains budgets for agencies and departments in the Executive Branch. EPA's portion of the President's Budget reflects those resources that the Agency expects to use to meet its goals and missions in the next fiscal year.

### REPROGRAMMING

A reprogramming reallocates or shifts existing resources to meet changing Agency needs within or between EPA offices. Currently, all reprogrammings over \$500,000 must be approved by Congress.

\* **Nominal Dollars:** With the exception of the chart showing EPA's budget history in constant dollars, all budget trend data in this book are stated as nominal values. This represents the dollars available each year in the Agency's operating plan.

\* **Constant Dollars:** The Budget History in Constant Dollars chart shows EPA's overall funding since 1970 adjusted for the changing value of the dollar over time. The chart is based on constant FY 1982 dollars. FY 1982 was chosen because it represents the midpoint of the time period shown on the chart (1970 - 1993). Nominal dollars were adjusted by applying the implicit price deflator values contained in the President's FY 1993 budget. By 1993, the cumulative impact of the annual price deflators is almost 50% from FY 1982.

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## **APPROPRIATIONS - DEFINITIONS**

### **ABATEMENT, CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE (AC&C)**

Finances grants, contracts, and cooperative and interagency agreements dealing with the causes, effects, extent, prevention, and control of pollution, and compliance with environmental regulations. AC&C funds cover all Agency programs (air, water, pesticides, toxic substances, solid and hazardous wastes, and wastewater treatment ) except Superfund. In 1993, Congress moved the expenses from the S&E account to the AC&C account and established an operating expenses ceiling to control their costs.

### **BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES (B&F)**

Provides for the construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities that are owned or used by EPA.

### **CONSTRUCTION GRANTS**

Funds grants for local public agencies to construct municipal wastewater treatment facilities which contribute to the attainment and maintenance of water quality standards.

### **INSPECTOR GENERAL**

Finances all the salaries and related costs for the Office of Inspector General.

### **LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (LUST)**

Provides funds for responding to releases from leaking underground petroleum tanks. The Trust Fund is financed by a 0.1 cent per gallon tax on motor fuels.

### **PROGRAM AND RESEARCH OPERATIONS(PRO)**

Established by Congress in 1993, the PRO appropriation finances the salaries and travel of all programs in EPA except Superfund, LUST, Oil Spills, and the Inspector General.

### **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D)**

Finances research and development contracts, grants, and intergovernmental agreements (except Superfund). These activities provide the scientific basis for EPA's regulatory actions.

### **SALARIES AND EXPENSES (S&E)**

Congress eliminated this appropriation in 1993, when it established the Program & Research Operations (PRO) account for salaries and travel, and moved expenses and management contracts to the AC&C account. This appropriation financed salaries and related costs associated with administering programs in EPA. S&E incorporated all costs exclusive of grant programs, program specific contractual agreements, and hazardous substance and leaking underground storage tank response actions.

### **SUPERFUND**

Is subject to annual appropriations from a dedicated trust fund to clean up oil and chemical spills and dangerous, uncontrolled and abandoned hazardous waste sites. Extensive enforcement activities are also undertaken to identify and induce parties responsible for hazardous waste problems to undertake cleanup actions.

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## BUDGET FORMULATION PROCESS

The development of the Agency's budget begins 20 months before the beginning of the fiscal year. The following timetable lays out the general steps in that process. The budget formulation process has undergone extensive review and change over the past two years in an effort to better link strategic planning, operational planning, and budget formulation.

### **Late January/February**

The Administrator and Deputy Administrator conduct annual planning meeting with EPA senior officials (Assistant Administrators/Regional Administrators) to discuss program and budget priorities.

### **March - August**

The Agency develops budget plans in line with the program and budget priorities set in the annual planning meeting. As a first step, the Assistant Administrators(AAs) prepare action plans to link the strategic plans to the budget.

In May, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides Federal agencies with policy guidance for the upcoming budget, and AAs finish developing budgets for the Administrator's consideration.

In June, each of the AAs submits a budget to the Administrator through the Office of the Comptroller.

In August, the Administrator issues an internal Agency passback.

### **September**

The Agency submits initial budget request to OMB on September 1. OMB holds hearings with the Administrator and AAs.

### **November**

After the hearings and review, OMB returns the EPA budget to the Agency with target levels. This is known as the "OMB Passback." The Administrator has 72 hours to prepare and return an appeal to OMB.

### **December**

The Agency assists OMB in the preparation of EPA's portion of the President's Budget.

### **January**

The President's Budget is submitted to Congress in early January. At this time, the Administrator holds a press conference announcing the Agency's budget.

### **February-September**

#### **Internal Track:**

EPA prepares detailed plans on distribution of resources for the upcoming year.

#### **External Track:**

Congress holds hearings on the President's Budget. This review is done primarily by the Appropriations Committees and EPA testifies on the resource levels (March/April).

Congressional action on the appropriations bill may be a lengthy process. Both the House and Senate must pass the bill. The bill is then taken up in a Conference Committee to resolve House and Senate differences. After passage, Congress sends the bill to the President for signature.

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## BUDGET EXECUTION PROCESS

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**October**

October 1 marks the beginning of the new Federal fiscal year. In an ideal world, the Agency has its appropriation enacted by this time. However, if Congress fails to pass an appropriation, the Agency operates on a "Continuing Resolution" -- a stop-gap funding measure passed by Congress -- until an appropriation bill is passed.

If EPA has an appropriation, the Agency submits a request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) describing how the Agency would like its resources apportioned for the fiscal year.

**Throughout Current Fiscal Year**

The Office of Management and Budget apportions all funds to the Comptroller, who in turn gives an allotment to the Budget Director. This allotment is subdivided into "Allowances" which provides quarterly obligation authority to specific officials (Allowance Holders). Allowances are issued on a monthly basis throughout the fiscal year.

During the year, Allowance Holders sometimes find that certain accounts do not have sufficient resources to cover all expected needs for the year. In such cases, Allowance Holders initiate requests to reprogram funds from one account to another. These requests are submitted to the Office of the Comptroller where they are reviewed for budgetary and programmatic impact and to determine if the change exceeds Congressional, OMB or Agency limitations.

**April/May**

At mid-year, the Office of the Comptroller reviews the status of resource utilization throughout the Agency to identify and resolve potential resource issues.

**September**

The Office of the Comptroller executes end-of-year close-out (termination and accounting for the current fiscal year) with all Allowance Holders.

**November**

By November, the Comptroller determines the types and amounts of carryover funds (unobligated funds from two-year appropriations) available for the current year. Allowance Holders may submit requests for using these funds to the Comptroller, who recommends a distribution to the Administrator for approval.

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## KEY PLAYERS IN THE BUDGET PROCESS

### SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Robert C. Byrd (D-WV)  
Ranking Minority Member: Mark O. Hatfield (R-OR)  
Primary Staff Contact: James H. English

### SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON VA-HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Chairman: Barbara Mikulski (D-MD)  
Ranking Minority Member: Jake Garn (R-UT) (retiring)  
Primary Staff Contact: Carolyn (Carrie) E. Simmons

### HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman: Jamie L. Whitten (D-MS)  
Ranking Minority Member: Joseph M. McDade (R-PA)  
Primary Staff Contact: Frederick G. Mohrman

### HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE ON VA-HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Chairman: Robert Traxler (D-MD)(retiring)  
Ranking Minority Member: Bill Green (R-NY)(retiring)  
Primary Staff Contact: Michelle Burkett

The Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee is retiring at the end of the 102nd Congress. Louis Stokes (D-OH) is the likely successor.

### OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET PRIMARY CONTACTS

Paul Gilman, Program Associate Director for Natural Resources, Energy and Science (Political Appointee)  
Ronald Cogswell, Deputy Associate Director for Natural Resources Division  
Robert Fairweather, Branch Chief for Environment

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## SUMMARY OF FY 1994 BUDGET THEMES

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The Agency's budget for FY-94 is organized around ten themes which cross traditional program boundaries.

**Strategic Implementation of Statutory Mandates:** EPA carries out legal responsibilities ranging from rule-making to enforcement using risk reduction as the guiding principle. To implement this principle, the Agency is using regulatory clusters to integrate high priority activities and regulations across programs. Expansion of this approach will also make significant gains in regulatory certainty and efficiency. Resources within this theme are used to implement statutory mandates for the Clean Air Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Agency also uses the cluster approach to address several categories of concern such as lead, small communities, habitat, groundwater, and environmental equity.

**Improving Science and Knowledge Base:** Sound science and risk-based decision-making are critical for EPA to maintain its credibility and effectiveness. The Agency is requesting resources to strengthen its scientific knowledge base, including data and analytical methodologies that support the assessment, comparison, and reduction of serious risks. Nearly one-third of the resources within this theme are directed to environmental monitoring and health and ecological risk research. Additional resources are to assist the Agency in upgrading its laboratory infrastructure.

**Pollution Prevention:** The Agency is fully committed to pollution prevention as a preferred alternative for environmental protection. Now embodied in a statute, pollution prevention provides an analytical framework for business to design cleaner, more efficient production processes. Under this approach, the Agency targets high-risk problems using both voluntary and regulatory approaches to promote pollution prevention.

**Geographic Targeting for Ecological Protection:** This approach to environmental protection is area-specific and allows for the evaluation of the unique characteristics of each area as well as the cost effectiveness of mitigation of a full range of ecological threats. Geographic targeting enables the Agency to address toxics in southern Louisiana, a host of problems along the Mexican Border, as well as risks in our urban areas. Some of our geographic projects have been ongoing such as the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay, while others, such as region-specific initiatives, are just beginning.

**Economic Incentives and Technological Innovation:** The Agency is using economic incentives as a cost effective alternative to regulation, especially when dealing with problems resulting from diffuse sources of pollution. Activities under this theme develop the market forces to a greater degree as a tool in preventing and reducing environmental risk. The Agency attempts to fill public information gaps on environmental issues to promote informed decision-making and reduction of regulatory barriers that would inhibit innovative environmental solutions.

**Cross-Program Integration and Multi-Media Enforcement:** Multi-media enforcement allows for a more efficient way of doing business. It is a way of looking at the overall environmental risk posed and addressing it comprehensively to achieve maximum risk reduction. Activities under this theme are being developed to promote a better balance between administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement. An integrated approach to enforcement also has the benefit of improving other parts of the Agency's operation such as permitting and rulemaking by better integrating the work of the media programs. This theme also includes activities related to high risk Federal facilities.

**Building State/Local/Tribal Capacity:** The states, local governments, and Indian tribes are partners with EPA in the goal of environmental protection. This theme recognizes that these various entities need an infrastructure commensurate with their responsibilities. The activities within this theme invest in states' management infrastructure and secure alternative financing for environmental programs to maximize the value of available resources. Activities include capacity-building in drinking water, Indian programs, and small community programs.

**Environmental Education and Public Outreach:** Resources in this theme contribute to environmental protection by developing a more environmentally literate public. The Agency's environmental education program is the cornerstone of this theme, but outreach activities are present in most offices.

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**International Cooperation:** Many of the most serious environmental risks today transcend national boundaries which means that protecting human health and the environment within our country requires coordination at the multinational level. Some ecosystems essential to the health and welfare of U.S. citizens are shared with neighboring countries and can only be preserved through joint action. The activities within this theme include the U.S. contribution to multinational agreements such as the Montreal Protocol, as well as the sharing of American technology with newly industrialized and developing countries to promote environmentally sound, sustainable development.

**Better Management and Infrastructure:** EPA must adapt its workforce and its management policies and practices to address the newer and emerging public risks to public health and the environment. Resources within this theme are targeted to enhance the professional development of the staff, improve its physical infrastructure, address the needs of recruiting and retaining an excellent workforce, and maintaining sound internal financial controls and prudent management of Agency programs.

## GRANTS

In FY 1992 EPA obligated \$2.76 billion in grants and cooperative agreements. Of this total, \$2.40 billion was obligated by EPA's regional offices and \$298 million was obligated by Headquarters offices. The FY 1992 grant and cooperative agreement obligations were divided among Agency programs in the following way:

- ☐ \$1.61 billion for construction grants and State Revolving Fund obligations for wastewater treatment projects
  - ☐ \$141.6 million for air pollution control
  - ☐ \$83.3 million for development of solid and hazardous waste management programs
  - ☐ \$29.3 million for pesticides and toxic substances enforcement and certification of applicators
  - ☐ \$61.1 million for removal of asbestos in schools
  - ☐ \$159.1 million for Superfund and underground storage tank programs
  - ☐ \$18.4 million for surface water and groundwater programs
  - ☐ \$166.1 million for research and development
  - ☐ \$160.1 million for investigations and studies
  - ☐ \$27.4 million for training and fellowships
  - ☐ \$84.0 million for environmental protection program support and senior environmental employees.
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**Summary of FY 92 Grant Obligations to States and  
Municipalities Within Those States**

<b>REGION I</b>			<b>REGION II</b>		
STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS	STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS
Connecticut	\$ 33.8M	85	New Jersey	\$ 92.7M	115
Massachusetts	\$ 178.4M	179	New York	\$ 279.1M	209
Maine	\$ 21.8M	109	Puerto Rico	\$ 7.5M	95
New Hampshire	\$ 26.1M	103	Virgin Islands	\$ 2.3M	19
Rhode Island	\$ 32.7M	90			
Vermont	\$ 14.4M	68	Total	\$ 381.6M	438
Total	\$ 307.2M	634			
<b>REGION III</b>			<b>REGION IV</b>		
STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS	STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS
District of Columbia	\$ 14.4M	46	Alabama	\$ 11.6M	122
Delaware	\$ 18.0M	98	Florida	\$ 17.0M	168
Maryland	\$ 47.9M	157	Georgia	\$ 9.5M	117
Pennsylvania	\$ 108.9M	133	Kentucky	\$ 41.4M	83
Virginia	\$ 58.9M	106	Mississippi	\$ 7.7M	77
West Virginia	\$ 12.6M	94	North Carolina	\$ 13.3M	139
			South Carolina	\$ 31.6M	88
Total	\$ 260.7M	634	Tennessee	\$ 37.3M	111
			Total	\$ 169.4M	905
<b>REGION V</b>			<b>REGION VI</b>		
STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS	STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS
Illinois	\$ 115.2M	148	Arkansas	\$ 21.1M	80
Indiana	\$ 16.7M	98	Louisiana	\$ 40.5M	134
Michigan	\$ 150.2M	129	New Mexico	\$ 19.6M	101
Minnesota	\$ 56.9M	152	Oklahoma	\$ 26.3M	125
Ohio	\$ 24.1M	135	Texas	\$ 124.5M	181
Wisconsin	\$ 72.0M	96			
Total	\$ 435.1M	758	Total	\$ 232.0M	621

REGION VII			REGION VIII		
STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS	STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS
Iowa	\$ 35.1M	109	Colorado	\$ 28.7M	147
Kansas	\$ 28.0M	116	Montana	\$ 18.8M	151
Missouri	\$ 67.4M	162	North Dakota	\$ 14.9M	110
Nebraska	\$ 17.1M	98	South Dakota	\$ 14.1M	125
			Utah	\$ 9.8M	115
Total	\$ 147.6M	485	Wyoming	\$ 13.7M	70
			Total	\$ 100.0M	718
REGION IX			REGION X		
STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS	STATE	AMOUNT	ACTIONS
Arizona	\$ 15.0M	108	Alaska	\$ 6.1M	60
California	\$ 196.2M	317	Idaho	\$ 16.9M	93
Guam	\$ 1.7M	5	Oregon	\$ 35.0M	113
Hawaii	\$ 18.5M	47	Washington	\$ 57.0M	214
Nevada	\$ 15.0M	64			
Palau Republic	\$ .4M	7	Total	\$ 115.0M	480
American Samoa	\$ 1.8M	7			
Total	\$ 248.6M	555			

## SUSPENSION AND DEBARMENT ACTIVITY

EPA's Suspension and Debarment Program is the Agency's management arm for protecting the Agency's resources against waste, fraud, abuse, poor performance and noncompliance by contractors and assistance participants. It is part of the Executive Branch's government-wide system to render high risk participants ineligible for contracts and assistance. It also has authority to enter into compliance programs in lieu of debarment; these may require the entry of criminal pleas, payment fines and restitution, and reimbursement for audit or other government costs.

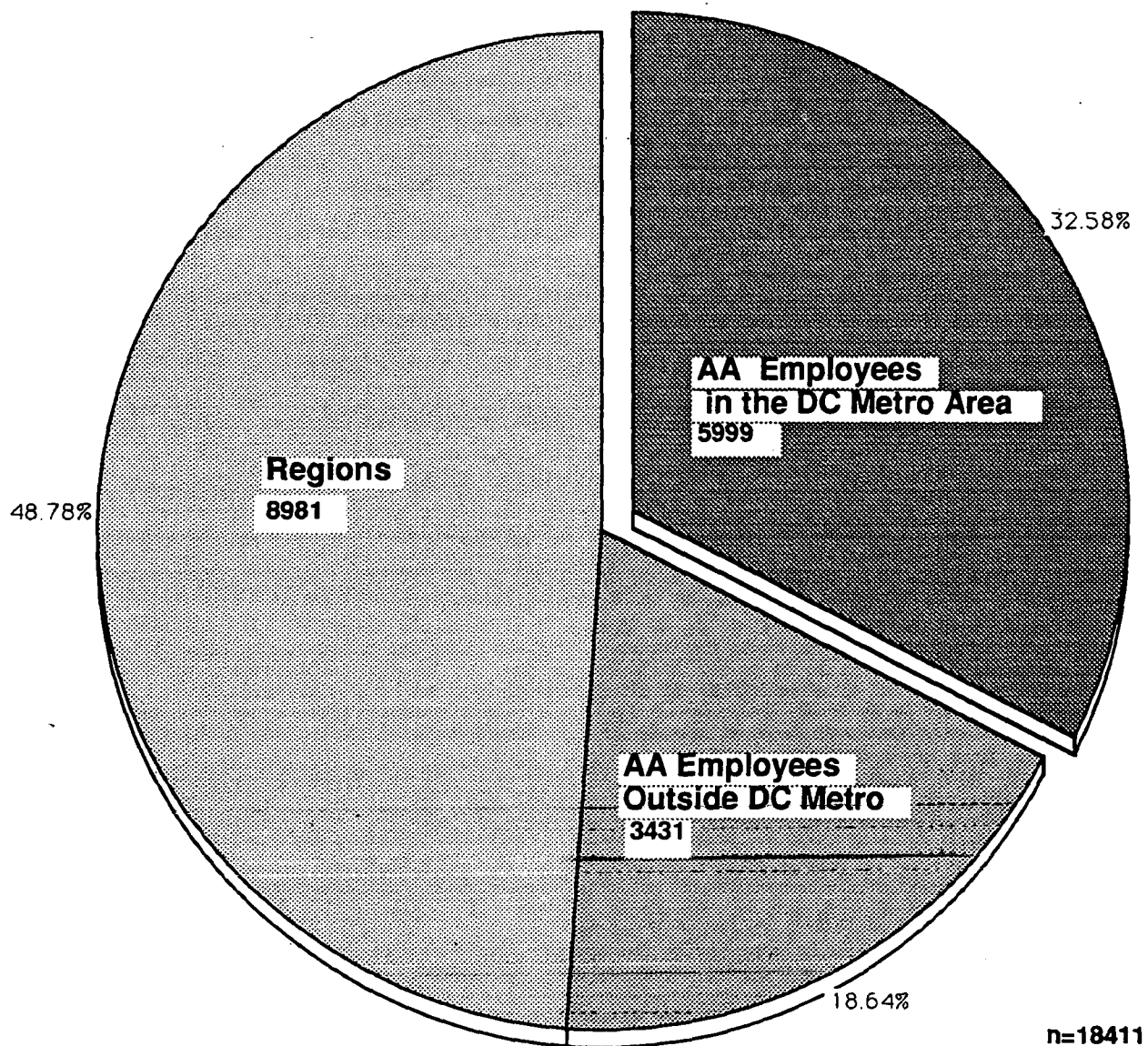
The debarment program at EPA is very aggressive. It coordinates its activities with state and Federal enforcement and other agencies to maximize the Federal protective net. Each year the debarment program receives and investigates numerous allegations of misconduct resulting in administrative actions for temporary suspension of eligibility, debarment from Federal programs, or settlement of the government's compliance demands including significant sums of money paid to the Agency or the U.S. Treasury. The following chart summarizes case activities for Fiscal Years 1989-1992.

	1989	1990	1991	1992
Cases Accepted	135	304	276	147
Cases Completed	166	291	340	214
Debarred*	42	45	79	90
Suspended**	n/a	81	120	38
Settlements	30	14	39	36
Closed after Investigation	94	151	102	50
Recoveries (in millions)	n/a	n/a	\$3.4	\$15.3

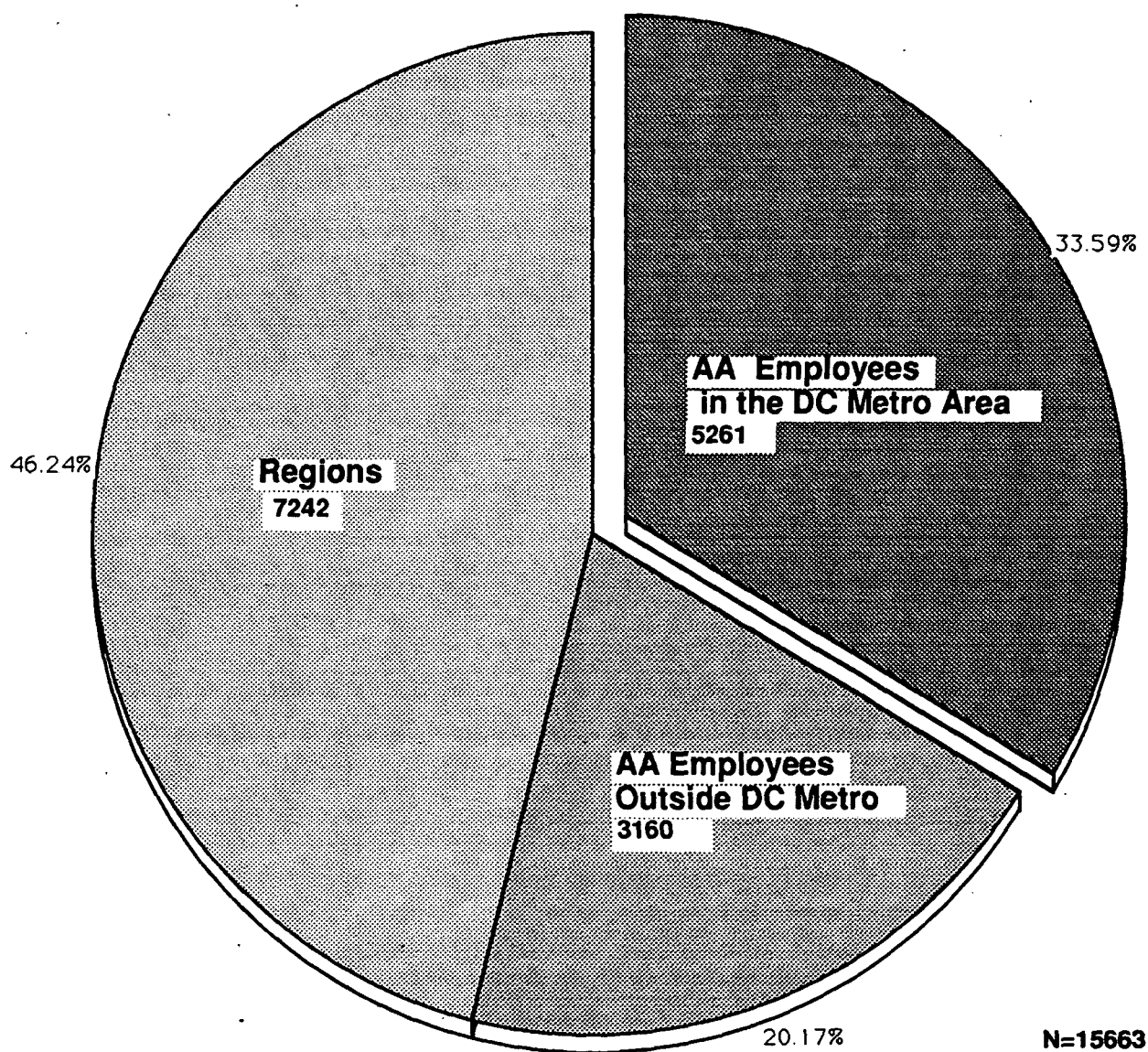
\* DEBARMENT is the final determination of an Agency rendering a contractor or assistance participant ineligible to receive Federal contracts, grants, loans and benefits due to criminal misconduct, poor performance, environmental noncompliance, etc. This decision is issued after a full examination of information and evidence to determine whether a contractor/assistance participant is nonresponsible.

\*\* SUSPENSION is a determination by an Agency to render a contractor or assistance participant temporarily ineligible to receive Federal contracts, grants, loans and benefits pending completion of an ongoing investigation. It is used when the Federal government has important interests to protect which cannot reasonably be delayed until a full investigation and debarment proceeding can be completed.

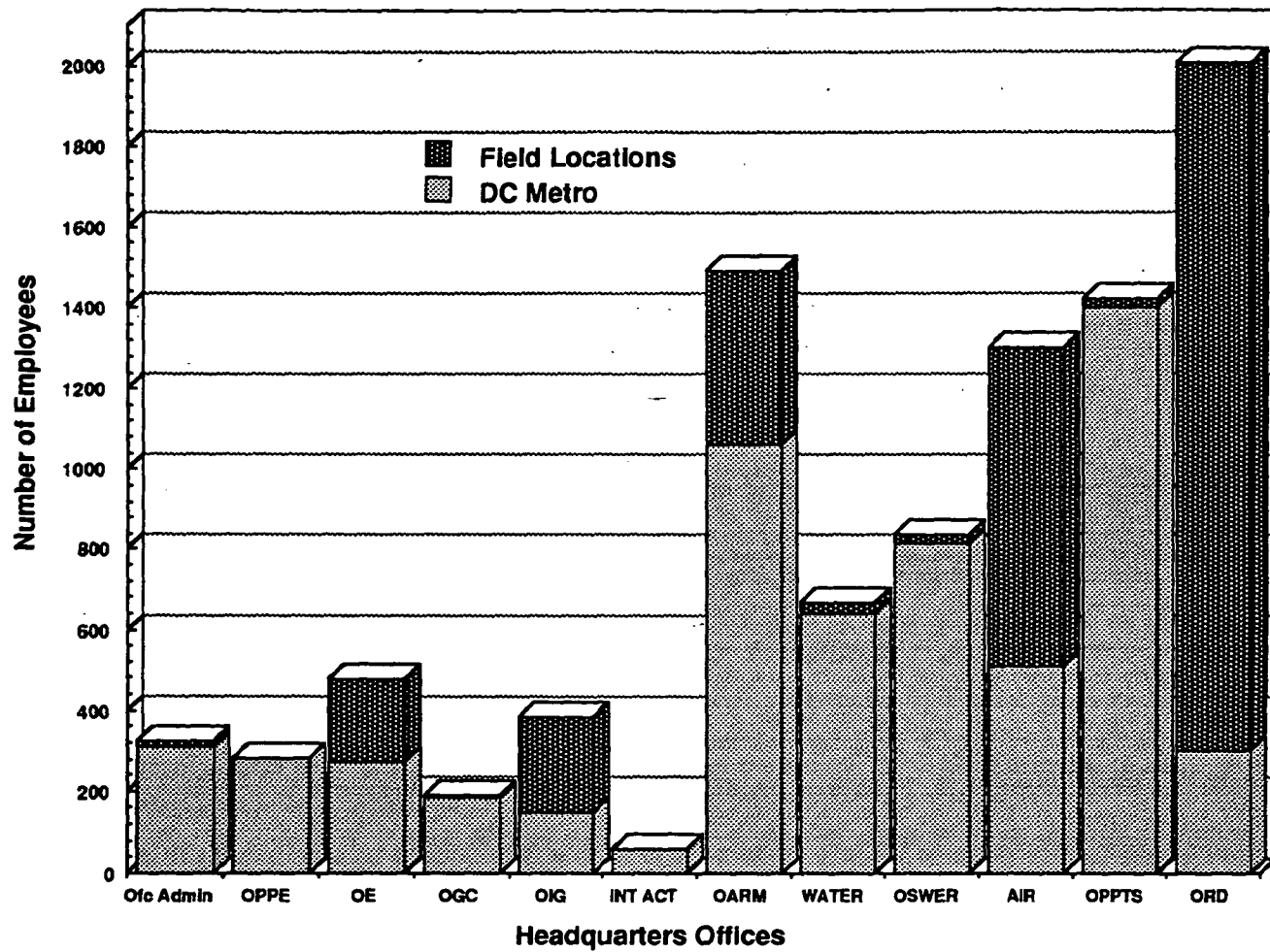


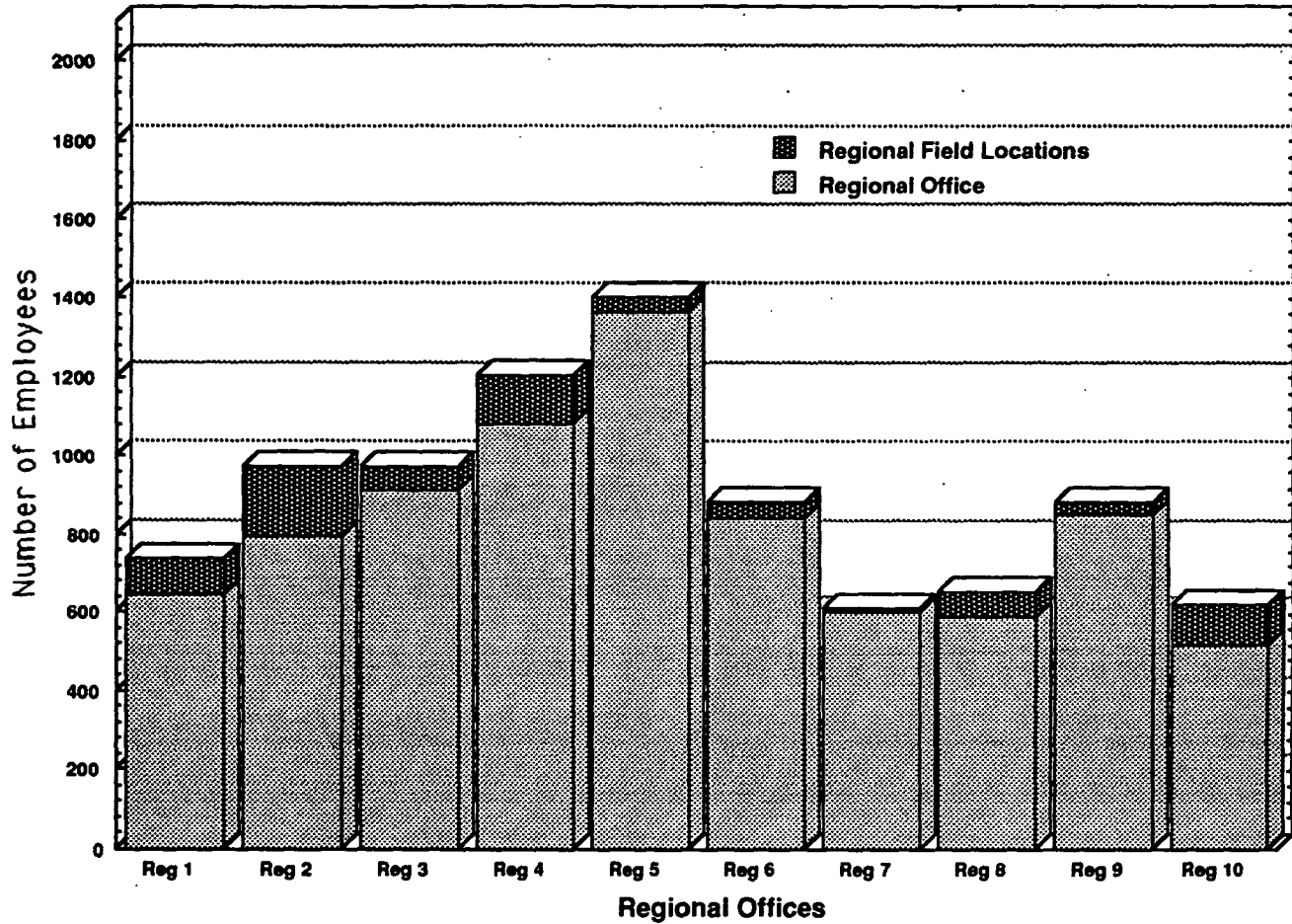
**PERSONNEL****EPA'S POPULATION RELATIVE TO THE D.C. METRO AREA  
FISCAL YEAR END 1992**

**EPA'S POPULATION RELATIVE TO THE D.C. METRO AREA  
AS IT LOOKED IN FY 1989**

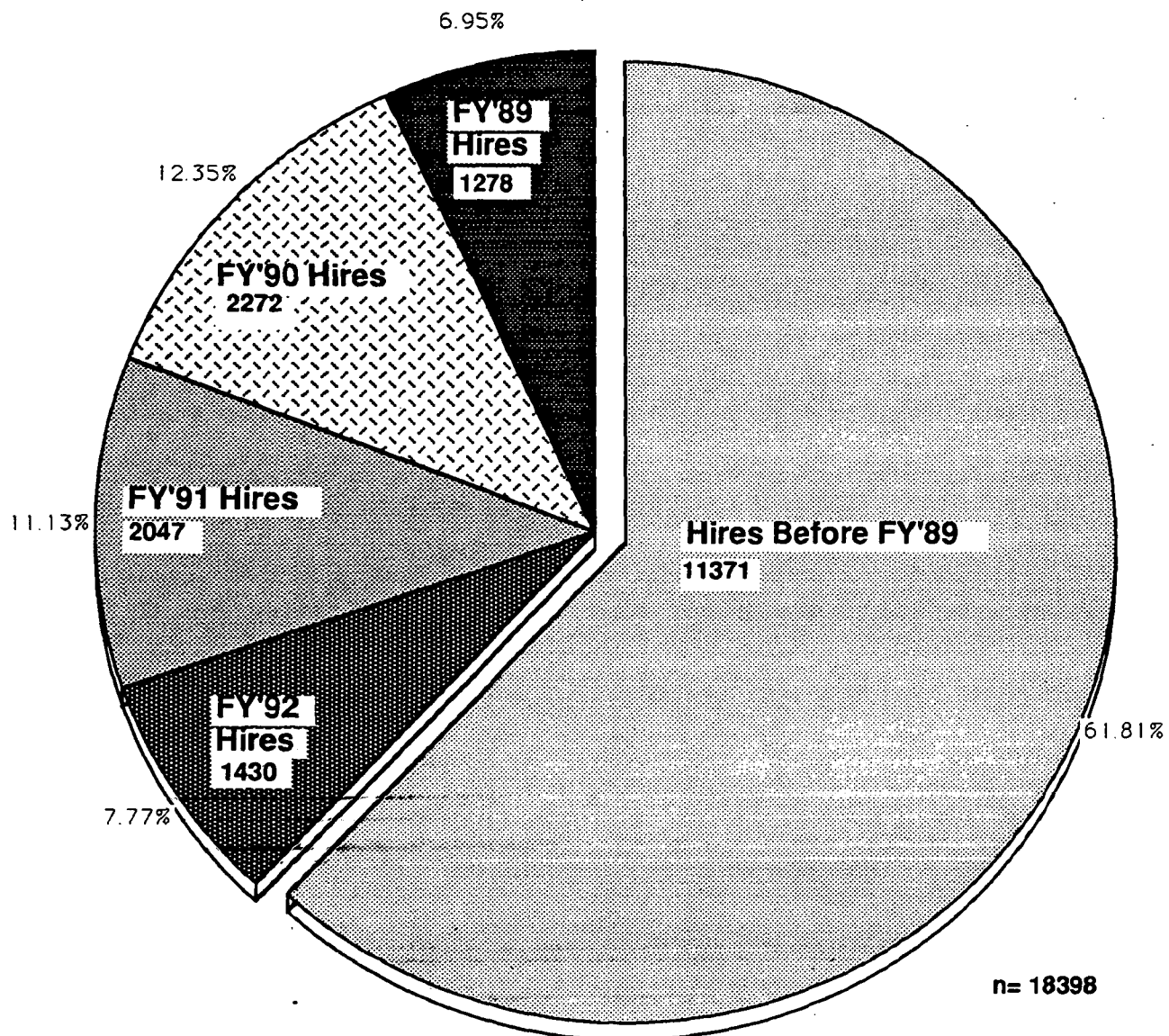


### EMPLOYEE DISTRIBUTION Headquarters Offices



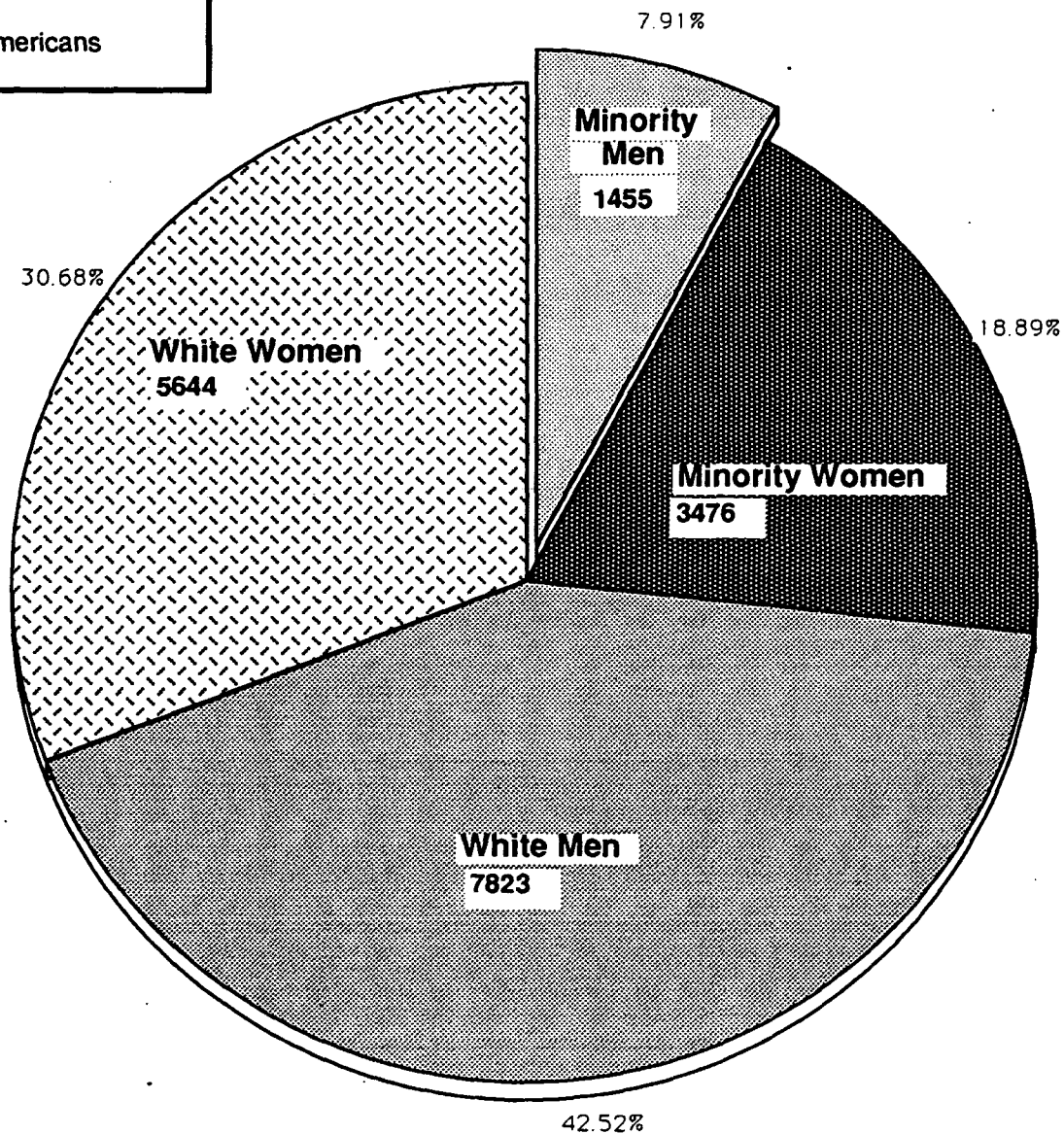
**EMPLOYEE DISTRIBUTION  
Regional Offices**

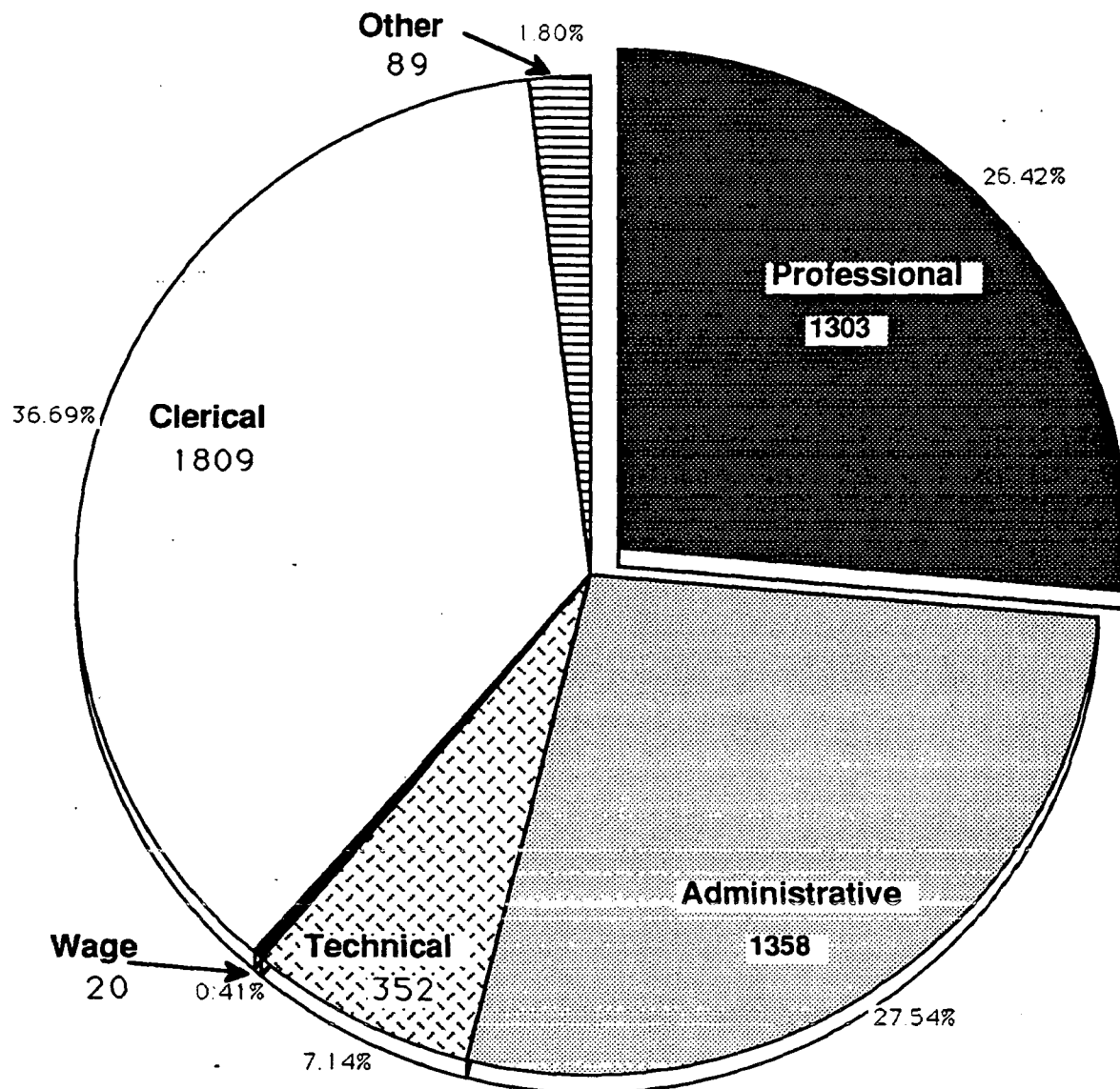
**MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF THE AGENCY  
HAS BEEN HIRED IN THE LAST FOUR YEARS**



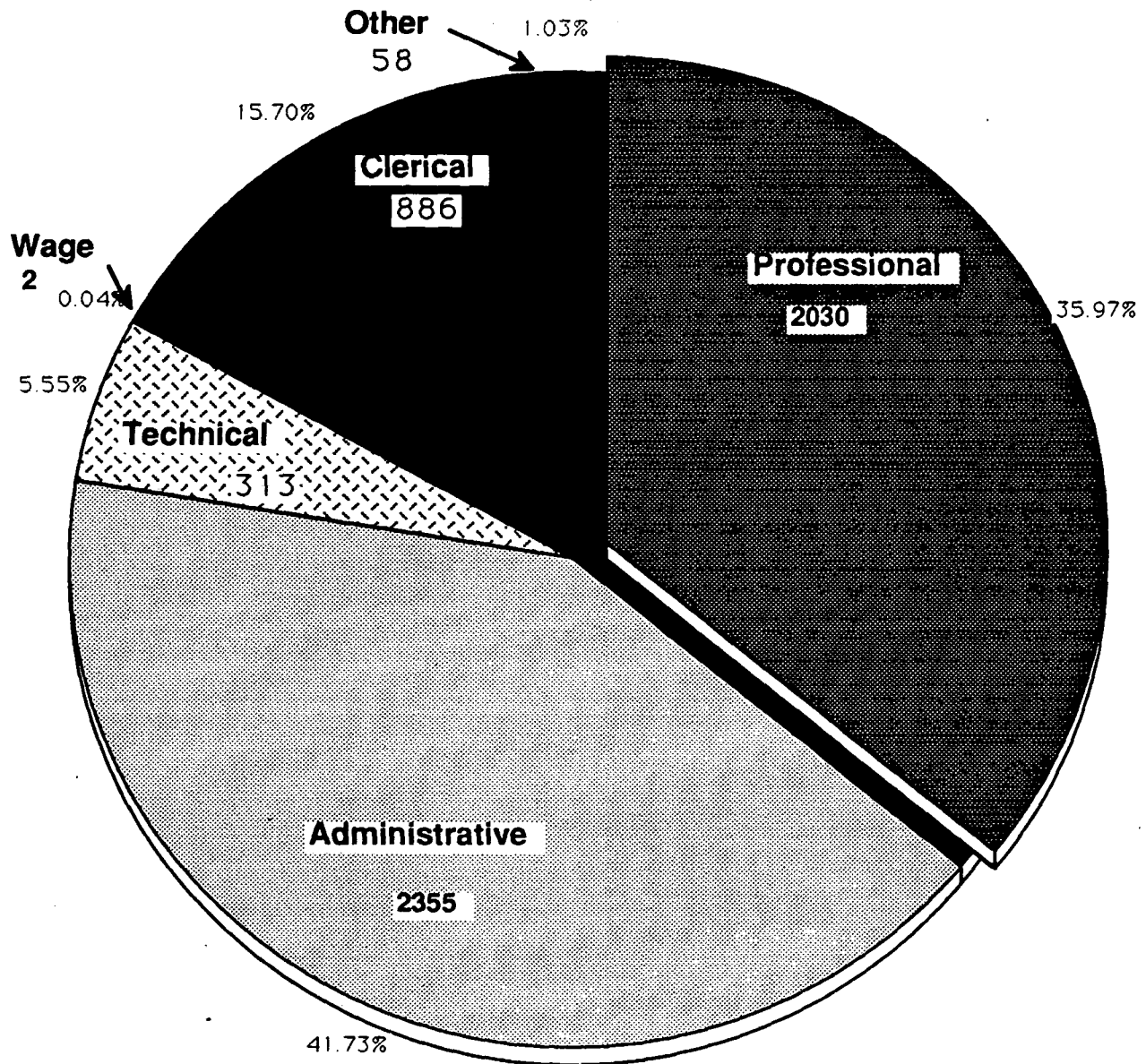
**MINORITIES AND WOMEN IN EPA  
as of 9/18/92****Minorities Include:**

Asians  
Hispanics  
Blacks  
Native Americans



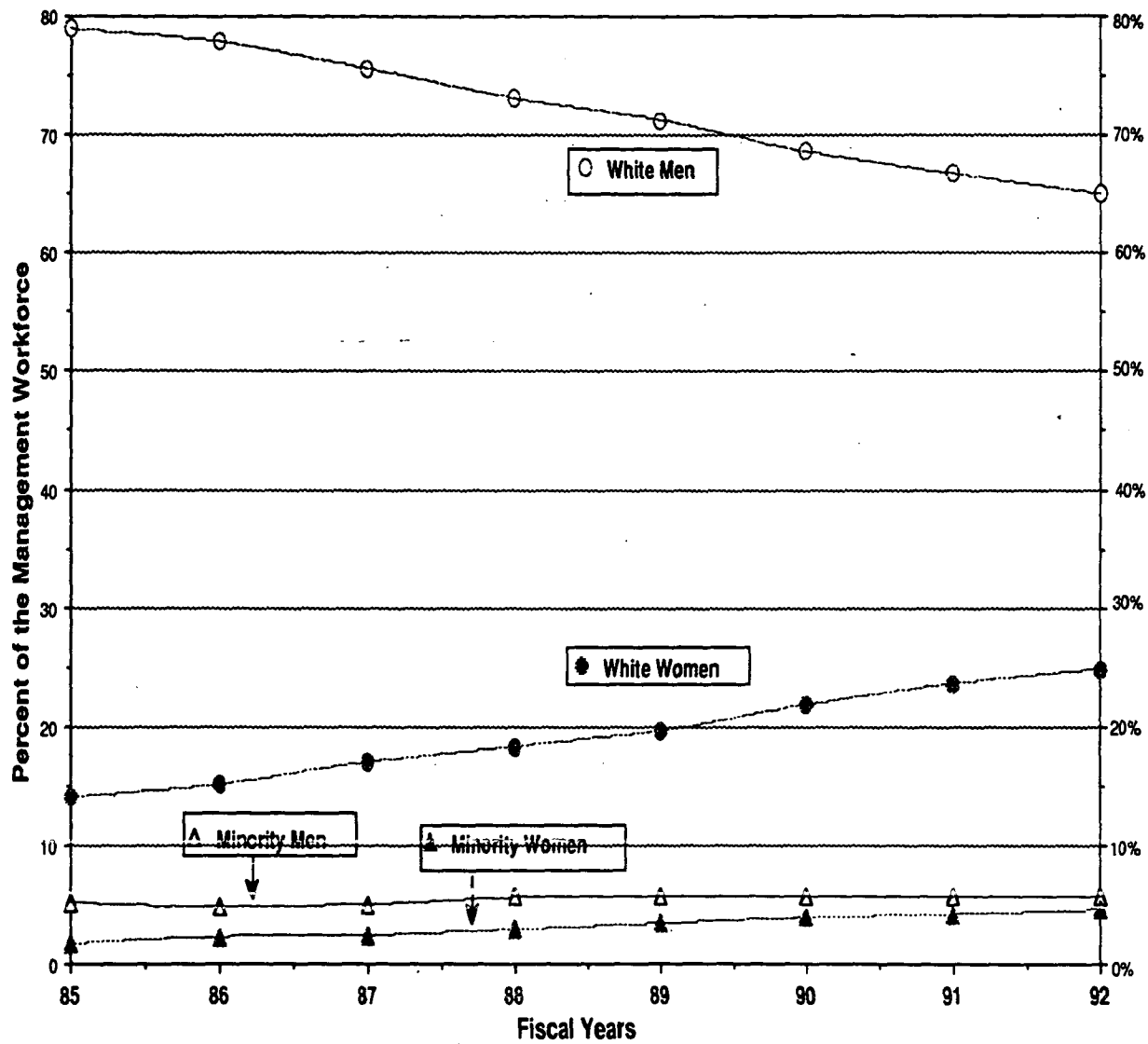
**MINORITIES BY OPM'S POSITION CATEGORIES**



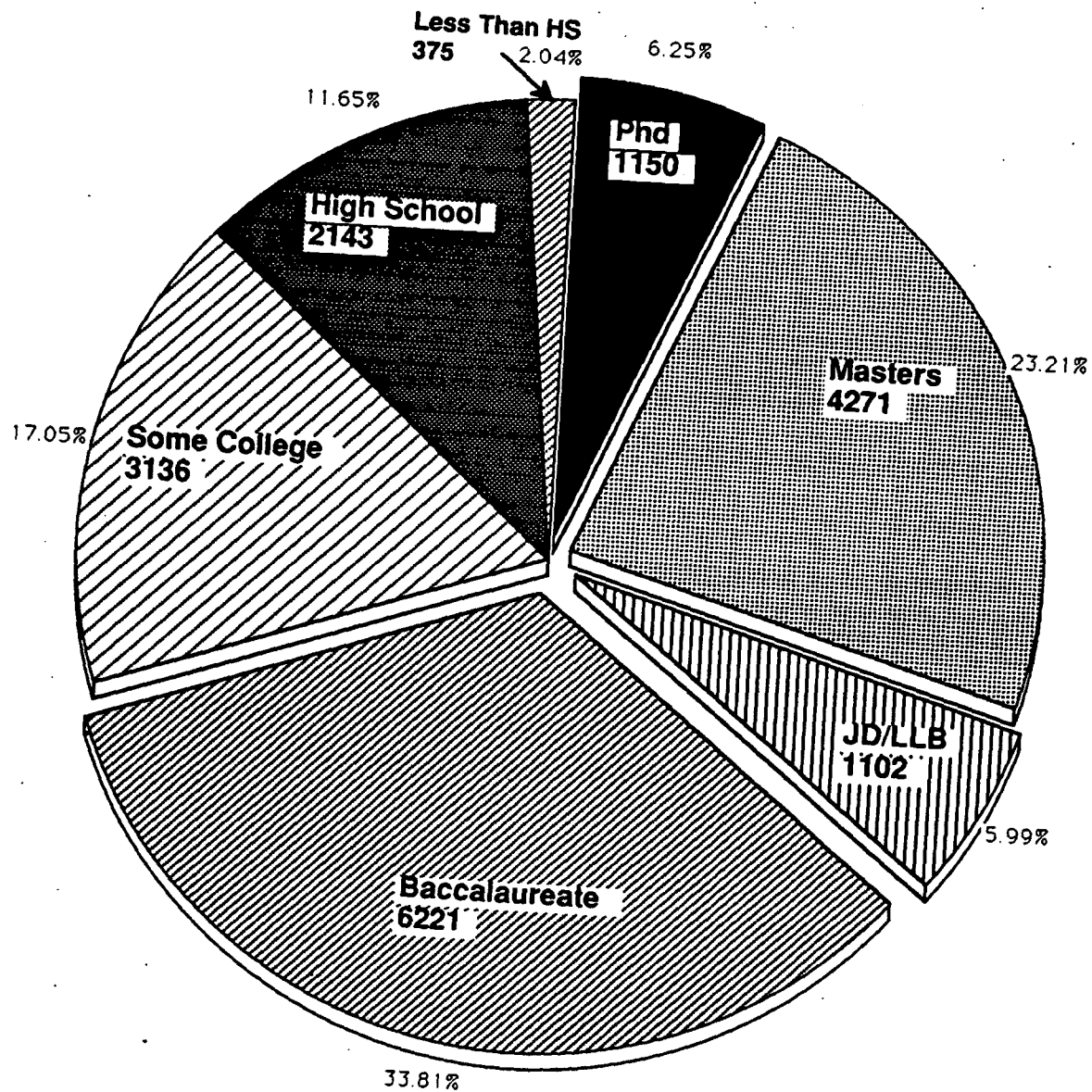
**WHITE WOMEN BY OPM'S POSITION CATEGORIES**

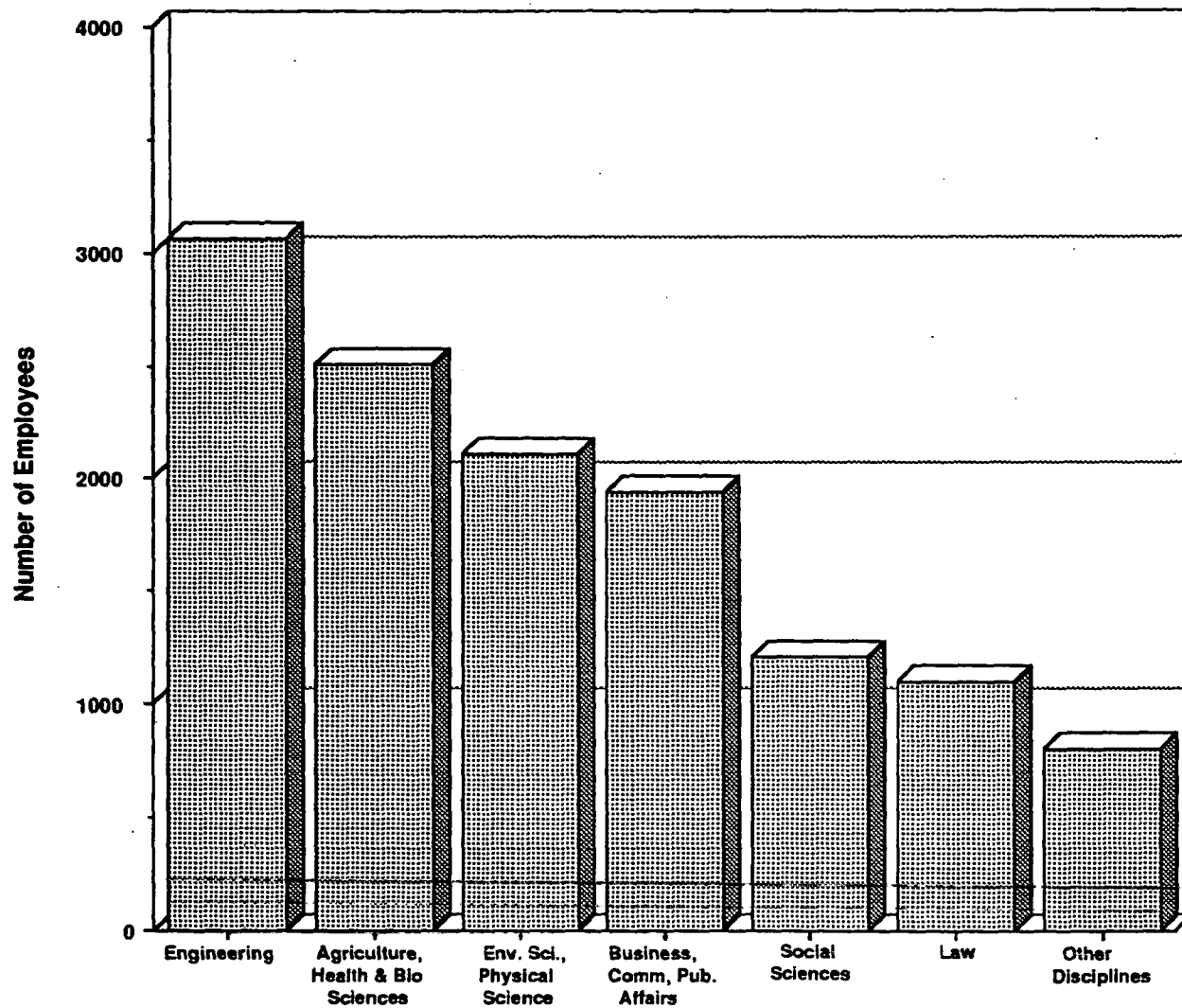


**EPA MANAGEMENT\* COMPOSITION**  
(FY 85 - FY 92)

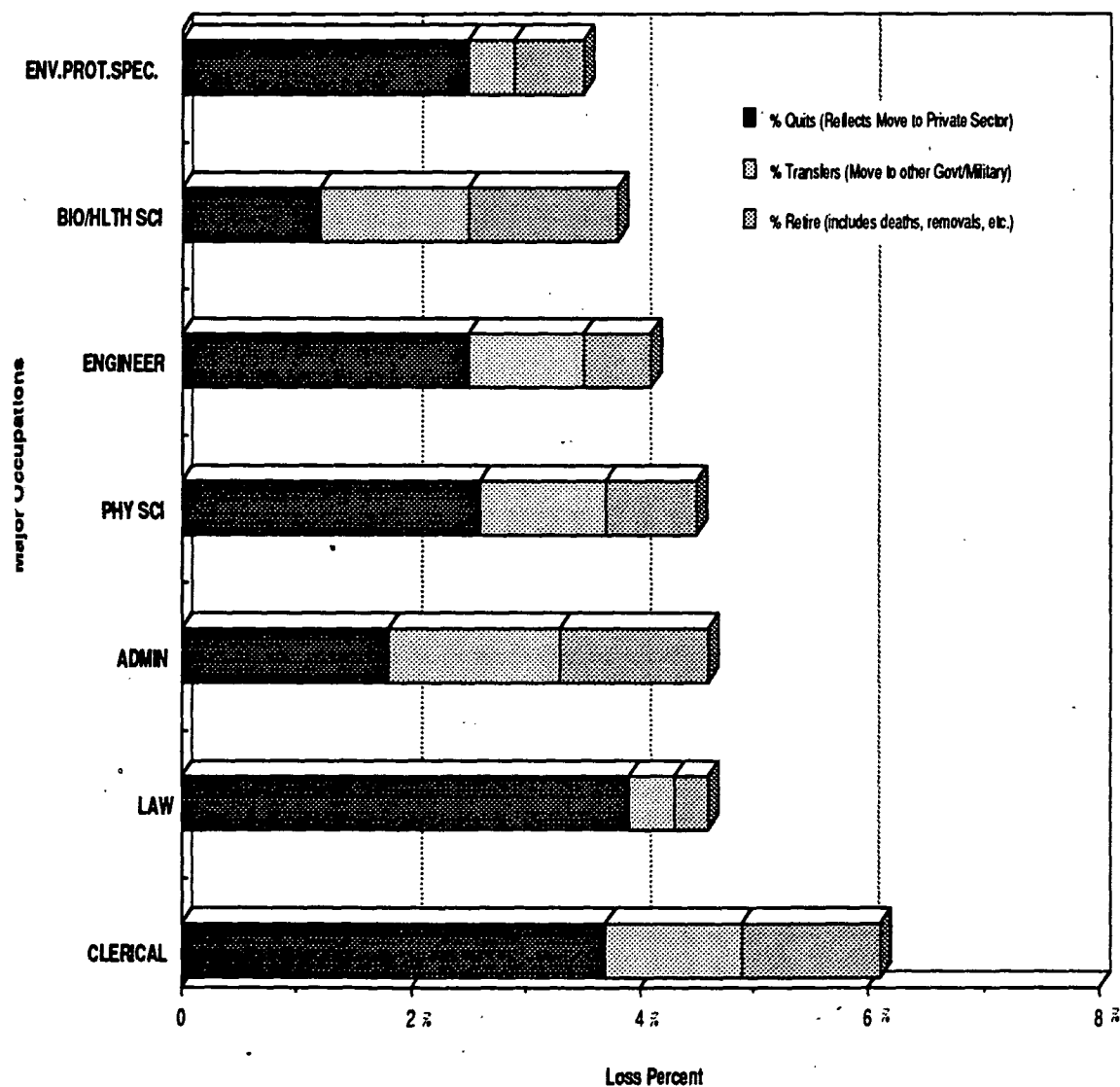


\* Management is defined as GM (Merit Pay) and SES employees.

**EDUCATION LEVELS OF EPA EMPLOYEES**

**ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES FOR EPA'S COLLEGE GRADS**

**FY 1992 Losses From Major Occupation Groups  
As Percent of Average FY '92 Employment**



## EXECUTIVE AND SPECIAL RESOURCES POSITIONS

### BACKGROUND:

Executive and special resources positions include those filled by Presidential Appointee (PAS), Senior Executive Service (SES), Administrative Law Judge (ALJ), Senior Level, Scientific/Technical (ST), Schedule C, and Administratively Determined (AD) employees.

### DISCUSSION AND CURRENT STATUS as of 12/1/92:

Appointment Types	Allocated	Filled	Vacant
<b>PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT/SENATE CONFIRMED (PAS)</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>
Named by the President			
Confirmed by the Senate			
Appointed by the President			
Positions placed by statute in the Executive Schedule. At EPA, the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, Assistant Administrators, General Counsel, and Inspector General hold PAS appointments.			
<b>TOTAL SENIOR EXECUTIVE SERVICE (SES)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>CAREER</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>NONCAREER</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
Office of Personnel Management (OPM) allocates slots			
Career - filled competitively			
Noncareer - filled noncompetitively with White House and OPM concurrence			
Senior managers who usually direct significant organizational units at Division Director level or above. Currently the noncareer SES slots are used for the Associate Administrator, an Executive Assistant, and nine of ten Regional Administrators.			
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE (ALJ)</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
OPM allocates slots			
OPM classifies positions			
OPM certifies incumbents			
Administrative Law Judges are selected by the Chief ALJ from an OPM list of eligibles that is based on a competitive test. The Administrator approves the selection. ALJs conduct formal hearing proceedings.			
<b>SENIOR LEVEL (SL)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
OPM allocates slots			
Agency classifies positions			
Agency certifies incumbents			
Scientific, engineering, technical, and administrative specialists. Positions cannot be managerial or supervisory. Positions are currently used for senior experts in the Office of Water, Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation, and the Office of Research and Development.			

<b>Appointment Types</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	<b>Filled</b>	<b>Vacant</b>
<b>SCIENTIFIC/TECHNICAL (ST)</b> OPM allocates slots OPM approves appointment authority Agency certifies incumbents  Ungraded scientific or professional positions engaged in research and development functions. Positions cannot be managerial or supervisory. Positions are currently used for senior scientists in the Office of Research and Development.	<b>24</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>SCHEDULE C</b> OPM allocates slots Agency establishes positions White House clears incumbents OPM approves positions  Persons who formulate, advocate, and direct implementation of the policies and programs of Presidential Appointees. The positions are in the excepted (noncompetitive) service. Generally used for "Special Assistant" type positions. * May exceed allocation with OPM/White House concurrence.	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVELY DETERMINED (AD)</b> Slots allocated through legislation Agency establishes duties Administrator appoints and sets pay  Scientific, engineering, professional, and administrative positions. Appointments are made without regard to civil service laws. Currently these positions exist in the Office of the Administrator, Office of Administration and Resources Management, the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, the Office of Air and Radiation, and the Office of Research and Development.	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>

**ACTION DATES:**

<b>Required Action</b>	<b>Due Date</b>
Agency submits preliminary statement of probable executive resource requirements for fiscal years 1994 and 1995 to the Office of Personnel Management.	<b>12/31/92</b>
Agency submits detailed requests for additional executive resources (SES, GS, and ST) for fiscal years 1993 and 1994 to the Office of Personnel Management who coordinates the request with the Office of Management and Budget.	<b>04/14/92</b>

## EXTERNAL RELATIONS

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## Section 3

### EXTERNAL RELATIONS

#### MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTES

ACT	AUTHORIZATION EXPIRATION	PROJECTED CONGRESSIONAL ACTION
Clean Air Act	9/30/98	No action expected
Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act	9/30/81	Action possible in 103rd Congress
Federal Water Pollution Control Act/ Clean Water Act	9/30/90	Action to reauthorize and amend is very likely in 103rd Congress
Authorization for State Revolving Funds	9/30/94	
Ocean Dumping/Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (Title 1)	9/30/97	No action expected
Toxic Substances Control Act	9/30/83	Action to amend/reauthorize is possible in 103rd Congress
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act	9/30/91	Action to amend/reauthorize is possible in 103rd Congress
Superfund/Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation and Liability Act/Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act	9/30/94	Action to reauthorize and amend is very likely in 103rd Congress.
Solid Waste Disposal Act/Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	9/30/88	Reauthorization action is possible in 103rd Congress; timing depends on priority accorded Superfund vs. RCRA
Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act	9/30/95	Action unlikely in 103rd Congress
Safe Drinking Water Act	9/30/91	Action to reauthorize and amend is very likely in 103rd Congress
Noise Control Act	9/30/79	Action unlikely in 103rd Congress
Pollution Prevention Act	9/30/93	Action possible in 103rd Congress
National Environmental Education Act	9/30/96	No action expected

**NOTE:** These complex statutes contain various sections which expire on different dates. The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs develops a detailed list of expiring authorizations as part of the annual budget process. This list will be available in mid-December, 1992. While technically many of these statutes have expired, provisions included in annual appropriations bills establish the means by which statutes continue to be in effect. Expired statutory authorization does not automatically indicate that legislative action on reauthorization will be undertaken in the next session of Congress.



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**MAJOR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES BY ENVIRONMENTAL STATUTE**


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**CLEAN AIR ACT (CAA)**

**Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
               Subcommittee on Environmental Protection

**House** - Committee on Energy and Commerce  
               Subcommittee on Health and the Environment

**FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT/PESTICIDES (FIFRA)**

**Senate** - Committee on Agriculture  
               Subcommittee on Agriculture and General Legislation

**House** - Committee on Agriculture  
               Subcommittee on Departmental Operations, Research and Foreign Agriculture

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)**

**Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
               Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development

**House** - Committee on Energy and Commerce  
               Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials

**SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT/RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT (RCRA)**

**Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
               Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development  
               Subcommittee on Nuclear Regulations

**House** - Committee on Energy and Commerce  
               Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials

Committee on Science, Space and Technology  
               Subcommittee on Environment

**COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT/SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION (CERCLA/SARA)**

**Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works

Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development  
               Subcommittee on Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection  
               Subcommittee on Environmental Protection

Committee on Finance

**House** - Committee on Energy and Commerce  
               Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials  
               Subcommittee on Environmental Protection

Committee on Public Works and Transportation

Subcommittee on Water Resources

Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Subcommittee on Environment

Committee on Ways and Means

**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

**Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works

Subcommittee on Toxic Substances  
               Environmental Oversight, Research and Development

**House** - Committee on Science, Space and Technology

Subcommittee on Environment

**CLEAN WATER ACT/FEDERAL WATER  
POLLUTION CONTROL ACT (CWA/FWPCA)**

- Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
           Subcommittee on Environmental Protection
- House** - Committee on Public Works and Transportation  
           Subcommittee on Water Resources
- Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries  
           Subcommittee on Oceanography, Great Lakes, and the Outer Continental Shelf  
           Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment

**SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT (SDWA)/  
GROUNDWATER**

- Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
           Subcommittee on Water Resources, Transportation, and Infrastructure  
           Subcommittee on Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection  
           Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development
- House** - Committee on Energy and Commerce  
           Subcommittee on Health and the Environment
- Committee on Public Works and Transportation  
           Subcommittee on Water Resources

**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT  
(NEPA)**

- Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
           Subcommittee on Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development
- House** - Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries  
           Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment
- Committee on Public Works and Transportation  
           Subcommittee on Water Resources

**MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH, AND  
SANCTUARIES ACT (MPRSA)/OCEAN DUMPING**

- Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
           Subcommittee on Environmental Protection
- House** - Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries  
           Subcommittee on Oceanography, Great Lakes, and the Outer Continental Shelf
- Committee on Public Works and Transportation  
           Subcommittee on Water Resources

**APPROPRIATIONS**

- Senate** - Committee on Appropriations  
           Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies
- House** - Committee on Appropriations  
           Subcommittee on VA, HUD and Independent Agencies

**OVERSIGHT**

- Senate** - Committee on Environment and Public Works  
           Subcommittee on Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection
- Committee on Governmental Affairs
- House** - Committee on Governmental Operations  
           Subcommittee on Environment, Energy and Natural Resources
- Committee on Energy and Commerce  
           Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations
- Committee on Public Works and Transportation  
           Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight
- Committee on Science, Space, and Technology  
           Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight

## MAJOR CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES WITH JURISDICTION OVER EPA STATUTES

Committee assignments for the 103rd Congress are subject to change depending on the result of the races for Congressional leadership positions.

### SENATE

COMMITTEE	SUBCOMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	RANKING MINORITY	JURISDICTION
Environment and Public Works		Daniel Moynihan, D-NY	John Chafee R-RI	CWA, CAA, NEPA, SDWA /Ground-water, MPRSA/ Ocean Dumping, TSCA, RCRA, CERCLA/SARA, R&D, General Oversight
	Environmental Protection	Max Baucus D-MT	John Chafee, R-RI	CWA, MPRSA / Ocean Dumping, CAA, CERCLA/ SARA
	Water Resources, Transportation and Infrastructure	Daniel Moynihan, D-NY	VACANT (Steve Symms, R-ID, retiring)	SDWA/Ground-water
	Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development	Harry Reid, D-NV	John Warner, R-VA	SDWA/Ground-water, NEPA, TSCA, RCRA, CERCLA/SARA, General Oversight
	Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection	Frank Lautenberg, D-NJ	David Durenberger R-MN	SDWA/ Groundwater, CERCLA/SARA, General Oversight
Agriculture		Pat Leahy, D-VT	Richard Lugar, R-IN	FIFRA, Pesticides
	Agriculture Research and General Legislation	Thomas Daschle, D-SD	VACANT (John Seymour, R-CA, defeated in General Election)	FIFRA, Pesticides
Appropriations		Robert C. Byrd, D-WV	Mark O. Hatfield R-OR	EPA Appropriations
	VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies	Barbara A. Mikulski, D-MD	VACANT (Jack Garn, R-UT retiring)	EPA Appropriations

**SENATE (Cont'd)**

COMMITTEE	SUBCOMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	RANKING MINORITY	JURISDICTION
Foreign Relations		Claiborne Pell, D-RI	Jesse Helms, R-NC	International issues, global climate, environmental treaties, UNCED implementation
	International Economic Policy, Trade, Oceans and Environment	Paul Sarbanes, D-MD	Mitch McConnell, R-KY	International environmental assistance, Debt-for-Nature, trade and the environment
Governmental Affairs		John Glenn, D-OH	William Roth R-DE	Cabinet status, new Headquarters building, contracts
	Oversight of Government Management	Carl Levin D-MI	William Cohen R-ME	Cabinet status, new Headquarters building, contracts

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

COMMITTEE	SUBCOMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	RANKING MINORITY	JURISDICTION
Energy and Commerce		John Dingell, D-MI	VACANT (Norman Lent, R-NY retiring)	CAA, TSCA, SDWA/Groundwater, RCRA, CERCLA/SARA, Oversight
	Health and the Environment	Henry Waxman, D-CA	VACANT (William Dannemeyer, R-CA defeated in primary)	CAA, SDWA/ Groundwater
	Transportation and Hazardous Materials	Al Swift D-WA	VACANT (Don Ritter, R-PA defeated in general election)	TSCA, SDWA/ Groundwater, RCRA, CERCLA/ SARA
	Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness	Cardiss Collins, D-IL	Alex McMillan, R-NC	CERCLA/SARA
	Oversight and Investigations	John Dingell, D-MI	Thomas Bliley, R-VA	General Oversight
Public Works and Transportation		VACANT (Robert Roe, D-NJ retiring)	VACANT (John Hammer-schmidt, R-AR re-tiring)	CERCLA/SARA, CWA, SDWA/ Groundwater, MPRSA/Ocean Dumping, NEPA, Oversight
	Water Resources	VACANT (Henry Nowak, D-NY retiring)	Thomas Petri R-WI	CWA, SDWA/ Groundwater, MPRSA/Ocean Dumping, NEPA, CERCLA/SARA
	Investigations and Oversight	Robert Borski D-PA	Ron Packard R-CA	General Oversight
	Public Buildings and Grounds	VACANT (Gus Savage D-IL defeated in primary)	James Inhofe R-OK	EPA new Head-quarters building, Federal Triangle building

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (CONT'D)**

COMMITTEE	SUBCOMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	RANKING MINORITY	JURISDICTION
Agriculture		Kika de la Garza D-TX	E. Thomas Coleman R-MO	FIFRA, Pesticides
	Departmental Operations, Research, and Foreign Agriculture	Charlie Rose D-NC	Pat Roberts, R-KS	FIFRA, Pesticides
Merchant Marine and Fisheries		Gerry Studds, D-MA	VACANT (Robert Davis, R-MI retiring)	CWA, MPRSA/ Ocean Dumping, NEPA
	Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment	Gerry Studds, D-MA	Don Young, R-AK	CWA, MPRSA/ Ocean Dumping, NEPA
	Oceanography, Great Lakes, & the Outer Continental Shelf	VACANT (Dennis Hertel, D-MI retiring)	Herbert Bateman, R-VA	CWA, MPRSA/ Ocean Dumping
Appropriations		Jamie Whitten, D-MS(may be challenged by William Natcher D-KY due to health)	Joseph McDade, R-PA	Appropriations
	VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies	VACANT Bob Traxler, D-MI retiring; likely successor, Louis Stokes D-OH)	VACANT (Bill Green, R-NY defeated in the General Election)	EPA Appropriations
Foreign Affairs		VACANT (Dante Fascell, D-FL retiring)	VACANT (William Broomfield, R-MI retiring)	International Environ. Assistance, UNCED implementation
	Western Hemisphere	Robert Torricelli D-NJ	VACANT	Latin American environ. issues
	International Economic Policy and Trade	Sam Gejdenson D-CT	Toby Roth R-WI	Debt for nature, environment and trade, Multilateral Development Banks
	Human Rights and International Organizations	VACANT (Gus Yatron, D-PA retiring)	Doug Bereuter, R-NE	General international environmental issues

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (CONT'D)**

COMMITTEE	SUBCOMMITTEE	CHAIRMAN	RANKING MINORITY	JURISDICTION
Science, Space, and Technology		George Brown, D-CA	Robert Walker, R-PA	R&D Act, CERCLA/SARA, FIFRA, RCRA, International Issues, SDWA/Groundwater
	Investigations and Oversight	VACANT (Howard Wolpe, D-MI retiring)	Sherwood L. Boehlert, R-NY	R&D Act, RCRA, FIFRA, SDWA/Groundwater
	Environment	VACANT (James Scheuer, D-NY retiring)	VACANT (Don Ritter, R-PA defeated in general election)	R&D Act, CERCLA/SARA, FIFRA, RCRA, International Issues, SDWA/Groundwater
	Science	Rick Boucher, D-VA	Ron Packard, R-CA	R&D Act
Government Operations		John Conyers D-MI	VACANT (Frank Horton R-NY retiring)	EPA Cabinet status, new Headquarters building, and contracts
	Environment, Energy and Natural Resources	Mike Synar D-OK	William Clinger R-PA	Cabinet status, new Headquarters building, and contracts

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## SYNOPSIS OF MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

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### **Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA) of 1984**

Otherwise known as Title V of the Education for Economic Security Act, this Act was enacted in response to health risks posed by asbestos in schools built between 1946 and 1972. The Act has four primary purposes: 1) to direct EPA to assist state and local governments in determining the extent of danger asbestos poses to schools; 2) to provide scientific and technical assistance for the abatement of asbestos hazards in schools; 3) to provide financial assistance for asbestos abatement; and 4) to protect any employee of a local education agency from disciplinary action as a result of calling attention to asbestos hazards in schools. The Act provides \$600 million in grants and loans for asbestos abatement that are repaid into an Asbestos Trust Fund (established in Title II of TSCA). Congress extended and revised ASHAA in 1990. Action is unlikely in the 103rd Congress.

### **Clean Air Act (CAA)**

First passed in 1970, this Act was most recently amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990. As amended, the Act: 1) classifies areas according to the degree to which they meet or fail to meet clean air standards and provides deadlines for areas to come under compliance with the Act; 2) strengthens automobile emission standards and requires that alternative fuels be used in the most polluted areas; 3) establishes new technology-based standards for air toxics; 4) requires a phase-out of ozone-depleting chemicals; and 5) updates the enforcement provisions of the Act. It also introduces a new market mechanism, acid rain pollution allowances, which can be sold between utilities or persons, providing flexibility in the sulfur dioxide reduction program. Reauthorization is likely during the 103rd Congress.

### **Clean Water Act (CWA)**

First enacted in 1948, the Act was amended several times, most recently in 1987. Its objective is to restore and maintain the nation's waters, to end all pollution discharges into the nation's waters, making them "fishable" and "swimmable" by mid-1983. While that deadline was missed, the goal remains the same. The Act has two major sections: Titles II and VI, which provide Federal assistance for municipal sewage treatment plant construction, and the other sections of the Act dealing with regulatory requirements for industrial and municipal dischargers. This includes the establishment of national standards or "effluent limitations." One major addition made in 1987 was a provision requiring that non-point pollution, such as storm runoff from agricultural or urban areas, be regulated. The Act requires polluters to use the "best practicable control technology" by July 1, 1977, and the "best available technology" by March 31, 1989. Action is expected during the 103rd Congress.

### **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)**

First passed in 1980, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), otherwise known as Superfund, was reauthorized and enlarged in 1986. The Act grants the Federal government authority to respond to spills and other releases of hazardous substances, as well as leaks at hazardous waste dumps. Cleanup costs for cleaning up hazardous waste sites is raised largely through taxes on hazardous wastes. (At the close of Fiscal Year 1992, 149 Superfund sites had been cleaned up. The Agency's goal is to have 650 sites cleaned up by the year 2000.) Reauthorization is expected during the 103rd Congress.

### **Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act**

This Act was enacted in 1976 to supersede other research and development authorizations found in several other environmental statutes. It authorizes expenditures for the Office of Research and Development, prohibiting any shifting of funds into or out of this account. R&D appropriations are made every two years. Action is possible during the 103rd Congress.

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**Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)**

This Act was first passed in 1947 and amended most recently in 1990. The Act gives EPA authority to regulate all pesticides used in the U.S. To be registered, it must be determined that a pesticide will have no unreasonable adverse effects to people or the environment. Action to amend or reauthorize this Act in the 103rd Congress is possible.

**National Environmental Education Act**

Directs the Administrator to establish an Office of Environmental Education in EPA to carry out this Act. Establishes an Environmental Education and Training Program to train professionals in the development and delivery of environmental education. Also directs the Administrator to: 1) provide grants to educational institutions and nonprofit organizations to operate such programs; 2) enter into cooperative agreements with schools or nonprofit organizations for such programs; 3) provide internships and fellowships on environmental issues for post-secondary students; 4) grant national awards recognizing contributions to environmental teaching; 5) establishes a National Environmental Education Advisory Council, a Federal Task Force on Environmental Education, and a National Environmental Education and Training Foundation to further such work. No action is expected in the 103rd Congress.

**Noise Control Act**

The Noise Control Act authorizes EPA to establish noise emission standards for products now distributed in commerce, to provide for the coordination of Federal research on noise control, and to require manufacturers of products emitting noise capable of adversely affecting the public health or welfare to label their products' noise characteristics. The noise control program was gradually phased out in 1981 and 1982, finally ceasing to exist at the end of FY82. However, the Act has not been repealed, and some of the regulations issued under its authority remain in effect regarding: 1) products, 2) hearing protectors, and 3) interstate transportation.

**Ocean Dumping Act: Titles I and II of The Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act**

First passed in 1972, this Act has two goals: to regulate the ocean disposal of materials and to authorize research related to such disposal. Several authorities have since been added that affect EPA, including: 1) new research responsibilities; 2) instructions that EPA phase-out ocean disposal of "harmful" industrial wastes and sewage sludges; 3) a 1991 ban on such disposals; 4) inclusion of Long Island Sound under the Act's purview; and 5) restrictions on ocean disposal of medical waste. No action is expected in the 103rd Congress.

**Pollution Prevention Act of 1990**

The Pollution Prevention Act was passed as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1991. It declares that pollution prevention is a national policy and instructs EPA to undertake actions designed to prevent the dissemination of pollutants, rather than control them after they are created. The Act authorizes grants for states to establish technical assistance programs for businesses, and EPA is instructed to establish a Source Reduction Clearinghouse to disseminate information related to the Act. It also imposes stricter reporting requirements on industry. Action may be taken on this legislation in the 103rd Congress.

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**Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**

Originally passed in 1976, the Act authorizes EPA to establish standards for facilities generating or managing hazardous and non-hazardous waste, and establishes a permit program for the storage, treatment, and disposal of such wastes. It has been amended eight times, significantly in 1980, 1984, and 1992. The 1980 amendments gave EPA greater authority to deal with illegal dumpers, and to regulate low-hazard, high-volume wastes. The 1984 amendments placed restrictions on land disposal and created a new program for regulating underground storage tanks. In addition, EPA was given a deadline for issuing or denying permits for treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. Because of amendments passed in 1992, Federal facilities, once exempt from prosecution under the Act, lost that exemption and must come under compliance within the next three years. EPA is given authority to enforce RCRA standards in other Federal agencies. Reauthorization during the 103rd Congress is possible.

**Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)**

First passed in 1974, the Act directs EPA to develop: 1) national primary drinking water regulations incorporating maximum contaminant levels or treatment techniques; 2) underground injection control regulations to protect underground drinking water sources; and 3) groundwater protection grant programs to assist sole source aquifer demonstration projects. The Act permits each of these activities to be implemented by the states. It was last amended in June, 1986, and is authorized through FY 1991. Action is expected in the 103rd Congress..

**Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)**

First passed in 1976 and amended most recently in 1990, this legislation gives EPA authority to: 1) require testing of existing chemicals; 2) prevent future chemicals risk by requiring premarket screening and tracking of new products; 3) control unreasonable chemical risks from currently marketed chemicals as risks are discovered; and 4) gather and distribute information about chemical use and production. Action to amend or reauthorize this legislation in the 103rd Congress is possible.

**ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION ENACTED IN THE 102nd CONGRESS**

Airport and Airway Safety Act of 1992

Federal Facilities Compliance Act

Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

FIFRA Fees

Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste

Foreign Operations

Clean Air Act

Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992

Coastal and Great Lakes Water Quality Monitoring

Gulf of Mexico

Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act

High Seas Driftnet Fisheries Enforcement Act of 1992

Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific (Wellington Convention)

International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response, and Cooperation

Energy and Water

International Convention on Salvage

Energy Policy Act of 1992

International Dolphin Conservation Act of 1992

Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1992

Intermodal Surface Transportation Infrastructure Act of 1991

Export Enhancement Act of 1992

Jobs through Export Act of 1992

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Lead Reduction and Abatement	Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992
Medical Waste Tracking	Recycled Tires
Mixture and Derived from Rule	Rocky Mountain Arsenal National Wildlife Refuge Act
National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1992	
National Defense Authorization Act for FY 1993	Safe Drinking Water
National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992	Tribal General Assistance Grants
National Marine Sanctuaries Program Amendments Act of 1992	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
Ocean Dumping	VA, HUD, Independent Agencies
Pipeline Safety Act of 1992	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)
Pollution Prevention - Location of Office	Water Resources Development Act
Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty	

### EPA FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

The Agency's Federal Advisory Committees provide independent advice and recommendations on various scientific, technical, management, and policy issues. They provide valuable insights from a real-world perspective that enhance the quality and credibility of the Agency's decisions. The contributions of all of the outstanding experts serving on our advisory committees strengthen the Agency's ability to develop regulations that protect the nation's health, as well as the quality of life in the United States. These experts are selected and appointed by the Deputy Administrator to serve as committee members on the basis of professional qualifications by education, training, and experience. Members come from universities, state and local governments, research institutions, industry, and the general public.

EPA currently has 26 advisory committees, focused on various aspects of environmental programs. A total of 700 members and 400 consultants serve in an advisory capacity on these committees.

**The Acid Rain Advisory Committee (ARAC)** was established on November 19, 1990, as an ongoing committee. It provides the Office of Air and Radiation with independent advice on the development of the acid rain control program related to implementation and enforcement of the regulations. The Committee's structure of approximately 40 members allows for an interplay of diverse opinions and positions from various individuals and groups helping to generate workable solutions to potentially problematic issues in the regulations. Members represent industry and business; academic and educational institutions; Federal, state and local government agencies; and non-government and environmental groups. Meetings are generally held four times a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Renee Rico.

**The Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee (AIMCNRAC)** was established on October 14, 1992, under the auspices of the Office of Air and Radiation and the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, as an ad hoc committee which is scheduled to terminate in one year. The Committee's function is to assist directly in the development of rules to control volatile organic compounds emissions from architectural and industrial maintenance coatings. It is composed of approximately 30 members representing the affected industry; consumers; Federal agencies; state and local air pollution agencies; environmental groups; and labor. The members have agreed to reach consensus, via face-to-face negotiations, on concepts and language to use as the basis of rules implementing §183(e) of the Clean Air Act, as amended. The Committee will meet as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Chris Kirtz.

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**The Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee (BSAC)** was established on December 1, 1986, as an ongoing committee under the auspices of the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. It provides expert scientific advice concerning issues relating to risks and other effects of applications of modern biotechnology. The BSAC consists of 11 members. It meets approximately three times a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Elizabeth Milewski.

**The Clean Air Act Advisory Committee (CAAAC)** was established on November 19, 1990, as an ongoing committee. It provides the Office of Air and Radiation with advice and recommendations regarding key clean air issues to help promote innovative problem-solving in addressing air quality problems. The CAAAC is comprised of 50 senior representatives from state and local governments, academic institutions, unions, environmental and public interest groups, industries and service groups. This broad representation of the nation's key "stake holders" in the implementation of the Clean Air Act provides the Agency with high-level, independent advice on policy issues affecting EPA's clean air rulemaking activities. The Committee meets quarterly. The Designated Federal Officer responsible for the CAAAC is Paul Rasmussen.

**The Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC)** was created by statute as an ongoing committee, pursuant to Section 109 of the Clean Air Act on August 7, 1977, under the auspices of the Administrator. Although the Committee is a separately chartered group, it operates under the administrative umbrella of the Science Advisory Board. Its purpose is to review criteria documents for air quality standards and to provide independent scientific advice in response to the Agency's request. The Committee consists of the Chairperson and six members, and meets approximately three times a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Randall Bond.

**The Council on Clean Air Compliance Analysis (CCACA)** was created by statute on November 15, 1990, pursuant to Section 7401 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, as an ongoing Council to provide specific advice to the Administrator. Although the Council is a separately chartered committee, it operates under the administrative umbrella of the Science Advisory Board. The Council consists of at least 9 members, appointed after consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor. Meetings are held two to four times a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Sam Rondberg.

**The Dialogue Committee on Phosphoric Acid Wastes (DCPAW)** was established on December 7, 1992 as an ad hoc group which is scheduled to terminate on October 1, 1993. The Dialogue Committee provides a forum to address existing or potential risks to human health or the environment from phosphoric acid production wastes by identifying technically and economically feasible changes to the current phosphoric acid production process. It is under the auspices of the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances; the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response; and the Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation. It is composed of approximately 40 members representing public interest groups; Federal and state agencies; and the phosphoric acid industry. The Committee meets as needed. The Designated Federal Officer is Deborah Dalton.

**The Drinking Water Disinfection By-Products Rule Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee (DWDBPRNRAC)** was established on November 20, 1992, as an ad hoc group which is scheduled to terminate on May 31, 1993. It will serve as an integral part of EPA's development of a rule to establish national primary drinking water regulations for disinfectants and their by-products in the nation's drinking water systems. It is under the auspices of the Office of Water and the Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation. The committee is composed of approximately 25 members representing regulators; regulated industry; environmental groups; consumer groups; health professionals; and other state and local officials. It will attempt to reach consensus on concepts and language to use as the basis of a rule under §1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act. It meets as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Chris Kirtz.

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**The Environmental Financial Advisory Board (EFAB)** was established by the Agency on February 25, 1991, as an ongoing Board to provide authoritative analysis and advice to the Administrator regarding environmental finance issues to assist EPA in carrying out its environmental mandates. The EFAB provides advice on the critical environmental finance issues facing the nation, consistent with current Federal tax laws. The Board is composed of approximately 33 members drawn from all levels of Government, including elected officials; the finance, banking, and legal communities; business and industry; national organizations; and academia. The full Board meets at least twice a year, and each subcommittee meets two or more times a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Herb Barrack.

**The Environmental Requirements for Local Governments Policy Dialogue Advisory Committee (ERLGPDAC)** was established on November 18, 1992, as an ad hoc group which is scheduled to terminate on December 31, 1993. The Dialogue Committee will identify and recommend a series of projects to improve the implementation of environmental programs by local governments. Such projects could recommend procedural changes in regulatory development, recommend changes in the analytic bases of regulatory development, or identify needed changes in legislation. The Committee is under the auspices of the Office for Regional Operations and State/Local Relations and the Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation. It is composed of approximately 35 members representing regulators; state and local officials; environmental groups; public interest groups; and other Federal and Congressional agencies and offices. The Committee meets as needed. The Designated Federal Officer is Ann Cole.

**The Environmental Statistics Technical Advisory Committee (ESTAC)** was established by the Agency on April 10, 1992, as an ongoing committee to provide advice to the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation on scientific and technical matters involved in EPA's environmental statistics program. It is composed of 6 to 12 nationally and internationally known experts selected by the Deputy Administrator from a list of candidates provided by the American Statistical Association. Meetings are held twice a year, or as necessary, as called by the Chairperson and approved by the Designated Federal Officer, who is Richard Cothorn.

**The EPA Environmental Border Plan Public Advisory Committee (EBPPAC)** was established by the Agency on March 28, 1992, as an ongoing committee to provide advice to the Assistant Administrator for International Activities on matters pertinent to the Agency's responsibilities for the protection and enhancement of the environment in the U.S.-Mexico border area (as defined by the 1983 Agreement between these two countries). The committee consists of approximately 30 members representing industry and business, border area community leaders, non-governmental organizations, local, State, national and bi-national environmental agencies, academia and the general public. It meets at least once a year, or as necessary, as approved by the Designated Federal Officer, who is Sylvia Correa.

**The Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee (FFERDC)** was established on April 29, 1992, as an ad hoc committee scheduled to terminate on June 30, 1993. It provides a forum, under the auspices of the Office of Enforcement, to refine and further develop issues related to environmental restoration activities at Federal facilities. It is hoped that consensus may be possible on these issues; at a minimum, EPA would like to ensure that issues are thoroughly defined and that differing positions, as well as the reasons for those differences, are identified. The dialogue committee consists of approximately 40 members representing public interest and environmental groups; Tribal governments and Native Americans; state governments; Federal agencies; and other interested and affected parties. Meetings are held as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Nicholas Morgan.

**The FIFRA Scientific Advisory Panel (FIFRA SAP)** was created by statute on November 28, 1975, pursuant to Section 25(d) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended by Public Law 100-532, as an ongoing panel. It provides independent scientific advice to the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances on pesticide-related issues as to the impact on health and the environment on specific regulatory actions. The panel is composed of seven members representing the disciplines of toxicology, pathology, environmental biology, and related sciences. Members are selected by the Deputy Administrator from a list of twelve nominees provided by the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation. The Panel meets as needed in accordance with an agenda approved in advance by the Designated Federal Officer, who is Bruce Jaeger.

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**The Gulf of Mexico Program Policy Review Board (GOMPPRB)** was established on September 21, 1989, as an ongoing committee. It provides the Office of Water with advice and recommendations regarding the implementation of coordinated plans to improve and protect the water quality and living resources of the Gulf of Mexico. The board consists of approximately 25 members representing Federal or state agencies with regulatory or management mandates in the Gulf of Mexico. It includes two private citizen representatives who are the Chair and Vice Chair of the Citizens Advisory Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Program. The board meets at least twice annually. The Designated Federal Officer is Doug Lipka.

**The Hazardous Waste Manifest Rule Negotiated Rulemaking Advisory Committee (HWMRNRAC)** was established on November 20, 1992, as an ad hoc group which is scheduled to terminate on June 1, 1993. It serves as an integral part of EPA's development of a rule to improve and standardize the present hazardous waste manifest system, under the auspices of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and the Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation. The committee is composed of approximately 25 members representing Federal and state governments; generators; transporters; treatment storage and disposal facilities; public interest groups; and unions. The committee will attempt to reach consensus on concepts and language to use as the basis of a rule under §7004, 42 U.S.C. 6974(a) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. It meets as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Deborah Dalton.

**The Lawn Care Pesticide Advisory Committee (LCPAC)** was established on May 11, 1992, as an ad hoc committee, expected to terminate by May 31, 1993. However, the Agency currently plans to request a one-year extension for LCPAC. The committee provides advice to the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances on issues concerning lawn care pesticide use and is developing voluntary guidelines on critical issues to be addressed in the short term. The committee is composed of approximately 25 members representing industry and business; Federal and state government; and consumer and environmental groups. Meetings are held as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Michael Firestone.

**The Management Advisory Group to the Assistant Administrator for Water (MAG)** was established on January 31, 1972, as an ongoing committee under the auspices of the Office of Water and is scheduled to terminate on July 6, 1993. It provides expert and independent advice in the management of water pollution control programs under the Clean Water Act. The committee consists of approximately 20 members representing a cross-section of interested persons and groups. Meetings are held 2 to 4 times a year as scheduled by the Designated Federal Officer who is Michelle Hiller.

**The National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT)** was established as an ongoing committee on July 7, 1988. It advises, consults with, and makes recommendations to the Administrator on issues associated with matters relating to activities, functions and policies under the Federal environmental statutes, executive orders, and regulations and policies affecting environmental management activities with EPA. The council is composed of approximately 50 experts drawn from industry and business; academic, educational, and training institutions; Federal, state, and local government agencies; international organizations; environmental groups and non-profit entities. The council meets at least once a year and the subgroups meet as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Abby Pirnie.

**The National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee (NAPCTAC)** was established on March 4, 1968, as an ongoing committee by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and was transferred to the Environmental Protection Agency in 1970. The committee advises the Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Office of Air and Radiation, on the latest available technology and economic feasibility of alternative methods to prevent and control air contamination to be published in air quality control techniques documents. NAPCTAC consists of 11 members selected from the chemical, engineering, biomedical, environmental, and socioeconomic disciplines resident in universities, state and local governments, research institutions, industry, and the general public. Meetings are generally held twice a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Bruce Jordan.

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**The National Drinking Water Advisory Council (NDWAC)** was created as an ongoing Council by statute on December 16, 1974, pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act, under the auspices of the Office of Water. It provides practical and independent advice on matters and policies relating to drinking water quality and hygiene. The Council consists of 15 members appointed from the general public; appropriate state and local agencies concerned with water hygiene and public water supply; and private organizations or groups demonstrating an active interest in the field of water hygiene and public water supply. Meetings are held as necessary, usually twice a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Charlene Shaw.

**The National Environmental Education Advisory Council (NEEAC)** was created by statute as an ongoing committee pursuant to 20 U.S.C. §5501 et seq. on November 16, 1990, and operates under the auspices of the Environmental Education Division. The council provides advice regarding EPA's overall implementation of the Act, including EPA's development and implementation of the national environmental education and training center and education grant programs, the internship and fellowship programs, as well as the clearinghouse. The council consists of 11 members, appointed after consultation with the Secretary of Education. Members represent primary and secondary education; colleges and universities; not-for-profit organizations involved in environmental education; state departments of education and natural resources; business and industry; and senior Americans. The council meets at least twice a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Kathleen MacKinnon.

**The Policy Dialogue Committee for EPA's Mining Program (PDCMP)** was established on March 31, 1992, under the auspices of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, as an ad hoc committee, expected to terminate in one year. The committee provides a forum to refine and further develop issues related to managing mining waste and to facilitate the exchange of ideas and information among interested parties. It is hoped that consensus may be reached on some issues; at a minimum, EPA would like to ensure that issues are thoroughly defined and that differing positions, as well as the reasons for those differences, are identified. The committee is composed of approximately 30 members representing public interest groups; mineral industries; states; and Federal agencies. The committee meets as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Deborah Dalton.

**The Risk Assessment and Management Commission (RAMC)** was statutorily created by §303 of the Clean Air Act, as amended, on November 15, 1990, as an ad hoc Presidential Commission that would terminate not later than 9 months after the submission of a report. The report to the President and the Congress (which is due May 15, 1994) will contain the results of all Commission studies and investigations, together with any appropriate legislative or administrative recommendations. The report will make recommendations with respect to the appropriate use of risk assessment and risk management in Federal regulatory programs to prevent cancer or other chronic health effects which may result from exposure to hazardous substances. The commission is composed of 10 members who have knowledge or experience in fields of risk assessment or risk management and were appointed by the President, Congress, and the National Academy of Sciences. It meets as necessary. The Designated Federal Officer is Carl Mazza.

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**The Science Advisory Board (SAB)** was originally established by the Agency on January 11, 1974, and later statutorily mandated by Congress in 1978, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4365. It provides the Administrator with independent "peer review" on the scientific and engineering underpinnings of EPA regulations. The SAB consists of approximately 75 members drawn from academia, industry, states, and environmental communities, selected primarily on the basis of their expertise. The members, who are supplemented by approximately 300 consultants who are called upon on an as-needed basis, are active in 9 permanent standing committees:

Drinking Water Committee (DWC)  
Executive Committee (EC)  
Environmental Economics Advisory Committee (EEAC)  
Environmental Engineering Committee (EEC)  
Environmental Health Committee (EHC)  
Ecological Processes and Effects Committee (EPEC)  
Indoor Air Quality and Total Human Exposure Committee (IAQC)  
Radiation Advisory Committee (RAC)  
Research Strategies Advisory Committee (RSAC)

Over the past 15 years, the SAB has assumed increased stature, which has been related to the concerns of many parts of society about the "quality" of decisions being made which affect their lives. For example, the SAB report on Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection offers a new assessment of environmental problems, based on the comparative risks posed by these problems. The Board calls for innovative, integrated policies to effectively and efficiently reduce the most serious risks. With its emphasis on preventing pollution before it becomes a problem, on market incentives, on educating, on cooperation among EPA, other agencies, and other sectors of society, Reducing Risk is already guiding much of what EPA is doing. SAB committees usually meet approximately 50 times a year and produce about 50 reports. Designated Federal Officer for the Board's activities is Donald Barnes. The Chair of the Board is Raymond Loehr, University of Texas.

**The Stratospheric Ozone Protection Advisory Committee (SOPAC)** was established on October 2, 1989, under the auspices of the Office of Air and Radiation, as an ongoing committee. It provides advice on potential ramifications of issues related to the protection of the stratospheric ozone layer. The committee is consulted on policy and technical matters related to economic, environmental and scientific issues associated with international efforts to protect the ozone layer. It is composed of approximately 27 members representing industry and business; academic and educational institutions; Federal, State and local government agencies; non-government and environmental groups; and international organizations. Meetings are held twice a year. The Designated Federal Officer is David Lee.

#### **FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHARTERS PENDING ESTABLISHMENT:**

**The Advisory Committee on Wastewater Treatment Works Privatization (ACWTWP)** has recently been forwarded to GSA/OMB for consultation. The committee is to be an ad hoc committee which is scheduled to terminate on September 30, 1993. It will provide recommendations for reducing Federal barriers to privatization of wastewater treatment works under the auspices of the Office of Water and the Office of Policy, Planning, and Evaluation. The committee will attempt to reach agreement on the best options--based upon technical, economic, and environmental protection requirements--to facilitate privatization efforts. It may recommend specific language for proposed guidance and for regulations under the Clean Water Act. It is composed of approximately 40 members representing Federal, state and local government officials; public and environmental interest organizations; state regulatory agencies; financial community; wastewater treatment works operators; and wastewater treatment works industrial users. The committee meets as needed. The Designated Federal Officer is Deborah Dalton.

**The EPA Management Advisory Board (MAB)** was forwarded to GSA/OMB for consultation on July 17, 1992. The committee will provide independent advice and recommendations to the Administrator on the management and infrastructure issues of the Agency. It will be composed of approximately 15 members who are nationally known experts in management fields from the following sectors: academia, government, business, and national associations. The board will meet at least twice a year. The Designated Federal Officer is Kathy Petrucci.

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## INTERACTION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

EPA's mandates and activities frequently intervene with those of other Federal agencies, and it frequently works cooperatively with these agencies to fully utilize Federal resources to protect health and the environment. Operational activities range from working with the Coast Guard, with whom EPA chairs the National Centers for Disease Control on the clean-up of Superfund sites, to working closely with the Department of State on such global issues as stratospheric ozone depletion and climate change. EPA also oversees Federal facility compliance with the Federal pollution control statutes, and reviews proposed projects and regulations that could impact human health or the environment. The latter range from highways and transit proposals, to energy development projects, to land management activities such as grazing, mining, and timber harvest.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The primary environmental issues involving the United States Department of Agriculture and its agencies are water pollution from nonpoint (non-discrete) sources. For example, the agricultural runoff and leaching of pesticides and herbicides into surface water and groundwater are major concerns.

#### Soil Conservation Service

The Soil Conservation Service often prepares environmental documents for irrigation, channelization, salinity control, and flood control projects. These projects potentially have major effects on water quality, including degradation of stream and wetlands ecosystems.

#### Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Pesticides are the common link between this agency and EPA. While the Plant, Protection and Quarantine program has made significant progress toward adopting environmentally conservative pesticide programs (sometimes called "integrated pest management"), the Animal Damage Control program still relies heavily on traditional means (e.g., pesticides and aerial shooting) to control livestock predators.

#### Forest Service

The Forest Service administers millions of acres of forests and grasslands in the United States and Puerto Rico. Forest Service protection of water and air quality and maintenance of biological diversity will be key issues both nationally and internationally. EPA is working with the Forest Service to foster sustainable levels of timber harvest, mineral and fossil fuel extraction, and recreation development consistent with protection of forest resources.

### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Virtually all of EPA's interaction has been with agencies in the Department's Public Health Service.

#### Food and Drug Administration

EPA reviews the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) proposed regulations for potential impacts on human health and the environment. For example, it has reviewed the wastewater treatment implications of a proposal to permit the use of a non-degrading fat substitute. The environmental impact of FDA approval of selenium additives to animal feed has been another recent concern.

#### Centers for Disease Control

EPA works with the Centers for Disease Control on human health impacts resulting from exposure to pollutants. For example, as required by recent legislation, the Centers' Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry analyzes the toxicity of chemicals found at Superfund sites and reports on the health effects of infectious medical wastes.

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**Indian Health Service**

The Indian Health Service (IHS) works with American Indian tribes in the areas of health and environmental protection. Water supply, wastewater treatment and solid waste management are principle areas of involvement with EPA. IHS has worked especially closely with EPA as EPA has implemented the wastewater treatment plant construction grant provisions of the Clean Water Act with Indian tribes and native Alaska villages.

**Administration for Native Americans**

Federal environmental program management in conjunction with American Indian tribal governments is the common link with EPA. The Administration for Native Americans works broadly with tribes and native Alaska villages to enhance tribal capabilities for governance.

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION****Federal Aviation Administration**

This agency oversees airport and airport operations. EPA assists FAA in minimizing air, water and noise impacts.

**Federal Highway Administration**

Federally funded highway projects often have air, water and wetlands impacts. EPA works with this agency to help ensure that these projects comply with environmental regulations. EPA and the Federal Highway Administration are also working closely with the Federal Transit Administration to implement the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act and the Clean Air Act.

**Federal Transit Administration**

This agency provides funding for various urban mass transportation projects. EPA encourages development of these projects with minimum environmental impact.

**Coast Guard**

The Coast Guard's regulatory and enforcement roles in the areas of marine pollution prevention and response are closely coordinated with EPA. EPA's Emergency Preparedness Office chairs the National Response Team and the Coast Guard serves as Vice Chair. Other Coast Guard issues include hazardous waste cleanup and environmental documentation for regulatory actions.

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**

A number of issues are common to all Department of Defense (DOD) components:

- ☐ Cleanup of hazardous waste at current and former military bases;
- ☐ Base closure, transfer, and reuse issues;
- ☐ The development and implementation of new global and regional defense systems;
- ☐ Changes in American armed force structure and size abroad and related remediation efforts;
- ☐ Environmental aspects of new military equipment, bases, and units;
- ☐ Noise impacts from aircraft operation and use of air space; and
- ☐ Compliance with environmental permit requirements at bases.

DOD has delegated most of the environmental protection programs to the Armed Services level commands and facilities.

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**Army Corps of Engineers**

The Army Corps of Engineers raises various environmental issues in its flood control projects, protection of shorelines and dredging of channels for navigation. In addition, the Corps regulates the placement of structures in navigable waters, disposal of dredge and fill material into U.S. waters, and transportation of dredged material for ocean disposal. EPA oversees the latter two activities. The Corps also performs a considerable amount of work in cleaning up Superfund sites.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

EPA works closely with the Department of Justice in the enforcement of Federal environmental statutes.

**Drug Enforcement Administration**

The primary environmental issue is the use of pesticides in the war on drugs, primarily marijuana.

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

The Department of Commerce oversees a variety of commerce-related activities. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration includes weather forecasting, oceanic and atmospheric studies, coastal zone management, commercial fisheries management, and some endangered species management. EPA's strongest links with NOAA are associated with its data collection and monitoring activities and oversight of state implementation of coastal zone management programs.

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

The Department of Energy includes power transmission agencies, energy research activities, and defense related programs. Environmental issues generally involve cleanup and waste management at nuclear weapons facilities and disposal of radioactive materials. EPA is currently working closely with DOE, as a cooperating agency, on two broad DOE endeavors: the environmental review of the reconfiguration of the nuclear weapons complex, and environmental restoration and waste management programs.

**Federal Energy Regulatory Commission**

Although ostensibly part of the Department of Energy, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is an independent agency responsible for regulating the construction and operation of hydroelectric and natural gas pipeline projects. Hydroelectric projects often cause sediment pollution, loss of stream and bottom land, nutrient loadings, changes in flow regime and temperature of surface water bodies, and interrupt fish migrations. Natural gas pipeline projects often affect air quality, surface water, groundwater, terrestrial habitat, and wetlands.

**NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION**

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), an independent Federal agency, is responsible for permitting construction, operation and decommissioning of civilian nuclear power plants and other commercial facilities that handle radioactive materials. EPA has environmental review responsibilities. Current activities include the development of generic plant designs and relicensing of nuclear power plants. Radiation standard-setting is a common responsibility of EPA and NRC.

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**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is the central agency within the Federal Government for managing emergencies. For example, the Flood Plain Management Task Force tries to improve strategies for managing floods, the Hazard Mitigation Task Force tries to prevent repeated disaster events, and the National Response Team responds to spills of hazardous materials and plans for emergencies under the Superfund legislation.

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR****Bureau of Indian Affairs**

The Bureau of Indian Affairs' (BIA) programs are associated with American Indian trust resources, and include environmental quality through the authority of the trust. BIA provides technical assistance to tribes, and has programs involved with water quality and quantity, hazardous wastes, pesticides, and asbestos in schools. EPA coordinates with BIA in many of these program areas, and reviews environmental documentation involving such activities as siting of solid or hazardous waste facilities on Indian lands.

**Bureau of Land Management**

The Bureau of Land Management controls a large portion of Federal lands in the west and has subsurface responsibilities for all Federal lands, including mining permitting activities. The primary environmental issues involving Bureau lands are the impacts on water quality, wetlands, aquatic and terrestrial habitat, and human health from grazing, logging, mining activities, and some pesticide activities.

**Bureau of Reclamation**

The Bureau of Reclamation is in a transition from a water resources construction agency to a water resources management agency, and is trying to focus on issues related to the conservation, development, and enhancement of water resources. EPA has been working closely with the Bureau to ensure its construction and operations activities comply with environmental statutes.

**Fish and Wildlife Service**

The Fish and Wildlife Service conserves, protects, and enhances fish and wildlife and their habitat throughout the United States. The Service is responsible for administering the National Refuge System, conserving threatened and endangered species, conducting research and training, and managing an array of other programs to protect fish and wildlife. EPA will be increasingly involved with the Service on endangered species and ecosystem issues.

**Minerals Management Service**

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is charged with leasing oil and gas and other mineral resources on the outer continental shelf. Oil and gas development raise issues of water quality, air quality, and marine habitat. EPA issues water discharge permits for disposal of drilling wastes into the ocean, and recently issued air quality regulations for the outer continental shelf in the Atlantic and Pacific.

**United States Geological Survey**

The Geological Survey investigates and assesses the nation's land, water, energy, and mineral resources and conducts the national mapping program. It prepares maps, collects and interprets data, performs research, and conducts nationwide assessments of water resources. EPA has a long history of coordinating resource data and information with the Geological Survey.

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**Office of Surface Mining**

The Office of Surface Mining regulates surface coal mining. Currently, the major issue concerns the expansion of the definition of valid existing rights which could allow mining in protected areas.

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

The primary relationship between EPA and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) relates to lead in paint. A Memorandum of Understanding on lead paint abatement between the two agencies was signed in April 1989, and reported to the House Appropriations Committee. EPA also reviews various HUD final projects to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

**DEPARTMENT OF STATE**

The Department of State and EPA work closely on a number of international, global environmental issues such as stratospheric ozone depletion, climate change, and the international transport of hazardous wastes. In addition, the State Department prepares environmental documentation for permits for bridges and pipelines that cross into Canada and Mexico, as well as for treaties, protocols, and other international agreements. The U.S. Agency for International Development in the Department of State is also working closely with EPA as it offers training on environmental impact assessment methodologies for other countries.

**COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY**

Located in the Executive Office of the President, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) advises the President and his Cabinet on environment-related issues, oversees Federal agency implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and collects, analyzes, and reports data on conditions and trends in the environment. EPA works closely with CEQ under NEPA and section 309 of the Clean Air Act, reviewing agencies' NEPA documentation, consulting with CEQ on potential violations of NEPA, and operating the administrative functions of the environmental impact statement filing system. EPA also works closely with CEQ in the development of its annual report to the President.

**CONSTITUENT GROUPS**

EPA, by its very mandate, maintains contact with a great diversity of external organizations interested in and impacted by the Agency's policies and actions. These external groups — large and small, national or regional/local, highly organized or informally developed — are all considered to be EPA's constituencies. The broad range of organizations includes: the regulated community; citizen action and environmental groups; trade, agricultural, and professional associations; labor organizations; civic, youth, and consumer groups; intergovernmental organizations; and ad hoc, special focus, or informal groups. The Public Liaison Division establishes and creates a two-way communication between the Agency and over one thousand of these groups and advises program offices on specific targeted communications and consultation efforts.

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## Section 4

### ADMINISTRATOR'S PROFILE

#### ADMINISTRATOR'S CALENDAR

##### NOTES

Two calendars beginning in January, 1993, are presented with key events which are likely to require the Administrator's or Deputy Administrator's involvement. The first calendar is organized by month and event; it includes scheduled meetings, ceremonial events, Congressional hearings, Congressional or Court-ordered deadlines, and programmatic actions. The second is organized by program office and statute and includes rule-making and regulatory actions only.

Domestic Policy Council meetings may be called by the White House once or twice a week. In the past, these meetings have included the Secretary/Administrator of all appropriate Departments/Agencies and senior White House staff. The President has participated in Council meetings which address critical decisions.

The Administrator, by the nature of his/her position, is Joint Chair of the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. No dates have been set for upcoming meetings.

The Administrator is also chair of the State/EPA Committee. Meetings are held quarterly, and dates have been proposed for March and June meetings.

The Administrator is invited to all meetings of the Science Advisory Board.

Many dates are unknown at the time of publication, particularly for legislative actions. Dates are based on projections and are subject to change.

#### JANUARY

##### SCHEDULED MEETINGS

**January 18-29** World Health Organization Executive Board (WHO) - election of Director General, Geneva. (Office of International Activities)

**January 28-29** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/NACEP - joint sponsorship of Workshop on Environmental Policies and Industrial Competitiveness, Paris. (Office of International Activities)

**January 28-29** Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Science Advisory Board. The Administrator and Deputy Administrator are invited to attend. (Science Advisory Board)

##### CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS

**January 13** Headquarters EPA will observe the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal holiday. The Administrator has been invited to give remarks. (Office of Civil Rights)

##### COURT-ORDERED DEADLINES

Final Effluent Guideline for the Offshore Oil and Gas Industry (Office of Water)

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Arsenic (Office of Water)

Clarification of Best Available Control Technology Regulatory Definition (Office of Air and Radiation)

Prevention of Significant Deterioration Increments for PM-10 (Office of Air and Radiation)

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**CONGRESSIONALLY-MANDATED DEADLINES (CURRENT AND PAST DUE)**

Oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Counter Measures Rule (past due 11/92; scheduled for 12/92, but probable for 1/93). (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance (Past due 6/92). (Office of Water)

List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Requirements for Petitions Under Section 112 (R) (3) (Past due 11/15/92). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Export Notification Requirements; Changes to Reporting Requirements. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances)

Determination of Significance and Emission Standards for Non-road Compression Ignition Engines at or Above 50 hp (Past due 11/92). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Clean-Fuel Fleet Programs (Past due 11/92). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Standards for Tank Vessel Loading Operations (Past due 11/92). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Gasoline Detergent Additives Regulation (Past due 11/92). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Announcement of Urban Bus Test Program (Past Due 5/15/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

**PERSONNEL ACTIONS**

**Early January** Submit to the Office of Personnel Management the Agency's Senior Executive Service, senior-level, and scientific and professional position needs for fiscal years 1994 and 1995. The Executive Resources Board reviews and approves/disapproves the request prior to submission. The Deputy Administrator serves as the Chair of the Executive Resources Board. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

**January 22** Nominations of career Senior Executive Service employees for FY-1993 Presidential Rank Awards due to the Office of Personnel Management. Nominees are screened by the Administrator/Deputy Administrator, and are forwarded under the Administrator's signature. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

**EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS**

Indemnification of Response Action Contractors under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act Section 119 (Final) (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

The Deputy Administrator determines which Assistant Administrator and which two Regional Administrators will serve one year rotating memberships on the Senior Council on Management Controls. These selections must be made prior to the March Council meeting. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

Launch the Green Lights Super Utility Ally Program (Office of Air and Radiation)

Regulations for Issuance of Field Citations Under the Clean Air Act (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Designation Under CERCLA and Reportable Quantity Adjustments of New Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Restricted Use Classification for Groundwater Contaminating Pesticides (Final). (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances; Office of Water)

Imports and Exports of Hazardous Waste: Implementation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Decision for Recyclable Wastes. (Final) (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

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Final Determination of the Applicability of the Toxicity Characteristic Rule to Underground Storage Tanks Contaminated Media and Debris (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Regulations for Issuance of Field Citations Under the Clean Air Act. (Office of Air and Radiation)

Corrective Action Management Units (Final scheduled for 12/92, but probable for 1/93). (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Universal Wastes (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking scheduled for 12/92, but probable for 1/93). (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Revisions of Regulations on Registration of Fuel and Fuel Additives (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). (Office of Air and Radiation)

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Chromium-Electroplating (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Regulations Governing Awards Under Section 113(F) of the Clean Air Act (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Heavy-Duty Engine Standards (Final). (Office of Air and Radiation)

Administration of the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act with Respect to Contracts, Grants, and Loans-List of Facilities Ineligible for Federal Procurement and Non-procurement Programs (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking). (Office of Air and Radiation)

## FEBRUARY

### SCHEDULED MEETINGS

**Early February** Press conference for the 1994 President's Budget. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

**February 2 - 4** United Nations Economic and Social Council, Organizational Meeting, New York City or Geneva. (Office of International Activities)

**February 8 - 12** Economic Commission for Europe, Senior Advisors on Environment and Water Problems, Sixth Session, Geneva. (Office of International Activities)

**February 9 - 10** The Environmental Financial Advisory Board Meeting - the Administrator and Deputy Administrator will be invited to keynote this meeting, Washington, D.C. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

**February 22-23** NATO/Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society - Meeting of National Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society Coordinators, Brussels. (Office of International Activities)

**February 22-24** Executive Committee Montreal Protocol meeting, Montreal (Office of Air and Radiation)

National Governor's Association Meeting (Office of Air and Radiation)

**Late February** Large public meeting to seek reaction to EPA's Environmental Leadership proposal (Office of the Administrator)

### CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS

**Early February** Caribbean Environmental Information Center - Joint Opening by EPA and Metropolitan University, San Juan, Puerto Rico. (Office of International Activities)

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Black History Month. The Administrator/Deputy Administrator will be asked to give remarks on **February 4 or 17**. Headquarters will observe Black History Month with a series of programs. (Office of Civil Rights)

#### **COURT-ORDERED DEADLINES**

Land Disposal Restrictions - Third Emergency Rule (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Water Quality Standards for Toxic Pollutants (Office of Water)

#### **CONGRESSIONALLY-MANDATED DEADLINES (CURRENT AND PAST DUE)**

Report to Congress on the status of the EPA National Training Center in West Virginia (Office of Water)

Report to Congress on the action needed and costs associated with modernizing the underground infrastructure of military bases. (Office of Water)

Submission of semi-annual Fundamentally Different Factor Report to Congress (Office of Water)

Report to Congress on the status of the West Virginia Rural Wastewater Demonstration Project (Office of Water)

Announcement of Reformulated Gasoline; Final Rule (Past due 11/91) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes (Office of Air and Radiation)

Enhanced Monitoring and Compliance Certification Regulations (Past due 11/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Labelling (Past due 5/15/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Risk Management Planning Regulations (Section 112(r)) (Office of Air and Radiation)

#### **CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS**

The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs and the House Committee on Government Operations may introduce legislation and/or hold hearings on elevating the Agency to Cabinet status. (Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs/Office of Administration and Resources Management)

The Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, the House Committee on Government Operations, and the House Committee on Energy and Commerce have indicated that follow-up hearings to the 1992 hearings on contract management will be held. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

#### **EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS**

Amendment to the TSCA Sec. 8(a) Comprehensive Assessment Information Rule -- proposed rule (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Streamline Permitting for Mined Waste (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ethylene Oxide from Commercial Sterilization (Office of Air and Radiation)

Pesticide Data Requirements (Revision) (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Restrictions on Motor Vehicle and Non-Road Engines (Office of Air and Radiation)

Crop Groupings Rule -- proposed rule (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

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Issuance of Final Guidance on Implementation of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992 (Office of Enforcement)

Issuance of Final Guidance on Federal Facilities Multi-Media Enforcement (Office of Enforcement)

Announcement of Residential Green Lights Program (Office of Air and Radiation)

Program-specific guidance to incorporate pollution prevention into state grants (Office of the Administrator)

Revision of Analytical Methods for Trihalomethanes Under Safe Drinking Water Act (Office of Water)

Water Quality Standards for Toxic Pollutants (Office of Water)

<b>MARCH</b>
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#### **SCHEDULED MEETINGS**

Meeting of the Senior Council on Management Controls to determine the agenda for 1993. The Deputy Administrator is the Chair of the Council. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

**March 10-12** Invitation to participate in the Management Advisory Group to the Assistant Administrator for Water. (Office of Water)

Host Green Lights implementation conference for Green Lights participants. (Office of Air and Radiation)

Keynote address by Deputy Administrator at Federal Agencies' March Integrated Environmental Management Strategy kick-off meeting, Washington, D.C. (Office of Enforcement)

#### **CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS**

Women's History Month. Formal celebrations are expected during the second week of March. (Office of Civil Rights)

National Conference on Watershed Management. The Administrator is invited to participate. (Office of Water)

#### **COURT-ORDERED DEADLINES**

**March 1** National Ambient Air Quality Standards Program: Ozone (Office of Air and Radiation)

**March 8** Promulgate regulation addressing whether incidental fill is within the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act 404 program. (Settlement Agreement - No Consent Decree) (Office of Water)

**March 8** Final Wetlands Rule for Clean Water Act Programs (Tulloch Rule) (Office of Water)

**Mid-March** Deputy Administrator option selection for the promulgation of effluent guidelines for the pesticide manufacturing industry. Signature required in July. (Office of Water)

Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste: Wood Surface Protection Chemicals (Request for Comment) (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Land Disposal Restrictions - Phase III: Rulemaking on Newly Identified Wastes (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Degradable Ring Rule (Past due 10/28/90; Settlement 3/93). (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

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**CONGRESSIONALLY-MANDATED DEADLINES (CURRENT AND PAST DUE)**

**March 1** General Services Administration required to submit a housing plan for the Federal Triangle to the House and Senate Public Works Committees. Negotiations will require the involvement of the Administrator prior to submitting the plan to Congress. The House Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds hearing will likely occur in the March/April timeframe. The Administrator will likely be invited to testify. (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

Report to Congress required under the Pollution Prevention Act is overdue; needs attention of the Administrator (Office of the Administrator)

Report to Congress on Monitoring at the 106 Mile Site for Sewage Sludge Disposal (Office of Water)

Report to Congress on Marine Point Source Discharge Program (Office of Water)

Guidance for the Implementation of Section 112 (G) (Past due 5/92) - Modifications (Office of Air and Radiation)

Substantially Similar Definition for Diesel Fuels (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking 3/93; Final Due May 1993) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Approval and Delegation of Federal Air Toxics Programs to State and Local Agencies (Past due 11/15/91) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Phaseout of Lead in Gasoline and Test Procedure for Lead Substitutes (Past due 11/15/91) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Amendments to the National Contingency Plan (Past due 8/92) (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

**CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS**

Congressional budget hearings on FY-94 President's Request (Office of Administration and Resources Management)

**EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS**

Revisions to Underground Injection Control Authorization-by-Rule Requirements (Office of Water)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C Indian Program Authorization (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Alternative Fuel Corporate Average Fuel Economy Labeling Requirements (Office of Air and Radiation)

Revision of Gasoline Volatility Enforcement Procedures (Office of Air and Radiation)

Procedures for Reimbursement Petitions Under Section 108(B) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Proposed Revocation of Food Additive Tolerances Subject to the Delaney Clause of Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Reorganizations and Corrections to List of Ocean Dumping Sites (Office of Water)

Chemical-Specific Significant New Use Rule to Extend Provisions of Section 5(E) Orders (Substituted Benzene) (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Proposed Follow-up Rules on Existing Chemicals: Refractory Ceramic Fibers (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

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Chemical-Specific Significant New Use Rule to Extend Provisions of Section 5(E) Orders (Substituted Tetrafluoro Alanes) (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Biennial Report Amendments (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Guideline for Federal Procurement of Structural and Decorative Fiberboard (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Agency Habitat Protection Strategy (Office of Water)

Multi-Chemical Endpoint Test Rule: Bioaccumulators -- proposed rule (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Issuance of Final Federal Government Sector Pollution Prevention Strategy (Office of Enforcement)

Location Standards for Hazardous Waste Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Continued negotiation with OMB regarding incentives for prevention in the hazardous organics National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) (Office of the Administrator)

Significant New Use Rule: Substituted Tetrafluoro Alkanes -- final rule (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Final Revisions to Underground Injection Control Authorization-by-Rule Requirements (Office of Water)

Reorganization and Corrections to List of Ocean Dumping Sites (Office of Water)

<b>APRIL</b>
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#### **SCHEDULED MEETINGS**

**March 31 - April 3** United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) follow-up conference, Louisville, Kentucky. (Office of International Activities)

**April 20 - 22** Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Environmental Policy Committee meeting, Paris. (Office of International Activities)

**April 22 - 23** Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Science Advisory Board. The Administrator and Deputy Administrator are invited to attend. (Science Advisory Board)

**April 26 - 27** Dobbris Group of Experts on Environment for Europe, Final Meeting, Geneva. (Office of International Activities)

**April 28 - 30** Second Ministerial Conference on Environment for Europe, final meeting, Lucerne, Switzerland. (Office of International Activities)

Economic Commission for Africa, 19th Meeting of Council of Ministers, Lusaka, Zambia. Date to be announced (Office of International Activities)

**Spring** Ozone Transport Commission meeting (Office of Air and Radiation)

Invitation to participate in the National Estuary Program Management Conference. (Office of Water)

Headquarters Black Employment Program Advisory Council will invite the Administrator or Deputy Administrator to address minority scientists and engineers at their April Roundtable program. (Office of Civil Rights)

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Twelfth Annual Minority and Women's Business Conference, San Francisco. (Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization)

**April or May** Annual meeting of the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology. The Administrator and Deputy Administrator usually attend part of the session. (Office of Cooperative Environmental Management)

#### **COURT-ORDERED DEADLINES**

Final national primary drinking water regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act for radionuclides. EPA intends to request an extension of this deadline until at least October 1993. (Office of Water)

National Ambient Air Quality Standards Program: Sulfur Oxides (Final) (Office of Air and Radiation)

**April 30** Reportable Quantity-Adjustments of Lead, Lead Compounds, Lead Containing Hazardous Waste Streams, and Methyl Isocyanate (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

**April-May** Deputy Administrator options selection for the Effluent Guideline/Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standard for the Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard industry. (Office of Water)

Land Disposal Restrictions - Phase II: Rulemaking on Newly Identified Wastes (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

#### **CONGRESSIONALLY-MANDATED DEADLINES (CURRENT AND PAST DUE)**

**April 30** The Inspector General submits semiannual report summarizing the activities of the Office of Inspector General during the six-month period ending March 31. The report is due to the Administrator by April 30. (Office of Inspector General)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Stage I Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Deadline 11/94) (Office of Air and Radiation)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant: Printing/Publishing Industry (Deadline 11/94) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Requirements for the Enhanced Monitoring of Ozone and Ozone Precursors (Past due 5/15/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Container Design Rule -- proposed rule (Past due: 12/24/92) (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

#### **CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS**

**Early Spring** Testify at Congressional hearings on radon legislation. (Office of Air and Radiation)

**Spring** Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act reauthorization hearings. (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

#### **EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS**

**March/April** Issuance of revised policy framework on State/EPA Enforcement Agreements (Office of Enforcement)

Review of possible revisions to the data collection form required under the Pollution Prevention Act (Office of the Administrator)

Emission Design and Defect Warranty and Parts List (Office of Air and Radiation)

Tolerances and Exemptions from Tolerances for Pesticide Chemicals in or on Raw Agricultural Commodities or Processed Foods (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

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Policy decision on releasing EPA's Contaminated Sediment Management Strategy to the public. (Office of Water)

Executive Order 12088 and OMB Circular A-106 Revised Procedures and Guidance (Office of Enforcement)

Suspension of the Toxicity Characteristic Rule for Non-Underground Storage Tank Petroleum Contaminated Media (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Chromium-Industrial Cooling Towers (Office of Air and Radiation)

**April 30** State/EPA Enforcement Agreements Guidance for FY 1994 (Office of Enforcement)

<b>MAY</b>
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**SCHEDULED MEETINGS**

**Early May** Radon public/private partnership meeting. (Office of Air and Radiation)

**CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS**

Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. The Administrator/Deputy Administrator will be invited to participate. The observance is normally held during the third week of May. (Office of Civil Rights)

**Spring** Dedication of the facility for the National Enforcement Training Institute (Office of Enforcement)

**COURT-ORDERED DEADLINES**

Final effluent guidelines under the Clean Water Act for the organic chemicals industry. (Office of Water)

**May 23** Policy decision on anticipated proposal for promulgation of sludge standards for Round II pollutants. (Office of Water)

**May 24** Identify pollutants to be regulated in the phase II sewage sludge regulations under section 405 of the Clean Water Act. (Office of Water)

Final Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers Effluent Guideline (Office of Water)

**CONGRESSIONALLY-MANDATED DEADLINES (CURRENT AND PAST DUE)**

**May 30** The Administrator transmits to Congress the Inspector General's report on activities of the Office of Inspector General during the six-month period ending March 31. (Office of Inspector General)

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone: Recycling (Past due 1/1/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Economic Incentive Program Rules Authorized Under Title I of the Clean Air Act (Past due 11/15/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

**LEGISLATIVE**

**Late Spring** Amendments to the Pollution Prevention Act "right-to-know" requirements to expand categories to industries that must provide public data, and to require reporting on use of toxic chemicals -- Action possible by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee (Office of the Administrator)

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**EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS**

FIFRA Flammability Labeling -- proposed rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Substantially Similar Definition for Diesel Fuels (Final) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Pesticides and Groundwater State Management Plan Regulations (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking) (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; State/Tribal Permit Program-Determination of Adequacy (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Underground Storage Tanks Containing Petroleum; Financial Responsibility Requirements; Extended Compliance Date for Facilities Meeting Certain Criteria (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Clarify Lender Liability for Underground Storage Tanks (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Guideline for Federal Procurement of Hydraulic Mulch Products (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

National Contingency Plan-Subpart K: A Roadmap to the Noncompliance Penalties for Federal Facilities (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Cost Recovery (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Amendments to Regulations Governing the Importation of Nonconformance Vehicles (Office of Air and Radiation)

Amendment Concerning the Location of Selective Enforcement Audits of Foreign Manufactured Vehicles and Engines (Office of Air and Radiation)

Nonconformance Penalties for 1996 Model Year Emission Standards for Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles (Office of Air and Radiation)

Revision of Rules for Prevention of Significant Deterioration and New Source Review (Office of Air and Radiation)

<b>JUNE</b>
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**SCHEDULED MEETINGS**

**June 7-9** Invitation to participate in the Management Advisory Group to the Assistant Administrator for Water. (Office of Water)

Air and Waste Management Association meeting. (Office of Air and Radiation)

**COURT-ORDERED DEADLINES**

**June 1** Fuel and Fuel Additives: Reregistration Requirements (Consent Decree) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Proposed National Primary Drinking Water Rule for Disinfection By-Product rule. (Office of Water)

Proposed National Primary Drinking Water Rule (Phase VI A) for the Remaining 25 Contaminants from the Priority List (Phase VI B) (Office of Water)

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**CONGRESSIONALLY-MANDATED DEADLINES (CURRENT AND PAST DUE)**

Report to Congress on progress in stopping ocean dumping. (Office of Water)

Report to Congress on Storm Water (Office of Water)

Acid Rain Opt-In Regulation (Past due 5/15/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coke Oven Battery Emissions (Past due 12/31/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Establishment of Guidance for Implementing Clean Air Act Section 112 Provisions for Making Maximum Achievable Control Technology Determinations when EPA Fails to Promulgate a Federal Standard (Past due 5/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

Acid Rain Nitrogen Oxides Control Regulation (Past due 5/92) (Office of Air and Radiation)

National Priority List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites (Update 14) (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

National Priority List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites (Update 15) (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

**LEGISLATIVE**

Amendments to various environmental statutes to place more emphasis on pollution prevention -- Action possible by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee (Office of the Administrator)

**EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS**

Deletion of Saccharin from the List of Hazardous Wastes under Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and the List of Hazardous Substances under Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Regulations Governing Prior Notice of Citizen Suits Brought Under Section 364 of the Clean Air Act (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Pesticide Management and Disposal: Procedural Regulations for Suspended and Cancelled Pesticides (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Reporting Requirements for Risk/Benefit Information (Revision) (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Expanded Reporting Requirements (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Summer of 1993: Completion of Office of Research and Development reassessment of dioxin risk. Reassessment will raise significant risk management policy issues; some of these may be highly controversial. (Office of Research and Development)

Multi-Chemical Endpoint Test Rule: Clean Air Act Sec. 112 Chemicals -- proposed rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Toxic Substances Control Act Rulemaking concerning Certain Microbial Products -- final rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Toxic Substances Control Act Rulemaking concerning Acrylamide and N-Methylolacrylamide Grouts -- final rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

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Test Rule: Bromiated Flame Retardants -- final rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances).

Issuance of revised Federal Facilities Enforcement and Compliance Strategy "Yellow Book" (Office of Enforcement)

Guideline for Federal Procurement of Geotextile and Related Products (Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response)

Proposed shore protection regulations (Office of Water)

Announcement of the market debut of Energy Star computers bearing the EPA Energy Star logo (Office of Air and Radiation)

Final Revisions to Regulations for Modification of Secondary Treatment Requirements for Municipal Discharges into Marine Waters (Office of Water)

Issuance of Final Guidance on Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992. (Office of Enforcement)

**June 21-22** Announcement of Federal facilities sites selected for Innovative Technology Demonstration Projects under Western Governor's Association Interagency Memorandum of Understanding (Office of Enforcement)

Test incorporation of prevention into rules proposed under the Source Reduction Review Project -policy decisions for proposed rules required (Office of the Administrator)

**May/June** Policy decisions regarding Combined Sewer Overflow permitting. (Office of Water)

<b>JULY</b>
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#### **SCHEDULED MEETINGS**

**July 20 - 21** Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Science Advisory Board. The Administrator and Deputy Administrator are invited to attend. (Science Advisory Board)

#### **COURT-ORDERED DEADLINES**

Final effluent guidelines under the Clean Water Act for the pesticides manufacturing industry (Office of Water)

#### **CONGRESSIONALLY-MANDATED DEADLINES (CURRENT AND PAST DUE)**

Report to Congress on Safe Drinking Water Act Reauthorization issues (Office of Water)

Report to Congress on Radionuclides. (Office of Water)

#### **EXPECTED PROGRAMMATIC ACTIONS**

FIFRA Biotechnology: Transgenic Plants -- proposed rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Reporting Requirements for Risk/Benefit Information (FIFRA) -- final rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

FIFRA Certification and Training Revisions -- final rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

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Pesticide Management and Disposal Procedural Rule for Suspended and Cancelled Pesticides -- final rule. (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

Announcement of the winner of the Golden Carrot Super Efficient Refrigerator Program (Office of Air and Radiation)

Proposed Underground Injection Control Program Rule for Class II (oil and gas related) Wells (Office of Water)

Proposed rule on Municipal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System Application "A" forms (Office of Water)

Final National Pollution Discharge Elimination System and Sludge Management Program Regulations for Indians (Office of Water)

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**UPCOMING ACTIONS ON RULES AND REGULATIONS BY PROGRAM OFFICES**

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**OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE****RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT****January**

Imports and Exports of Hazardous Waste: Implementation of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Decision for Recyclable Wastes (Final)

Final Determination of the Applicability to the Toxicity Characteristics Rule to Underground Storage Tanks Contaminated Media and Debris. (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Corrective Action Management Units. (Final)

Universal Wastes (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**February**

Streamline Permitting for Mined Waste (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Land Disposal Restrictions - Third Emergency Rule: Court-ordered deadline (Interim)

**March**

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Subtitle C Indian Program Authorization (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Hazardous Waste Listing - Wood Surface Protection Wastes: Court-ordered deadline (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste - Wood Surface Protection Chemicals: Court-ordered deadline (Notice - request for comment)

Degradable Ring Rule: Statutory; past due 10/28/90; Court-ordered deadline in March (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Land Disposal Restrictions - Phase III, Rulemaking on Newly Identified Wastes: Court-ordered deadline (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Biennial Report Amendments (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Guideline for Federal Procurement of Structural and Decorative Fiberboard (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Location Standards for Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**April**

Land Disposal Restrictions - Phase II, Rulemaking on Newly Identified Wastes: Court-ordered deadline (Final)

Suspension of the Toxicity Characteristic Rule for Non-Underground Storage Tank Petroleum Contaminated Media (Final)

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**May**

Municipal Solid Waste Landfills; State/Tribal Permit Program-Determination of Adequacy (Final)

Underground Storage Tanks Containing Petroleum; Financial Responsibility Requirements; Extended Compliance Date for Facilities Meeting Certain Criteria (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Clarify Lender Liability for Underground Storage Tanks (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Guideline for Federal Procurement of Hydraulic Mulch Products (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**June**

Guideline for Federal Procurement of Geotextile and Related Products (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**OIL POLLUTION ACT**

Oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Rule: Statutory; Past due, 11/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Amendments to the National Contingency Plan

**COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT (CERCLA)  
-- SUPERFUND****March**

Procedures for Reimbursement Petitions under Section 108(B) of CERCLA (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**April**

Reportable Quantity Adjustments of Lead, Lead Compounds, Lead Containing Hazardous Waste Streams, and Methyl Isocyanate: Court-ordered deadline (Final)

**May**

National Contingency Plan (NCP) - Subpart K: A Roadmap to the NCP for Federal Facilities (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Cost Recovery (Final)

**June**

Deletion of Saccharin from the List of Hazardous Wastes under RCRA and the List of Hazardous Substances under CERCLA (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

National Priority List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites (Update 15): Statutory (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

National Priority List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites (Update 14): Statutory (Final)

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**OFFICE OF WATER**

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**CLEAN WATER ACT****January**

Effluent Guidelines and Standards for Offshore Oil and Gas Category: Court-ordered deadline (Final)

Great Lakes Water Quality Guidance: Statutory, past due 6/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**March**

Wetlands Rule for Clean Water Programs - Tulloch Rule: Court-ordered deadline (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Promulgate regulation addressing whether incident fill is within the jurisdiction of the Clean Water Act 404 program. (Settlement Agreement - No Consent Decree)

**May**

Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers Categories: Court-ordered deadline (Final)

Final effluent guidelines under the Clean Water Act for the organic chemicals industry

Identify pollutants to be regulated in the phase II sewage sludge regulations under section 405 of the Clean Water Act

**June**

Revisions to Regulations for Modifications of Secondary Treatment Requirements for Municipal Discharges into Marine Waters (301(h)) (Final)

**MARINE PROTECTION, RESEARCH, AND SANCTUARIES ACT****March**

Reorganization and Corrections to List of Ocean Dumping Sites (Final)

**OCEAN DUMPING BAN ACT****June**

Shore Protection Regulations (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT****January**

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation - Arsenic: Court-ordered deadline (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**February**

Revision of Analytical Methods for Trihalomethanes Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**March**

Revisions to Underground Injection Control Authorization-by-Rule Requirements (Final)

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**April**

National Primary Drinking Water Regulation - Radionuclides: Court-ordered deadline (Final)

**June**

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: 25 Contaminants from Drinking Water Priority List (Phase VIB): Court-ordered deadline (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations: Disinfection By-Product Rule (Phase VIA): Court-ordered deadline (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

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**OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION**

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**CLEAN AIR ACT****January**

Designation under CERCLA and Reportable Quantity Adjustments of New Clean Air Act Hazardous Air Pollutants (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Clarification of Best Available Control Technology Regulatory Definition: Court-ordered deadline (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

In-Use Urban Bus Test Program: Statutory; past due 5/15/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Determination of Significance and Emission Standards for Nonroad Compression Ignition Engines at or Above 50 hp: Statutory; past due 11/15/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Clean Fuel Fleet Programs: Statutory; past due 11/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Standards for Tank Vessel Loading Operations: Statutory; past due 11/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Prevention of Significant Deterioration Increments for PM-10: Court-ordered deadline (Final)

Revisions of Regulations on Registration of Fuel and Fuel Additives (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Chromium-Electroplating (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Gasoline Detergent Additives Regulation: Statutory; past due 11/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Regulations Governing Awards Under Section 113(F) of the Clean Air Act (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Heavy-Duty Engine Standards (Final)

Administration of the Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act with Respect to Contracts, Grants, and Loans-List of Facilities Ineligible for Federal Procurement and Nonprocurement Programs. (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Regulations for Issuance of Field Citations Under the Clean Air Act (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

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List of Regulated Substances and Thresholds for Accidental Release Prevention; Requirements for Petitions Under Section 112 (R)(3): Statutory; past due 11/15/92 (Final)

### **February**

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Ethylene Oxide from Commercial Sterilization (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes: Statutory (Final)

Restrictions on Motor Vehicle and Non-Road Engines (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Reformulated Gasoline: Statutory; past due 11/15/9 (Final)

Enhanced Monitoring and Compliance Certification Regulations: Statutory; past due 11/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - Labelling: Statutory; past due 5/15/92 (Final)

Risk Management Planning Regulations (Section 112(r)): Statutory (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

### **March**

National Ambient Air Quality Standards Program - Ozone: Court-ordered deadline (Final decision)

Guidance for the Implementation of Section 112 (G) - Modifications: Statutory; past due 5/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Alternative Fuel Corporate Average Fuel Economy Labeling Requirements (Final)

Revision of Gasoline Volatility Enforcement Procedures (Final)

Substantially Similar Definition for Diesel Fuels (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Approval and Delegation of Federal Air Toxics Programs to State and Local Agencies: Statutory; past due 11/15/91 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Phaseout of Lead in Gasoline and Test Procedure for Lead Substitutes: Statutory; past due 11/15/91 (Final)

### **April**

National Ambient Air Quality Standards Program - Sulfur Oxides: Court-ordered deadline (Final)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Chromium-Industrial Cooling Towers (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Stage I Gasoline Distribution Facilities: Statutory 11/94 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

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National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Printing/Publishing Industry: Statutory 11/94 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Emission Design and Defect Warranty and Parts List (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Requirements for the Enhanced Monitoring of Ozone and Ozone Precursors: Statutory; past due 5/15/92 (Final)

**May**

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - Recycling: Statutory; past due 1/1/92 (Final)

Substantially Similar Definition for Diesel Fuels (Final)

Amendments to Regulations Governing the Importation of Nonconformance Vehicles (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Amendment Concerning the Location of Selective Enforcement Audits of Foreign Manufactured Vehicles and Engines (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Nonconformance Penalties for 1996 Model Year Emission Standards for Heavy-Duty Engines and Vehicles (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Revision of Rules for Prevention of Significant Deterioration and New Source Review (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Economic Incentive Program Rules Authorized Under Title I of the Clean Air Act: Statutory; past due 11/15/92 (Final)

**June**

Acid Rain Nitrogen Oxides Control Regulation; past due 5/92 (Final)

Fuel and Fuel Additives - Registration Requirements: Consent Decree (Final)

Acid Rain Opt-in Regulation: Statutory; past due 5/15/92 (Final)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants - Coke Oven Battery Emissions: Statutory 12/31/92 for final (Final)

Establishment of Guidance for Implementing Clean Air Act Section 112 Provisions for Making Maximum Available Control Technology Determinations When EPA Fails to Promulgate a Federal Standard: Statutory; past due 5/92 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

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**OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES**

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**FEDERAL INSECTICIDE, FUNGICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE ACT (FIFRA)****January**

Restricted Use Classification for Groundwater Contaminating Pesticides (Final)

**February**

Pesticide Data Requirements - Revision (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Revision to Crop Grouping Regulations (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**March**

Proposed Revocation of Food Additive Tolerances Subject to the Delaney Clause of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Significant New Use Rule: Substituted Tetrafluoro Alkanes -- final rule (Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances)

**April**

Tolerances and Exemptions from Tolerances for Pesticide Chemicals in or on Raw Agricultural Commodities or Processed Foods (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Pesticide Management and Disposal: Container Design, Residue Removal, Storage, Disposal, and Transportation of Pesticides: Statutory; past due 12/24/91 (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**May**

Pesticides and Groundwater State Management Plan Regulations (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**June**

Regulations Governing Prior Notice of Citizen Suits Brought Under Section 364 of the Clean Air Act (Final)

Pesticide Management and Disposal: Procedural Regulations for Suspended and Cancelled Pesticides (Final)

Reporting Requirements for Risk/Benefit Information - Revision (Final)

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)****January**

Export Notification Requirements; Changes to Reporting Requirements (Final)

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**February**

Amendment to the TSCA Section 8(A) Comprehensive Assessment Information Rule (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

**March**

Proposed Follow-up Rules on Existing Chemicals: Refractory Ceramic Fibers (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Multi-Chemical Endpoint(s) Test Rule (Bioaccumulators) (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Chemical-Specific Significant New Use Rule to Extend Provisions of Section 5(E) Orders (Substituted Benzene) (Final)

Chemical-Specific Significant New Use Rule to Extend Provisions of Section 5(E) Orders (Substituted Tetrafluoro Alanes) (Final)

**June**

Multi-Chemical Endpoint(s) Test Rule (Clean Air Act Section 112) (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act Section 313 Expanded Reporting Requirements (Notice of Proposed Rulemaking)

Decision on Test Rules: Final Rule on Brominated Flame Retardants (Final)

Rulemaking Concerning Certain Microbial Products ("Biotechnology") under the Toxic Substances Control Act (Final)

Use of Acrylamide and N-Methylolacrylamide for Grouting (Final)

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**ASSISTANTS TO THE ADMINISTRATOR/DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR**

The following is a list of Assistants who report to the Administrator and Deputy Administrator and their areas of responsibility.

**I. ADMINISTRATOR****Personal Staff:**

Gordon Binder	Chief of Staff
Sally Cole	Deputy Chief of Staff
Yvonne Countee	Staff Assistant - Travel Coordinator
Pamela Herring	Staff Assistant
Denise Schwartz	Chief Scheduler
Diana Widener	Confidential Assistant
Betty Wonkovich	Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff

**II. DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR**

Helga Butler	Executive Officer (Acting)
Linda Hilwig	Staff Assistant
Tracy Mehan II	Associate Deputy Administrator
Gladys Stroman	Staff Assistant
Bonnie Washington	Staff Assistant

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**III. SCHEDULING, TRAVEL AND SPEECHES**

This group is responsible for communications, scheduling, coordinating invitations, travel, meetings, briefings, and related preparations under the Chief of Staff's direction.

Jared Burden	Speech Writer
Dave Cohen	Special Assistant for Communications
Yvonne Countee	Staff Assistant (Travel Coordinator for the Administrator)
Bill Dewitt	Staff Assistant (Briefing books for the Administrator)
Ted Garmey	Speech Writer
Mark Goldman	Staff Assistant (Briefing books for the Deputy Administrator)
Linda Hilwig	Scheduler (for the Deputy Administrator)
Denise Schwartz	Chief Scheduler (for the Administrator)
Tom Super	Speech Writer

**IV. PROGRAM SPECIAL ASSISTANTS**

Special Assistants on detail from the program offices, are responsible for tracking and reviewing assigned activities and material requiring signature, coordinating briefings, staying in regular contact with program offices, preparing brief issue alerts, participating on the Administrator's and Deputy Administrator's special work groups, and providing advice to the Administrator and Deputy, as requested.

**V. OTHER SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS**

John Baker	Agricultural Advisor (consultant)
Zee Homoki	Special Assistant to the Administrator & White House personnel Liaison
William F. Raub	Science Advisor to the Administrator

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