

United States  
Environmental Protection  
Agency

Office of  
the Comptroller  
Washington, DC 20460

February 1994



# Summary of the 1995 Budget



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**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460**

THE ADMINISTRATOR

**MESSAGE FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR:**

I am pleased to present the 1995 budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This budget represents a significant increase from the prior year and reflects the Administration's commitment to protecting human health and improving the overall quality of our nation's environment.

With this budget, we have begun to build the foundation of a new, energized agency that is confident of its place as the leading environmental organization in the world. We have been working to tackle one of the most daunting regulatory and implementation agendas of any agency anywhere in the federal government. We are confident that not only will we successfully meet the environmental challenges that confront us, but that we will anticipate and resolve environmental issues before they become major environmental problems.

EPA's new policy agenda represents a new generation of environmental thinking that combines common sense, innovation, and flexibility to achieve environmental goals. Specifically, it means: pursuing environmental justice in all of our work; encouraging and supporting new environmental technologies; creating comprehensive approaches to environmental concerns; supporting our decision making with quality science; and targeting high risk areas.

The strategies represented in the 1995 budget make tremendous strides in accomplishing the goal of creating a more efficient and effective government. The budget also includes management initiatives that will help us accomplish this goal: a major new contract reform initiative; reorganization of the Office of Enforcement; procurement of new facilities and laboratory space for better science; support for Presidential initiatives for water quality, environmental technology, and global change; and streamlining the Agency's workforce.

In all of our efforts, we must always remember that protecting our environment means protecting public health. I believe that no agency in this government has a greater impact on the lives and livelihoods of Americans than EPA. Citizens across the nation are counting on EPA to make their lives safer, and healthier. Let me assure every one of you that at EPA, we take that responsibility very seriously.

**Carol M. Browner  
Administrator**





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**NOTE:** The charts on the following pages include the 1994 Current Estimate and the 1995 President's Budget. Unless otherwise noted, all comparisons between 1995 and 1994 budget levels in the narrative refer to the 1994 Current Estimate and 1995 President's Budget. (The "Current Estimate" is the Agency's current plan for using its resources.)

References to workyears refer to total workyears rather than only "permanent" workyears. Additionally, some numbers may not add due to independent rounding.

***Cover Photo:*** Steve Delaney

## OVERVIEW OF THE 1995 BUDGET

The 1995 President's Budget for the Environmental Protection Agency is a strong statement of the Administration's support for the environment in an era of limited Federal resources. This budget proposal is a landmark for the Agency and for the Clinton Administration because it marks a new policy agenda for environmental protection. It supports the Agency's environmental program, including initiatives that promote enhanced water quality, environmental technology, global change, and the North American Free Trade Agreement. It also reflects the Agency's new policy agenda for protecting human health and the environment, through investments in pollution prevention, environmental justice, partnerships with other governmental and non-governmental groups, and ecosystem protection. Equally important, it supports the Administration's efforts to improve the quality, performance and management of the federal government.

The Agency's 1995 Budget is \$7.2 billion and 19,418 workyears, an increase of \$500 million and 793 workyears from 1994. Of this increase, over \$300 million is in our operating programs, representing an increase of 13% in this area. Development of the Agency's 1995 budget began with a rigorous review of the Agency's base activities and resources. As a result of that review, our request includes a significant shifting of base resources to new activities focused on environmental and managerial goals.

The President's 1995 Budget for EPA makes tremendous strides in accomplishing the goal of creating a government that works better and costs less. The Budget supports particular activities that demonstrate EPA's new policy agenda, including: increasing in-house expertise through contractor conversion; reorganizing the Office of Enforcement; procuring new facilities and laboratory space for better science; supporting Presidential initiatives for water quality, environmental technology, and global change; and streamlining the Agency's workforce.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### *Increasing In-house Expertise*

As an Agency, we are committed not only to environmental protection but also to responsible management of our resources. To address this concern, this budget includes an increase in staffing to convert some contractors to federal employees in key areas where the result will be better program control and management. Having Federal employees perform work previously done by contractors will reduce potentially inappropriate contractor conflicts of interests, reducing our vulnerability in this area.

### *Office of Enforcement Reorganization*

An Agency-wide effort to reorganize and consolidate our Headquarters enforcement function was initiated by Administrator Browner in the summer of 1993. She called for an organization capable of undertaking effective enforcement targeting, multimedia inspections and case development, settlements that foster pollution prevention and environmental audits, a strong program for enforcing EPA's core statutory authorities, and ensuring environmental justice. She stated that the new organization should speak to the public, States, Tribes, local governments, and the regulated community with one clear and consistent voice and be compatible with "a new era of environmental protection - one that recognizes both the maturity of the nation's environmental programs and the complexities of environmental concerns."

This first major effort to reinvent EPA used an open and participatory approach involving customers both within and outside the Agency. The National Performance Review recommended that EPA initiate a reorganization of Headquarters enforcement by October 1, 1993. We are pleased to report that the Task Force effort creating the new Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance completed its work in October 1993. Implementation of the new organization is ongoing and expected to be complete in the spring of 1994.



## **Base Redirections**

To create the 1995 Budget, Agency senior managers first completed a thorough review of the Agency's base program activities and resources. This resulted in constructing a budget request that refocuses a significant portion of these resources (over 500 workyears and \$113 million) on activities for our new policy agenda and managerial goals. A major example of this is in our request for resources to improve the quality of the Nation's surface waters. We have taken resources previously used for controlling point source pollution and redirected them to address nonpoint sources of water pollution since this type of pollution is now the greatest single source of water pollution facing the Nation. In other programs, we have also redirected resources from lower risk to higher risk areas. Examples include, redirecting \$8 million for acid deposition research, \$7.4 million for air toxics and criteria air pollutant research, and \$2.2 million for the asbestos program.

The 1995 Budget request also includes a major investment for critically needed facilities projects. The investment is designed to ensure a healthy and safe working environment for employees and to guarantee that our research laboratories provide an environment where high quality science can be conducted. Not only will these improved facilities provide a tremendous boost to EPA's mission, they will save taxpayers millions of dollars over the long-term and improve our ability to protect the environment.

## **Presidential Initiatives**

EPA's 1995 budget includes funding for Presidential initiatives, some of which are joint projects between EPA and other government agencies and departments. These investments will create tremendous new opportunities for American business to develop advanced systems to clean our air, land and water. Together, these investments prove that spurring economic growth and protecting the environment can be accomplished hand in hand.

## **Climate Change Action Plan/ Green Programs/ETI**

The Climate Change Action Plan, released in October 1993, outlines national strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. EPA is proud to have played an important role in developing the Action Plan and will be an active participant in implementing it. The Action Plan relies strongly on strategies that have been pioneered and field-tested at EPA, and calls for significant increases in these programs in FY 1995. This includes expansion of the highly successful Green Lights program, expansion of EPA's Energy Star Building program, and launching new outreach and technical assistance programs targeted at landfill and coal mine owners to achieve reductions in methane emissions.

Under its Environmental Technology Initiative, EPA has outlined four strategic approaches to stimulate and accelerate innovative technology development. These areas include: technology development through nonregulatory tools by outside funding sources; creating incentives in EPA policies and regulatory programs; promoting diffusion of U.S. environmental technologies at home and abroad, and providing strategic EPA contract and grant funding.

## **Clean Water SRF/Drinking Water SRF/Non-point Source/NAFTA**

The President is committed to improving water quality and ensuring the safety of the Nation's drinking water supply. These activities will be funded through the two State Revolving Funds established in 1994. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund helps States finance a broad range of water quality improvement projects including secondary treatment, combined sewer overflows and stormwater control. The



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund will provide loans for constructing needed improvements to drinking water systems and for restructuring small systems to ensure compliance. Controlling nonpoint source (NPS) pollution, which is the largest contributor to water quality degradation, will be an integral part of EPA's watershed approach to water quality improvement.

EPA is also committed to the agreements reached in the Environmental Side Agreement of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which provide unprecedented benefits for the North American environment. The NAFTA package lays out a framework for unparalleled cooperation on a full range of environmental issues facing the North American continent in the coming years. EPA will contribute to an innovative U.S./Mexico Border Financing Plan, to leverage resources to help border communities address the serious environmental problems they are facing.

## **EPA Initiatives**

### **Pollution Prevention**

EPA continues to promote pollution prevention — the elimination of pollution at the source — as the primary guiding principle for protecting the environment. This strategy has exciting potential for both protecting the environment and strengthening economic growth by encouraging more efficient manufacturing processes. We are looking for opportunities to integrate pollution prevention into all areas of our work: in permits, rulemaking, and enforcement. In addition to providing new levels of funding for our successful Greens Programs and for expansion of the Toxics Release Inventory, we also are proposing to increase funds available to support other federal and state pollution prevention activities.

### **Building Partnerships**

In order to accomplish the President's tremendous environmental, social and economic agenda, we must enhance our relationships with other governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the business community. An abundant wealth of energy and resources exist outside of EPA that can help us do more for the environment and our community than ever before. We recognize the importance of strengthening the role of state, local and tribal governments and have included initiatives designed to promote flexibility and innovation in environmental management.

### **Environmental Justice**

EPA is working to ensure that the benefits of environmental protection can be shared by everyone in society. We are determined to integrate a commitment to environmental justice into our programs and activities, including permitting, grants, data collection and analysis, and enforcement. We are striving to improve our ability to assess disparate effects of environmental degradation on different communities and to target remedies. To this end, we are embarking on a new and exciting effort to strengthen the capacity of minority and low-income communities to provide pollution prevention solutions to environmental problems. We are establishing an environmental justice clearinghouse and promoting self-help environmental programs to minority and low-income communities.

### **Ecosystem Protection**

EPA's budget reflects the Agency's intent to promote the restoration and protection of critical habitats within watersheds. We have learned that in order to effectively address many environmental problems we must establish more tailored, geographically-based strategies. Such strategies

## OVERVIEW

incorporate land, water, and air resources and their influence on the health and vitality of living organisms. The 1995 Budget will achieve this goal primarily through better coordination of existing EPA programs, which are established primarily through media based authorities.

### Superfund

The Agency's Superfund budget request continues the momentum we have achieved in cleaning up Superfund sites. By the end of 1995, we project that over 330 sites will have all construction activities completed, thereby preventing further exposure to hazardous substances for thousands of citizens and minimizing additional environmental damage. The Administration is proposing legislation to reform the Superfund program. Reforms to the current liability system will reduce litigation costs for the private sector. Reforms to the existing remedy selection process will reduce cleanup costs. The Agency is currently engaged in implementing important administrative improvements announced in 1993. These improvements will enhance enforcement fairness and reduce processing costs, accelerate the pace of cleanups, increase public involvement, and enhance the role of States in the Superfund program.

### State and Local Grants

The 1995 President's Budget allocates \$616.6 million to support State and local environmental programs as part of the Operating Programs, an increase of \$15.5 million from the

1994 Current Estimate. The Budget recognizes and maintains the commitment for essential state and grant programs, while satisfying fiscal constraints necessary throughout the federal government. Significant resource increases are included in the areas of nonpoint source control, wetlands program implementation, hazardous waste and air programs.

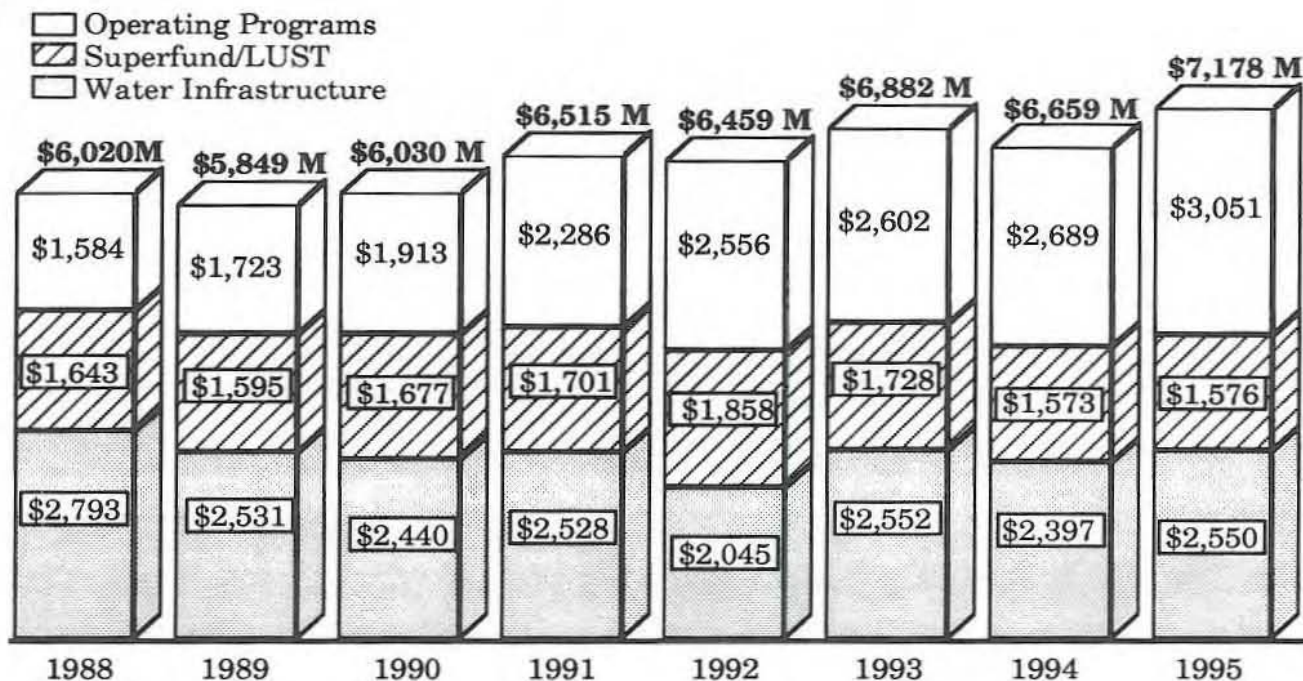
### Summary

I am particularly proud of EPA's 1995 Budget request. I believe it represents tremendous dedication to protecting human health and the environment. Our management initiatives which reduce over-reliance on contractors, reorganize the enforcement program to make it more efficient and effective, and redistribute resources to our most pressing needs are the tools to support our new policy agenda and the Presidential environmental initiatives. I believe these activities will enable EPA to more effectively accomplish its new environmental agenda through pollution prevention, partnerships, environmental justice and ecosystem approaches, in addition to providing fiscal savings and accountability.

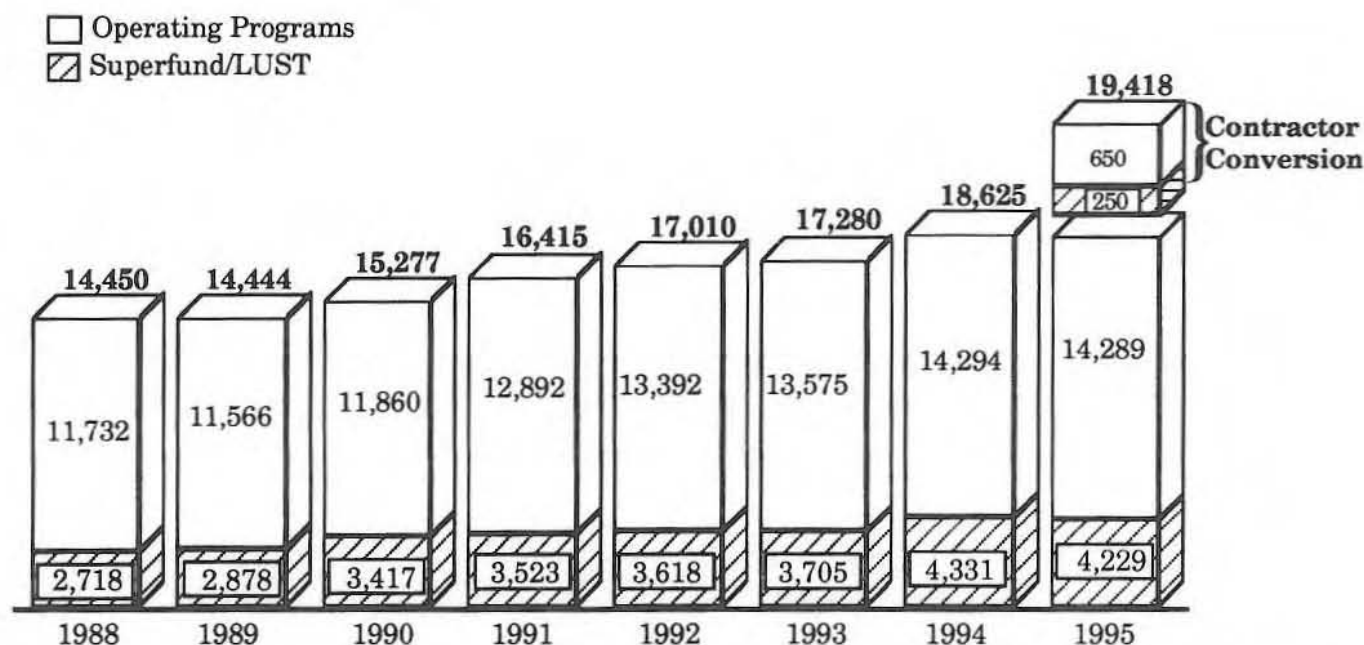
With this request, the Agency continues to find cost-effective and efficient ways to fulfill statutory mandates, to reduce risk to human health, and to protect the environment. In developing this budget, we have not only restructured programs but have realigned resources so that environmental priorities are most effectively evaluated and addressed. This budget request provides the ingenuity, resources and leadership to pursue an ambitious environmental agenda well into the 21st century.



## In 1995, The Agency's Budget Will Total \$7.2 Billion



## The Agency's Workyear Ceiling Will Increase as Part of the Agency's Contractor Conversion Process



# TABLE 1. Summary of the results of the tests.

Test No.		Date		Operator		Remarks	
1	1001	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
2	1002	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
3	1003	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
4	1004	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
5	1005	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
6	1006	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
7	1007	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
8	1008	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
9	1009	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
10	1010	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50

The Agency is responsible for the results of the tests and for the accuracy of the data.

Test No.		Date		Operator		Remarks	
11	1011	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
12	1012	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
13	1013	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
14	1014	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
15	1015	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
16	1016	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
17	1017	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
18	1018	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
19	1019	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50
20	1020	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50	10/10/50



# ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION

## ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION

The new strategic enforcement organization for EPA is reflected in the 1995 budget. Headquarters enforcement functions are now being organized under the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) for 1994 and 1995. Final regional enforcement programs decisions for the OECA reorganization have not yet been completed, therefore, the regional components remain in the same structure as presented in the 1994 President's budget. In 1995, the President's Budget requests \$461.0 million and 4,268 workyears for the enforcement function. Within this amount, \$72.5 million and 329 workyears have been shifted from media Headquarters enforcement programs into OECA.

The new enforcement framework fundamentally reorients the agency's enforcement program by: placing greater emphasis on multimedia, whole facility approaches to enforcement; addressing compliance problems that pervade certain sectors of the regulated community; improving the targeting of enforcement resources, particularly for ecosystem protection and geographic initiatives; and, building the capacity of State, local and tribal enforcement authorities.

The Regulatory Enforcement program provides consistent direction to EPA enforcement for all non-Superfund media to assure the most effective possible stewardship of EPA's enforcement responsibilities as they contribute to the protection of environmental quality. To accomplish this goal, the Regulatory Enforcement program: 1) develops, implements and monitors enforcement cases and case initiatives that support EPA's enforcement priorities; 2) establishes policies and procedural guidelines so that environmental enforcement case actions are properly selected, prepared and issued; and 3) establishes measures to ensure policies and procedures are correctly implemented by the Agency's Headquarters and Regional Offices and delegated state programs.

The Media and Sector Compliance program develops and promotes innovative compliance and enforcement strategies for use by the Regions and States. The program develops national enforcement and compliance priorities

and defines and communicates compliance goals for OECA. The Media and Sector Compliance program will be responsible for the continuum of compliance monitoring activities undertaken prior to bringing an action against a specific facility. These activities include: conducting inspections and maintaining data on the compliance status of facilities subject to federal requirements; establishing the necessary monitoring and measurement techniques required to determine whether a facility is in compliance with the law; developing and supporting inspection policy and guidance; encouraging voluntary compliance through self-auditing; and providing compliance assistance to the industry.

The Site Remediation Enforcement program will develop enforcement policies and guidelines, perform program analyses and evaluations, and develop Regional and State capabilities to ensure facility implementation of mandated requirements. The program provides technical enforcement support to the Regions and States as they implement the use of corrective action interim measures to stabilize facilities and as they begin more long term remediation activities. To ensure national consistency in the corrective action program, the Agency will review remedy selection and implementation for individual facilities. The technical knowledge gained from implementing RCRA as well as Superfund remedies will be used in providing technical support in remedy selection criteria and the selection process, guidance on the oversight of owner/operator activities, as well as negotiation strategies.

The Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program will oversee the development and implementation of outreach strategies which assure that external groups understand the Agency's enforcement programs and have an opportunity to participate in program planning, priority setting and implementation. External groups include other enforcement authorities at the Federal, state, local, and tribal levels as well as such other constituents as Congress, environmental groups, and affiliated associations. The program will also provide environmental enforcement training for Federal, State, and local environmental enforcement personnel through the National Enforcement Training Institute as



## ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION

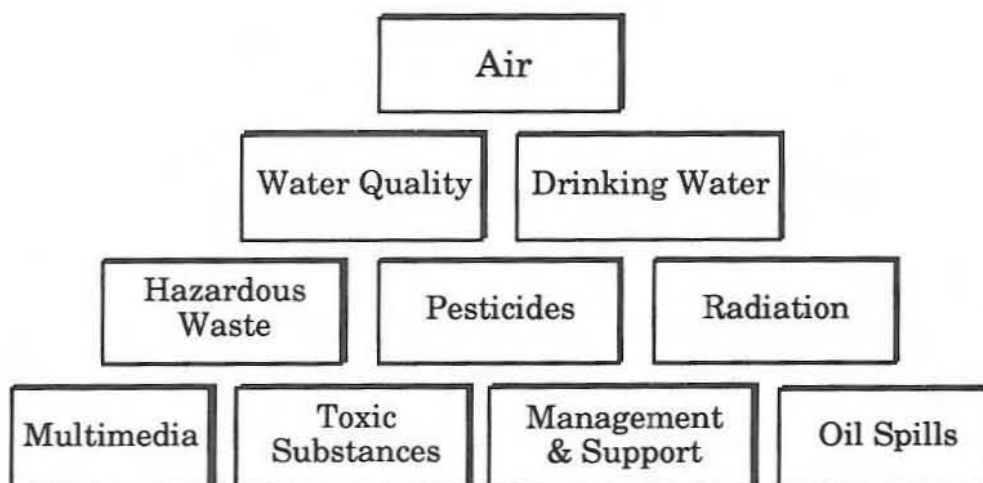
mandated by the Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990, and coordinate the development of a communications, outreach and training program targeted to communities which are the focus of environmental justice initiatives.

The following enforcement programs remain in the same structure as presented in prior years. The Federal Facilities Enforcement program's mission is to shape and oversee the Federal government's environmental management program and compliance with relevant statutes. The Criminal Enforcement program provides a major deterrent to violators of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating to the regulated community that willful statutory violations will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail sentences. The National Enforcement Investigations Center

provides specialized technical expertise and forensic laboratory work for all media in support of EPA civil and criminal enforcement case preparation activities nationwide.

Regional legal enforcement program resources will continue responding to environmental noncompliance with consistent, timely, and effective enforcement actions. Regional legal resources will be used for administrative enforcement actions, new and ongoing civil judicial litigation, and continued utilization of multi-media data for targeting enforcement actions, particularly for ecosystem and geographic protection and environmental justice cases. Pollution prevention and innovative pollution control technology provisions will also be incorporated into final case settlements.

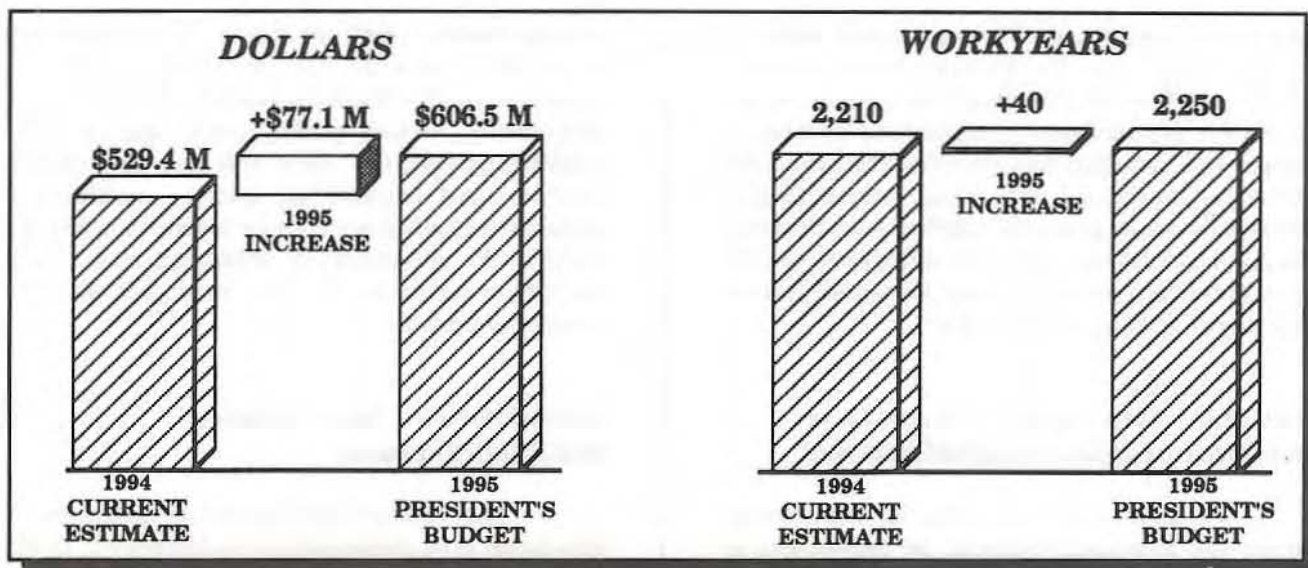
## THE OPERATING PROGRAMS



## BUDGET SUMMARY







Polluted air creates high health and environmental risks. According to industry estimates, more than 2.4 billion pounds of toxic pollutants were emitted into the atmosphere in 1989. These emissions may result in a variety of adverse health effects including cancer, reproductive effects, birth defects, and respiratory illness. Air pollution from mobile sources such as automobiles accounts for over half of the nationwide emissions of volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and air toxics. Reducing these emissions holds the greatest potential for cleaning our nation's air.

The 1995 President's Budget provides **\$606.5 million** and **2,250 workyears** for the Air Program, an increase of \$77.1 million and 40 workyears over 1994. This does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion. EPA's Air programs are responsible for implementing the Clean Air Act, fulfilling the U.S. obligations under the Montreal Protocol, and moving towards climate change goals set out at the 1992 Rio Conference. The program's largest challenge remains developing, implementing and enforcing cost-effective programs to reduce air pollution and protect public health and the environment. In implementing the Clean Air Act, EPA will use not only traditional approaches for controlling air pollution but will

also strive to harness the power of the marketplace, encourage local initiatives and emphasize pollution prevention.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Reduce Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

In the Climate Change Action Plan — the basis for the U.S. program to meet the Rio goals of stabilizing greenhouse gases — EPA proposed voluntary programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. EPA's voluntary programs account for 70 percent of the reductions necessary to meet the U.S. goals. As part of a \$58.2 million EPA-wide increase, the Air program will invest an additional \$20.7 million in 1995 to support 17 major components of the Climate Change Action Plan. These components include: Green Lights, Energy Star Buildings, Energy Star Computers, "market pull" programs for residential energy efficiency, Energy Star Transformers, seasonal gas switching, four programs to reduce emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), six programs to reduce methane emissions (e.g., Natural Gas Star and Agstar) and "Clean Car" development. Efforts will include: (1) expanding marketing to get corporations and others to upgrade energy efficiency and reduce HFC and methane emissions; (2) supporting program development for voluntary



programs to assure cost-effective decision-making; (3) enhancing program implementation to support program partners in achieving their commitments; (4) expanding methane programs to profitably capture and use methane emissions by providing technical support, removing institutional obstacles such as property rights issues and fair pricing from utilities, and recruiting partners for these voluntary programs; and (5) working with industry to develop a Clean Car.

## **Protect the Stratospheric Ozone Layer and Implement the Montreal Protocol**

In 1987, the international community signed the Montreal Protocol, an agreement to protect the stratospheric ozone layer by phasing out the production of substances which chemically react in the atmosphere and deplete the ozone layer. Under the Clean Air Act, EPA enforces domestic compliance for phase-out of these chemicals and is investigating others, such as methyl bromide, which may also cause significant ozone deterioration. Under the Protocol, the U.S. and other industrial nations are also responsible for supporting the efforts of developing nations to phase-out these chemicals, both through cooperative programs and programs supported by the Protocol's Multilateral Facilitation Fund. In 1995, the Multilateral Fund will be financed with \$24 million in EPA resources and \$24 million in State Department funds. This level of funding will permit the U.S. to meet the second year of a three-year commitment (1994-96) totaling \$114 million, and to pay down over a two-year period amounts not paid in previous years.

## **Attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)**

In 1995, EPA will issue final rules revising the sulfur dioxide NAAQS, complete the review of the nitrogen dioxide NAAQS, and continue work on the expedited reviews of the ozone NAAQS and particulate matter (PM-10) NAAQS. The Agency will develop national guidelines and standards for major stationary sources where emissions contribute to ozone, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxide (NOx) pollution. The Agency will also focus on review and approval of expanded, more

stringent state clean air plans. To help states revise their plans to meet the new Clean Air Act requirements, EPA will expand work on emissions inventories, assure quality data, and develop tracking procedures. EPA will also help states upgrade and expand air quality monitoring systems, including increased grants and technical support for expansion of enhanced ozone and precursor networks in the worst ozone non-attainment areas.

## **Establish New Clean Vehicles and Fuel Programs**

The reformulated gasoline program is scheduled to be implemented by January 1, 1995. Through this program EPA will require the use of cleaner gasoline in the nine worst ozone areas of the country, plus approximately 13 opt-in areas. Anti-dumping requirements for all gasoline that is not reformulated and a detergent additives rule for all gasoline will be implemented. The reformulated gasoline program alone is expected to reduce in-use smog-causing compounds by approximately 160,000 tons per year beginning in 1995. States will focus on implementation of new and enhanced inspection/maintenance programs, clean fuel fleets, and trip reduction programs and other transportation control measures.

## **Implement National Air Toxics Standards**

In 1995 EPA will publish final Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards for about 30 categories of toxics-emitting sources. The Agency will also address air toxic sources not covered under MACT provisions, but included in other Clean Air Act requirements. These sources include commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators and medical waste incinerators. In 1995 three final regulations will be published for New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) source categories proposed under court order in 1994. The Agency will publish the final revised NSPS for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from electric utilities. EPA will also continue to assess air toxic deposition in the Great Waters, and will publish a national strategy for urban air toxics.



## **Establish State Operating Permit and Fee Programs**

The Clean Air Act provides for state and local operating permit and fee programs to enhance the effectiveness of programs for reducing acid rain, attaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and controlling air toxics. In 1995, EPA will approve or disapprove state operating permit program, publish federal operating permit rules, and initiate sanctions as necessary against states that fail to meet the deadlines. EPA will continue outreach and training efforts to help state and local agencies implement their permitting programs.

## **Establish a Market-Based Acid Rain Allowance Trading System**

The acid rain provisions of the Clean Air Act will reduce acid rain causing emissions through an innovative market-based emission allowance program that will provide affected sources with flexibility in meeting emission reductions. In 1995, EPA will direct \$12.2 million to its Acid Rain Program. The program will complete certifications of continuous emissions monitoring systems for 2,000 utility units and will review and approve state programs for issuing Phase II acid rain permits. The Agency will also be operating and upgrading the first stage of what will become by 1996 an integrated acid rain data system. EPA will track hourly emissions data from each certified source, track allowance allocations and transfers, and reconcile accounts at the end of each year. The Agency will continue to approve applications for allowances under the conservation and renewable energy reserve, and encourage energy efficiency as a compliance strategy.

## **Continue Air Research**

The Air Research Program's primary objective is to provide research support for criteria and standards under the Clean Air Act. Included in this request are resources for research to address global climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, air toxics, criteria air pollutants, pollutants from motor vehicles, and indoor air pollution.

EPA is requesting \$116.3 million and 398 workyears for air research. This represents a reduction of \$11.4 million and 55 workyears, including a shift to ecosystems protection research for acid deposition and other media research priorities. While the resources will be redirected into the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), the originally planned research will still occur and will benefit the acid deposition program. The remainder of the acid deposition resources will be eliminated. In addition, a shift in resources from criteria air, air toxics and other non-air quality research areas will go to support increased research in the areas of tropospheric ozone and particulate matter. Reductions will also be made in the global climate change and stratospheric ozone mitigation programs.

In the global climate change research area, activities will focus on assessment and mitigation of activities which increase atmospheric greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide. Stratospheric ozone depletion research will investigate assessment and mitigation of synthetic gases which diminish the earth's protective stratospheric ozone layer. Air toxics research continues on specific gases and aerosols known to pose major health and significant ecological risks. Criteria air pollutants research also continues on certain pollutants responsible for widespread health and ecological risks. Research on pollutants from motor vehicles will address health risks of current auto emissions and evaluate reformulated and alternative fuels. Indoor air pollution research continues to focus on risks and mitigation measures for indoor air pollutants.



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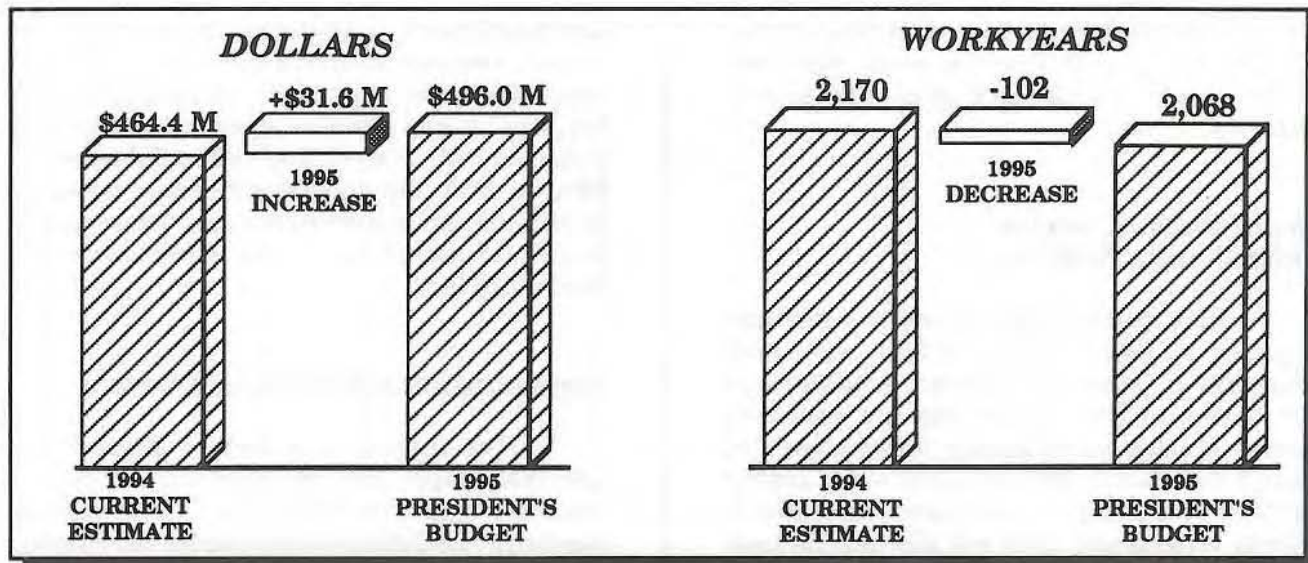
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# WATER QUALITY



Over the past two decades, EPA has focused on improving the nation's water quality by establishing and sustaining comprehensive programs to control point source discharges. EPA has made great strides in controlling point source pollution, so that now other sources of pollution impairing our nation's waters have become more evident. The greatest sources of water pollution today are non-point sources. To meet this challenge, EPA is moving to a more holistic approach to controlling water pollution by managing water quality improvements on a watershed-basis.

In 1995, the President's Budget provides **\$496.0 million** and **2,068 workyears** for the Water Quality program, representing an increase of \$31.6 million and a decrease of 102 workyears from 1994. The reduction in workyears is a result of reductions in research, shifts in higher risk areas, and a government wide reduction designed to reduce the size and cost of the Federal government. The increase in dollars will fund the Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI), the Administration's Wetland Initiative, nonpoint source activities, improved science and data collection efforts which includes watershed modeling. As a result of the Administrator's review of Agency's base activities, EPA is shifting its emphasis to the management of nonpoint source pollutants. This does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

The legislative basis for the 1995 Water Quality program is founded in the Clean Water Act, which seeks maintenance and restoration of the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. In 1987, the Water Quality Act amended the Clean Water Act enhancing water quality management and improving the Agency's partnership with the States. The Act required pollution penalties, the development of guidelines and standards to control sewage contamination, and it authorized the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program. The Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990 amended the Clean Water Act to set a specific timetable for completion of cleanup around the Great Lakes Basin. The Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments created important new responsibilities in the Agency for identifying nonpoint source control measures and requiring state implementation.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The Water Quality Program emphasizes watershed protection as a flexible, holistic approach that makes use of a variety of analytical and implementation tools to protect ecosystems and human health. We are integrating current activities to apply the watershed approach. This allows us to maintain environmental gains achieved nationwide through established comprehensive control programs for municipal and industrial discharges while targeting high



priority watersheds for further coordinated efforts. In all Water Quality Program areas, EPA will target sensitive areas and deal with special problems.

## **Identifying and Solving Water Quality Problems**

EPA will develop guidance for watershed targeting to assist State and local watershed managers in assessing current conditions of ecosystems and in identifying the pollutant sources causing water quality impairment. In concert with States, EPA will issue water quality based permits and track compliance, especially in priority watersheds. EPA will also provide local governments, the agricultural community, citizens, planners, and industry with the necessary evaluative tools as they explore alternative approaches to solving water quality problems which pose the greatest risk to human health and the environment.

## **Controlling Nonpoint Sources of Pollution**

For 1995, the Administration is requesting \$100 million in watershed resource restoration grants for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution. This represents a \$20 million increase over 1994. This investment will be directed toward controlling both urban/suburban and agricultural runoff produced by wet weather conditions and restoring watersheds impacted by nonpoint source pollution. These nonpoint source projects, including restoration efforts, will be a major component of the watershed approach to improving water quality. Our goal for this program is to continue to ensure that waters flowing into our nation's waterbodies, as a result of wet weather runoff, will meet EPA standards for water quality.

## **Protecting Wetlands**

Wetlands are vital ecosystems not only because of their diversity of wildlife but because they are important flood mitigation areas. The Agency is requesting \$32.5 million in wetland funding for 1995. This represents a \$5.5 million increase over 1994. This request also reflects the

Administration's commitment to protecting our nation's wetlands as envisioned in the President's recent Wetlands Plan which seeks to provide a fair, flexible and effective approach to wetlands protection. Working with other Federal agencies, EPA, in 1995, will make significant progress on developing and implementing the Federal policy framework called for in the Administration's Wetlands Plan.

## **Integrating the Point Source Program**

The Agency will further support the watershed approach by emphasizing permit streamlining, grants integration, combined sewer overflows (CSO)/stormwater/sludge permitting, and pretreatment, coordinating these activities across all water protection programs. In addition, the water programs will implement new toxic water quality standards, emphasizing watershed planning and permitting, in its efforts to maintain pollution prevention and control gains already achieved nationwide.

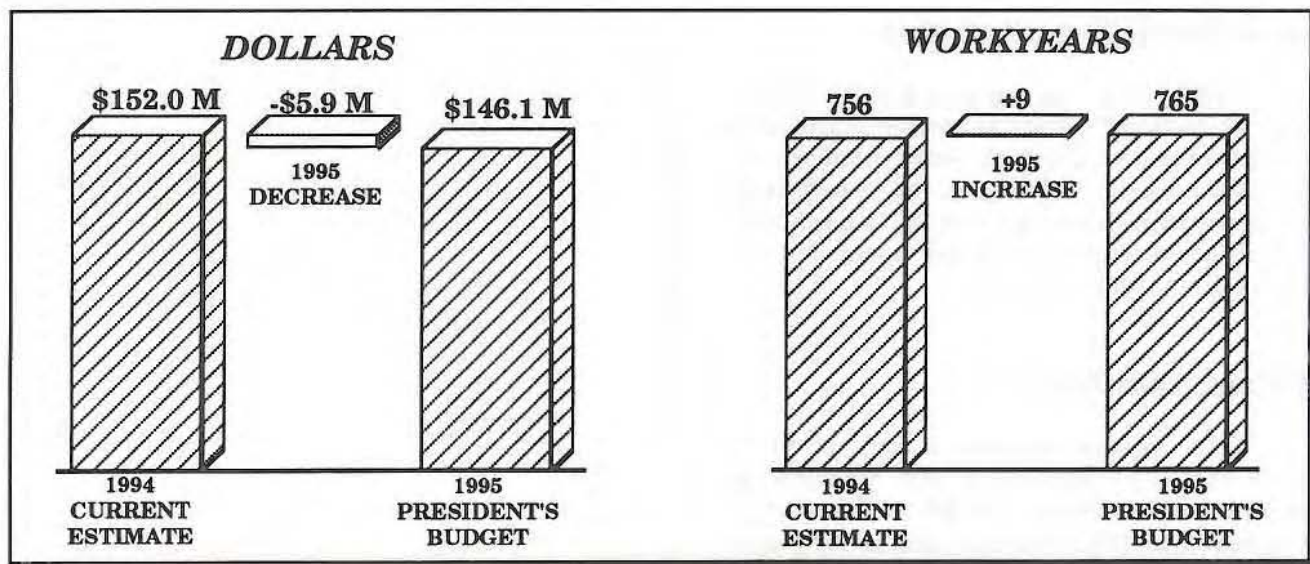
## **Water Quality Research**

In 1995, the Agency will allocate a total of \$25.2 million supported by 159 workyears for water quality research. This represents a decrease of \$4.1 million and 55 workyears. This reduction in workyears represents a reallocation of existing research functions and workforce, as well as a reflection of the government-wide mandate to reduce the federal workforce. Funding associated with the workyear reduction totals \$3.3 million.

Beginning in 1995, several research issues under the Water Quality Program are being consolidated into Ecosystems Protection, under multimedia research instead of single issue research projects. This reflects a shift rather than a reduction in research funds. This will provide the scientific basis for sustainable management and protection of ecological systems in specific watershed areas. In 1995, these regions include the Acadian Province, Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico/South Florida, Chesapeake Bay/Anacostia River Watershed, and the Pacific Northwest.



# DRINKING WATER



In 1995, the Drinking Water program will focus on innovative, risk-targeted approaches to assuring safe drinking water. The President's Budget requests **\$146.1 million** and **765 workyears**, representing a decrease of \$5.9 million and an increase of 9 workyears from 1994. The reduction in dollars represents 1994 Congressionally directed activities not requested in 1995. The increase in workyears will focus on initiating a Source Water Protection Program, increasing small system viability, accelerating enforcement actions and improving science and data management. The increase in workyears is a result of a base shift and does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

The 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandate dramatic changes in nationwide safeguards for drinking water and establish new Federal enforcement responsibility in the event of State inaction. The amendments reassert our commitment and responsibility to provide safe drinking water to all Americans.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Strengthen Science

The Drinking Water Program will continue to develop a stronger scientific basis for

identifying which contaminants in drinking water need to be regulated and at what level. The Agency will emphasize occurrence studies to determine which contaminants pose significant health risks. We will continue developing a new data system to provide timely, accurate data on drinking water quality, compliance and system needs.

### Small System Viability

Small system compliance continues to be a major focus for the Drinking Water Program. The Drinking Water Program will provide technical assistance and training for small systems and will support establishment of alternative means of compliance, including best available technology and pollution prevention.

### Strong Enforcement

Noncompliance is expected to increase with the recently promulgated regulations, particularly the Surface Water Treatment and Lead and Copper rules. The Drinking Water Program is committed to a strong and expanded enforcement presence to ensure that water supplies meet SDWA requirements, including emergency enforcement actions where appropriate.

## **Initiate Source Water Protection**

1995 marks the beginning of the Source Water Protection Program as a tool for States and localities to protect drinking water supplies on a watershed basis. The goal of preventing contamination of drinking water sources will ease the burdens of treatment requirements by the water systems and at the tap.

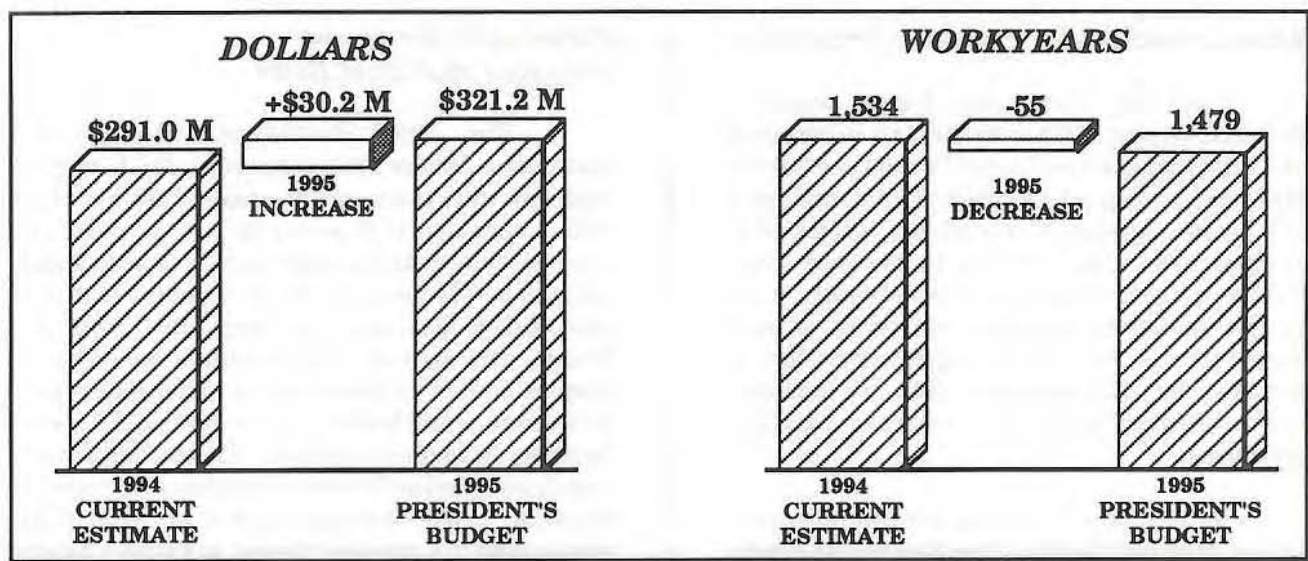
## **Drinking Water Research**

The Agency requests a total of \$18.8 million and 151 workyears in 1995 for drinking water research, a decrease of \$0.7 million and 7 workyears from 1994. The reduction in workyears represents a reallocation of existing research functions and workforce as well as a reflection of the government-wide mandate to reduce the federal workforce.

EPA will initiate a long-term research program to provide the scientific data currently lacking in order to identify and regulate drinking water contaminants to assure the safety of public water supplies in cost effective ways. Groundwater research will continue in the areas of water wellhead protection and underground waste injection controls.



# HAZARDOUS WASTE



The Hazardous Waste program was established to address the prevention, management, and disposal of industrial and municipal wastes generated nationwide. Hazardous wastes are produced by over 180,000 large business and industries, such as chemical and manufacturing plants, and some small business, such as dry cleaners and printing plants. Approximately 196 million tons, 4 pounds per person per day, of municipal solid wastes are produced annually. These wastes can pose short and long term health and environmental hazards unless properly managed and disposed.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as revised by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, provides the legislative mandate for a nationwide program to protect human health and the environment from the risk of improper management of hazardous and solid wastes. The goals of this Act are to ensure protective management of hazardous waste from generation to disposal; ensure adequate and safe management and disposal capacity for solid wastes; and prevent and detect leakage from underground storage tanks, Subtitle I of HSWA. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, establishes a framework to address the emergency management of hazardous chemicals present in communities.

The 1995 President's Budget provides **\$321.2 million** and **1,479 workyears** for the Hazardous Waste program, an increase of \$30.2 million and a decrease of 55 workyears from 1994. The increase in resources represents funding for Administration priorities and a shift of resources due to the reorganization of the Office of Enforcement. The decrease in workyears is part of the Administration's government wide initiative to reduce its workforce and streamline operations. Program descriptions do not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The Hazardous Waste program continues to focus on areas presenting the highest risk to human health and the environment, integrating pollution prevention, and strengthening state hazardous and solid waste environmental programs. Several major initiatives in the 1995 budget include revising existing RCRA regulations, advancing the Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy, and emphasizing corrective action stabilizations.



# HAZARDOUS WASTE

## **Adding Incentives for Pollution Prevention**

The 1995 President's Budget provides \$66.3 million and 266 workyears, an increase of \$10.7 million and a decrease of 13 workyears from 1994 levels, to support its national hazardous and solid waste regulatory program. Additional resources are being directed to continue joint efforts begun with industry, environmental groups and the states to enhance efficiency of and incorporate risk into RCRA regulations. Strong incentives for pollution prevention are included in the Agency's efforts to improve existing regulations.

Reform efforts include the promulgation and the implementation of the Hazardous Waste Identification rule that will allow certain low-risk wastes to be excluded from RCRA regulations. A principle outcome of EPA's public dialogue on the definition of solid waste is a new framework for easing regulatory requirements on recycling operations and promoting efforts to reduce toxic materials. In addition, a significant investment is made in 1995 to advance the Agency's Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy to assure real change for the safest possible disposal of hazardous waste. The Agency will improve technical controls governing hazardous waste combustion facilities, using the best available technologies and the most current science. Other key policies of this strategy include waste minimization, expanded public participation in permitting, and augmented combustion facility risk assessments.

Other significant regulatory efforts include the Phase III and IV Land Disposal Restrictions Rule and a proposed rule on the management of military munitions and ordnances as required by the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992. These rules will address risks to human health and the environment and provide acceptable alternatives for hazardous waste management. The Agency will also support the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) and the President's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) in conjunction with other federal agencies and the private sector. The ETI will emphasize new technologies that reduce the cost and improve the effectiveness of environmental cleanup.

## **Focusing Enforcement Activities on Higher Risks**

The 1995 President's Budget for Hazardous Waste enforcement is \$58.5 million and 508 workyears, an increase of \$7.9 million and a decrease of 5 workyears from 1994. In support of the Agency's waste combustion strategy, attention is focused on the compliance status of combustion facilities. In conjunction with the States, the Agency will continue to enhance inspection and enforcement at hazardous waste incinerators and boilers and industrial furnaces burning hazardous wastes. Other compliance monitoring and enforcement actions will continue against those handlers and non-notifiers presenting the greatest threat to human health and the environment. Pollution prevention provisions will be integrated into enforcement settlements and agreements.

Technical assistance and training to Indian Tribes and US and Mexican agencies along the Mexican Border are being increased. Resources will be provided to Indian Tribes to assist in building their own capability to enforce solid waste regulations. Enforcement activities along the Mexican Border are also being emphasized to address recent new international agreements such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Basel agreement. This will include additional training, technology transfer and information sharing with other US Agency and Mexican officials.

The Agency will also continue to support the States' corrective action programs. A shift of resources from long-term corrective actions to immediate stabilization addresses highest risks first. For example, containment of drums rather than their removal provides an efficient, safe, and immediate remedy. Resources are also provided to assist states in assuming implementation of the corrective action program.

## **Reducing Waste and Encouraging Recycling**

The 1995 President's Budget provides \$41.6 million and 407 workyears for hazardous waste permitting, source reduction, and state



capacity building activities in the regions. This is an increase of \$6.5 million and 4 workyears from 1994. Permitting activities will continue to focus on high risk facilities as the most effective means to protect human health and the environment. Increased funding is targeted for the implementation of the Waste Minimization and Combustion strategy. The Agency will also continue efforts to enhance the risk assessment and permitting process for boilers and industrial furnaces and hazardous waste incinerators in interim status. Waste minimization will be emphasized in all permitting activities and regions will place increased attention on early and significant public involvement in permits, especially combustion-related facilities.

Other primary goals include implementing strategies to enhance efficiency and incorporating pollution prevention goals into RCRA regulations and standards. The development and implementation of this new framework, including incentives to recycle hazardous waste involves outreach to industry as well as training for Regional staff. Increased resources are also provided to implement the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP). The Agency's commitment to non-hazardous waste management activities continues as Regions work to implement the revised municipal waste management criteria. The Agency will increase its emphasis on promoting source reduction while maintaining efforts to develop viable recycling, providing technical assistance and outreach to businesses, and expanding markets for secondary materials.

### **Strengthening Partnerships with States and Communities**

The 1995 President's Budget provides \$10.1 million and 59 workyears for the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know program, Title III, an increase of \$850 thousand and 2 workyears from 1994. Additional workyears are provided for reviewing state accident prevention programs, which are required under section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act. The Agency will assist states in drafting legislation, developing regulations, and building the state program infrastructure. If states are unable to implement

the section 112 (r) programs, then the Agency is legally obligated to implement the mandates of the program.

In 1995, the Agency will continue to work with states and local communities that require special assistance in carrying out their Title III emergency plans. The Agency is focusing on assisting the State and Local Emergency Planning Committees (SEPCs/LEPCs) to address problems with Title III implementation. To improve SEPC and LEPC infrastructure, the Agency will conduct outreach training, create demonstration projects, create new or improve existing databases to effectively use facility reporting information, and provide technical assistance to help states understand opportunities and challenges associated with the Clean Air Act.

### **Expanding UST Partnerships with States and Tribes**

The 1995 President's Budget provides a total of \$6.9 million and 60 workyears for the Underground Storage Tank (UST) regulations, guidelines and policies program, an increase of \$0.9 million and a decrease of 2 workyears from 1994. This decrease in workyears is due to the UST program's successful completion of most of its statutory mandates, while the increase in funds, will help to build partnerships with States and Tribes throughout the implementation stage of the program. In 1995, the UST program will focus on training States and Tribes on effective site assessment and site inspection techniques, and the ability to follow-up on site inspections with formal enforcement. The Agency will continue to work in partnership with States and Tribes to ensure that State/Tribal UST regulations are at least as stringent as Federal Law. Other priorities include approving state applications so that States and Tribes can implement notification, installation and closure activities.

### **Increasing State Grant Funding**

A total of \$108.7 million in grant funds is provided to support and sustain state hazardous waste and UST programs. The increase of \$6.8 million is targeted for state implementation of



the waste minimization and combustion strategy and corrective action programs. The Agency, in partnership with the states, will increase support for permitting and compliance monitoring of the nation's hazardous waste combustion facilities. Increased corrective action resources will focus on stabilizing high-risk facilities. In other RCRA activities, States will continue ongoing efforts to permit new facilities, modify current operating permits, and increase community outreach to disadvantaged urban areas.

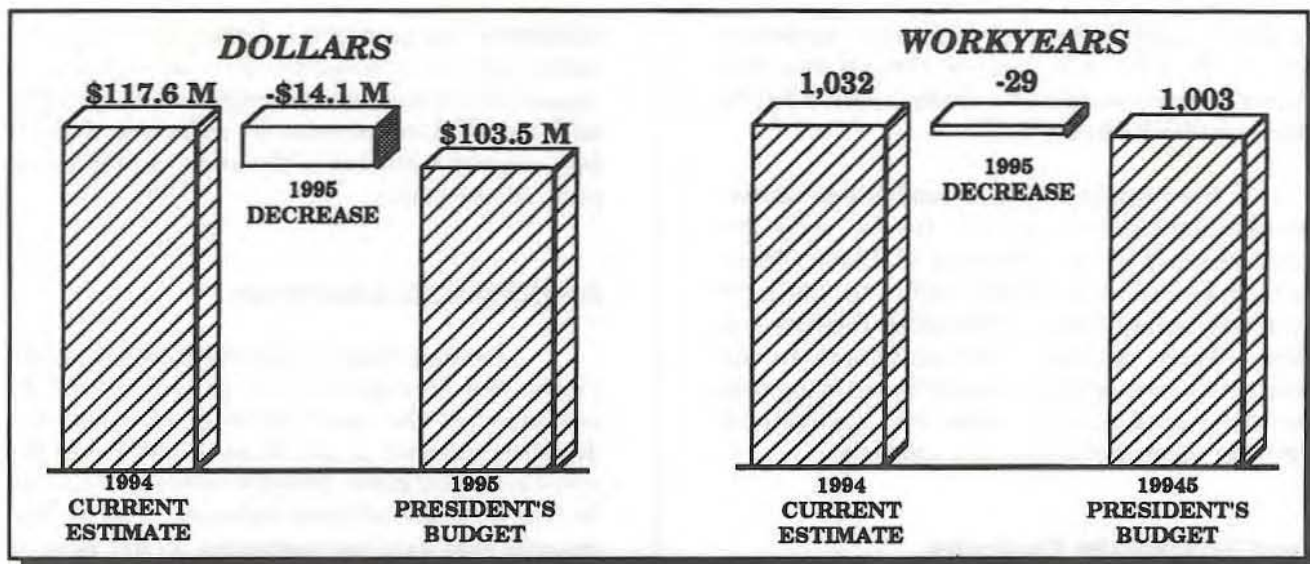
UST grants are also provided to state and territorial programs for core program activities. These activities include enforcement of leak detection and financial responsibility requirements, management of notification data, oversight of tank installations, closures and corrective actions. In addition, states that have not yet applied for state program approval will use these funds to develop authorities and enforcement capabilities that are equal to, or more stringent than the federal regulations.

## *Accentuating Watershed Research*

EPA is requesting a total of \$28.6 million and 171 workyears for Hazardous Waste Research. This is a reduction of \$3.4 million and 31 workyears from 1994. In 1995, hazardous waste research continues on site monitoring, waste minimization methods and pollution prevention. Ecosystem Protection will be scaled from a National focus to include effects of hazardous waste on specific representative watershed areas. Ecological Risk Assessment Methods Research continues on assessing exposure, and methods to predict risks due to exposure. Groundwater research continues on detection and treatment of contaminants from disposal sites, in soil and fractured rock. Surface Cleanup Research will support waste site characterization and RCRA corrective actions. Bioremediation research continues on use of microorganisms in the cleanup of hazardous wastes. Emphasis is on development of targeted bioremediation response methodologies which are nontoxic and nonhazardous.



# PESTICIDES



The use of pesticides in the United States contributes to increased agricultural production and improves public health through the control of disease-carrying pests. However, acute and chronic human health and environmental risks can also be associated with the use of many of these chemicals. EPA is responsible for safeguarding the nation's health and environment from risks posed by pesticides.

EPA's authority to regulate pesticides is set forth in two statutes. First, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requires EPA to license (or "register") all pesticide products. The 1988 amendments to FIFRA substantially strengthened the Agency's pesticide regulatory authority. The second statute, sections 408 and 409 of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), requires EPA to regulate the level of pesticide residues in raw and processed agricultural commodities.

In 1995, EPA is requesting a total of **\$103.5 million** and **1,003 workyears** for the Pesticides program. This reflects a decrease of \$14.1 million and 29 workyears. The net decrease reflects a transfer of \$15.4 million in pesticide enforcement grants, and an increase of \$1.3 million in support of the pesticide program. This does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion. Within the program, resources are being shifted to focus on: (1) reducing the use of pesticides; (2) minimizing

risk by promoting safer uses of chemicals; (3) maintaining an accelerated reregistration program; and (4) implementing an antimicrobial strategy and improving procedures used to document product effectiveness.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Reduced Use of Pesticides

EPA's 1995 request supports a comprehensive Pesticides program to reduce risks to human health and the environment from pesticides use. Under the mandates of FIFRA and FFDCA, EPA will promote the use of safer pesticides and encourage reduced use of large volumes of synthetic organic chemicals. In implementing this strategy, the Pesticides program will continue to emphasize risk management, pollution prevention, and regulatory and voluntary approaches.

In 1995, resources will be directed towards encouraging a dramatic reduction in pesticide use. EPA is confident that the reduction of pesticides use and risks can be achieved without a decrease in the quality of farm produce or the output of the nation's farms. Resources will be directed to such activities as a pilot field program with States to demonstrate the feasibility of reduced pesticide use, an expanded Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program, regulatory decisions to reduce use, and the integration of



major pesticides information systems. As part of this effort, EPA will issue a Federal Register Notice inviting ideas and comments for a future "Strategy for Reduced Use".

For reregistration of pesticide products, increasing appropriated funds will be supplemented by fee revenues in 1995. These total resources will enable EPA to issue 40 Pesticide Reregistration Eligibility Decisions in 1995. These decisions will contribute to the safety of the nation's food supply by ensuring that pesticides used on food and/or feed have passed rigorous scientific review and analysis.

### Food Safety/Safer Pesticides

Additional resources will be directed toward reducing health and ecological risks by encouraging the use of safer pesticides. There are two major components to this initiative.

The first is a follow-up to the findings and recommendations of the National Academy of Science's "Kids Study". In particular, EPA will work on the development of major testing guidelines for manufacturers. The Agency will also reassess allowable tolerance levels of chemicals on foods in light of new information on the dietary habits of children. Finally, EPA will assess the need for new regulations on health risks to the general population and specific subsets of that population from pesticides.

The second component focuses on the reregistration of new pesticides that pose less risk than the toxic and persistent chemicals they will replace. A panel will evaluate and prioritize registration applications for less risky pesticides. A special emphasis will be placed on streamlining the review of biological pesticides - including microbial pesticides, biochemical pesticides and transgenic pesticides - which are considered safer substitutes to synthetic chemical alternatives.

The pesticide industry contributes, appropriately, to the effort to ensure that pesticides do not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. The Agency continues to recalculate the full cost to the Federal government of the reregistration program, which reexamines existing pesticides in light of recent knowledge and according to modern scientific

standards. As part of the Administration's food safety legislative proposal, EPA will propose to expand the collection of reregistration fees. In addition, EPA will propose the collection of fees to help recover a portion of the costs of registering pesticide products.

### Accelerated Reregistration

Savings from increased efficiencies in the Pesticides Reregistration program will be redirected to the acceleration of reregistration decisions, as well as activities to encourage the use of safer pesticides. Reregistration is supported by fees from the affected industry. The process ensures that existing pesticides do not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. Approximately 204 workyears will be supported by maintenance fee revenues which are not included in the appropriation request. These maintenance fees are derived from industry's registration of pesticide chemicals and are paid into the Registration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund. This program collects \$14 million annually, the full statutory ceiling.

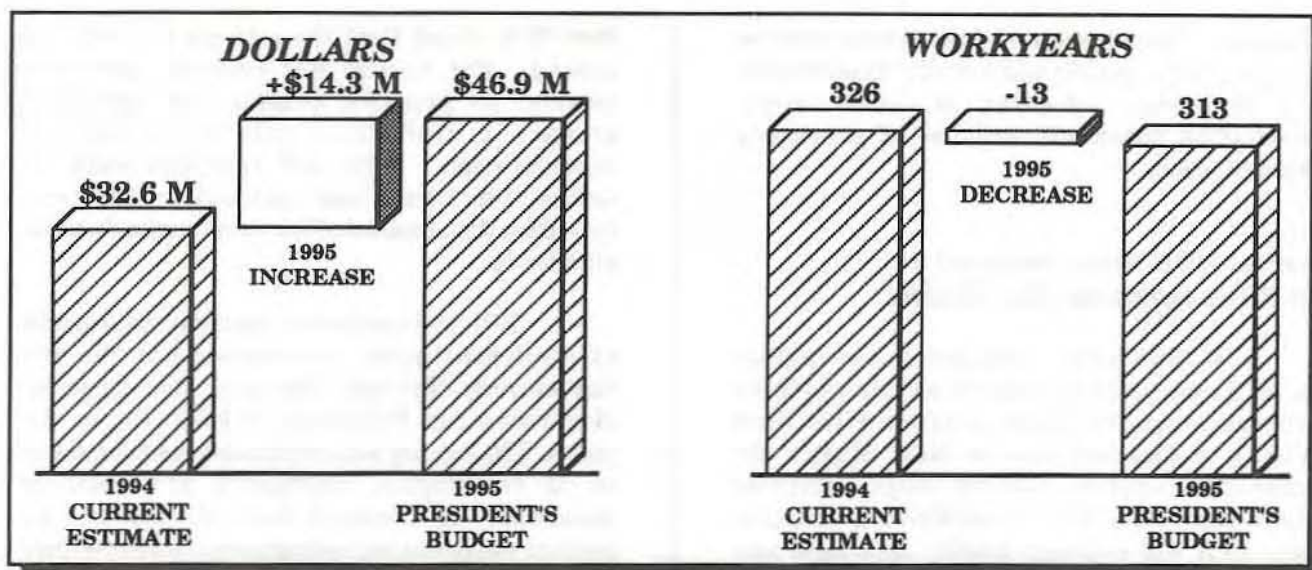
EPA expects to complete 40 Reregistration Eligibility Decisions in 1995. These decisions will contribute to the safety of the nation's food supply by ensuring that pesticides used on food and/or feed have passed rigorous scientific review and analysis.

### Pesticides Research

Pesticides research continues to focus on reducing risks to human health and the environment from pesticides. EPA is requesting a total of \$15.6 million and 85 workyears in 1995 for pesticides research. This is an increase of \$1.3 million and a decrease of 4 workyears from 1994. EPA will complete a biotechnology demonstration on degrading trichlorethylene in groundwater. Research will continue on the potential risks posed by environmental releases of biotechnology products and understanding how micro-organisms move through the environment. Methods of measuring pesticide exposures to children will also be conducted.



# RADIATION



Radioactive materials are used or stored at thousands of federal facilities, over 100 nuclear reactors, and many thousands of other locations. EPA guidance and standards for the cleanup and management of radioactive materials will ensure that the federal government does not spend billions of dollars in unnecessary cleanup costs. EPA programs will also address risks from human exposure to radon, a radioactive gas that occurs naturally through out the country, and the second leading cause of lung cancer in the U.S. (after smoking).

The 1995 President's Budget provides **\$46.9 million** and **313 workyears** for radiation programs, an increase of \$14.3 million, and a decrease of 13 workyears from 1994. This does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion. The Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) is responsible for protecting human health and the environment from exposure to radiation pollutants and radon. ORIA develops protection criteria, provides technical assistance to states and other agencies, directs environmental monitoring programs, responds to radiological emergencies, and evaluates the overall risk and impact of radiation on human health. The Office of Research and Development (ORD), under a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Energy (DOE), is responsible for a radiation safety monitoring program at DOE's Nevada Nuclear Test site.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### ***Continue Innovative, Non-Regulatory Radon Program***

The 1995 budget includes \$23.0 million and 86 workyears for the Agency's radon program. The greatest exposure to radon comes when the gas moves up through the soil and becomes trapped inside homes and other buildings at dangerously high levels of concentration. The radon program will continue to implement the activities authorized by the Indoor Radon Abatement Act including: the State Indoor Radon Grant Program, the National Radon Proficiency Programs, the Regional Radon Training Centers, work in schools, promotion of model radon-resistant construction standards and techniques, and technical assistance to states and localities. The radon program will continue targeting high radon potential areas and will focus on achieving results by tracking and setting goals for environmental indicators including the percentage of homes and schools tested and mitigated, and homes built using radon-resistant features. As part of the Agency's focus on environmental justice, the radon program will increase its work with organizations that specialize in reaching minority and low-income populations.

Included in the \$23.0 million radon program is \$8.2 million in grants which states will continue to receive to develop and implement radon assessment, control, and mitigation



programs. Distribution of these grants will be based on risk targeting and include consideration of each state's adoption of radon model construction standards and use of previously awarded grants.

### **Oversee DOE Waste Disposal at the Waste Isolation Pilot Project**

In 1995 EPA is requesting \$6.9 million and 26.5 workyears to complete a variety of tasks associated with the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), a disposal site in New Mexico for radioactive wastes. Under responsibilities established by the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act in 1992, EPA will evaluate quality assurance and quality control procedures of DOE, which operates the WIPP. EPA will also review DOE's draft performance assessment of WIPP and begin preparing to determine compliance with recently promulgated EPA standards for high-level and transuranic waste disposal. DOE funded this program in 1993 and 1994 with the understanding that EPA would fund the program in 1995 and beyond.

### **Implement Existing Standards and New Requirements**

The Agency will fund the establishment of radioactive waste cleanup and waste management at \$5.0 million in 1995. As with WIPP, this activity was primarily funded by DOE for the past two years with the understanding

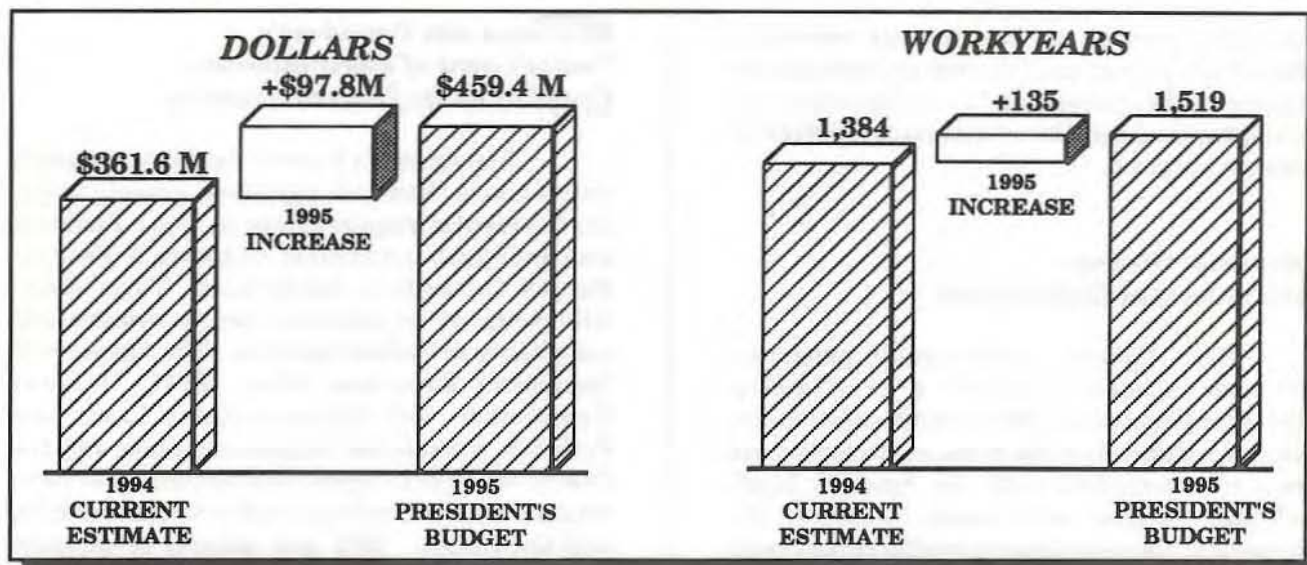
that EPA would fund the activity in 1995 and beyond. The Agency will evaluate comments received on proposed cleanup standards and prepare a draft final rule for workgroup consideration. EPA will continue work on radioactive waste management regulations, including the proposal of low-level waste disposal standards.

EPA will continue to promote the transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) to the states. The Agency will emphasize enhancements to its radiological emergency preparedness capabilities to ensure a state of readiness for nuclear accidents, including participation in field exercises, providing training to the states, and replacing obsolete equipment in its two radiation laboratories in Montgomery, Alabama and Las Vegas, Nevada.

### **Continue Research Programs**

To support the DOE offsite radiation monitoring program EPA is providing 59 workyears, a reduction of 1 workyear from 1994. These scientific support staff provide information for policy makers on the control of exposure of the public to radioactive materials resulting from testing and manufacture of nuclear materials. These activities are associated with the DOE Nevada Test Site and include operation of monitoring networks and lab analysis to monitor releases and migration of radioactive materials.





EPA's response to environmental problems today necessitates a comprehensive cross-media approach. Environmental problems are complex by nature and require a broad base of scientific knowledge to understand them and assess effective solutions. EPA's multimedia enforcement approach targets action, makes full use of all available statutory authorities, and speaks with a clear and consistent voice. This philosophy is reflected in the agency's proposed enforcement reorganization.

The Multimedia Program activities promote an integrated approach to environmental protection and provide cross-media support to Agency media programs. Research and development is the largest component of Multimedia and includes EMAP, exploratory grants and centers, and innovative technologies. Other major Multimedia activities include: coordination of pollution prevention assistance grants; a reorganized enforcement and compliance assurance effort providing legal support for enforcement actions, civil and criminal investigations, and compliance and enforcement relating to Federal facilities.

In 1995, EPA requests a total of **\$459.4 million** and **1,519 workyears** for Multimedia programs. This represents an increase of \$97.8 million and 135 workyears from 1994. This does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Expand Pollution Prevention

The concept of preventing pollution is a very important approach advocated by EPA to protect human health and the environment. Since the enactment of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, EPA has emphasized the development of multimedia pollution prevention strategies and uses to prevent or reduce pollution at the source whenever possible. In 1995, EPA is requesting a total of \$17.0 million for multi-media pollution prevention activities. This level represents an increase of \$4.3 million from 1993.

The major increase of \$6.0 million, requested in 1995, is for a new Pollution Prevention/Environmental Justice initiative. This initiative will focus on problems from disproportionate impacts that low income communities face from environmental pollution. This program will target resources for the development of prevention tools in minority and low income communities.

State grants will be decreased slightly in 1995. EPA will continue to provide \$6.0 million in state pollution prevention and technical assistance program grants. These funds will support states to foster integrated pollution prevention approaches in state regulatory programs and adopt non-regulatory pollution prevention approaches to control hazardous chemicals. They



will also continue to disseminate technical information on new and innovative methods for remedial technologies and will assist States in developing the capabilities to manage an effective response program.

## ***Emphasize Stronger Environmental Enforcement***

The Agency's enforcement programs continue to move towards a multimedia enforcement approach. Multimedia enforcement includes multimedia inspections, enforcement and compliance activities with the Agency's legal, civil, and criminal enforcement resources. An emphasis is placed on federal facility support and base closure restoration, fully funding of the criminal investigators in the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) staffing levels, environmental justice, and implementing the Office of Enforcement reorganization.

The 1995 request for the Office of Enforcement is \$137.6 million and 1,012 workyears, which is an increase of \$30.1 million and a decrease of 14 workyears from 1994. The 1995 budget provides for a redirection of efforts to the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) program and an Agency investment in both the PPA program and the Mexican Border program. This investment will allow EPA to continue to fulfill the criminal investigator requirements of the Pollution Prosecution Act and pursue civil and criminal cases against corporations and individuals who violate environmental laws. Additional investment in the Mexican Border program will be targeted with an emphasis on pollution prevention, environmental justice, and multimedia efforts to protect geographically vulnerable.

Core program investments support strategic use of enforcement tools such as the Integrated Data for Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) system to target endangered ecosystems, highly toxic pollutants, and industries with particularly poor compliance records which pose the greatest risk. Additionally, the Agency will be investing more resources in contracts management, environmental impact statements, and in analytic support for ongoing criminal investigations.

## ***EPA Supports President's Commitment of Environmental Compliance by Federal Agencies***

The Agency's Federal Facilities Program will ensure Federal agencies comply with environmental requirements at their facilities and facilitate additional negotiated Federal Facility Compliance Agreements. These funds will continue to enhance the environmental compliance at Federal facilities. The Agency will implement Executive Order 12856, "Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements, to require federal facilities to report information about their releases of toxic chemicals and pollutants to EPA and the States. EPA also intends to promote greater multimedia approaches for environmental compliance at Federal facilities.

## ***Increases in Environmental Multimedia Research***

The Multimedia Research Program consists of activities which cross program and media research boundaries. The Agency requests a total of \$272.0 million and 457 total workyears in 1995, representing a total increase of \$60.5 million and 145 workyears. Increased funding in this area reflects the Agency's consistent shift toward greater cross-media research as a more effective method of scientific inquiry into environmental problems. Funding in this program includes expanded investments in the President's Environmental Technology Initiative, additional funding for the new Ecosystems Protection initiative in the areas of environmental monitoring and ecological risk, the Human Health Assessment Survey, and interagency research programs of the National Science and Technology Council (formerly FCCSET) such as advanced manufacturing and high performance computing.

Additionally, in 1995, the Agency seeks to invest in its scientific infrastructure in two critical areas. The first involves the purchase of a "massively parallel" computer to enable EPA to address the increased computational requirements of complex environmental issues in a reliable and timely manner. The second critical



investment is to establish a high speed electronic data connection between EPA computer centers located in Michigan and North Carolina.

### **Supporting President's Technology Initiative**

EPA shares the President's commitment to forging a link between economic development and the environment and the belief that the nation's goals in environmental protection can be advanced through the use of innovative technology. Under its Environmental Technology Initiative, EPA will accelerate and facilitate private sector development and use of innovative environmental technologies through cooperation and collaboration with the private sector and other Federal agencies. EPA will significantly increase its support of the National Science and Technology Council to reduce barriers to commercialization and promote the use of environmentally sound manufacturing processes.

### **Emphasize Ecosystems Protection**

Beginning in 1995, EPA will formally reclassify some existing research functions under the new title of Ecosystems Protection. Funding levels associated with these research activities will remain constant or increase, with the majority staying within the same research area. The significance of this change lies in the Agency's approach to how it conducts research. Instead of single issue research projects, the Agency will integrate its research efforts to address multi-

media and multi-pollutant projects. Selected watershed systems across the U.S. will perform research across multiple issue areas such as wetlands, contaminated sediments and nonpoint sources. This holistic approach will allow us to more effectively monitor ecological processes, impacts and predict related environmental risk.

### **Focus on Human Health Research**

The US/Mexico Border project will focus on environmental and exposure monitoring to identify and evaluate exposures with a special focus on populations that have the greatest potential health risk. The Agency will also begin research on the effects of pesticides on children.

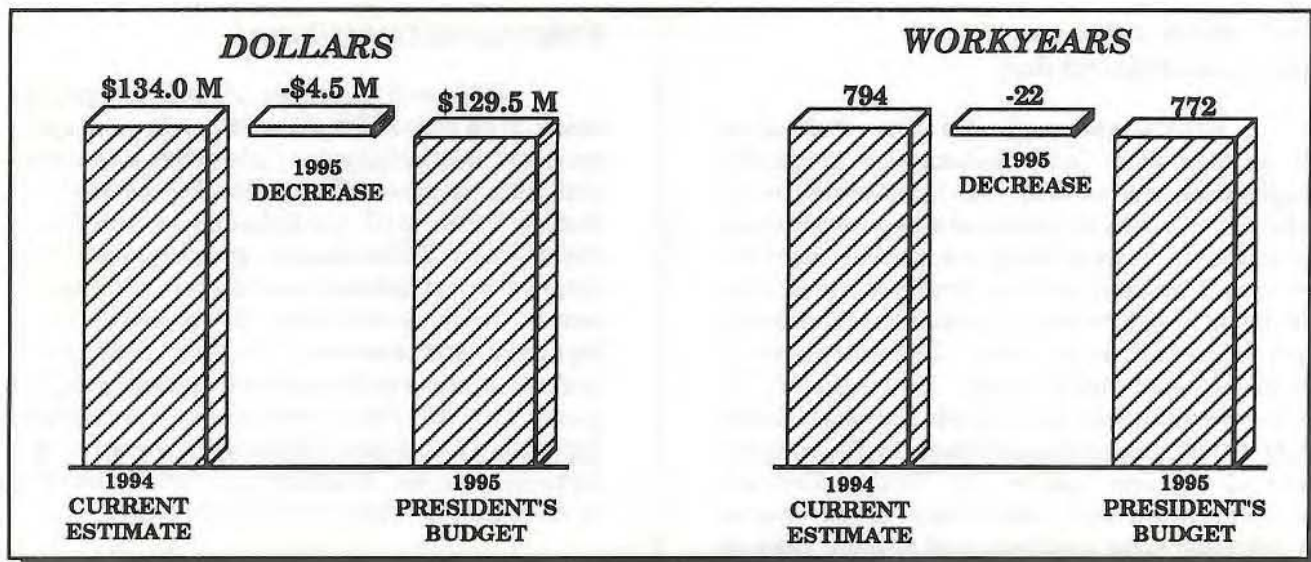
### **Strengthen Regional Expertise**

Regional media programs require technical expertise for primary field investigations, compliance monitoring, sample collection and transport, laboratory analyses, quality assurance and quality control oversight. In addition, Regional media programs depend on the Geographical Information Systems, the Drinking Water Laboratory Certification Program, and increasingly more sophisticated data generation and analysis support. Therefore, the 1995 Budget includes an increase of \$1.3 million for analytical and laboratory support services that will enhance and strengthen Regional expertise. In addition, the Regions will receive an increase of \$1.6 million to fund multimedia initiatives identified as being of high risk to human health and/or ecosystems.





# TOXIC SUBSTANCES



Today the United States chemical industry manufactures or imports more than 50,000 commercial chemicals. Each year approximately 2,500 new chemicals are developed and added to this list of existing chemicals. EPA is responsible for protecting the public and the environment from the risks associated with the manufacture, use, and disposal of all commercial toxic chemicals.

The Toxic Substances program is governed by six major statutes which emphasize pollution prevention and the risks associated with toxic chemicals. The first statute enacted into law, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), requires the Agency to protect human health and the environment from risks associated with the manufacture, processing, distribution, use, and disposal of chemicals. More recently, the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (commonly known as Title X) requires that a national approach be developed to deal with lead-based paint in the nation's housing supply.

In 1995, the President requests **\$129.5 million** and **772 workyears** for the Toxic Substances program, a decrease of \$4.5 million and 22 workyears from 1994. This does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion. The decrease in funding is due to shifts in research priorities. The reduction

in workyears is a result of a government-wide reduction designed to reduce the size and cost of the federal government, as well as a shift of resources to higher Agency priorities. The Agency's recent review of base activities identified programs which could provide benefits from increased resources, and identified programs which could be reduced to provide those resources. As a result, resources from the New Chemicals, Existing Chemicals, Chemical Testing and Asbestos in Buildings programs were redirected to the Lead and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know programs.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Lead Assistance Enhanced

EPA's activities under Title X are highly visible investments that directly address critical lead exposure problems. The risks posed by lead-based paint are particularly high for children and inner-city residents. In 1995, additional resources will support the enhancement of State lead programs, environmental justice activities, and exposure assessments. States will use increased grant funds to train and certify State, local and private sector employees, increase public education and technical assistance activities, and develop and disseminate technical guidance to renovators and remodelers.



## **Toxic Release Inventory Information Expanded**

EPA's strategy for the Pollution Prevention and Toxic Substances programs emphasizes the central role of information to inform the public of chemical risks. Additional investments in expanding the public's right-to-know will be used in three program areas: the Chemical Use Inventory; consumer information dissemination; and public dissemination of chemical hazard information. Resources will be directed to implementing a recent Executive Order (E.O. 12856) that requires federal facilities to file annual reports under the Toxics Release Inventory, alter their procurement practices so as to purchase safer products, and develop goals to reduce the release and transfer of 17 highly toxic chemicals. In support of this goal, EPA will provide technical assistance to other federal agencies.

## **Environmental Factors Considered in Decisions**

EPA's Design for the Environment (DfE) program builds on the current trend in industry to integrate environmental factors into design decisions on products, processes and material usage. EPA's role is to provide manufacturers with key information concerning the environmental consequences of chemical, material and technology choices as they make design decisions. In 1995, additional resources will be used to expand the program to include integration of DfE concepts into Regional and State programs. In addition, the Agency will expand the universe of DfE projects to include the textile, electronics, and metal plating and coating industrial sectors. EPA will support the President's Environmental Technology Initiative by integrating DfE concepts into Regional and State programs and by fostering consideration of environmental factors by the private industry.

## **Enforcement Strengthened**

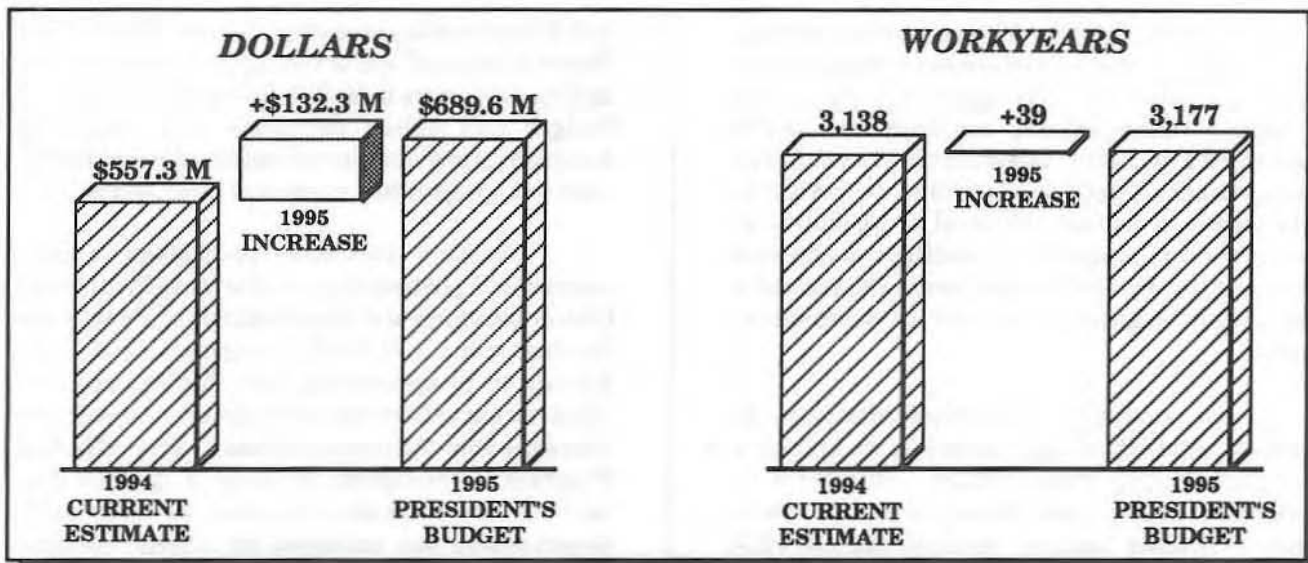
EPA will continue strong compliance monitoring, oversee the laboratory data integrity program, and participate in laboratory inspections and data audits. Thirty-five States and one Indian tribe will participate in the Toxic Substances Enforcement grant program to emphasize compliance monitoring of chemical control rules, particularly for polychlorinated biphenyls and asbestos. In 1995, States will begin to implement the lead enforcement program under Title X. States will continue developing legislation to enhance TSCA enforcement within and across media. In addition, inspector training in cross-media issues will be augmented.

## **Toxics Substances Research Focuses on Risks**

The Toxic Substances research program will focus on risks to human health and the environment from commercial toxic chemicals. EPA is requesting \$23.0 million and 124 workyears in 1995, a decrease of \$2.2 million and 22 workyears from 1994. This change reflects reduced research in lead and other heavy metals, a shift from Air Toxics to Air research, and a shift of workyears to higher priority research activities. Research will assess toxic effects on aquatic life, toxic outputs of bioremediation, study air toxics, and sample and conduct exposure assessment on indoor air pollution. Ecosystems protection research will focus on toxic substances in watersheds. Research on new chemicals will focus on some new areas, specifically the foundry and casting industry. Air toxics research will focus on monitoring petrochemicals from large and small businesses. Finally, lead research will focus on abating lead contamination from paints, house dust, and contaminated soils.



# MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT



As our understanding of the complexities of environmental problems improves, there is a growing demand for sophisticated technology, analytical expertise, and comprehensive management and support services. In addition, compliance with numerous administrative statutes, legislative directives, and executive orders impact the Agency's management operations. The Management and Support program ensures that executive direction, policy oversight, and a broad spectrum of administrative support services are provided to all Agency programs and facilities. These activities are carried out through the work of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation; the Office of International Activities; the Office of Administration and Resources Management; the Office of the General Counsel; and the Office of the Administrator.

Primary activities include planning and budgeting, program evaluation, financial management, economic analysis, audit follow-up, legal counsel, intergovernmental and international relations, personnel services, information resources management, and property maintenance and security. Key statutes and guidelines in 1995 include the National Performance Review Recommendations, the Government Performance and Results Act, the Chief Financial Officers Act, and the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act.

The 1995 budget provides **\$689.6 million and 3,177 workyears** for the Management and Support/Buildings & Facilities program, representing an increase of \$132.3 million and 39 workyears over 1994. This does not reflect any increase in workyears that may result from the 900 additional workyears that EPA received for contractor conversion. The 1995 Management and Support budget reflects the Agency's commitments to streamline administrative processes, to strengthen the role of state/local and tribal governments, to promote public participation, to improve the quality of environmental information and data, and to ensure that the Agency's facilities are safe, healthy, and sufficiently equipped.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### **Streamlining and Re-engineering is Top Priority for Agency**

The 1995 budget provides \$122.4 million and 1,682 workyears for the Headquarters and Regional components of the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), an increase of \$8.1 million and 11 workyears over 1994.



In 1995, OARM will focus on streamlining and re-engineering fundamental services such as human resources management, financial resources management, contract and grant management, and information resources management. These efforts will allow OARM to hold steady or reduce the level of workforce in virtually every program. In addition, workyears have been invested into critical areas like contracts and grants management and environmental justice.

One example of OARM's commitment to embrace innovative approaches is to launch a Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF is designed to finance basic Agency-wide services in a more efficient fashion. Included in the 1995 budget is \$0.5 million and 4 workyears to develop and implement a pilot Working Capital Fund. Another example of OARM's commitment to changing the way the Agency operates is the investment made in environmental justice. To this end, OARM is establishing an environmental justice clearinghouse and promoting self-help environmental programs to minority and low-income communities. An increase of \$1.7 million and 7 workyears has been included in the 1995 budget for these efforts. The majority of workyears will be distributed to the Regions to address regional environmental justice issues.

### ***Investments in Quality Science and Public Partnerships will Advance Environmental Agenda***

The budget contains \$60.2 million and 481 workyears for the Headquarters and Regional offices that comprise the Office of the Administrator (OA). This reflects an increase of \$13.8 million in dollars and a decrease of 3 workyears over 1994.

To help establish new directions for environmental protection policies, OA is emphasizing quality science and public partnerships. The most significant investment (\$8.6 million) supports the Government Performance and Results Act by ensuring that national environmental goals and performance measurements are established. In addition, this effort will further the acquisition, integration,

and dissemination of environmental information. These efforts will allow the Agency, its partners, and its customers to link program initiatives and budget and policy decisions with objective measures of environmental results at the national, regional, geographic, state and local levels.

Another initiative promoting quality science and partnerships is the Vice-President's Global Learning and Observations to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program which the Agency is co-sponsoring with NASA, and the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The GLOBE Program is designed to forge a partnership between scientists and educators whereby earth observations are collected by school children throughout the world and transmitted via surface and satellite networks to a central location. The data will then be processed and made available to host countries and scientists for analytical and monitoring purposes. Additional workyears will be invested in the Regions to strengthen environmental education efforts. Finally, the President's Council on Sustainable Development is being supported by the Agency.

### ***Integrating Environmental Protection with Economic Growth will Strengthen Agency's Position at Home and Abroad***

In 1995, the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) requests a funding level of \$80.1 million and 374 workyears, a \$27.4 million and 29 workyear increase over 1994, which reflects the Administration's priorities in the Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) and the National Climate Change Action Plan.

As the Agency lead for ETI, OPPE aims to strengthen the environmental security and economic standing of the United States in the world marketplace. A \$4.5 million increase for ETI will enable OPPE to analyze economic and regulatory barriers and incentives to the development, commercialization and trade in environmental technology. To support the President's Climate Change Action Plan, OPPE will bolster its greenhouse gas emission reduction programs by \$17.5 million. In these expanded programs, OPPE will develop strategies and



technical assistance programs to assist businesses and state and local governments in identifying profitable opportunities to invest in energy efficiency.

Building on its North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) activities, OPPE will expand its environmental statistics and information exchange program with Canada and Mexico in order to evaluate NAFTA's effects on the environment. OPPE will continue to provide cross-media analyses and long-term strategic planning to ensure the achievement of national environmental goals.

### ***Promoting International Environmental Cooperation Receives Boost with Passage of NAFTA***

The 1995 budget provides \$21.5 million and 78 workyears for the Office of International Activities (OIA), an increase of \$6.3 million and 2 workyears over 1994, supporting the Administration's commitment to the newly ratified North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).

In 1995, OIA will continue to coordinate the environmental activities associated with the NAFTA by helping implement the U.S.-Mexico Border Action Plan and overseeing the development of the environmental side agreement's trilateral Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC). In shaping the environmental agenda in North America, the CEC will resolve transboundary environmental disputes and reconcile trade policy with environmental goals.

Through the international component of the Environmental Technology Initiative, known as U.S. Technology for International Environmental Solutions (U.S. TIES), OIA will share environmental expertise and technology with countries in Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Newly Independent States, thereby helping developing countries promote environmentally sustainable growth while at the same time enhancing market opportunities for U.S. environmental exports.

### ***Providing Critical Legal Services Remains an Essential Service***

The 1995 budget for the Office of General Counsel (OGC) includes \$23.4 million and 278 workyears to provide legal advice and assistance to both Headquarters and Regional managers. This represents an increase of \$2.1 million and an increase of 6 workyears over 1994. The increased dollars will fund the OGC workforce, automated legal research, and administration support. The increased workyears will provide the Agency with additional legal support in contracts and grants management, ethics regulations, and property and law issues.

The OGC will continue to focus its efforts on ensuring that legal consistency is applied in both policy development and decision-making throughout the Agency. The OGC will continue to represent the Agency in all major regulatory actions.

### ***Escalating Support Costs Addressed***

The 1995 budget contains \$312.8 million for Agency-wide support services, an increase of \$47.9 million over 1994. This increase represents mandatory support increases for cost escalations to security contracts, anticipated utility rate increases, and rate increases in rent and direct leases paid to General Services Administration associated with over 18,000 employees in 87 buildings at 45 different locations in 30 states. In addition, significant investments are being made to enhance the Agency's LAN system and to ensure adequate operation and maintenance of the Supercomputer Center. Resources will also provide space planning and coordination services for the new Headquarters facility, and provide regional offices with essential support services.

### ***Ensuring the Health and Safety of Buildings and Facilities is an Agency Commitment***

The 1995 budget of \$43.9 million for Buildings and Facilities (B&F) makes a substantial investment in improving and renovating EPA laboratories and office space.

## MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT

This represents an increase of \$25.9 million over 1994. The investment in B&F will make a major investment in facilities that will dramatically influence the Agency's ability to address the complex environmental issues of the 1990's and beyond.

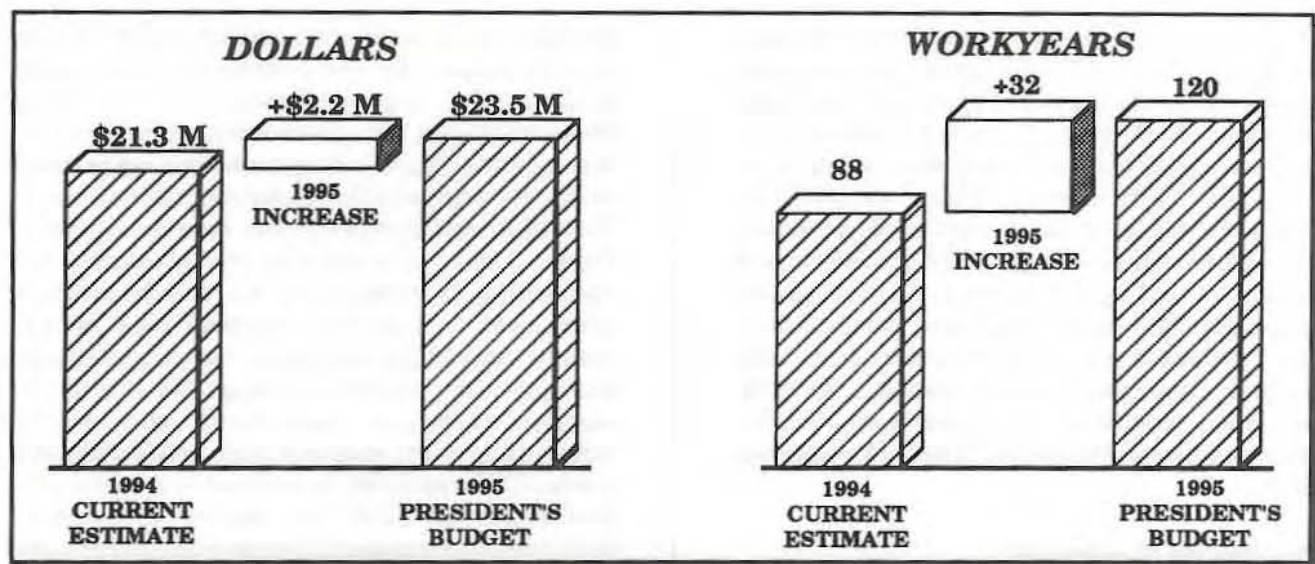
Included in these plans are the site preparation and the first phase of construction of a new government-owned science center to replace the existing Central Regional Laboratory in Annapolis, MD and Office of Pesticide Programs Laboratory in Beltsville, MD. Also included is the build-out associated with new Headquarters facilities at and near the Federal Triangle site in Washington, DC. Both of these new construction activities will consolidate existing facilities and result in cost savings and better management. Additionally, the Agency will continue the repair and improvement program at our existing laboratories and offices to ensure the health and safety of EPA employees.

### ***Stressing Mission and Policy Management in Program Offices***

Finally, the 1995 Budget contains \$25.4 million and 285 workyears for the Offices of Air and Radiation, Water, Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, Research and Development, Solid Waste and Emergency Response, and Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. These resources will ensure that executive direction, policy development and oversight, and a broad range of administrative services are provided. This represents an increase of \$0.8 million and a decrease of 5 workyears from 1994.



# OIL SPILLS



The Oil Pollution Act (OPA) was passed in 1990 to respond to and prevent the frequency of accidental releases of oil into the environment, such as the Exxon-Valdez spill. In 1993, EPA remediated 26 Spills and monitored 170 responsible party cleanups. Recently, with the successful response and cleanup of the Morris J. Berman oil spill in Puerto Rico, the OPA has proven to be an effective and organized response mechanism for oil spill prevention and remediation. Under OPA, the Agency leads all response actions that exceed State or local inland response capabilities. In addition, the Agency regulates for the prevention of Oil Spills at certain on-shore facilities that range from hospitals to large tank farms, including any storage capacity of 1,320 gallons, a single aboveground storage tank larger than 660 gallons, or an underground storage tank greater than 40,000 gallons.

The Agency's Oil Spills program is implemented through section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990. The U.S. Coast Guard manages the Oil Spills Liability Trust Fund, which is financed through a five cents per barrel tax on domestic crude and imported oil. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard work in partnership through inter-agency agreements to respond to many environmental emergencies, including releases of oil into the environment.

The 1995 President's Budget provides **\$23.5 million** and **120 workyears** for the Oil Spills Program, an increase of \$2.2 million and 32 workyears over 1994. The increase in workyears is due to the conversion of contract resources into Federal workyears. The increase of resources in 1995 is for the review and approval of OPA mandated facility response plans that are implemented in the event of a spill. The Agency has received approximately 4,000 facility response plans. Of the 4000 response plans submitted to the Agency, 2,000 are for facilities that pose a significant or substantial threat to the environment and will require Agency approval by February 1995.

In 1994, the Agency created a new media to highlight the importance of the Oil Spills Program; therefore, there are no resources for this media in 1993. The 1993 resources for oil are included in the multimedia and water quality media, and from 1993 to 1994, funding comparisons reflect changes in funding for the program, not the media.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The 1995 program will focus on preventing harmful releases of oil and petroleum products, providing nationwide capability for containment and removal of releases that occur,



and minimizing the environmental damage resulting from oil spills. The Agency has developed Area Contingency Plans for the entire nation, and will take enforcement actions as a result of spills and non-compliance with response regulations. An Area Contingency Plan details the responsibilities of those involved in the planning of a response, describes geographical features of the area covered, and identifies available response equipment. The Agency will also participate in training of State and local staff and conduct drills to improve emergency oil spill response. In 1995, the Agency expects to continue reviewing facility response plans and updating 13 Area Contingency Plans.

## **Responding to Releases**

The OPA significantly increased the Agency's authority to protect public health, welfare, and the environment from damage due to oil spills. The Agency is also available to assist the U.S. Coast Guard on oil spills outside of EPA's jurisdiction through the Oil Program's Environmental Response Team. Each of the Agency's ten regions have several On-Scene Coordinators (OSC) who determine the Agency's response actions and monitor's responsible party cleanup in the event of a release. The Agency's Environmental Response Team is a group of scientists and engineers that are available to provide technical expertise 24 hours a day to On-Scene Coordinators, Remedial Project Managers, State and local responders, and foreign countries in times of environmental crisis. The 1995 President's Budget provides an increase in response support and provides resources for the Environmental Response Plan, which specifies required oversight or response to the cleanup of releases. The Agency is working with the National Response Team and the Regional Response Teams on the bioremediation strategy and on the use of chemical dispersants for use in combating oil spills. In addition, the Agency will develop program guidance and policies necessary to ensure technically adequate, cost-effective responses.

## **Ensuring Facilities are Prepared to Respond**

The Agency is responsible for reviewing facility response plans for facilities with potential for a release creating substantial harm to the environment. In 1995, the President's Budget

provides an increase of \$1 million and 3 FTE to provide support for the completion of adequate reviews of the required facility response plans. Plans must meet the approval criteria set forth in the Agency's Facility Response Plan regulation, which is consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and the appropriate Area Contingency Plans. The NCP is the nation's "blueprint" for responding to releases of oil and hazardous substances. A facility response plan review entails evaluating each plan for completeness and accuracy, possibly visiting the facility to inspect response equipment and verify information in the response plan, and validating the facility's capability to respond to a worse case discharge. In 1995, the Agency will review facilities with conditional response plan approvals to guarantee they now will meet the Agency's response regulations.

## **Taking Action Against Non-complying Facilities**

In 1995, the Agency's primary focus will be on petroleum storage facilities that fail to submit spill response plans. The Agency will issue removal orders to facilities to clean up discharges and take criminal, civil, and administrative penalty actions against violators. The 1995 President's Budget provides a total of \$1.3 million for Oil Spills Enforcement, maintaining its 1994 level of funding. Headquarters enforcement resources for the Oil Spills Program will be consolidated as part of the Office of Enforcement Reorganization.

## **Encouraging Innovative Oil Spills Research**

The Agency's oil research program provides scientific and engineering technical options for cost effective and environmentally sound responses to oil releases. In 1995, the Agency will conduct studies to analyze the composition of oil with respect to organisms in the environment and study the effectiveness and toxicology of bioremediation. The Agency will also continue to disseminate technical information on new and innovative methods for oil spill response. The 1995 President's Budget provides \$2 million for the Agency's Research and Development program, maintaining its 1994 level of funding.



***Improving Management and  
Decreasing Costs: Converting  
Contract Dollars to Federal Workyears***

The 1995 President's Budget converts a portion of Oil Spills contract dollars to 30 Federal workyears. This conversion will help reduce vulnerabilities due to the Agency's over-reliance on contracting services and contractors potentially performing governmental functions. This conversion reflects the Agency's goals to improve management, demonstrate cost savings, and achieve more cohesion within the Agency's media programs.

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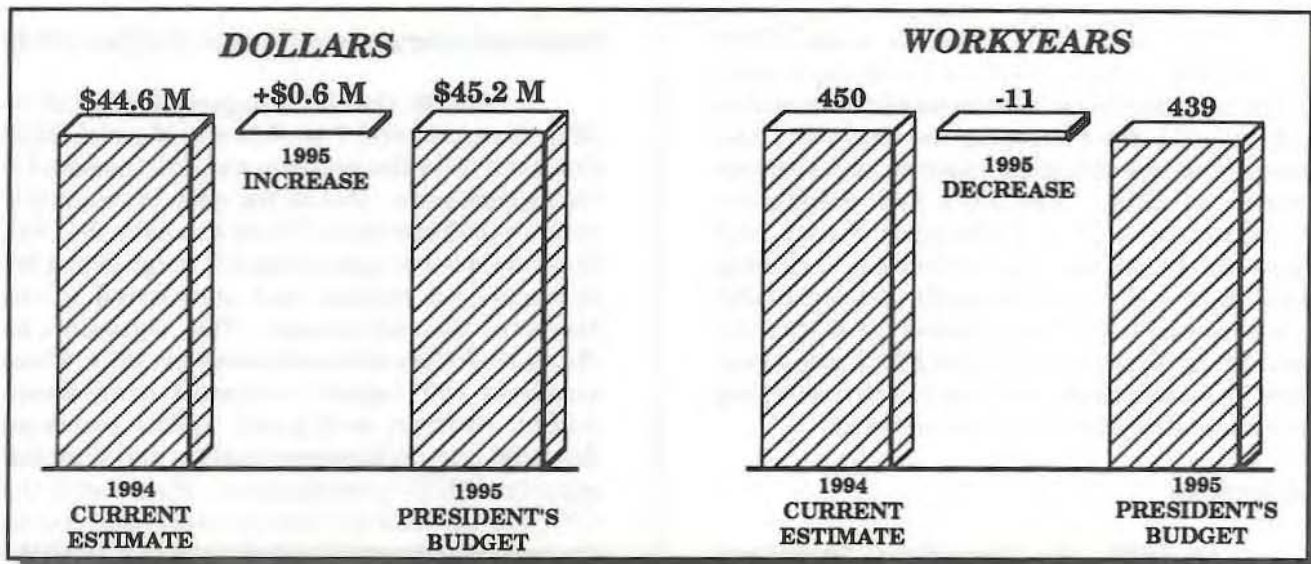


**OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR  
GENERAL**

OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR  
GENERAL



# OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL



The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) is responsible for conducting audits and investigations of EPA's programs, administrative, and financial activities to ensure that the Agency's programs are delivered in an effective, efficient, and economical manner and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. OIG audits and investigations assist the Agency in identifying areas where improvements can significantly contribute to EPA fulfilling its complex mission.

The total 1995 budget for the OIG is **\$45.2 million** and **439 workyears**, an increase of \$599 thousand and a decrease of 11 workyears from 1994. The decrease in workyears is due to the government-wide program to reduce the size and cost of the Federal government. The \$599 thousand increase is to fully fund the OIG workforce. A portion of this funding (\$4.4 million) is assigned to the Office of Administration and Resources Management to provide appropriate support services.

Operations of the OIG are funded through three separate appropriation accounts: Inspector General; Hazardous Substance Superfund; and Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST). The Inspector General account is appropriated from General Revenue funds and covers the activities of the Agency's operating and construction grants programs. The Superfund and LUST portions are appropriated from the Hazardous Substance and LUST trust funds, and are for OIG activities related specifically to those programs.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Inspector General

In 1995, the General Revenue Fund request for the Inspector General is \$29.1 million and 287 workyears, of which \$26.3 million is for the program and \$2.8 million is for support costs. This represents an increase of \$1.5 million and no change in workyears from 1994. The increase will allow the OIG to expand its audits of construction grants and major EPA contractors to help reduce the backlog of audits within both of these programs. In 1995, the OIG will expand its audits and investigations in both procurement and contracts management to include grants and cooperative and interagency agreements and in implementing the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act of 1990 to ensure that the accounting systems and financial reports are accurate and reliable. The OIG will continue to provide a balanced and sustained audit presence in conducting performance audits in all major programs, strengthening internal controls, improving operational efficiency and effectiveness, and ensuring the integrity of Agency procurements to achieve the maximum environmental benefit with available resources. More audits and investigations of procurement and contract/grant management will help ensure that EPA's extensive contract dollars are used most effectively and efficiently.

# OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The OIG will continue to audit EPA's construction grants and State Revolving Funds. In addition, the OIG will conduct additional audits and investigations focusing on improving the integrity of scientific data, research, and analysis crucial to EPA. The OIG will emphasize investigations of procurement fraud and aggressively pursue new initiatives including fraud in Agency funded research. The Office will also continue its efforts in fraud prevention by publicizing its activities, helping EPA employees identify areas sensitive to fraud, and developing new fraud detection tools and methods.

## Superfund

In 1995, the Hazardous Substance Superfund request for the OIG is \$15.4 million and 144 workyears, of which \$13.9 million is for the program and \$1.5 million is for support costs. Due to the need to separately account for Federal and Trust Funds to the OIG, these dollars are appropriated through the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation account and transferred to the Inspector General account. This is a decrease of \$895 thousand and 11 workyears from 1994. The OIG will continue to focus its resources on financial and performance audits and investigations of the Superfund program, particularly in the area of procurement and acquisition management, including contracts, grants, and cooperative and interagency agreements. The OIG will also comply with the audit requirements of the CFO Act.

## Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST)

In 1995, the LUST request for the OIG is \$669 thousand and 7 workyears, of which \$596 thousand is for the program and \$73 thousand is for support costs. Due to the need to separately account for Federal and Trust Funds to the OIG, these dollars are appropriated through the LUST appropriation account and transferred to the Inspector General account. This represents no change in dollars and workyears from 1994. These resources will support continued performance audits, contract and grant audits (covering financial and performance audits, and financial aspects of LUST investigations). Pursuant to the CFO Act, the OIG will also focus its resources on financial and internal control areas and audit the LUST trust fund financial statements.

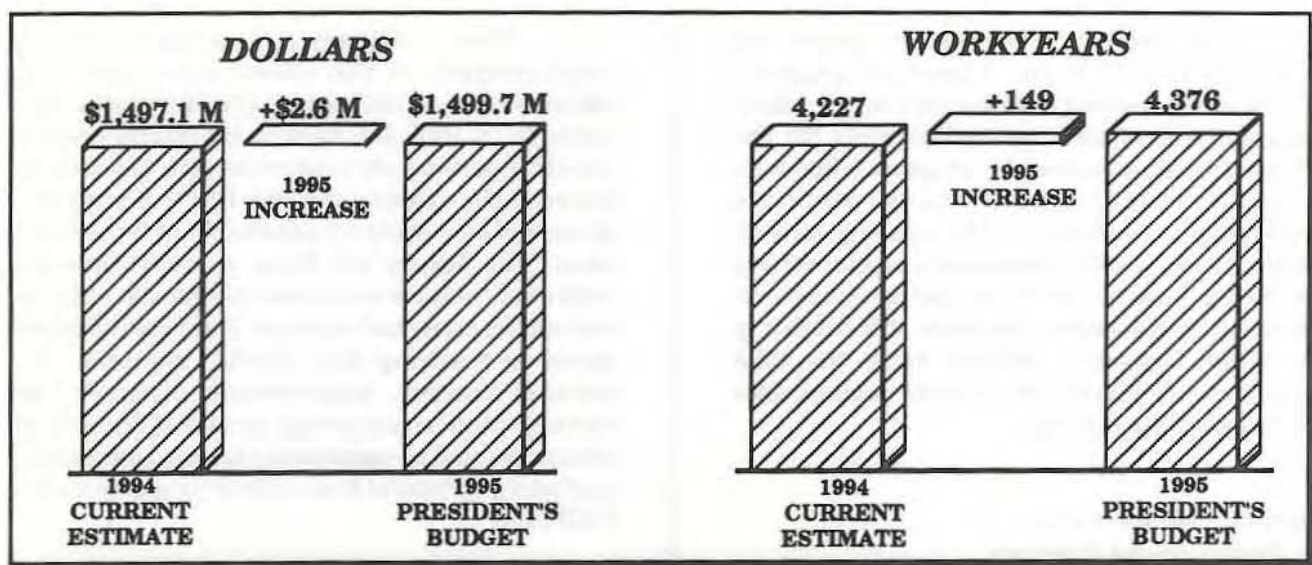


# **SUPERFUND**

SUPERFUND



# SUPERFUND



Approximately 29 percent of the Nation's population, 73 million people, live within 4 miles of the Nation's worst Superfund sites, those on the National Priorities List (NPL). Sites on the NPL represent the priority hazardous substance sites, nationwide. These sites present real and potential threats to ground and drinking water, soil, and air.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, gave the Federal government, for the first time, authority to take direct action or force responsible parties to respond to releases of hazardous substances. Since 1980, the Agency has completed over 2,350 emergency actions to remove threats and reduce risks to human health and the environment caused by hazardous substances.

CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), charges the Agency with the responsibility to protect human health and the environment by responding to emergencies or uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances. Superfund activities are financed by taxes on petroleum and certain chemical feedstocks, a corporate environmental tax, fines, penalties, general revenues, and the recovery of Superfund expenditures from those responsible for the pollution.

The 1995 President's Budget provides **\$1,499.7 million** supported by **4,376 workyears**, an increase of \$2.6 million and 149 workyears from the 1994 level. The Agency's Superfund workforce increase is due to a major reform initiative to convert contract resources into 250 Federal workyears. The Agency also absorbed a reduction in Superfund workyears as a result of the government-wide workyear initiative to reduce the Federal workforce and streamline operations. The workforce request includes 82 non-ceiling workyears. The Agency's Superfund budget includes \$15.4 million and 144 workyears for The Office of the Inspector General; activities described in the OIG section.

## HIGHLIGHTS

In June of 1993, the Administrator announced a series of nine new initiatives and reemphasized eight ongoing initiatives to reinvent the Superfund program without statutory or regulatory amendments. These improvements will enhance enforcement fairness and reduce transaction costs, accelerate the pace of cleanups, increase public involvement, and enhance the role of the states in implementing the Superfund program. The President's 1995 budget fully implements all of the improvement initiatives.



The Administration is proposing legislation to reform the Superfund program. Reforms to the current liability system will reduce litigation and related transaction costs for the private sector, enhance the program's fairness, speed cleanups, and promote economic development. Reforms to the existing remedy selection process will reduce cleanup costs without sacrificing human health or the environment. Because the Administration was still finalizing Superfund legislation reforms when the 1995 budget was finalized, the current request does not reflect these reforms.

## **Making Polluters Pay - An Enforcement Priority**

The 1995 President's Budget provides \$188.0 million and 1,500 workyears for the Enforcement program. This represents an increase of \$13.1 million and a decrease of 36 workyears from the 1994 level. The workforce reduction is due to the government-wide effort to reduce it's workforce and streamline operations.

The priority for the Superfund Enforcement program is to continue to maximize cleanup financing by those responsible for polluting. Over 70% of new cleanups are currently financed by responsible parties. The Agency will place special emphasis on monitoring existing settlements for compliance and reaching settlements with small volume contributors at Superfund sites. Where negotiations to reach cleanup agreements fail, the Agency will take enforcement actions to compel responsible party cleanups. In all cases, the Agency will aggressively pursue the recovery of government costs to conduct and oversee cleanups and assess penalties where appropriate.

The Agency's cost recovery program serves a dual purpose: recover Superfund expenditures to the Trust Fund and encourage voluntary Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) cleanup action by eliminating any incentive for PRP's to allow the government to do the work. Since SARA 1986, the Agency has collected over \$700 million in cost recoveries. The Agency will increase the staff in 1995 dedicated to cost recovery as a number of cases approach the statute of limitations.

The Agency's administrative improvements in the enforcement area will enhance fairness and reduce litigation costs. For example, by 1995, the Agency will employ greater use of allocation tools to promote early settlement between the Agency and the PRP's during the process of allocating responsibility at Superfund sites. The Agency will foster more settlements with small volume waste contributors in order to reduce the time and expense these contributors spend on resolving their liability concerns. To enhance fairness, supplemental guidance has recently been issued giving owners of Superfund sites notice and an opportunity for comment before perfecting a Federal lien on their property under CERCLA.

## **Streamlining and Accelerating Response**

Cleanup at uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites has been completed at 224 NPL sites as of January 5, 1994. The Agency's goal is to achieve 650 completed cleanups at NPL sites by the year 2000. The program also successfully deters future pollution by encouraging waste handlers to comply with current disposal and treatment regulations in order to diminish possible Superfund liability.

The 1995 President's Budget provides \$975.5 million and 1,362 workyears for the Response program, a decrease of \$12.7 million and 45 workyears. The workforce reduction is due to the government-wide effort to reduce the Federal workforce and streamline operations. The resource reduction is due to discontinuing Superfund funding of effluent guidelines and reducing site screening and assessments as greater efficiencies have been achieved and as more sites move into later phases of cleanup. The Response program includes the emergency removal of hazardous waste releases, investigation of sites that may require cleanup, selection of cleanup remedy, design of cleanup and cleanup construction. Other activities include laboratory analysis, community relations, state/local cooperation and support from other Federal agencies.



The Agency will work to accelerate cleanup at closing military bases, prior to their use by the private sector, pursuant to The Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990. Funding to support 100 additional workyears in 1994 and 1995 is provided through a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Defense.

The Agency's Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model (SACM), focusing on streamlining and accelerating cleanups, will continue in 1995. The accelerated cleanup strategy seeks to streamline the process and facilitate early action at sites.

The Agency will fully implement in fiscal year 1995 results of improvement initiatives designed to streamline and expedite the cleanup process. Demonstration projects in each region provide the basis for implementing an environmental justice strategy in 1995. The Agency will also use a variety of public outreach efforts to listen to citizen's concerns and enhance effective community involvement.

### **Focusing Research on Ecosystems**

The Superfund Research Program provides scientific and technical information, and technical assistance to EPA regions, states, local governments and private industry needed to ensure effective Superfund removal and remedial activities. This research provides vital hazardous substance response research on ecosystem protection, risk assessment and methodologies, groundwater, surface cleanup, innovative and alternative clean-up technologies, health effects, and biotechnology needed for protection of human health and the environment.

EPA is requesting a total of \$59.9 million and 128 workyears for Hazardous Substances Research. This is a reduction of \$2.7 million and 3 workyears from 1994. In 1995, hazardous substances research continues to directly support the Superfund program and share research benefits. Ecosystem Protection research activities will focus on watersheds and ecological risk assessment associated with Superfund sites. Groundwater research addresses removal of non-water soluble liquids from underground soil and fractured rock. In Surface Cleanup research for Superfund Innovative Technologies Evaluation

(SITE) program, research continues on evaluating new response concepts and equipment, their appropriateness and costs. Bioremediation research emphasis is on efficacy of microorganisms in cleanup, their containment and costs.

### **Providing Fundamental Support Services for Superfund Programs**

The 1995 budget provides \$140.3 million and 683 workyears for management and support services essential to the operation and integrity of the trust fund. This represents an increase of \$27.9 million and a decrease of 11 workyears from 1994 due to the government wide effort to reduce the workforce and streamline operations. The majority of increase in fiscal resources represents Superfund's portion of the mandatory support increases associated with rent, utilities, security, and telecommunication costs. The remaining amount funds a wide range of critical administrative, analytical, financial, and legal services for the Superfund program. The 1995 budget also provides additional workyears for continued improvements in regional management of Superfund contract and grants. The Agency's Superfund budget includes \$15.4 million and 144 workyears for The Office of the Inspector General.

### **Improving Management and Decreasing Costs: Converting Contract Dollars to Federal Workyears**

The President's Budget converts a portion of Superfund contract dollars to 250 Federal workyears. This conversion reduces vulnerabilities due to the Agency's over-reliance on contracting services and contractors potentially performing governmental functions. The Agency's goals are to more effectively accomplish our environmental mission, improve management, and demonstrate cost savings.

### **Supporting the Superfund Program - Other Federal Agencies**

The Agency continues to seek special expertise of other Federal agencies to support health authorities under CERCLA. The Department of Health and Human Services provides the largest supporting element to the

Agency through the work of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS). ATSDR provides health assessments at NPL and non-NPL sites, enhances and maintains toxicology data bases for chemicals found at Superfund sites, and provides health consultations for emergency responses. NIEHS maintains a worker safety training program, \$20 million for Worker Safety Training Grants in 1995, and a basic research program.

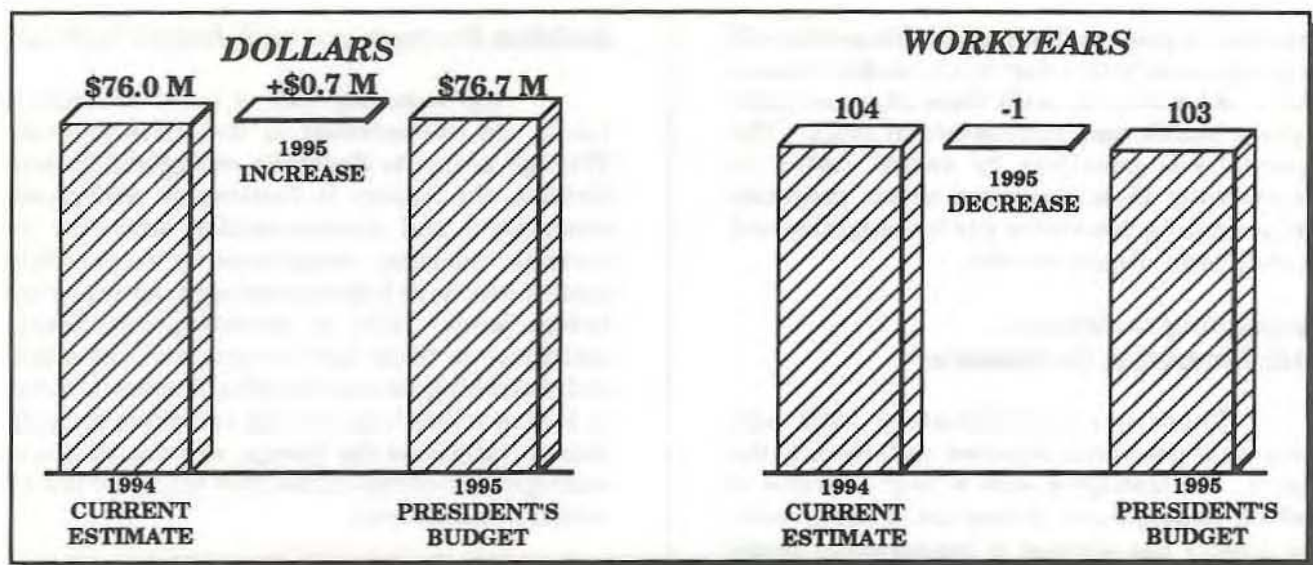
The 1995 President's Budget provides \$136.1 million for other Federal agencies. The budget also includes an estimated 371 workyears for the Superfund's allocation accounts (ATSDR, Department of the Interior, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA]). A reduction of \$23.0 million is due to ATSDR conducting fewer health assessments as States increase the number of assessments they conduct, reduced funding for NIEHS's basic research grant program, and the close out of FEMA's permanent and temporary relocation program which will return to the Agency.



**L**EAKING  
**U**NDERGROUND  
**S**TORAGE  
**T**ANKS







Approximately 1.3 million underground storage tanks fall within EPA's regulated universe. An estimated 237,000 of these tanks are leaking petroleum products, which can be dangerous to human health and the environment, cause fires or explosions, and potentially contaminate the public's groundwater supplies. Underground storage tanks are found at gas and service stations, convenience stores and non-marketer locations such as bus depots and government facilities. The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program supports, oversees and offers technical guidance to the increasing incidences of active cleanups of leaking underground storage tanks containing petroleum.

The LUST program operates under the authority of Subtitle I of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The LUST Trust Fund, financed by a one-tenth of one cent per gallon tax on motor fuels, was reauthorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 for five additional years.

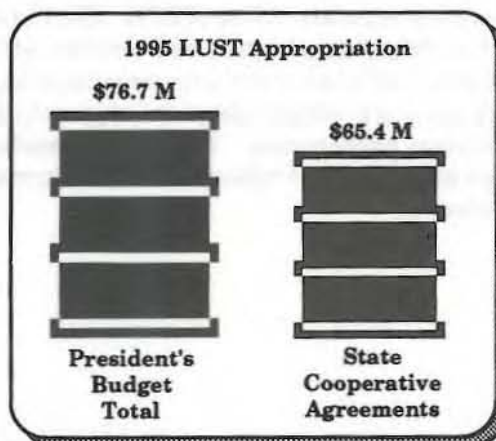
In 1995, approximately 85% of LUST Trust Fund resources are provided directly to the states through state cooperative agreements to address the growing universe of tank releases. The Agency's strategy is to encourage the development of risk-based, prioritized decision making by promoting maximum flexibility of State and local administrative and oversight processes,

using alternative treatment technologies and fostering information exchange between the States, local governments and the private sector.

The 1995 President's Budget provides **\$76.7 million** and **103 workyears** for the LUST program, an increase of \$700 thousand over 1994. The Agency's LUST budget includes \$669 thousand and 8 workyears for the Office of the Inspector General's activities, described in the Inspector General section.

## HIGHLIGHTS

The LUST program is focusing on assisting States in examining and improving their oversight processes. In 1995, the LUST program's highest priority is to ensure that all state and local governments have effective oversight





processes in place so that responsible parties will be predisposed to take fast action on site cleanup and remediation, especially those sites posing the highest health and environmental risks. The Agency will continue to assist states in streamlining their corrective action programs and promoting innovative site investigation and cleanup technologies in 1995.

### **Responding to Releases With Innovative Technologies**

There are approximately 1000 new releases of petroleum reported each week to the States. In managing such a large universe of leaking underground storage tanks nationwide, the Agency has adopted a decentralized model that enhances State and local flexibility and response power. EPA, States and local governments are working together to promote the implementation of improved technologies for site assessment and remediation through the continued use of demonstration projects. The Agency will ensure that regulations and technical documents are concise and clear to owners/operators and vendors. EPA and the States are working with stakeholders to explore alternative treatment technologies and expedited site assessment and field measurement technologies to facilitate prompt site cleanup.

### **Expanding Partnerships With States**

The Agency's goal is to continue to build state capacity to address the growing number of underground tanks requiring response action. Of the 47 States that have technical regulations for underground storage tanks, EPA has delegated program authority to 13 States, granting them authority to regulate in lieu of EPA. The funding level for 1995 supports state and territory efforts to develop and implement comprehensive LUST programs by providing Federal assistance through cooperative agreements. The 1995 President's Budget provides \$65.4 million for state cooperative agreements.

### **Building Partnerships with Indian Nations**

Approximately 98% of tanks on Indian Lands are concentrated in five EPA regions. Through grants to Federally recognized Indian Nations, the Agency is focusing on additional educational and communication activities to promote voluntary compliance by responsible parties who have leaking underground tanks on Indian lands. EPA is providing compliance assistance to tribal tank owners and operators and continuing outreach to tribal leaders. Grants to Indian tribes help provide resources to such Indian Nations as the Navajo, which have more underground storage tanks than any other tribal nation in the country.

### **Encouraging Voluntary Compliance Through Enforcement**

In 1995, the LUST enforcement program continues to target responsible parties to finance corrective actions. LUST regional program and legal staff will provide assistance to state personnel to enhance voluntary compliance with corrective action and financial responsibility requirements. Formal enforcement actions will be taken to compel response actions by recalcitrant owners and operators. The 1995 President's Budget provides \$496 thousand for LUST legal enforcement, nearly a ten percent increase over the 1994 level.

### **Researching Alternative Technologies**

LUST research is addressing detection and remediation of subsurface contamination caused by leaking tanks. In 1995, the Agency will focus on assisting states in developing the capabilities to manage an effective response program, and disseminate technical information on new and innovative methods for remedial technologies. The 1995 President's Budget provides \$.8 million for LUST research, an increase of \$26 thousand over 1994.

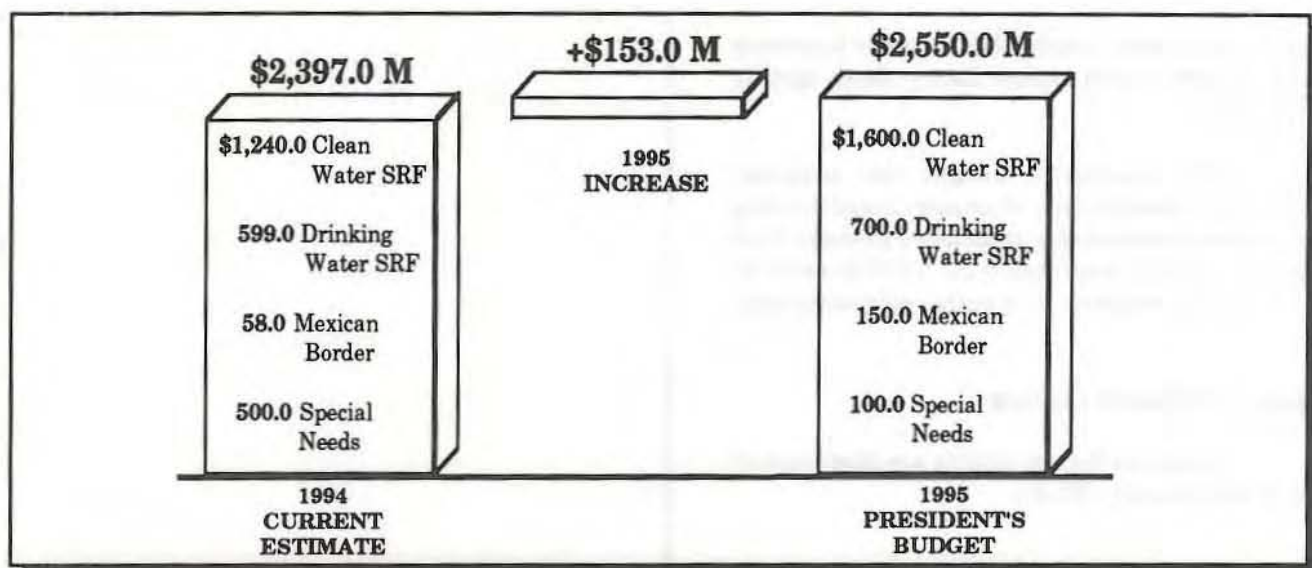


# **WATER INFRASTRUCTURE**

# INFRASTRUCTURE WATER



# WATER INFRASTRUCTURE



Municipal discharges affect one-sixth of remaining waterbody impairments in rivers and lakes and one-half in our impaired estuaries. Small, economically disadvantaged, and rural communities need innovative solutions for their drinking water and wastewater treatment systems.

In 1995, the President's Budget proposes **\$2.55 billion** for infrastructure financing. This is an increase of \$153 million over 1994. These funds will finance construction of water quality improvement projects and drinking water projects needed to comply with Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts.

## HIGHLIGHTS

### Clean Water State Revolving Fund

As part of the President's environmental initiatives, the Administration will continue capitalization of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs). The President's Budget requests \$1.6 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, a \$360 million increase over 1994. States use these funds to make low interest loans to municipalities for construction of wastewater treatment facilities as well as nontraditional programs such as stormwater runoff and combined sewer overflows (CSOs).

### Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

The President's Budget requests \$700 million for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, a \$101 million increase over 1994. These funds will provide loans for the construction of needed improvements to drinking water systems and for restructuring small systems to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

### Mexican Border

In 1995, \$150 million is proposed for construction of wastewater treatment projects along the Mexican Border area in support of NAFTA and the US/Mexico Border Plan. Of this, \$52.5 million is dedicated to completing construction of the Tijuana International Wastewater Treatment plant and \$47.5 million is proposed for wastewater treatment projects for other border cities, especially Nogales and Mexicali. Grants of \$50 million, are proposed for the support of wastewater treatment needs for the U.S. colonies in Texas.

### Special Needs

The President's Budget includes \$100 million for the construction of secondary treatment for one or more cities with high secondary treatment needs and high user charges. Strict

criteria have been established in order to ensure that only cities with extraordinary needs qualify for funding.

The President's Budget also proposes delaying the availability of unauthorized funding for targeted wastewater treatment projects from May 31, 1994 to September 30, 1994 in order to allow time for enactment of authorizing language.

## **Nonpoint Source Grants**

Nonpoint Source grants are discussed in the Water Quality Media.

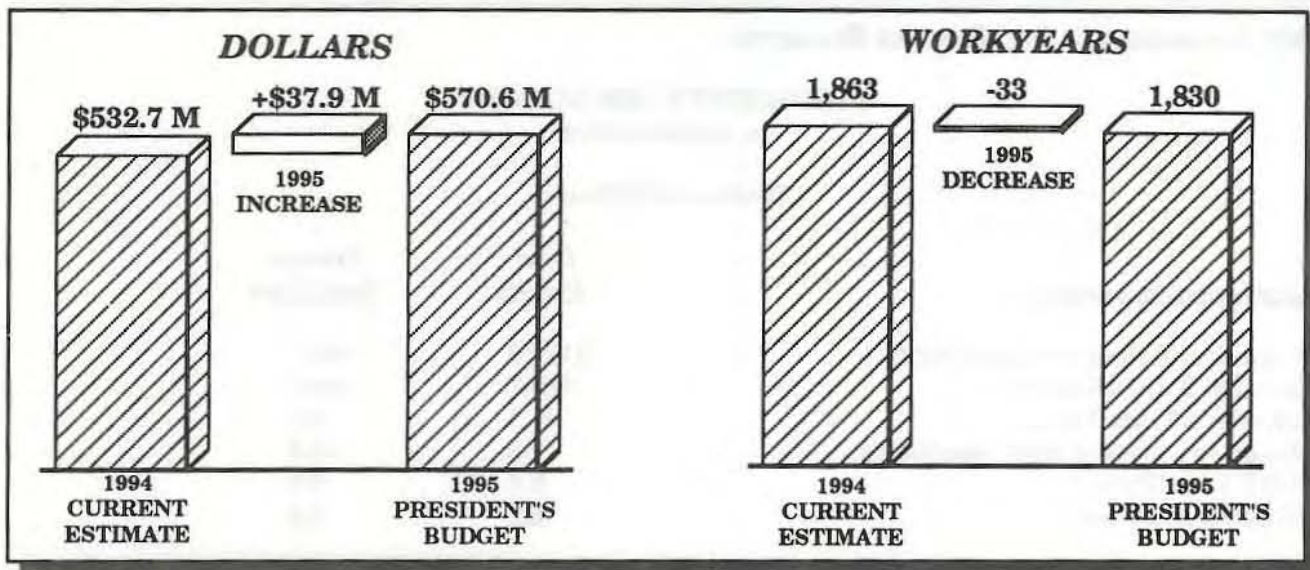


# **RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

RESEARCH  
AND  
DEVELOPMENT



## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT



Because of the complex nature and broad scale of environmental issues, research and development plays an essential role in improving our understanding of the causes and effects of pollution, the risks, and options to reduce these risks. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) plays a critical role, along with other Federal agencies, in defining these problem areas and generating creative options for resolving them.

In 1995, EPA requests a total of **\$570.6 million** and **1,830 workyears** for its Research and Development Program. This represents an increase of \$37.9 million and a reduction of 33 workyears from 1994.

EPA conducts research and development for two primary purposes. These are:

1. to support the Agency's statutory and regulatory responsibilities of protecting human health and the environment, and
2. to advance the level of knowledge in environmental sciences to better understand current and emerging environmental issues to be able to address them.

In 1995, the Agency's research and development program continues the strategy of moving toward greater emphasis on an ecosystems

protection approach. This approach provides a more effective method of scientific inquiry into environmental problems than the single media approach traditionally followed by the Agency. Funding for EPA's Research and Development program is derived from six appropriation accounts covering all 12 of the Agency's media programs. The funding tables on the following page display the 1995 President's Budget for EPA's Office of Research and Development Program, the first by appropriation and the second by media.

### Improving Management - Converting Contract Dollars to Federal Workyears

The 1995 President's Budget converts a portion of the Office Research and Development's operating program contract dollars to 250 Federal workyears in 1995. This conversion reduces vulnerabilities due to the Agency's over-reliance on contracting services and contractors potentially performing governmental functions. The Agency's goals are to more effectively accomplish our environmental mission, improve management, and demonstrate cost savings. Media specific allocations of these workyears will be made following an in-depth review. The workyear levels discussed below do not include the workyears to be converted from contract resources.

# RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

## 1995 Research and Development Resources

### **PRESIDENT'S 1995 BUDGET by Appropriation**

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>Appropriation Account</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>	<u>Change from 1994</u>
Program and Research Operations	\$123.6	+\$6.7
Research & Development	382.7	+44.0
Superfund Trust Fund	61.4	- 2.3
Abatement, Control and Compliance	0.0	- 10.5
LUST Trust Fund	0.8	0.0
Oil Spills Response	<u>2.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$570.6</b>	<b>+\$37.9</b>

### **PRESIDENT'S 1995 BUDGET by Media**

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>Research Media Program</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>	<u>Change from 1994</u>
Air	\$116.3	- 11.4
Radiation	*	0.0
Water Quality	25.2	- 4.1
Drinking Water	18.8	- 0.7
Pesticides	15.6	+ 1.3
Toxic Substances	23.0	- 2.2
Hazardous Waste	28.6	- 3.4
Multimedia	272.0	+60.5
Superfund	61.4	- 2.3
LUST	0.8	0.0
Oil Spills	2.1	0.0
Management & Support	<u>6.7</u>	<u>+ 0.2</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$570.6</b>	<b>+37.9</b>

\* The Agency Radiation Research Program will continue its interagency agreement to provide off-site monitoring support to DOE at the Nevada Test Site.



## Air Research

The Air research program's primary aim is to provide research support for criteria and standards public policy decisions for the Clean Air Act. Included in this request are resources to address Global Climate Change, Stratospheric Ozone Depletion, Air Toxics, Criteria Air Pollutants, Pollutants from Motor Vehicles, and Indoor Air Pollution.

EPA is requesting \$116.3 million and 398 workyears, a reduction of \$11.4 million and 55 workyears. This includes a base redirection of resources from Air Quality — acid deposition monitoring — research to the Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP). While the resources will be redirected into EMAP, the originally planned research will still occur and will benefit the acid deposition program. The remainder of the Acid Deposition resources will be eliminated. In addition, a shift in resources from Criteria Air, Air Toxics and other non-Air Quality research areas will go to support increased research in the areas of Tropospheric Ozone and Particulate Matter. Reductions will also be made in the Global Climate Change and Stratospheric Ozone mitigation programs.

In the Global Climate Change research area, activities will focus on assessment and mitigation of activities which increase atmospheric greenhouse gases. Stratospheric Ozone Depletion research will investigate assessment and mitigation of synthetic gases that diminish the earth's protective stratospheric ozone layer. Air Toxics research continues on specific gases and aerosols known to pose major health and significant ecological risk. Criteria Air Pollutants research also continues on certain pollutants responsible for widespread health and ecological risks. Pollutants from Motor Vehicles will address health risks of current auto emissions and development of reformulated and alternative fuels. Indoor Air research continues on risks, and criteria and standards for indoor air pollution.

## Water Quality Research

In 1995, the Agency will allocate a total of \$25.2 million supported by 159 workyears for water quality research. This represents a decrease

of \$4.1 million and 55 workyears. This reduction in workyears represents a reallocation of existing research functions and workforce, as well as a reflection of the government-wide mandate to reduce the federal workforce. Funding associated with the workyear reduction totals \$3.3 million.

Beginning in 1995, several research issues under the Water Quality Program are being consolidated into Ecosystems Protection, under multimedia research instead of single issue research projects. This reflects a shift rather than a reduction in research funds. The Agency will integrate its research efforts under Ecosystems Protection for the following issue areas: Coastal and Marine, Large Lakes and Rivers, Wetlands, Contaminated Sediments, Aquatic Ecocriteria and Nonpoint Sources. This will provide the scientific basis for sustainable management and protection of ecological systems in specific watershed areas. In 1995, these regions include the Acadian Province, the Great Lakes, the Gulf of Mexico/South Florida, Chesapeake Bay/Anacostia River Watershed, and the Pacific Northwest.

## Multimedia Research

The Agency requests a total of \$272.0 million and 457 total workyears in 1995, representing a total increase of \$60.5 million and 145 workyears. This funding request reflects added investments in the President's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI), designed to facilitate Federal assistance to the private sector in the development and use of innovative environmental technologies. Increased funding is also targeted to environmental monitoring and assessing risk under the new Ecosystems Protection issue in 1995. Other increases include the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey, the US/Mexico Border Project, and interagency research programs of the National Science and Technology Council (formerly FCCSET), including the purchase of a supercomputer.

The increase in workyears and concurrent funding levels includes increases in two categories. The first category relates to increases in the ETI and health risk assessment issue areas. The second category of increases is the result of a



# RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

comprehensive review by the Office of Research and Development of all their workyear allocations by function, where workyears not directly tied to a specific research area were shifted into Multimedia.

## **Drinking Water Research**

The Agency requests a total of \$18.8 million and 151 workyears in 1995 for Drinking Water research, a decrease of \$0.7 million and 7 workyears from 1994. The reduction in workyears represents a reallocation of existing research functions and workforce as well as a reflection of the government-wide mandate to reduce the federal workforce.

EPA will initiate a longterm research program to provide the scientific data currently lacking in order to identify and regulate drinking water contaminants to assure the safety of public water supplies in cost effective ways. Groundwater research will continue in the areas of water wellhead protection and underground waste injection controls..

## **Hazardous Waste Research**

EPA is requesting a total of \$28.6 million and 171 workyears for Hazardous Waste research. This is a reduction of \$3.4 million and 31 workyears from 1994. In 1995, Hazardous Waste research continues on site monitoring, waste minimization methods and pollution prevention. Ecosystem Protection will be scaled from a national focus to include effects of hazardous waste on specific representative watershed areas. Ecological Risk Assessment Methods research continues on assessing exposure, and methods to predict risks due to exposure. Groundwater research continues on detection and treatment of contaminants from disposal sites, in soil and fractured rock. Surface Cleanup research will support waste site characterization and RCRA corrective actions. Bioremediation research continues on use of microorganisms in the cleanup of hazardous wastes. Emphasis is on development of targeted bioremediation response methodologies that are nontoxic and nonhazardous.

## **Pesticides Research**

Pesticides research continues on reducing risks from pesticides to human health and the environment. EPA is requesting a total of \$15.6 million and 85 workyears in 1995. This is an increase of \$1.3 million and a decrease of 4 workyears from 1994. The Agency will complete a biotechnology demonstration on degrading trichlorethylene in groundwater. Research continues on potential risks posed by environmental releases of biotechnology products, developing a better understanding of how microorganisms move through the environment. Human exposure research will be targeted to methods of measuring exposure of children to pesticides. Research emphasis will be on predicting the total human exposure from multiple pathways and methods to monitor inhalation. Health effects research will focus on neurogenerative diseases and their association to pesticides.

## **Radiation Research**

To support the Department of Energy (DOE) offsite radiation monitoring program EPA is providing a total of 59 workyears, a reduction of 1 workyear from 1994. These scientific support staff provide information needed by policymakers on the control of exposure of the public to radioactive materials resulting from testing and manufacture of nuclear materials. These activities are associated with the DOE Nevada Test Site and include operation of monitoring networks and lab analysis to monitor releases and migration of radioactive materials.

## **Toxic Substances Research**

The Toxic Substances research program will focus on risks to human health of toxic chemicals, ecocriteria for assessing toxic effects on aquatic life, toxic outputs of bioremediation, air toxics and indoor air pollution sampling and exposure. EPA is requesting \$23.0 million and 124 workyears in 1995. This is decrease of \$2.2 million and 22 workyears from 1994. The change reflects reduced research in lead and other heavy



## RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

metals, a shift from Air Toxics research to Air research, and a shift of workyears to higher priority research activities. Ecosystems protection research will focus effects of toxic substances on watersheds. Research continues to support the environmental review of new chemicals and the environmental effects of chemicals in commerce. In 1995, new chemicals research will focus on the foundry and casting industry. Air toxics research will focus on monitoring for petrochemicals for both large and small businesses. Lead research continues on paints, house dust and contaminated soil abatement research.

### Superfund Research

EPA is requesting a total of \$61.4 million and 130 workyears for Hazardous Substances Research. This is a reduction of \$2.3 million and 3 workyears from 1994. In 1995, Hazardous Substances research continues to directly support the Superfund program and share research benefits. Ecosystem Protection research activities will focus on watersheds and ecological risk assessment associated with Superfund sites. Groundwater research addresses removal of non-water soluble liquids from underground soil and fractured rock. In Surface Cleanup research for Superfund Innovative Technologies Evaluation (SITE) program, research continues on evaluating new response concepts and equipment, their appropriateness and costs. Bioremediation research emphasis is on efficacy of micro-organisms in cleanup, their containment and costs.

### LUST Research

The Agency's 1995 request includes a total of \$0.8 million supported by 2 workyears for Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) research, an increase of \$26 thousand over 1994. Research will focus on the detection and remediation of subsurface contamination caused by leaking underground storage tanks. Continued emphasis will be given to technical support of regional and state underground storage tank programs, providing technical expertise on inexpensive site contamination assessment and evaluation.

### Oil Spill Research

The Agency's 1995 request includes a total of \$2.1 million supported by one workyear for Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund research. Studies will be conducted to analyze the composition of oil with respect to its toxicity to organisms in the environment. This research will include test systems to simulate oil spill conditions in the environment and modify analytic methodologies to effectively monitor bioremediation success. This research supports EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, EPA Regional offices, state and local agencies responsible for oil leases.

## Future Research

The design of this research was limited by the availability of data and the scope of the study. Future research should focus on the development of a more comprehensive model that includes the role of the environment and the impact of the organization's culture. Additionally, the study should be replicated in other organizations to verify the findings. The results of this study suggest that the design of the organization's structure and processes is a critical factor in determining its performance. The study also highlights the importance of the organization's culture and the role of the environment in shaping its performance. Future research should focus on the development of a more comprehensive model that includes the role of the environment and the impact of the organization's culture. Additionally, the study should be replicated in other organizations to verify the findings.

## Conclusion

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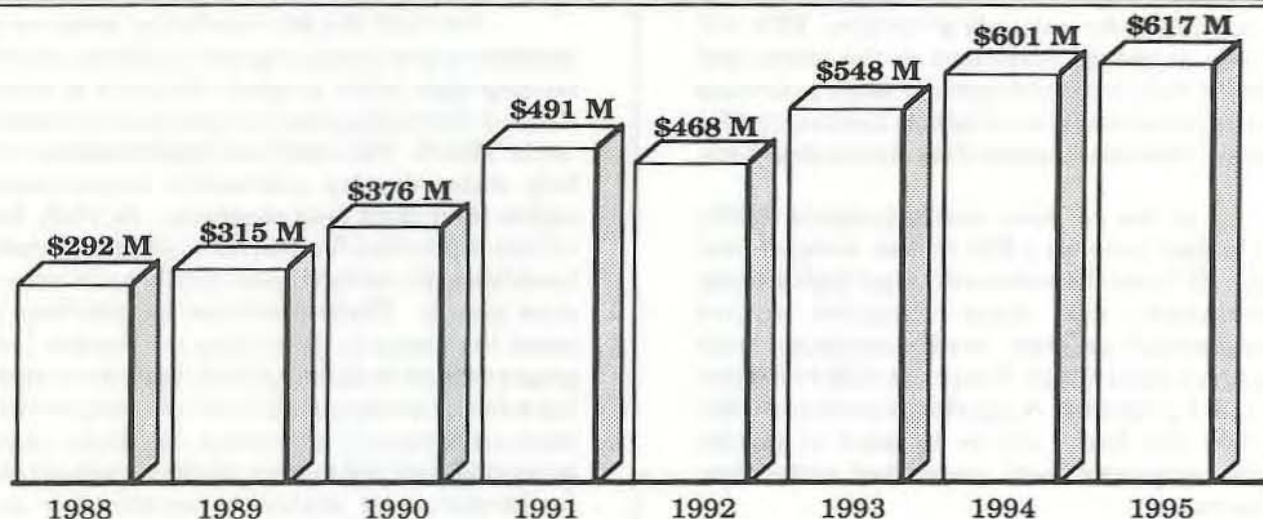


# **STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS**

STATE AND  
LOCAL GRANTS



## STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS



The 1995 President's Budget allocates **\$616.6 million** to support State and local environmental programs as part of the Operating Programs, an increase of \$15.5 million from the 1994 Current Estimate. The 1995 Budget recognizes and maintains the commitment for essential state and grant programs, while satisfying fiscal constraints necessary throughout the federal government.

### Leveraging State and Local Programs

The Agency's state grant programs are designed to create and strengthen the abilities of states and localities to address the Nation's ecological threats. These threats include air pollution, contaminated drinking water, pesticides in food, lead poisoning and other toxic substances, radon contamination, and hazardous waste. Many of our Nation's ecological problems are most effectively dealt with at the state and local level. Their remediation therefore, can be best leveraged by providing federal support and resources to state and local efforts.

EPA Air Grants will continue to provide support to states and Indian tribes for a variety of air pollution control activities. A central focus of the grants will continue to be support to states' efforts to institute state implementation plans, with special focus on reducing emissions of volatile organic compounds by 15 percent. Increased

resources will be directed to support states in completing permit program submissions, to build state capacity and consistency for the acid rain permitting program, and to support implementation of enhanced vehicle emission inspection programs, clean fuel fleet programs and improving the quality of vehicle repairs. EPA will continue to support state efforts to build and maintain state/local air toxic programs, and will provide increased support for expanding the ozone monitoring network by adding additional monitors at 22 serious, severe or extreme ozone nonattainment areas.

In 1995, hazardous waste grants total \$108.7 million, an increase of \$6.8 million from 1994 to fund state implementation of the Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy, including permitting and compliance activities. Increased resources are also allocated for stabilization measures at corrective action sites. Hazardous waste state grants provide funding for state inspections and enforcement, and the permitting of environmentally sound new facilities. They also support the development of legislation and regulations consistent with the federal hazardous waste programs.

The budget request includes \$15 million for wetlands program implementation grants. This is a 50 percent increase over 1994, to meet the objectives of the Administration's Plan for Wetlands, which envisions more state and tribal



## STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

responsibility for wetlands protection. EPA will provide increased assistance to the states and tribes to improve their programs, and will develop and implement improved federal mechanisms for state or tribal assumption of regulatory programs.

In the nonpoint source program (NPS), the budget includes a \$20 million increase over 1994. EPA and the states will target high priority watersheds and state nonpoint source management program needs, consistent with approved state Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 319 NPS programs. A significant portion of CWA Section 319 funds will be targeted to specific state-designated local watershed restoration projects.

With regards to the radon state grant program, the states will continue to receive funding to assist in the development and implementation of radon assessment, control and mitigation programs. Distribution of these grants will be based on risk targeting and include consideration of each state's adoption of radon model construction standards and use of previously awarded grants.

Thirty-five states and one Indian tribe participate in the Toxic Substances Enforcement grant program through cooperative agreements with EPA. The grants fund activities that emphasize compliance monitoring of chemical control rules, particularly for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos. In 1995, states will implement the lead enforcement program under the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (commonly known as Title X). States will continue developing legislative authorities for enhanced TSCA enforcement. Resources will also be directed toward augmenting inspector training.

For 1995, the Administration proposes to establish a new grant program in addition to the existing state grant program designed to assist states in developing lead programs as mandated under Title X. This new lead grant program will help states develop enforceable requirements within their state lead programs. In 1995, \$10 million is provided for lead state program grants. In addition, \$1 million is provided for enforcement state grants. These resources are provided to assist the states in developing enforceable lead programs and in building their capacity to carry out enforcement responsibilities. Funds providing start-up financial assistance for state plans governing lead abatement worker training and certification and contractor certification and performance standards would still be provided.

The Administration is awaiting authorization of two State Revolving Funds (SRFs). The first is the Clean Water SRF which will cover non traditional programs such as stormwater runoff and combined sewer overflow control as well as traditional wastewater treatment projects. The second SRF is the new Drinking Water SRF. This fund will provide states with resources to upgrade their drinking water treatment systems to meet Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

The chart on the following page shows state and local grants by program area.



# STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	<b><u>1994 CURRENT ESTIMATE*</u></b>	<b><u>1995 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET</u></b>	<b><u>1995-1994 DIFFERENCE</u></b>
<b><u>AIR</u></b>			
SECTION 105	\$176,664.0	\$181,072.1	+\$4,408.1
<b><u>WATER QUALITY</u></b>			
SECTION 106	81,700.0	81,700.0	0.0
CLEAN LAKES	5,000.0	0.0	-5,000.0
NONPOINT SOURCE	80,000.0	100,000.0	+20,000.0
WETLANDS PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	10,000.0	15,000.0	+5,000.0
<b><u>DRINKING WATER</u></b>			
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM PROGRAM GRANTS	63,900.3	58,900.0	-5,000.3
UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM	10,505.2	10,500.0	-5.2
SPECIAL STUDIES	6,708.0	0.0	-6,708.0
<b><u>HAZARDOUS WASTE</u></b>			
H.W. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	92,949.7	98,899.7	+5,950.0
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS	8,994.7	9,794.7	+800.0
<b><u>PESTICIDES</u></b>			
PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION	16,172.1	14,825.4	-1,346.7
<b><u>RADIATION</u></b>			
RADON STATE GRANTS	8,158.0	8,158.0	0.0
<b><u>MULTIMEDIA</u></b>			
POLLUTION PREVENTION	8,500.0	6,000.0	-2,500.0
PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS	15,831.3	16,135.8	+304.5
TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS	5,100.0	4,650.0	-450.0
<b><u>TOXIC SUBSTANCES</u></b>			
LEAD GRANTS	11,000.0	11,000.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$601,183.3</b>	<b>\$616,635.7</b>	<b>+ \$15,452.4</b>

\* Current Estimate does not include 1993 carryover resources.





# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY BUDGET OF AGENCY RESOURCES BY MEDIA

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

## APPENDIX: BUDGET TABLES

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

## SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESOURCES

### BY MEDIA

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>1994 CURRENT ESTIMATE</u>	<u>1995 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET</u>	<u>1995-1994 DIFFERENCE TOTAL DOLLARS</u>
Air	\$529,384.2	\$606,480.8	+\$77,096.6
Water Quality	464,459.0	496,030.0	+31,571.0
Drinking Water	152,000.2	146,061.0	-5,939.2
Hazardous Waste	291,012.5	321,177.7	+30,165.2
Pesticides	117,639.0	103,537.5	-14,101.5
Radiation	32,597.3	46,914.8	+14,317.5
Multimedia	361,511.1	459,352.1	+97,841.0
Toxic Substances	133,977.7	129,479.7	-4,498.0
New Facilities/Repairs & Improvements	[18,000.0]	[43,870.0]	[+25,870.0]
Support	[267,619.7]	[315,551.4]	[+47,931.7]
Management	[271,660.3]	[330,162.0]	[+58,501.7]
Subtotal Management & Support	557,280.0	689,583.4	+132,303.4
Oil Spills	21,239.0	23,475.0	+2,236.0
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	27,647.3	29,141.0	+1,493.7
 SUBTOTAL OPERATING PROGRAMS	 \$2,688,747.3	 \$3,051,233.0	 +\$362,485.7
 Hazardous Substance Response	 1,480,853.0	 1,484,308.0	 +3,455.0
Trust Fund (Superfund)			
OIG Superfund	16,278.6	15,384.0	-894.6
 SUBTOTAL SUPERFUND	 1,497,131.6	 1,499,692.0	 +2,560.4
 Leaking Underground Storage	 75,379.0	 76,016.0	 +637.0
Tank Trust Fund (LUST)			
OIG LUST	669.1	669.0	-0.1
 SUBTOTAL LUST	 76,048.1	 76,685.0	 +636.9
 Water Infrastructure	 \$2,397,000.0	 2,550,000.0	 +153,000.0
 GRAND TOTAL	 \$6,658,927.0	 \$7,177,610.0	 +\$518,683.0



# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESOURCES BY MEDIA

(WORKYEARS)

<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>1994 CURRENT ESTIMATE</u>	<u>1995 BUDGET ESTIMATE</u>	<u>1995-1994 DIFFERENCE TOTAL WORKYEARS</u>
Air	2,210	2,250	+40
Water Quality	2,170	2,068	-102
Drinking Water	756	765	+9
Hazardous Waste	1,534	1,479	-55
Pesticides	1,032	1,003	-29
Radiation	326	313	-13
Multimedia	1,384	1,519	+135
Toxic Substances	794	772	-22
Management & Support	3,138	3,177	+39
Oil Spills	88	90	+2
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	287	287	0
Other Personnel (e.g., stay-in-schools)	575	566	-9
Contractor Conversion (Oil Spills)	0	30	+30
Contractor Conversion (Other Op. Programs)	0	620	+620
 SUBTOTAL OPERATING PROGRAMS	 14,294	 14,939	 +645
  Hazardous Substance Response	  3,614	  3,529	  -85
Trust Fund (Superfund)			
OIG Superfund	155	144	-11
Allocation Accts.	375	371	-4
Other Personnel (e.g., stay-in-schools)	83	82	-1
Contractor Conversion	0	250	+250
 SUBTOTAL SUPERFUND	 4,227	 4,376	 +149
  Leaking Underground Storage	  93	  92	  -1
Tank Trust Fund (LUST)			
OIG LUST	8	8	0
Other Personnel (e.g., stay-in-schools)	3	3	0
 SUBTOTAL LUST	 104	 103	 -1
  GRAND TOTAL	  18,625	  19,418	  +793









United States  
Environmental Protection Agency  
(3302)  
Washington, DC 20460

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use  
\$300





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Penalty for Private Use  
\$300

