



Summary of the 1991 Budget



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NOTE: The charts on the following pages include the 1990 Current Estimate and the 1991 President's Budget. Unless otherwise noted, all comparisons between 1991 and 1990 budget levels in the narrative refer to the 1990 Current Estimate and 1991 President's Budget. (The "Current Estimate" is the Agency's current plan for using its resources.)

Additionally, references to workyears refer to total workyears rather than only "permanent" workyears.

Cover Photo: Earth from Apollo 17 (December, 1972)

Overview of the 1991 Budget

The 1991 President's Budget for the Environmental Protection Agency will provide the Agency with the resources needed to successfully achieve statutory objectives, and to pursue the mission of protecting human health and the environment.

The Agency's 1991 Budget represents a request for approximately **\$5.6 billion** and **16,761 workyears**. The request includes \$2.17 billion and 13,204 workyears for our operating programs, \$1.74 billion and 3,467 workyears for the Superfund program, and \$75.0 million and 90 workyears for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program. Additionally, the request provides \$1.6 billion for the Construction Grants Appropriation.

The 1991 Budget Request provides support for implementing new requirements while continuing emphasis on ongoing programs. The Agency will step up concentration on preventing pollution at its source as opposed to traditional programs that focus exclusively on cleanup activities. Major resource increases will also be provided to begin implementation of the President's proposed "Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989." EPA is committed to realizing the President's goal of strengthening environmental enforcement. Our request continues the expansion of the Agency's civil and criminal enforcement efforts, ensuring compliance with new and existing statutes. The 1991 President's budget will devote significant resources to build and maintain State capacity and a strong State-Federal partnership that is so crucial to implementing the President's environmental policies. Finally, the Superfund program will continue to receive high priority in 1991 as the Agency implements recommendations of the 1989 Superfund Management Review, placing emphasis on an "enforcement first" approach to Superfund cleanup activities.

HIGHLIGHTS

Pollution Prevention

The Agency will continue its pollution prevention program to explore the possibilities of

source reductions such as waste minimization, reuse, and recycling as alternatives to traditional "end of pipe" strategies. Specific resources will be directed toward promoting pollution prevention in the public and private sectors through technology assistance, dissemination of information, and the development, implementation and sponsoring of substantive demonstration projects.

Clean Air

Enactment of the President's proposed Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989 is one of the Administration's top environmental priorities. As such, the Agency will direct an additional \$82.5 million toward implementing the President's proposed Clean Air Act. Resources will be used for new activities mandated in the proposed legislation including developing control techniques guidelines for major pollution sources, developing guidance and regulations needed to implement State Implementation Plan (SIP) activities, and providing training and technical support for state and local governments. Research for clean air activities will include evaluating the effect of alternative fuels on air quality, human health and the environment.

Enforcement

The President's 1991 Budget provides \$418.5 million, a 22 percent increase in the Agency's total enforcement resources. The Agency's ability to strengthen the enforcement program has a correlation to the EPA getting the most pay-off in terms of environmental results and deterrence.

Our non-Superfund enforcement programs will be strengthened with a budget increase of \$59.5 million and 294 workyears. This level of resources will enable EPA to intensify its enforcement programs following the President's policy to strengthen compliance of environmental laws. The increase will provide additional compliance inspectors, attorneys, criminal investigators, and technical expertise for a balanced technical/legal enforcement program. EPA will continue to ensure that complex civil environmental cases are litigated or settled under terms most favorable to the environment.

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Within the Agency's request, the Superfund program will receive an increase of \$16.0 million over the 1990 budget. These resources support the Agency's efforts to identify potentially responsible parties (PRPs) early in the remedial process. Resources will also support substantial case referrals for settlement and referrals for litigation by other agencies to compel PRPs to undertake response actions. The Agency will continue to provide technical assistance and oversight to other Federal agencies for response at sites owned or operated by those agencies.

State and Local Grants

The 1991 President's Budget recognizes the important role that Federal assistance can play in building the States' capacity to assume leadership roles in implementing the President's environmental policies. The President's 1991 Budget allocates \$455.5 million to support state and local environmental programs. This represents an increase of \$68.5 million over the 1990 budget level. The Budget Request supports state efforts in carrying out the President's proposed Clean Air Act, including implementation of state permit programs, development of new State Implementation Plans, enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, and enforcement of standards. In addition, the Clean Water Act will be supported by a new grant that will complement Section 106 Water Quality Planning grants by funding a variety of water pollution prevention strategies developed by the States. Nonpoint source grants are requested for the first time and will provide federal assistance for the implementation of state nonpoint source pollution prevention and control strategies. An increase in the Hazardous Waste state grants will support the States assuming a greater share of permitting, corrective action, and enforcement activities.

Research and Development

The 1991 President's Budget provides a total of \$449.6 million and 1,891 workyears for EPA's research and development program. This represents an increase of \$25.1 million and 11 workyears over the 1990 level. There is also an internal shift of \$20.5 million from completed

research activities (i.e., acid rain research and hazardous waste research) to address new research needs. This represents a total increase of \$45.6 million for major research initiatives in 1991.

The major increases will enhance global climate change research, help implement the President's Clean Air Act legislation, support new media research needs, and strengthen our long-term research capabilities. The Agency requests a total of \$26.0 million and 43 workyears for global climate change research. This will almost double the global climate change research program. The Agency also requests an increase of \$7.8 million and 9 workyears for research to clean up the nation's air as proposed in the President's Clean Air Act Amendments. Media research needs will be addressed with an increase of \$5.2 million over 1990. This increase involves new media research needs including indoor air pollution, wetlands protection, oil spill cleanup technologies and ecological risk assessments. Finally, the Agency requests a total of \$79.5 million and 50 workyears to strengthen its long-term research capabilities in order to understand emerging environmental issues. This will be accomplished through the new long-term "core" research program organized in 1989. This is an increase of \$22.0 million and 9 workyears over 1990.

Superfund

The President's 1991 Budget for Superfund, consisting of \$1,740.0 million and 3,467 workyears, represents a strong and continued commitment on the part of the Agency to meet its responsibilities to protect human health and the environment. The 1991 President's Budget is based on available tax, recovery, and investment revenues and continues to implement the Superfund Management Review (SMR) initiatives of "enforcement first," strong cleanup programs, and effective Federal response.

The Agency is requesting \$179.7 million and 1,446 workyears, an increase of \$16.0 million over 1990, to support efforts to emphasize privately-financed response actions. Consistent with the President's "Building a Better America" message and the Agency's emphasis on enforce-

OVERVIEW

ment efforts, the Department of Justice will receive \$32.3 million to ensure adequate support for an increasing Superfund caseload.

The Response program's increase of \$196.1 million will support the most environmentally significant projects first, as recommended in the SMR, while balancing the Agency's statutorily mandated actions and ongoing activities. An increase of \$11.1 million and 8 workyears will strengthen actual removal support activities. Continued emphasis will be placed on increasing state and local participation in all areas of emergency response.

Construction Grants

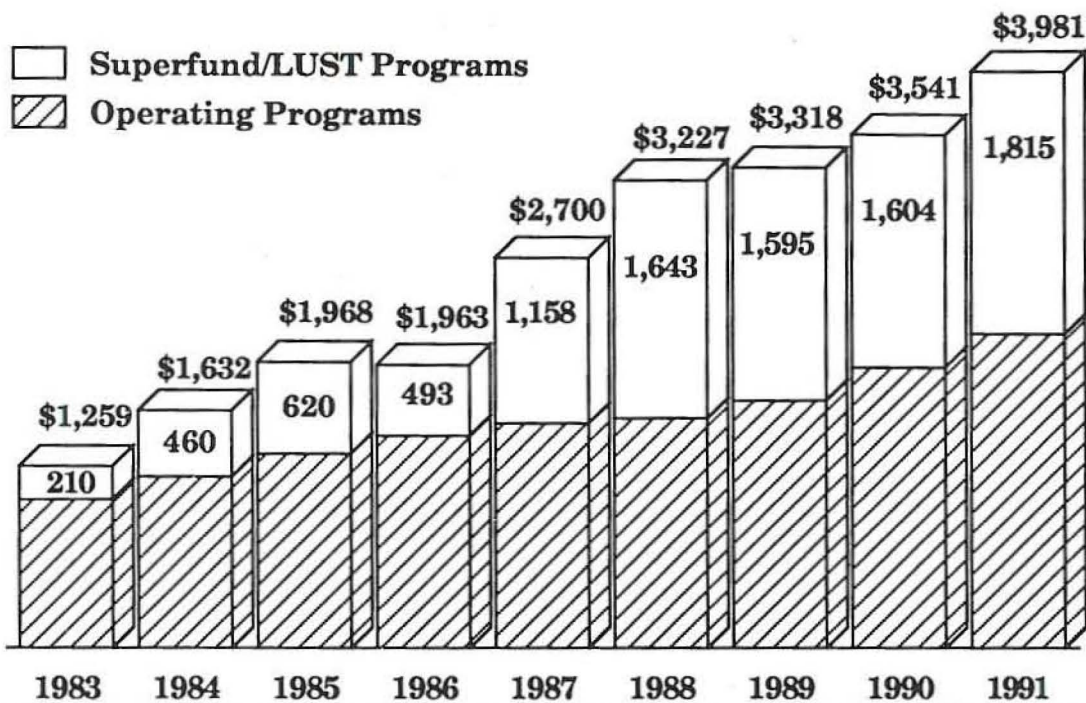
The 1991 Budget for the Construction Grants Appropriation will capitalize state revolving funds (SRFs). As mandated by the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act, 1990 is the final year the Agency is awarding grants to locali-

ties for the construction of wastewater treatment plants. For 1991, the Agency requests a total of \$1.6 billion to accelerate the capitalization of SRFs. These Federal funds, the required state match, and any additional resources will provide financial support to communities in the form of loans and other non-grant assistance.

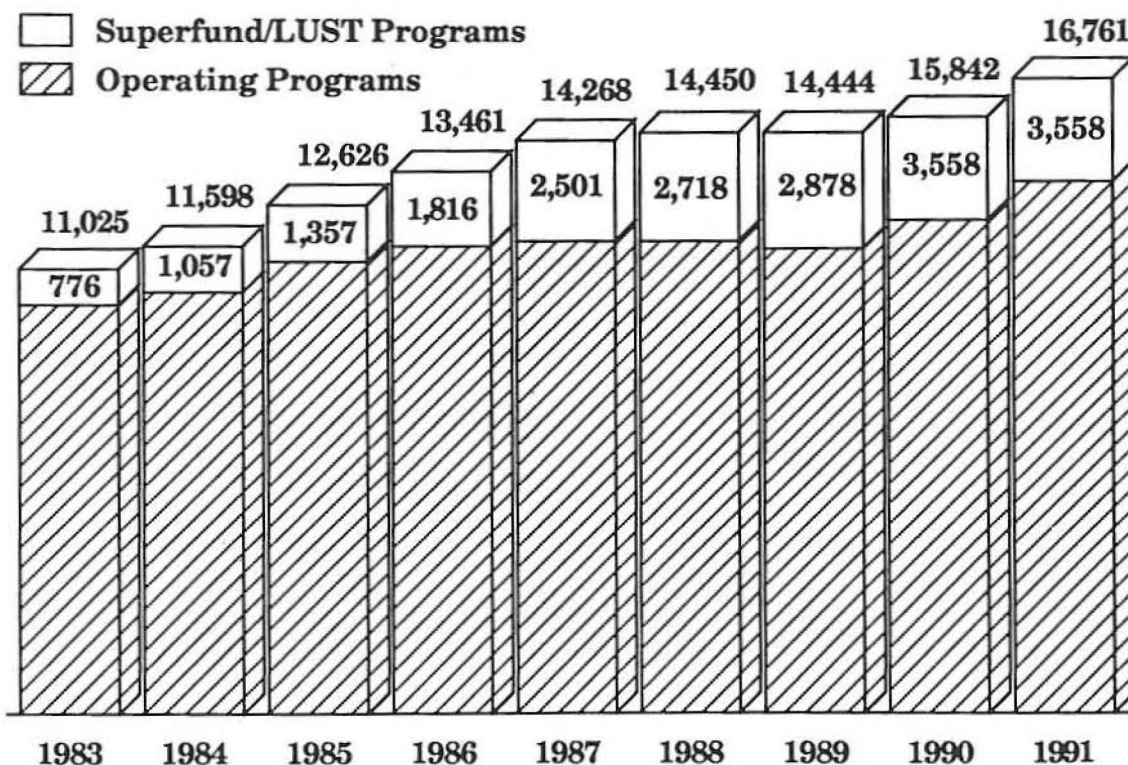
Summary

The President's 1991 Budget Request for the Environmental Protection Agency provides the Agency with the necessary resources to address the nation's most critical environmental problems. It gives support to our new programs and priorities, such as the Clean Air Act amendments and long-term research. It also supports continuing priorities such as pollution prevention, enforcement, and hazardous waste cleanup. This year's budget once again reflects the Administration's strong commitment to protecting human health and the environment.

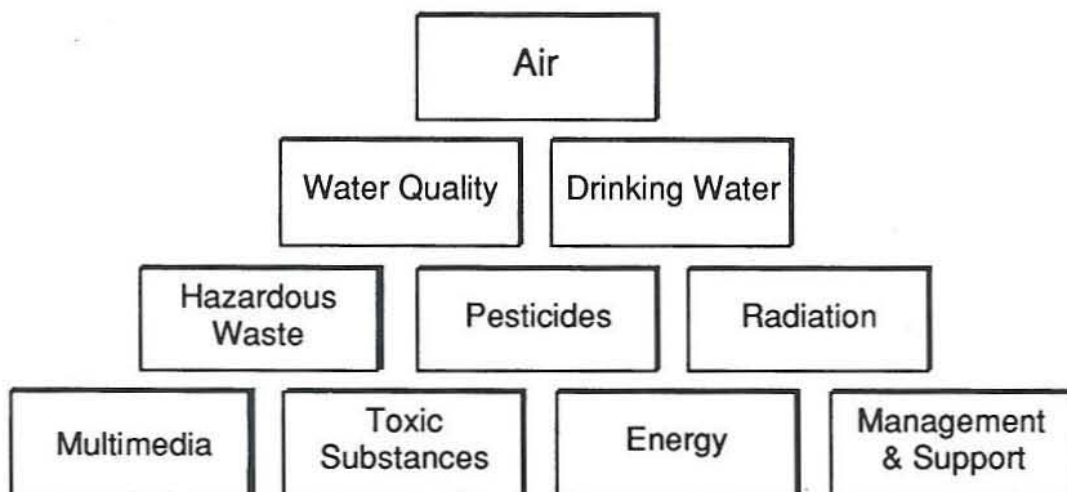
In 1991, The Agency's Budget For Superfund, LUST, And The Operating Programs Will Total Almost \$4.0 Billion



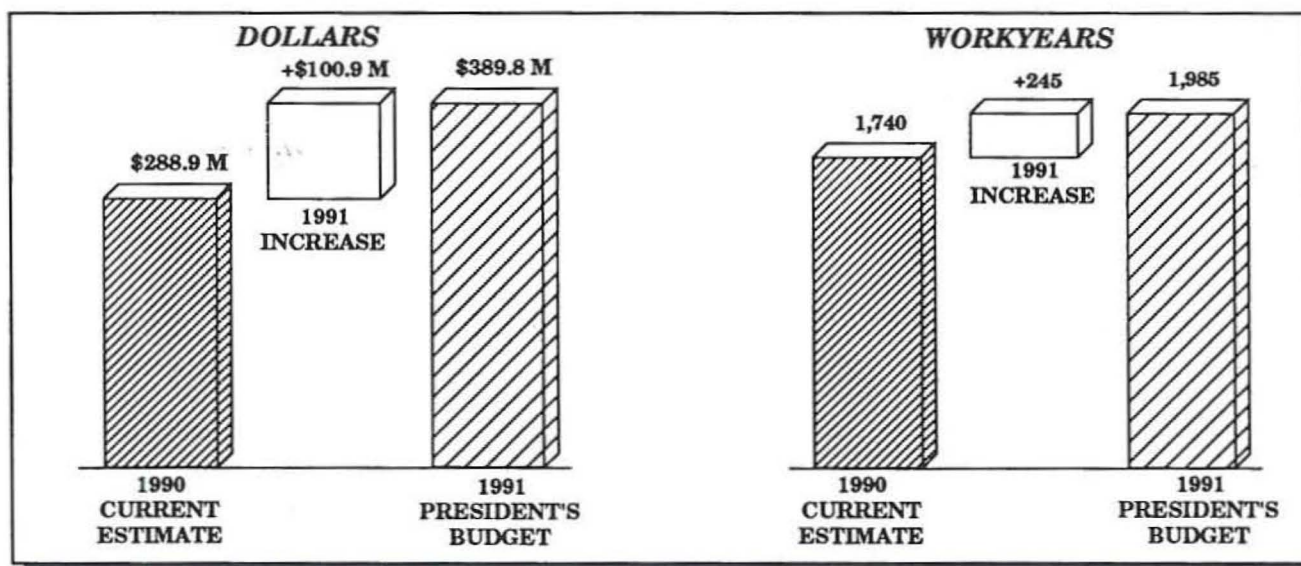
The Agency's Workyear Ceiling Will Increase By 6% in 1991



THE OPERATING PROGRAMS



BUDGET SUMMARY



Enactment of the President's proposed Clean Air Act legislation is one of the Administration's top environmental priorities. The President proposed the "Clean Air Act Amendments of 1989," a comprehensive and environmentally sound proposal, to Congress for consideration on July 21, 1989. The proposal is currently under review by Congress, and enactment of new legislation is expected in 1990. The President's 1991 budget provides major increases to begin implementation of the proposed legislation.

The Agency's 1991 Air program request totals **\$389.8 million** and **1,985 workyears**, an increase of \$100.9 million and 245 workyears. This represents a 34% increase in dollars and a 14% increase in workyears.

HIGHLIGHTS

Improving the Nation's Air Quality Through Air Program Development

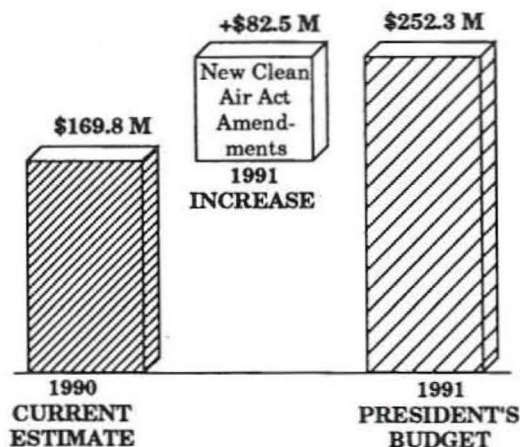
Resources are provided to implement air regulations, standards, and guidelines as well as to provide data analysis and modeling to improve the nation's air quality. In 1991, EPA will provide \$55.9 million and 361 workyears, an increase of \$21.8 million and 87 workyears to implement the proposed legislation. Resources will be used for new activities mandated in the proposed legislation including developing control techniques guidelines (CTGs) for major pollution sources,

developing guidance and regulations needed to implement State Implementation Plan (SIP) activities for ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter, providing training and technical support for state and local governments, developing guidance and regulations needed to implement a comprehensive operating permit program, and developing the key elements of the President's acid deposition program. In addition, the air program will develop data support for air quality modeling efforts, including analysis of emissions inventory data.

Strengthening State Capacity

Grants to State and local governments are provided under sections 105 and 106 of the Clean

Agency Clean Air Program Resources



Air Act to implement state and local air pollution control programs. In 1991 the air program will distribute \$137.7 million to support state air pollution control programs. This is an increase of \$38.5 million or 39% for 1991. These additional resources will be used to support new state efforts in implementing the President's proposed Clean Air program. The grant program will support training of state and local personnel, implementation of state permit programs, further development of monitoring networks, development of new State Implementation Plans, enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, and enforcement of standards. States will also continue to carry out core activities, including source surveillance and compliance efforts, and quality assurance programs.

Assisting States Through Regional Activities

Regional offices provide direct support to States in the implementation of air program activities. The Agency has allocated \$20.8 million and 412 workyears, an increase of \$0.6 million and 38 workyears over 1990. Additional resources will support increased regional guidance to States in implementing the President's Clean Air program. Regional offices will provide guidance and assistance to the States for classification of ozone/carbon monoxide areas, development of permit programs and new source review corrections, development of SIPS, implementation of Stage II vapor recovery and implementation of the oxygenated fuels program. In addition, regional offices will continue to provide support for evaluating ozone and carbon monoxide networks and data bases for current and newly identified non-attainment areas.

Controlling Mobile Source Pollution

The Mobile Source program addresses air pollution problems related to motor vehicles. The 1991 request for mobile source air pollution control and fuel economy totals \$30.2 million and 245 workyears, which represents an increase of \$11.2 million and 36 workyears over 1990. The increase supports activities to implement the President's Clean Air program, including development and implementation of the clean fuels program, revised new standards for light-duty vehicles and

light-duty trucks, and consideration of emission standards for non-road vehicles.

Enforcing Air Quality Requirements

The enforcement program oversees compliance and implementation of air program requirements. The total amount of resources for enforcement is \$38 million and 482 workyears for both the stationary and mobile source enforcement programs. This is an increase of \$11.0 million and 60 workyears. The enforcement program will continue its emphasis on air toxics and ozone problems in 1991 while implementing the President's Clean Air program. Additional resources will support compliance efforts for increased radionuclides, woodstoves, asbestos, and benzene inspections. In addition, investigations will be conducted regarding compliance with motor vehicle fuel requirements, including volatility standards, and audits will be done of state and local fuel switching and tampering programs.

Implementing Stratospheric Ozone, Global Warming, Indoor Air Quality, and Acid Deposition Programs

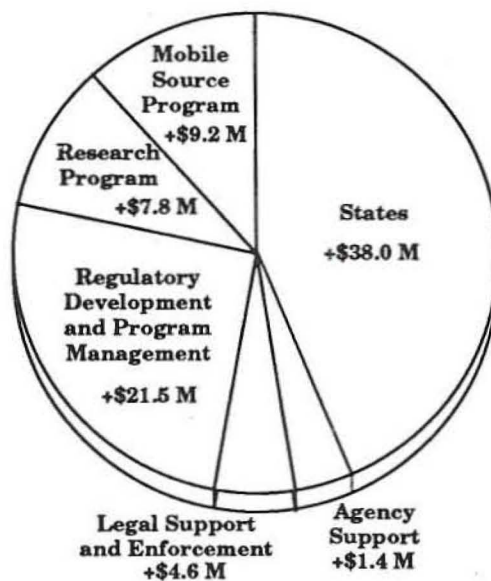
In 1991 the Agency requests \$12.1 million and 45 workyears, an increase of \$0.5 million and 4 workyears over 1990. The Agency will continue efforts to implement the Montreal Protocol, including the development of a national recycling program, trade rules development and facilitating technology transfer of non-chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) technology to Less Developed Countries. In addition, the program will coordinate with the Department of Treasury to implement the CFC excise tax. The indoor air program will continue to provide information dissemination, training and economic analysis of the indoor air problem. EPA will continue to work with other agencies on global climate issues. Also, the program will work on implementing the acid deposition program as proposed in the President's Clean Air legislation.

Expanding Air Research

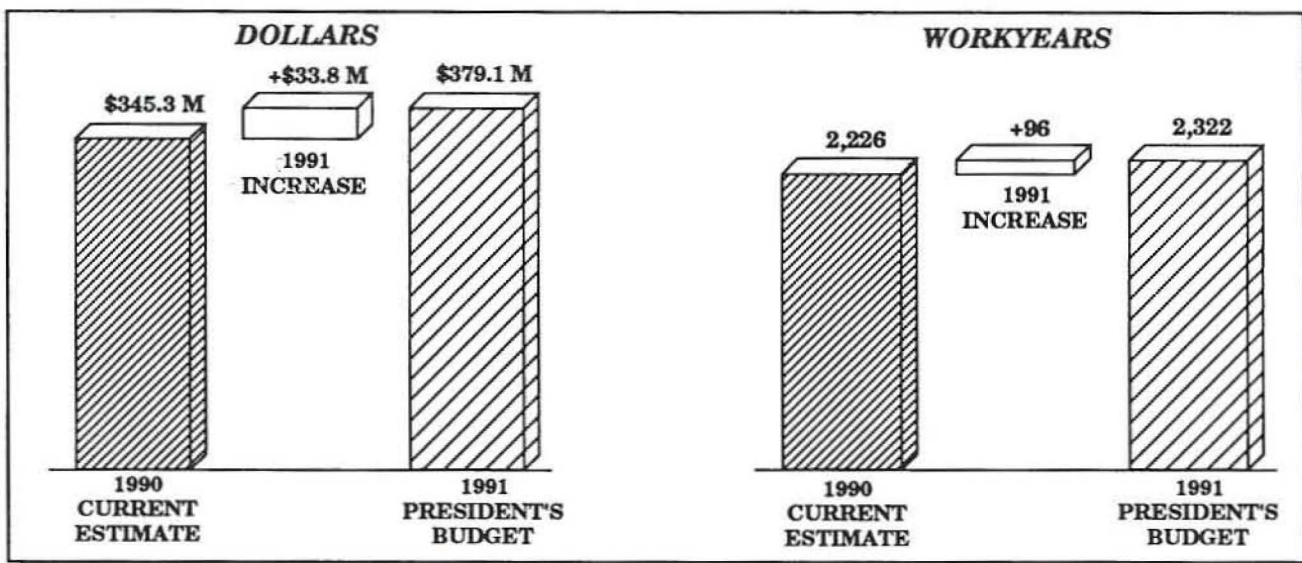
The increases requested are primarily for the President's Clean Air Act legislation and global climate change research. The 1991 request

for research is \$94.9 million and 440 workyears, an increase of \$17.1 million and 20 workyears from 1990. Research for clean air activities will evaluate how alternative fuels (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and reformulated gas) affect air quality, human health, and the environment; develop an emissions inventory methodology; and improve regional models of ozone around cities. In addition, EPA's global climate change research program will almost double. This research is coordinated by the Committee on Earth Sciences (CES). Finally, indoor air research will also be expanded.

Agency Distribution of Increased Resources for Clean Air Act (+\$82.5 M)



WATER QUALITY



Resource increases are targeted primarily towards increasing state capacity through the funding of state grants and expanded programs for protecting critical habitats as directed by the amended Clean Water Act (CWA). The President's 1991 Budget provides **\$379.1 million** and **2,322 workyears** for the Water Quality program, representing an increase of \$33.8 million and 96 workyears over 1990.

HIGHLIGHTS

Protecting the Nation's Most Critical Habitats

EPA's Critical Habitats initiative is designed to direct resources to critical aquatic habitats at the highest risk, including our estuaries, near coastal waters, wetlands, oceans, the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay. These programs are at the center of the Agency's efforts to protect the economic and environmental productivity of beaches, shores and waters through the Agency's National Coastal and Marine Policy. The 1991 President's Budget includes \$111.0 million and 583 workyears for these programs.

The National Estuary program will include 16 estuaries in 1991. Among these, EPA will continue to support the development of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans already underway for Albermarle/Pamlico Sounds, Buzzards Bay, Delaware Bay, Delaware Inland Bays, Galveston Bay, Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, New York/New Jersey Har-

bor, Puget Sound, San Francisco Bay, Santa Monica Bay and Sarasota Bay. Four new estuaries will be named late in 1990.

The Agency will develop salt water and sediment water quality criteria and assist States in adopting new provisions in their standards to effectively protect critical coastal resources. Once in place, States will use these standards as a basis for National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and water quality assessment. EPA will continue to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the States to expand near coastal waters regional strategies.

Protecting the Nation's remaining wetlands resources continues to be a high priority for EPA. The Agency's wetlands program will continue to expand in 1991 to support the President's goal of "no net loss" of wetlands.



Loss of wetlands has a major impact on our environment in terms of species decline and increased rate and severity of flooding. Additional resources in 1991 will be directed toward assisting States to develop effective wetland protection programs, strengthening the Section 404 regulatory program and expanding efforts to develop and implement anticipatory approaches to wetlands protection. Resources will also support more aggressive enforcement and compliance monitoring. At the same time EPA will continue to work with the Corps of Engineers and other Federal Agencies to issue policies and procedures to clarify regulatory requirements, including administrative penalty authority, completion of the EPA wetlands delineation manual, and Bottomland Hardwood guidance. Finally, EPA will step up its support of state wetlands programs by increasing wetlands implementation grants to States.

The Great Lakes Program will focus on the completion of Remedial Action Plans, the preparation of Lakewide Management plans and the completion of the Assessment and Remediation of Contaminated Sediments demonstration projects. Also, continued implementation of the Chesapeake Bay program will focus on water quality monitoring and analysis, implementation of nonpoint source controls, and expansion of the Baywide Toxics Control Strategy to include pesticides. Finally, the Ocean Disposal program will increasingly emphasize enforcement of the Ocean Dumping Ban Act and implementation of the Ocean Dumping Revolving Fund.

Improving State Water Quality Planning and Implementation Ability

EPA's effort to build state water quality planning and implementation abilities is comprised of Water Quality Grants, Water Quality Cooperative Agreements and Nonpoint Source (NPS) implementation grants. The CWA places a substantial workload on the States. EPA is actively studying alternative sources of funding to meet state needs in surface water programs. The 1991 budget includes for the first time \$16.5 million for Section 104(b) State Water Quality Cooperative Agreements and \$15 million for NPS implementation grants. Section 106 Water Quality Grants are increased by \$9.1 million or 13 percent over the 1990 level.

The new state Water Quality Cooperative Agreement program will partially finance innovative state permitting and enforcement programs, state support of local pretreatment programs, state efforts to develop and administer sludge management programs, and state work on water quality standards and monitoring. Many of these activities in the States were financed with funds set aside from the amount each state was allocated for municipal wastewater treatment plant construction grants. Since Federal appropriations for such construction grants ended in 1990, many States face a funding shortfall in 1991 for these water quality programs. The new Water Quality Cooperative Agreements will address a portion of the shortfall until States are able to develop alternative financing for water quality programs.

Water Quality grants will continue to support state programs in standards, monitoring, permitting and enforcement. EPA will continue to use a portion of these grants to assist States to develop and implement comprehensive ground-water protection programs. The funds will provide support to States in their efforts to incorporate wellhead protection activities and pesticide management plans into their comprehensive ground-water protection programs.

In 1991, the Nonpoint Source (NPS) grants will fund state efforts to protect and restore selected watersheds impacted by NPS pollution with priority being given to estuaries, wetlands and ground waters. The program will assist States in implementing approved elements of their NPS management plans, with special emphasis on NPS pollution associated with agriculture, resource extraction and contaminated urban run-off.

A Continuing Effort to Prevent and Control Point Source Pollution

Point source pollution control and prevention remain a major focus. Permit issuance, water quality monitoring, the development of effluent regulations, State Revolving Fund (SRF) technical assistance, and construction grants oversight are all part of this effort. The 1991 request includes \$96.0 million and 967 workyears for these programs.

In 1991, EPA will provide technical assistance to the States as they design and implement the SRF program. EPA will review and approve SRF programs, award capitalization grants to States, and oversee implementation of SRFs consistent with the requirements of the CWA. EPA will also continue to administer the construction grants program with emphasis on cost-effective construction, prompt completion of grant assisted projects, and effective operation and maintenance of completed facilities.

Programs for water quality monitoring, permit issuance and effluent guidelines will continue with special emphasis on reviewing NPDES permits for major facilities discharging into near coastal waters and other critical habitats. Emphasis will be on establishing controls on toxic pollutants and developing new technology-based standards for unregulated industries. Finally, the program which develops effluent guidelines will emphasize pollution prevention through source reduction, recycling and reuse, treatment and disposal.

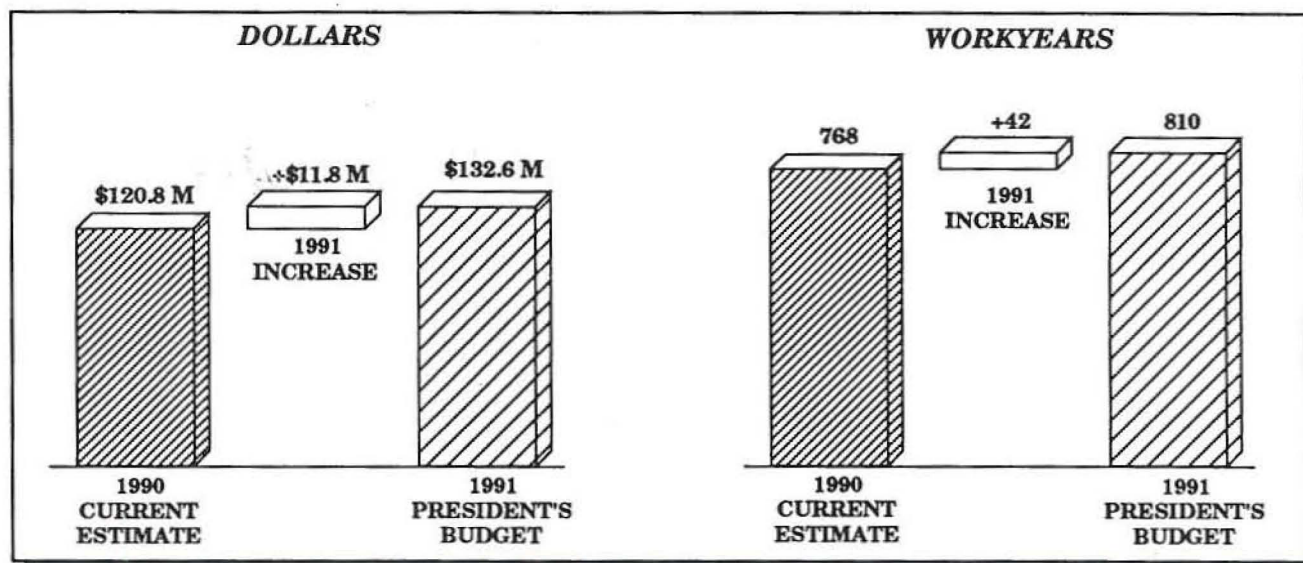
Enforcing Water Quality Controls

In 1991, the water quality enforcement effort will be strengthened by tightening controls on dischargers and improving monitoring efforts and public outreach. This effort will also include taking stronger enforcement actions. Compliance by publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) will be encouraged by vigorously resolving violations at the POTWs and by stepping up enforcement of pretreatment requirements.

Research Focuses on Wetlands and Oil Spill Cleanup Technologies

The Agency will increase funding for research supporting wetlands preservation. Additionally, research on oil spill cleanup technologies (thermal, chemical, biological) will be increased. Finally, EPA will study the long-term environmental effects of oil spills. The Agency requests \$28.9 million and 259 workyears for Water Quality Research, an increase of \$2.2 million and 6 workyears.

DRINKING WATER



The goal of the Drinking Water program is to assure that public water supplies are free of contamination that may pose an unacceptable human health risk and to protect and prevent the endangerment of ground-water resources which serve as drinking water supplies. The Agency requests **\$132.6 million** and **810 workyears**, an increase of \$11.8 million and 42 workyears from 1990.

HIGHLIGHTS

New Drinking Water Standards

The focal point for 1991 will be the proposal of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) for disinfection and disinfectant by-products predominant on the 1988 Priority List. The Agency will promulgate standards for 38 inorganic and synthetic-organic compounds, radionuclides, and additional chemical contaminants. Results of the National Pesticides Survey will be available in December 1990 and will serve as the basis for future regulatory decisions. A decrease in resources reflects the completion of this survey.

Expanded Public Water Systems Supervision

EPA will continue to place high priority on preventing endangerment of public water systems by overseeing implementation of the NPDWRs as mandated in the Safe Drinking

Water Act. The Agency requests \$8.1 million and 161 workyears, an increase of \$1.3 million and 26 workyears over 1990. In 1991 the new microbiological monitoring requirements, affecting all public water systems (PWS) nationwide, will take effect expanding program responsibilities for both the Regions and States.

The Agency will provide increased technical assistance to States for initiating programs to reduce lead in drinking water as the lead NPDWR becomes effective in late 1991. EPA will supervise States as they implement changes in regulatory authority, get systems to begin monitoring lead concentrations in water delivered to consumers and plan corrective action such as instituting corrosion control measures.

Additional resources will support an outreach and information transfer program to secure the highest possible voluntary compliance with new standards of drinking water safety. Through these mobilization efforts, private well owners will also gain information on their current risks in drinking water and identify available solutions.

Increased State Capacity

The Agency relies on the States to secure increased protection of drinking water supplies; 55 states, territories and Indian authorities will have PWS program primacy in 1991. The Agency requests \$47.5 million, an increase of \$8.1 million over 1990. EPA funding will act as the catalyst for

DRINKING WATER

even greater program expansion by States, supporting implementation of major new safeguards against waterborne disease and lead poisoning. Agency grants will also help States assume the new role of "mobilizing" to achieve maximum voluntary compliance especially among small systems. The demand on States will be to simultaneously leverage limited program resources while addressing more effectively the root causes of non-compliance through institutional change.

Increased State Capacity



A major portion of the increase in 1991 will provide support to the States to comply with new and existing regulations.

PWS Enforcement

The Agency will expand regional PWS enforcement efforts to limit the increase of new violations from new chemical and microbiological standards, requesting \$5.0 million and 100 workyears. This represents an increase of \$1.2 million and 10 workyears over 1990. New regulations to contain risks of waterborne disease and lead will result in a substantial number of new violations. A larger Federal enforcement presence will simultaneously provide a credible deterrent against wholesale non-compliance, bolster state enforcement and act on the Agency's commitment to take action against flagrant PWS violations.

Enhanced Ground-Water Protection Programs

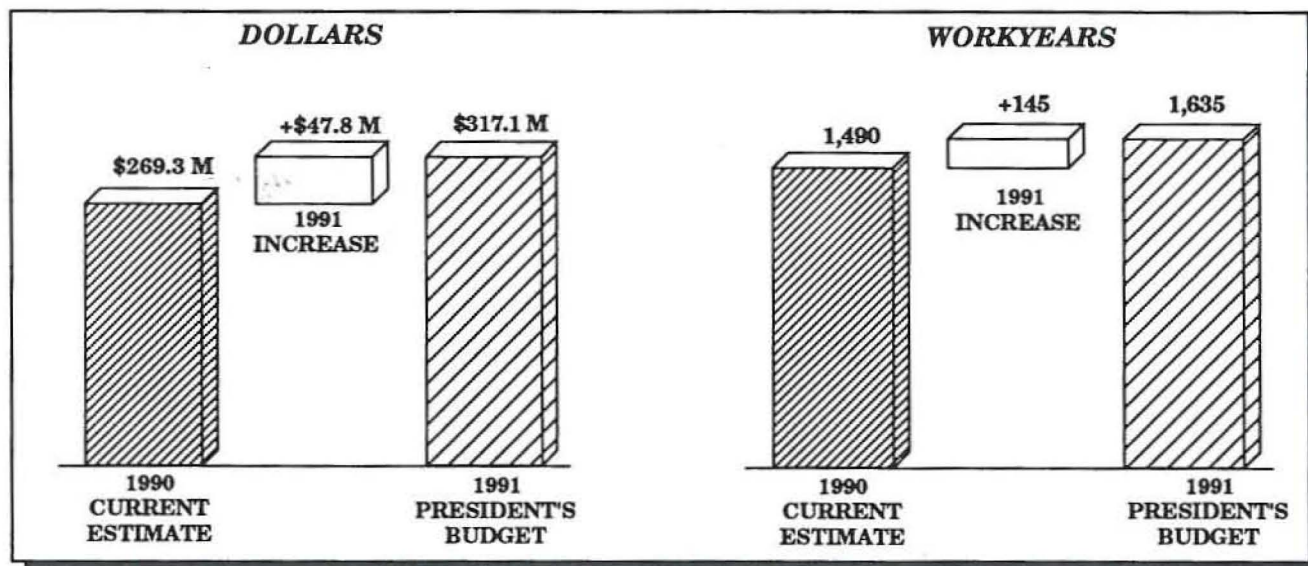
The Agency requests \$10.5 million and 101 workyears, an increase of \$2.1 million and 10 workyears over 1990. In 1991, the Agency will enhance assistance to States in developing and implementing ground-water protection programs which include wellhead protection, pesticides, and nonpoint sources, as well as multiple sources of contamination. The Agency will continue to implement the Agricultural Chemicals in Ground-Water Strategy.

EPA will promote the wellhead protection program as a targeted activity to protect high risk areas. Additional resources will be used to enhance support for projects in communities which demonstrate innovative approaches to developing and implementing wellhead protection efforts at the local level. EPA will also initiate assessments to identify high risk sources of ground-water contamination that are not currently regulated. Development and testing of best practices to prevent ground-water contamination from these unregulated sources found to be of greatest concern will receive Agency support and oversight.

Continued Ground-Water and Drinking Water Research

Drinking Water research 1991 resources will be \$22.8 million and 186 workyears, an increase of \$1.1 million. This increase will provide additional drinking water contaminant research. The 1991 program will continue ongoing research on the detection of contaminants in ground-water.

HAZARDOUS WASTE



The Hazardous Waste management program develops, implements and enforces sound national waste management practices to ensure that our health and natural environment are protected from the risks of hazardous waste. The President's 1991 Budget provides **\$317.1 million** and **1,635 workyears** for the Hazardous Waste program, increases of **\$47.8 million** and **145 workyears** from 1990. These new resources will significantly strengthen the combined capability of the States and EPA to address the Nation's growing hazardous and solid waste management problems.

HIGHLIGHTS

Strengthening Our State Partners

The Agency is significantly increasing reliance on its state partners to implement and enforce our Nation's hazardous waste laws. The State Grant program is requesting \$97 million in 1991, a 25 percent increase from 1990. As authorized States implement the basic hazardous waste program, EPA will assist many of them in assuming responsibility for new corrective action requirements. The States will also increase permitting and processing permit modifications at active facilities, as well as issuing permits to closing facilities. Corrective action requirements will be incorporated into permits and enforced when necessary. The Agency will continue to provide technical assistance and guidance to the States to improve their capabilities to operate and manage the Underground Storage Tank (UST) program.

Enhancing National Enforcement

Enhanced EPA enforcement efforts will complement state grant resource increases to send a strong message to violators that our Nation's hazardous waste laws will be upheld. The Agency is providing \$60.5 million and 576 workyears for enforcement, increases of \$18.5 million and 95 workyears over 1990 levels. A significant portion of the resource increases are for regional oversight of corrective action at hazardous waste facilities and for compliance monitoring inspections. The Agency is also increasing its monitoring and enforcement of the chemical emergency planning and community preparedness programs under Title III - the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986.

Greater Regional and State Cooperation

A strong State/Federal relationship must exist to effectively carry out the Nation's hazardous waste laws. EPA hazardous waste program implementation activities will receive \$32.3 million and 426 workyears, increases of \$6.0 million and 47 workyears over 1990 levels. The Regions will work with the States to accelerate the permitting of hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities and the processing of post-closure permits for land disposal facilities. The Regions will provide technical assistance to the States in their efforts to assume authorization for the full hazardous waste program. The Agency will continue to provide national guidance on solid waste

HAZARDOUS WASTE

and will target financial assistance to stimulate innovative approaches to solving State solid waste management problems, especially through pollution prevention and recycling initiatives.

Maintaining an Effective National Regulatory Program

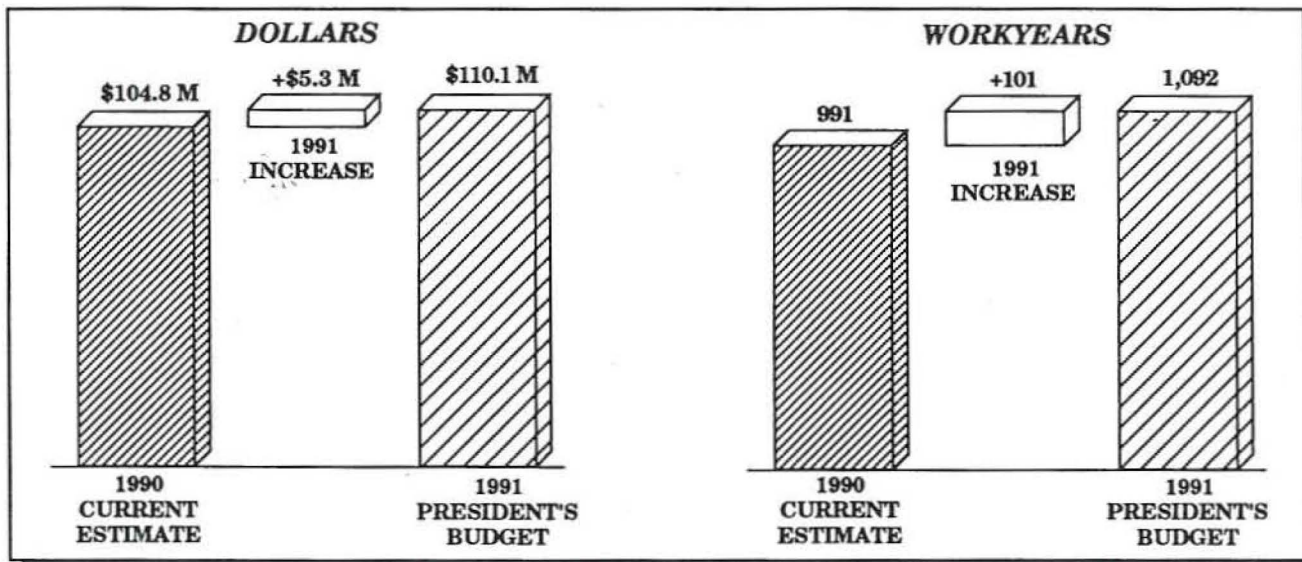
The Agency will direct its efforts towards the growing regulatory universe of facilities, wastes and handlers — municipal incinerator ash, large volume oil, gas and mining wastes and municipal solid waste units. The Agency is requesting \$71.8 million and 317 workyears to support its national hazardous and solid waste regulatory programs, an increase of \$5.7 million and a decrease of 2 workyears from 1990 levels. The Agency will study industrial solid waste units to determine appropriate management strategies and will promulgate regulations for air emission standards at priority hazardous waste management facilities. The Agency will issue a report to Congress on medical waste and will continue work on remaining major regulations for identifying and listing hazardous wastes. EPA will also provide national guidance and

technical assistance for implementation of the corrective action and solid waste regulations, and will expand its efforts to promote hazardous and solid waste minimization.

Continuing Research and Development

The research and development program will provide the scientific data and technical information to support hazardous waste regulation and program implementation. The 1991 request for research is \$41.2 million and 211 workyears, a decrease of \$2.6 million from 1990. The Agency has completed its research on hazardous waste land disposal methods and technology as well as work at an UST leak detection center. The Agency will continue research to evaluate pollution prevention and innovative technologies for disposing of and destroying municipal waste. The research program will study contaminant behavior in ground-water and municipal waste combustor emission controls. These efforts will assist the Agency in determining safe and effective means for disposing of and controlling hazardous waste.

PESTICIDES



The ability of our state and regional partners to implement national objectives of the pesticide program and increased efforts to ensure the safety of our food supply are the two primary concerns of EPA's pesticides program. The President's 1991 Budget provides **\$110.1 million** and **1,092 workyears** to support the pesticides program, an increase of \$5.3 million and 101 workyears from 1990.

HIGHLIGHTS

The Pesticides Regional Initiative Addresses Unique Local Problems And Emphasizes Enforcement



Pesticides Regional Initiative
+\$7.4 M, +18 Workyears

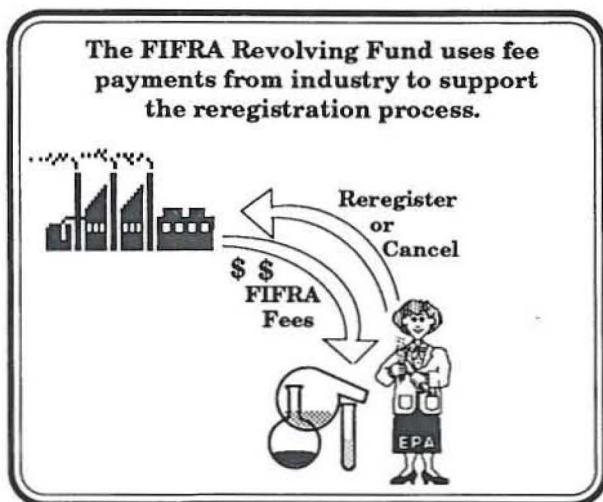
EPA is expanding a program begun in 1990 which motivates States and regional offices to

address geographically localized problems related to ground water contaminated by pesticides, protection of workers exposed to pesticides, and protection of endangered species threatened by pesticide use. The Agency requests \$38.0 million and 152 workyears, reflecting an increase of \$7.4 million and 18 workyears to support this program in 1991. Activities will include development and implementation of enforcement and compliance strategies, coordination with Federal and state agencies, and training programs to enhance state and regional capabilities. In addition, enforcement resources will address new activities to enhance current computer systems to improve tracking of imports and exports of pesticides.

FIFRA '88 Continues on Schedule

The 1988 Amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA '88) contribute to the Agency's assurance of a safe food supply by requiring that all pesticides registered before 1984 be reregistered. In compliance with FIFRA '88 the Agency has begun implementation of a rigorous program designed to reregister pesticides and provide new tests and data in order to support review of these chemicals. The Agency requests 218 workyears to support this accelerated reregistration of pesticides, an increase of 78 workyears over 1990. These workyears will be funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund that receives fee payments from industries seeking to reregister or maintain registrations of

pesticides. In 1991, EPA will focus efforts on phases two and three of the reregistration process. Activities will include review of submissions for reregistration, identification of missing data needed to support a chemical's reregistration, evaluation of registrant commitments to develop the missing data, and evaluation of preliminary data submitted.



The Agency also requests \$3.4 million and 31 workyears in the Headquarters pesticides enforcement program. The increase of \$1.4 million and 4 workyears will support activities which cannot be financed through the Revolving Fund, such as enhanced capabilities in policy and strategy development and increased regulation and case development support. New activities will target issues resulting from the 1988 Amendments such as enforcement of voluntary suspension/cancellation of pesticides and associated disposal activities, and development of enforcement strategies for disposal of pesticides containers which cannot be funded by the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund.

Existing Pesticides Program Continues Focus on Food Safety and the Environment

In 1991, the Agency will continue to emphasize the reregistration reviews and special reviews of existing pesticides, and increase efforts to fulfill legislative requirements regarding reregistration activities. This program includes a food safety initiative, begun in 1990, which enhances EPA's ability to make decisions based on

scientific risk assessments and to communicate reasons for these decisions to the public. The Agency requests \$31.3 million and 314 workyears to continue its efforts on existing chemicals under the Generic Chemical Review program. This represents an increase of \$3.4 million. The Agency requests \$4.0 million for 1991 to cover storage and initiate disposal of pesticides cancelled prior to the passage of FIFRA '88. Disposal of ethylene dibromide (EDB) is complete and incineration of dinoseb has been funded with funds from prior years. The remaining pesticide stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex will be stored and then disposed of once a facility is permitted and available to accept stocks for incineration.

Food Safety Concerns are Also Emphasized in New Registration Actions

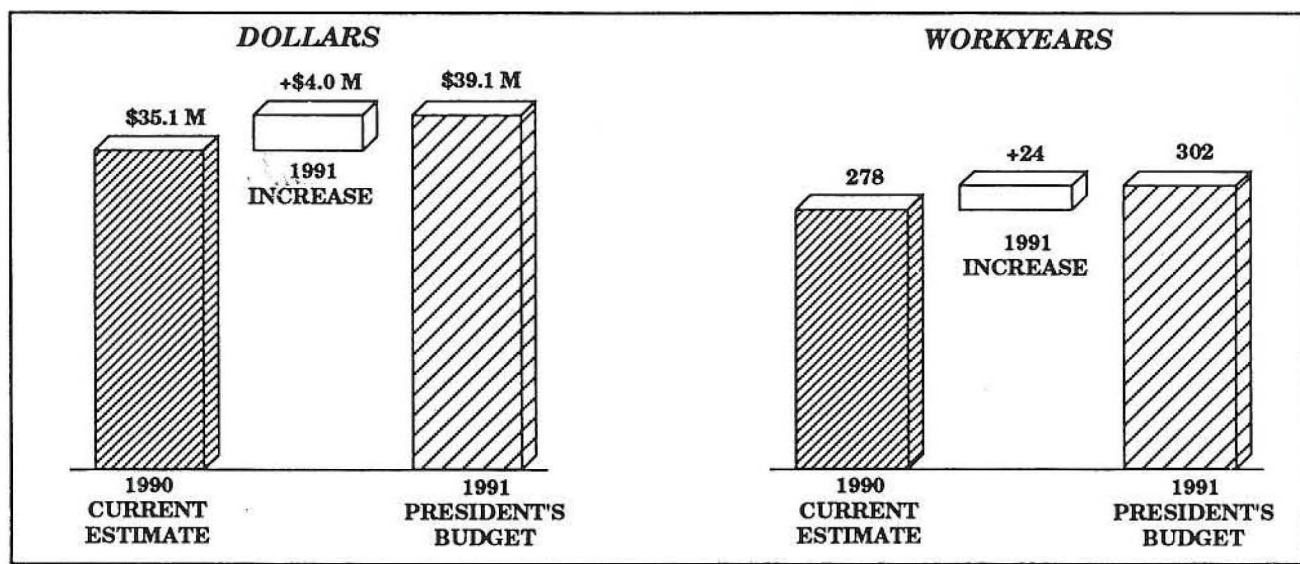
As part of the Agency's emphasis on food safety, the review of new registration actions will be strengthened. To support this, the Agency is requesting \$17.9 million and 266 workyears in 1991 in the Registration, Special Registration and Tolerance program, representing an increase of \$1.3 million over 1990. The Agency will continue to review registration applications for new and new-use pesticides, special use permits, and tolerance petitions.

Pesticides Research Focuses on Biotechnology

Increased resources will support biotechnology research on the impacts from genetically engineered organisms being released into the environment, and development of methods for identifying/monitoring biological pesticide agents. The \$15.4 million and 110 workyears requested for pesticides research in 1991 represents a \$2.8 million increase over 1990.

The pesticides research program will continue to improve the Agency's abilities to assess risks to human health and the environment from pesticides products through development and validation of test methods for Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act studies, methods for identifying and monitoring biological pesticide agents, improving ecological risk assessments for review of pesticide applications, and developing methods to prevent pollution from pesticide usage.

RADIATION

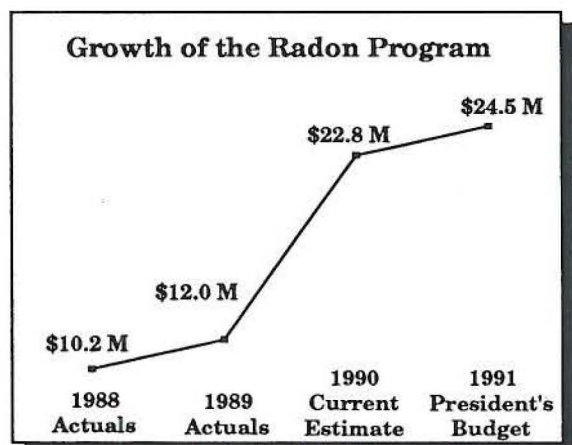


The Office of Radiation Programs carries out the Agency's radiation activities to protect the public health and the environment from avoidable and accidental exposures to radiation. The 1991 President's Budget provides **\$39.1 million** and **302 workyears**, representing an increase of \$4.0 million and 24 workyears over 1990. The Radiation program will continue to implement the Radon Action Program, monitor background radiation, participate in emergency preparedness and response activities, and support standards development as called for in the Clean Air Act and Atomic Energy Act. In 1991, additional resources will support implementation of both the Indoor Radon Abatement Act of 1988 and standards for radionuclide sources.

In 1991, the Agency is requesting \$24.5 million and 89 workyears for the Headquarters and Regional radon program, an increase of \$1.7 million over 1990. The program will continue to implement the Indoor Radon Abatement Act and provide \$9.0 million to the States for their radon programs. The radon program will continue to support problem assessment activities; mitigation and prevention programs; the development of state, local, and private capabilities; and the production and dissemination of public information materials. In addition, the program will begin implementation of a user fee to support radon training and proficiency programs.

HIGHLIGHTS

Implementation of Radon Program



Radiation Program Development

In 1991, the Agency requests \$6.2 million and 62 workyears for radiation standards and implementation, an increase of \$1.0 million and 4 workyears over 1990. The program will continue to develop, promulgate, and implement standards, regulations, and guidelines to minimize radiation exposure. Additional resources will support implementation of the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) program.

Radiation Monitoring and Emergency Response

In 1991, the Agency is requesting \$3.4 million and 51 workyears to continue to monitor ambient radiation levels nationally through its

Environment Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS), monitor rocket launches in which radioactive materials are involved, and maintain nuclear emergency response capabilities. The program will continue to support the development of radiation standards, criteria, and guidelines through analysis of health effects and economic impacts.

Regional Offices

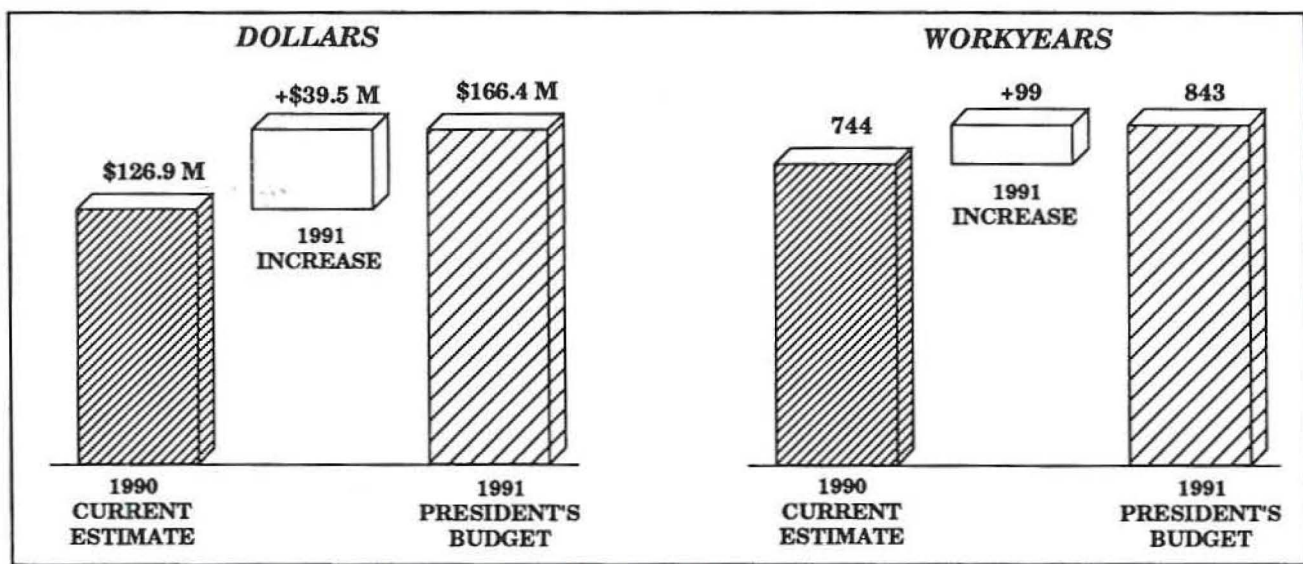
In 1991, the request is \$2.7 million and 55 workyears for Regional radiation programs, an increase of \$.9 million and 18 workyears over 1990. The Regions will provide technical assistance to States for emergency response planning and for characterizing and identifying hazardous radioactive waste sites, and continue the assessment and mitigation of radiation-contaminated sites. The resources will also support implementation of the state radon grants program, regional

training centers, and the development of state program capabilities.

Radiation Research

Research will continue to support the Office of Radiation Programs and state and local governments with scientific data needed to determine exposure to radioactive materials in the environment. The 1991 request for radiation research is \$4.1 million and 83 workyears, an increase of \$0.4 million over 1990. Research will also help develop and demonstrate cost-effective techniques for mitigating human exposure to indoor radon in homes and schools. Under an interagency agreement with the Department of Energy, the Office of Research and Development will also provide support in the form of off-site monitoring around nuclear test sites.

MULTI-MEDIA



The Multimedia Program is the former Interdisciplinary Program which has historically consisted of Agency activities that provide general support to (and are not directly assignable to) any media program. Multimedia activities include civil and criminal enforcement support, Federal environmental compliance assistance, and long-term research and development.

In 1991, EPA requests a total of **\$166.4 million** and **843 workyears** for Multimedia program activities. This is an increase of \$39.5 million (+31%) and 99 workyears from 1990.

HIGHLIGHTS

Civil and Criminal Enforcement

EPA will intensify its enforcement programs in 1991 following the President's policy to strengthen compliance of environmental laws

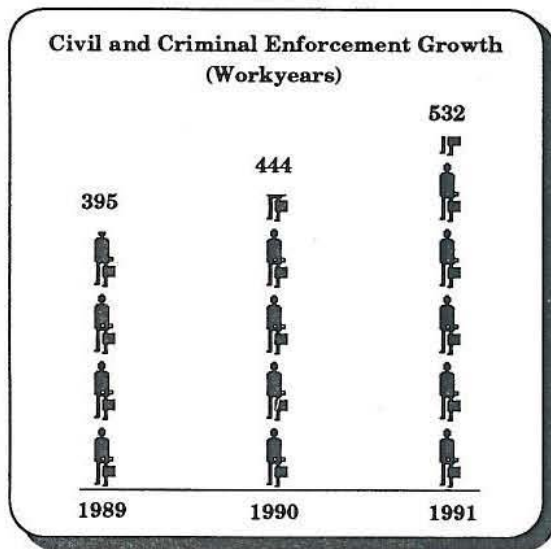


Technical And Legal Enforcement Are In Balance

and requirements and to make the "polluter pay". Greater media program enforcement activities will discover more civil and criminal violations. EPA has requested \$36.9 million and 532 workyears in 1991 to provide legal support to Agency civil and criminal enforcement activities, an increase of \$10.4 million (+40%) and 88 workyears (+20%) from 1990. This increase will provide additional attorneys, criminal investigators, and technical expertise for a balanced technical/legal Agency enforcement program. Increased litigation support will also be provided to ensure that complex civil environmental cases are litigated or settled under terms most favorable to the environment. Included in this increase is an increase of \$1.2 million and 13 workyears to implement the new enforcement requirements of the President's Clean Air Act legislation.

Federal Environmental Compliance

EPA provides technical assistance to other Federal agencies and Indian tribes to help them comply with environmental program requirements. In 1991, EPA requests \$15.3 million and 115 workyears for this technical assistance, an increase of \$3.1 million (+25%) from 1990. This increase will provide more environmental assessments of Federally funded municipal wastewater treatment projects and continue to help Indians comply with all environmental requirements on Indian lands.



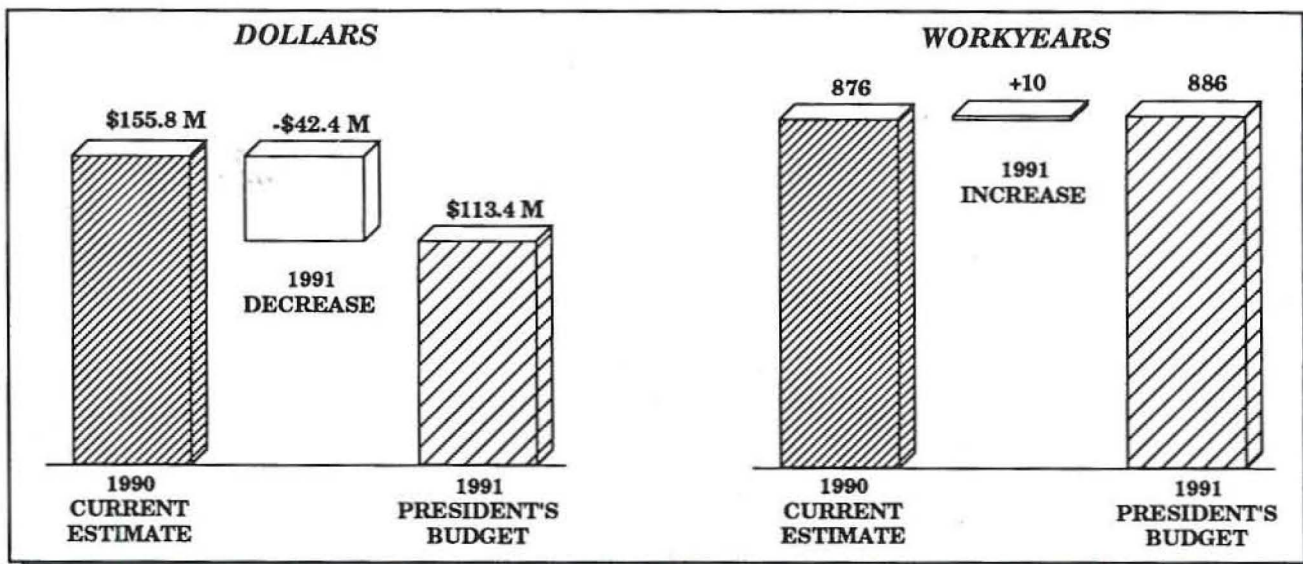
Research and Development

The Multimedia research program consists of research activities that benefit all media programs. These include managing the Agency's quality assurance program, providing generic scientific assessments, providing technical scientific information, replacing research equipment, and conducting basic long-term research.

The 1991 request for Multimedia research is \$111.4 million and 181 workyears, an increase of \$26.1 million (+31%) and 11 workyears over 1990. Of these increases, the majority (84%) is for the Agency's new long-term research program reorganized into a "core research program" in 1989. The additional \$22.0 million and 9 workyears in 1991 will strengthen EPA's research capabilities to address emerging environmental concerns such as the condition of our ecosystems and prevention of environmental pollution. Such research will be conducted with other Federal agencies to maximize their expertise and strengthen the Federal government's overall capabilities to address public concerns about the environment. Included in long-term research is a \$10.9 million increase for Exploratory Research Grants, representing a total program of \$29.3 million.

The Agency's program to upgrade its analytical research capabilities, started in 1988, will continue in 1991. High-quality science requires sophisticated state-of-the-art research equipment. Accordingly, an increase of \$2.6 million will be provided to further upgrade the Agency's aging scientific research equipment inventory.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES



The Toxic Substances media covers programs which implement four environmental statutes (TSCA, ASHAA, AHERA, Title III of SARA). The program's four major goals are to 1) prevent or eliminate unreasonable risk from new or existing chemicals, 2) reduce unnecessary exposure through voluntary reduction of toxic emissions, 3) encourage the development of safer substitutes for high risk chemicals, and 4) maximize productivity through improved management and through the strengthening of state and local programs. Two additional cross-cutting goals are to ensure strong enforcement and adequate research support.

The Toxic Substances budget request is for a total of **\$113.4 million** and **886 workyears** in 1991. This represents a decrease of \$42.4 million and an increase of 10 workyears from 1990 levels. The decrease in funding is largely due to the exclusion of funds provided in 1990 for asbestos abatement loans and grants to schools since the worst threats and neediest schools are currently being addressed. Further, by 1991, all schools should be well along in implementing their asbestos management plans.

HIGHLIGHTS

Risks are Reduced and Enforcement Programs Strengthened in the Regions

The thrust of the Toxic Substances 1991 budget request is an expansion of the regional initiative begun in 1990. The initiative is de-

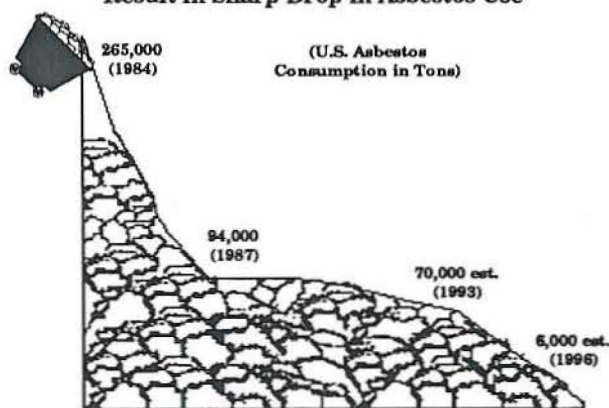
signed to build a coordinated Federal and state program to manage the removal of toxic substances, particularly asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), from continued use. The Agency requests \$14.1 million and 164 workyears for a range of programs to strengthen regional, state and local capacity to reduce risk from existing chemicals and enforce Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provisions. This represents an increase of \$4.3 million and 10 workyears, or 44% of the total dollars expended in the Regional Toxics, Regional Enforcement, Enforcement Grants and the outreach portions of the Existing Chemicals and Asbestos-in-Buildings programs.

The regional initiative includes new state cooperative agreements to foster a broader role for States in asbestos abatement in public buildings as well as PCB disposal and management of PCB cleanup operations. The asbestos cooperative agreement increase will expand a program begun in 1990 to provide startup funds for comprehensive state asbestos abatement programs. The Regional Toxics program will expand efforts to assist States in participating more effectively in program operations for the Asbestos-in-Buildings and PCB programs. The regional initiative also provides increases for state TSCA enforcement authorities and supports increased compliance inspections for a number of new initiatives including the asbestos ban and phase down rule and hexavalent chromium. Regional enforcement personnel increases will assist States in developing new TSCA authorities, allowing more state involvement in TSCA enforcement.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

In addition to the regional initiative, the Agency requests \$5.2 million and 39 workyears for the Headquarters Toxics Enforcement Program, which represents an increase of \$0.4 million. This program provides oversight and management of the nationwide toxics compliance monitoring and cooperative agreement programs.

EPA's Risk Reduction and Enforcement Efforts Result in Sharp Drop in Asbestos Use



The Base Toxics Program Continues to Promote Risk Reduction and Pollution Prevention

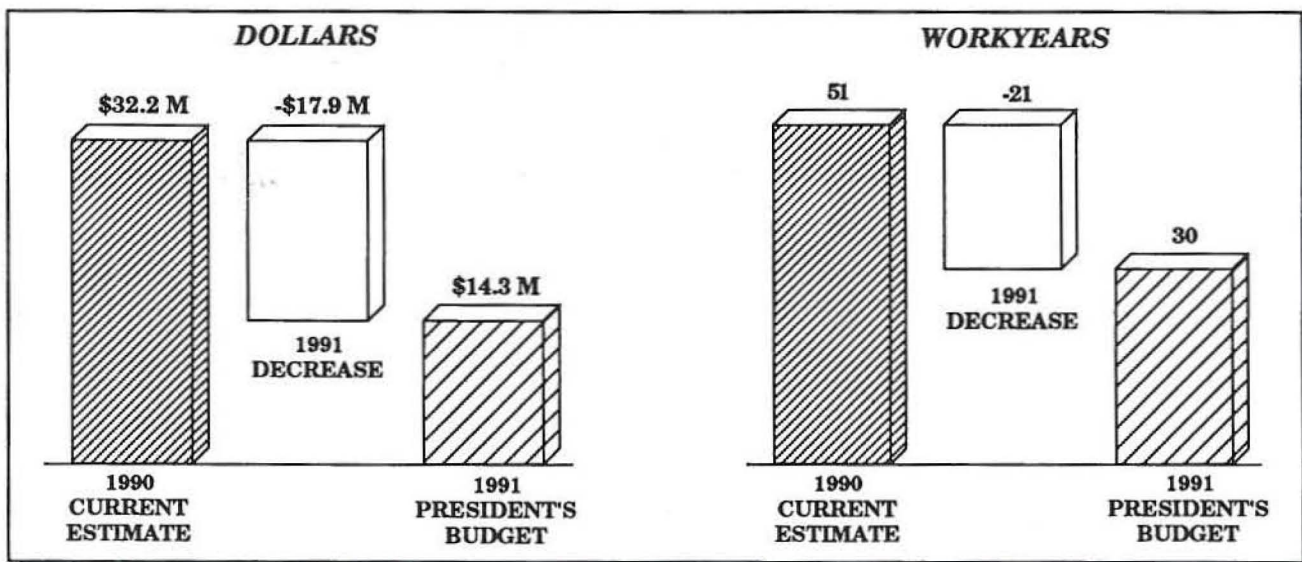
Given the experience of three reporting cycles to draw on, the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program in 1991 will offer improved data quality and a shortened processing time. The Agency requests \$17.8 million and 79 workyears to implement and enforce the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) requirements of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. This represents a decrease of \$2.4 million and 15 workyears, reflecting efficiencies in forms processing and the streamlining of this program as it matures. Under the TRI program, EPA collects and makes publicly available annual data on emissions and discharges from facilities that manufacture, process or use certain toxic chemicals. Program improvements will provide improved accessibility and usability of the TRI database in 1991. This will aid EPA staff, the States and the public in making decisions directed towards risk reduction and pollution prevention. EPA will continue to offer start up grants to States to help them to improve data quality and to integrate the TRI data into their other programs.

The New Chemical Review program remains one of the Agency's principal pollution prevention programs, reviewing new chemicals for risks before they are manufactured or imported, including biotechnology product reviews. Test rules developed under the Chemical Testing program will require industry to fill data gaps on chemicals of concern. The Agency requests \$23.1 million and 229 workyears for the New Chemical Review and Chemical Testing programs, which is an increase of \$1.8 million and 9 workyears. The Chemical Testing program will emphasize identification of data gaps for chemicals found at known Superfund sites and those identified through the Title III Toxic Release Inventory. The program will also continue to participate in a major international effort to cooperate in generating chemical testing data.

Other programs within the Existing Chemicals and Asbestos-in-Buildings base will reduce unnecessary exposure to toxic substances and prevent pollution. The Agency requests a total of \$24.6 million and 190 workyears for these two programs, exclusive of the increase for the regional initiative. This represents a decrease of \$4.9 million and an increase of 6 workyears. The decrease is primarily due to the exclusion of funds provided in 1990 for asbestos worker training and the administration of asbestos loans and grants. Programs within the Existing Chemicals base include the continuation of a major effort begun in 1990 to reduce exposure to lead paint dust, and the establishment of university centers for training and technical assistance in pollution prevention. The Asbestos-in-Buildings program will continue to implement the key recommendations of the 1988 Report to Congress on asbestos in public and commercial buildings, including studies to develop improved data on exposure to asbestos and evaluate various mitigation methods.

Research and Development Supports the Toxics Program Goals

Resources in research and development will provide support for the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) studies (e.g., lead emissions and deposition research) and increase health and engineering studies in the field of biotechnology. The \$28.6 million and 186 workyears requested for the Toxic Substances Research Program in 1991 represents an increase of \$1.9 million from 1990.



The Energy program provides scientific information necessary to assess (a) environmental impacts from the nation's energy sector (e.g. utilities, industry, and automobiles) and (b) potential controls to mitigate environmental effects. Current Energy program activities are focused on two energy/environmental related issues:

1. causes and effects of acid deposition and
2. assessment of retrofit boiler technology which can reduce air emissions that create acid deposition.

In 1991, \$14.3 million and 30 workyears are requested to address these two issues. This request is a decrease of \$17.9 million and 21 workyears from 1990 due to the phase-out of the 10 year (1981-1990) research program conducted under the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program.

HIGHLIGHTS

Acid Rain Research

The National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP), mandated by the Energy Security Act of 1980, will be completed in 1990. NAPAP's objective to provide policy makers with credible scientific data on the causes and effects of acid deposition should be met. Policy

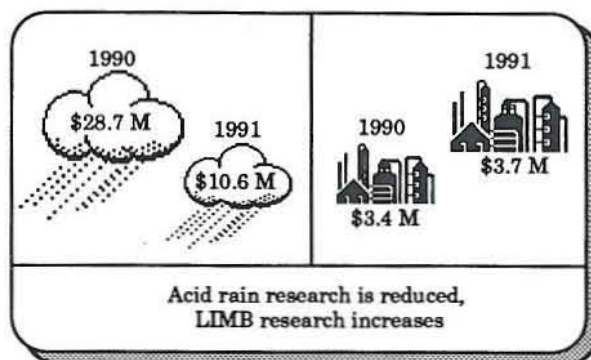
makers will have the 1990 NAPAP Final Assessment Report to Congress to help them assess potential environmental effects from changes in air emissions and appropriate controls to mitigate any adverse environmental effects.

With the issuance of the 1990 NAPAP Assessment, acid rain research will be reduced about 56% in 1991 (\$18.1 million and 21 workyears). This reduction represents completion of research on: causes of acid deposition; aquatic, terrestrial, and material effects; and potential control technologies.

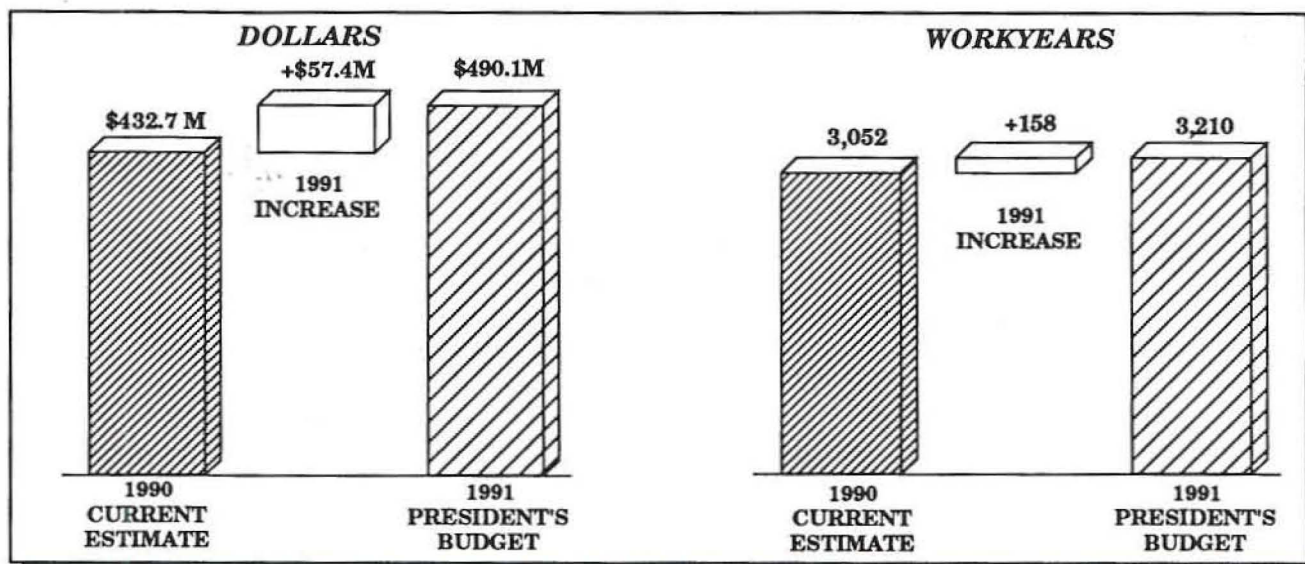
In 1991, \$10.6 million and 12 workyears are requested to continue long-term monitoring, modeling, technology demonstration and emission activities on air emissions related to acid deposition. Research will be focused in three major areas. First, research will estimate air emissions from man-made sources by (a) improving air emission inventories and (b) applying models specific to major source-sectors. Second, research will help scientists better understand atmospheric processes through applications of (a) the Regional Acid Deposition Monitoring (RADM) model to assess different control scenarios and (b) refining RADM to describe deposition in urban areas and sensitive receptor regions. Finally, research will establish routine deposition monitoring data on dry atmospheric deposition of chemical species of interest (e.g., SO₂, NO₂, O₃, and particulate sulfate and nitrate).

LIMB Technology Research

The Limestone Injection Multistage Burner (LIMB) research program is developing and evaluating air emission control technology that will remove sulfur oxides (SOx) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) from flue gases of coal-fired boilers. In 1991, \$3.7 million and 18 workyears are requested to continue research on LIMB technology. This request is an increase of \$0.3 million from 1990 to complete testing a commercial-scale demonstration of a tangentially-fired LIMB technology in Yorktown, Va. This project, which is jointly funded by the Federal government and the electrical power generating industry, will be completed in 1992.



MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT



Resource increases are targeted primarily towards: 1) strengthening controls to enhance management and financial integrity, 2) further developing pollution prevention efforts, 3) addressing global environmental issues through negotiations with other governments, 4) supporting environmental compliance and health and safety activities, and 5) improving communications with Congress. The President's 1991 budget provides **\$490.1 million** and **3,210 workyears** for Management and Support, representing an increase of \$57.4 million and 158 workyears over 1990.

HIGHLIGHTS

Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation

The President's 1991 Budget provides \$42.9 million and 358 workyears to support the Agency's policy analysis, planning and evaluation efforts. This represents an increase of \$1.3 million and 45 workyears from 1990.

Working closely with EPA programs, other agencies and international organizations, OPPE will have lead responsibility for important aspects of the global climate change program including identification of viable policy options and cost analysis.

OPPE will continue its pollution prevention program to explore the possibilities of waste minimization, reuse, and recycling as part of an Agency-wide effort to provide alternatives to

traditional "end of pipe" strategies. The office plans to promote pollution prevention in the public and private sectors through the development, implementation and sponsoring of substantive demonstration projects, dissemination of information and technology assistance.

The office will also continue to oversee the Agency's strategic planning process, support risk communication, management and assessment, perform studies for evaluating the economic impact of EPA's regulations, develop environmental indicators, provide statistical services and continue the operation of planning and management tracking systems.

Office of International Activities

The budget provides \$4.8 million and 52 workyears for the Office of International Activities. In 1990, to highlight global environmental issues, the Office of International Activities was reorganized, elevated to the Assistant Administrator's level and provided with significantly increased resources. This level has been carried over into 1991.

The office's resources will support the management and coordination of the Agency's international environmental activities and will enable the Agency to cooperate and negotiate with other governments, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in identifying and developing potential alternatives for addressing international environmental issues.

MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT

Specific international policy areas that the office will address include bilateral environmental agreements between the U.S. and Canada and Mexico, bilateral and multi-lateral dialogue on global climate change, the promotion of sustainable development and technology transfer, conservation of internationally critical habitats and oversight of international hazardous waste and toxic chemical issues. In addition, the office will be expanding its activities in international environmental information management and exchange.

Office of Administration and Resources Management

The budget provides \$86.9 million and 1,539 workyears for Headquarters and Regional components of the Office of Administration and Resources Management. This represents an increase of \$11.8 million and 69 workyears over 1990.

The Office of Administration and Resources Management will continue to build on progress already achieved in assuring a strong system of controls to ensure management and financial integrity. Internal controls will be strengthened through expansion of management assistance reviews and increasing funding of the public/private partnership initiative. Expansion and improvement of contract and grant administration will provide oversight of grant administration, financial integrity of contracts and post-award financial monitoring.

Support of environmental compliance and health and safety activities will assure compliance with regulation requirements and will support our continued efforts to improve EPA's own Headquarters facility, Waterside Mall. It will also enhance the level of control over contractors.

The sharing of information and data integration with state and local governments through the State/EPA data management program will integrate data across the Agency. Also, continued emphasis will be placed on achieving significant productivity improvements. The office will include resources to support the implementation of the President's Clean Air legislation.

Support Services

The budget contains \$250.3 million for support services, an increase of \$38.7 million over 1990. This increase will cover inflationary costs associated with support and funding for additional Agency computing capacity. It will also address general support services such as automated data processing, rent, utilities, maintenance, postage, and supplies to all Agency programs. The account also provides support services for Agency laboratories.

Buildings and Facilities

The budget contains \$13.0 million for buildings and facilities. \$0.5 million will be used to provide day care facilities for employee dependents. The balance of \$12.5 million will be used in repairs and improvements to address critical repairs related to employee health and safety, required alterations and build-out costs for regional moves, and maintenance and energy conservation efforts. The Agency will also emphasize projects supporting EPA's compliance with environmental regulations.

Office of General Counsel

The budget for legal services supports a total of \$15.8 million and 249 workyears to provide legal advice and assistance to both Headquarters and Regional managers. This represents an increase of 25 workyears which will provide additional legal support for Clean Air Act implementation, Freedom Of Information Act requests, the Indians program and state program delegations. The program will continue to assure legal consistency in policies and decision-making throughout the Agency.

Congressional and Legislative Affairs/ Communications and Public Affairs

The budget contains \$7.5 million and 115 workyears for Congressional and Legislative Affairs and Communications and Public Affairs. This represents an increase of \$1.3 million.

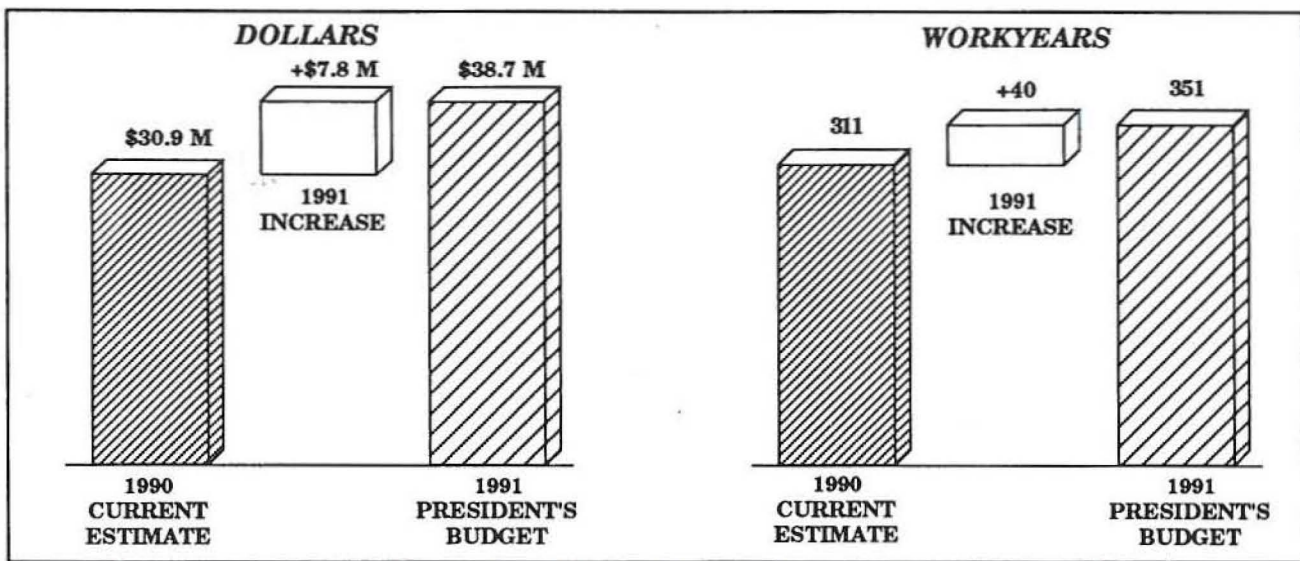
These offices also seek to respond to the information needs of an increasingly concerned and environmentally aware public and Congress.

Regional Operations and State/ Local Relations

The budget also contains \$1.3 million and 21 workyears for Regional and State/Local Relations to continue our vigorous support of local responses to environmental problems through innovative, non-regulatory approaches. The program seeks to encourage close and effective cooperation between private sector groups, States, local governments, and EPA.

**OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR
GENERAL**

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL



The Office of the Inspector General is responsible for reviewing EPA's program, administrative, and financial activities, investigating allegations or evidence of possible criminal or civil violations, and promoting efficient and effective operations within the Agency.

The total 1991 budget for the Office of the Inspector General appropriation is **\$38.7 million** and **351 workyears**, which is an increase of \$7.8 million and 40 workyears over 1990. Under recently enacted legislation, P.L. 100-504, "The Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988," a separate appropriation is required for the Office of the Inspector General.

The Office of the Inspector General (OIG) appropriation consists of three distinct parts: Management, Superfund, and LUST. The Management portion was derived from the Agency's Salaries and Expenses appropriation and, therefore, covers those activities covered under the Salaries and Expenses appropriation. The Superfund and LUST portions of the OIG appropriation continue to be derived from the Superfund and LUST Trust Funds, and are for OIG activities related specifically to the Trust Funds.

HIGHLIGHTS

Management

The Office of the Inspector General request for the Management portion of the appropriation is \$25.0 million and 262 workyears. This repre-

sents an increase of \$4.2 million and 19 workyears. In 1991 the Inspector General will manage the contract audit program, including developing in-house contract audit expertise, will conduct audits of the Agency's computer systems, and continue conducting audits of construction grant close-outs. In addition, the Office of the Inspector General will also continue its fraud prevention program as well as internal management audit and investigative efforts. Funds are also included to provide basic support services to the Office of the Inspector General including rent, utilities, and supplies.

Superfund

The Office of the Inspector General requests a total of \$13.1 million and 85 workyears for the appropriation in 1991, an increase of \$3.0 million and 17 workyears, to be derived from the Superfund Trust Fund. These resources will be used to audit Superfund remedial activities contracts, hire engineers and scientists to conduct complex, highly technical Superfund remedial investigations and studies, and investigate allegations of criminal activity and wrongdoing. Also, funds are included to provide general support services to the Office of the Inspector General such as rent, utilities, and supplies.

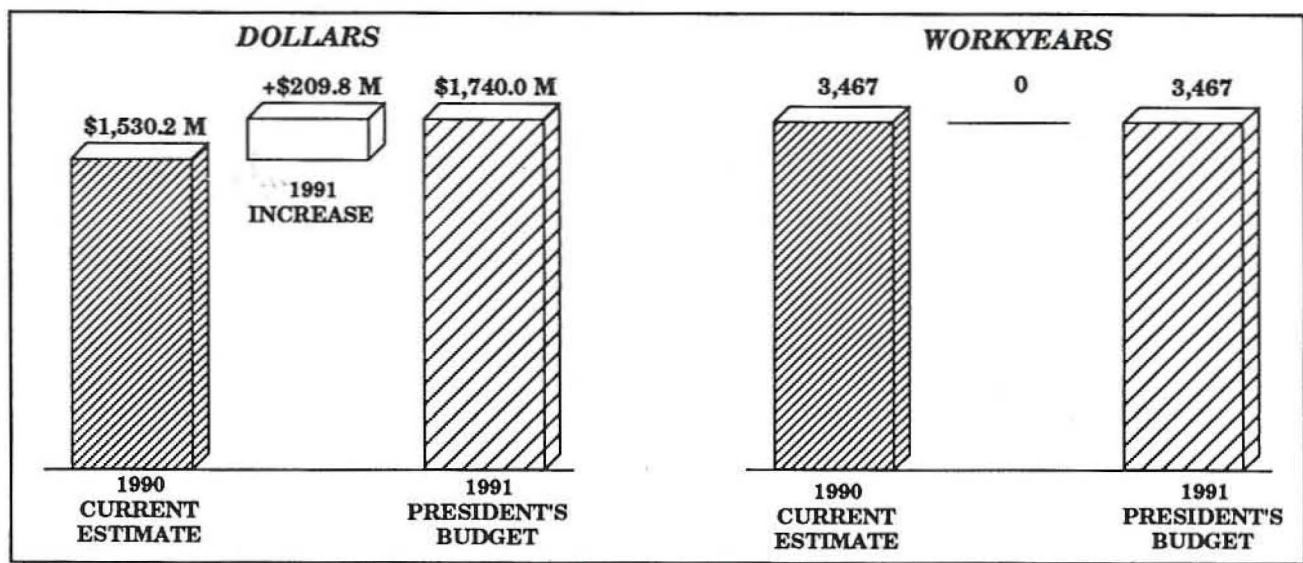
LUST

For the first time, the Office of the Inspector General is requesting funds from the Leaking

Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund. The total amount requested is \$0.6 million and 4 workyears. These resources will support initiation of audits and investigations of the Agency's progress in implementing the LUST program, including audits of the Trust Fund's financial statements.

SUPERFUND

SUPERFUND



The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, charges the Agency with the responsibility for protecting human health and the environment by providing emergency response to hazardous substances released into the environment and the remediation of uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Superfund activities are financed by taxes on petroleum and certain chemical feedstocks, a corporate environmental tax, response cost recoveries, interest, fines and penalties, and general revenues.

In carrying out its mandate, the EPA will initiate enforcement actions to compel potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to conduct response actions. If this action fails, EPA will provide direct Federal site response and seek to recover the response costs from those found accountable.

The Agency recognized the need for and committed to an examination of the Superfund program. The Administrator instituted an extensive review of Superfund in 1989 that resulted in substantive program and management recommendations. The Agency received an additional 500 workyears in 1990 and anticipates adjusting its resource base in 1990 to provide up to \$75 million to implement these recommendations made in the Superfund Management Review (SMR).

The 1991 President's Budget provides

\$1,740.0 million in budget authority supported by 3,467 workyears, an increase in budget authority of \$209.8 million over 1990. This increase represents a strong and continued commitment on the part of the Agency to meet its responsibilities to protect human health and the environment. The 1991 President's Budget is based on available tax revenues and continues to implement the SMR initiatives of "enforcement first", strong cleanup programs, and effective Federal response.

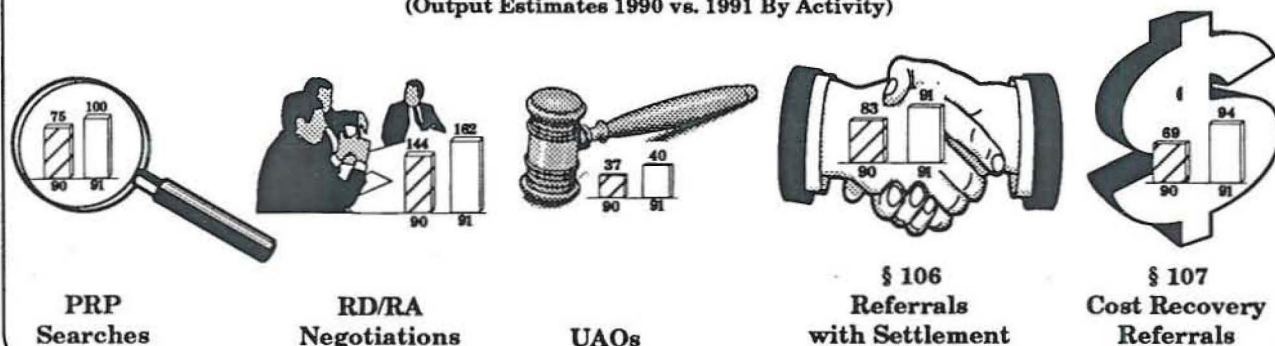
HIGHLIGHTS

An "Enforcement First" Budget

The Superfund Enforcement program ensures that privately funded response actions and the "enforcement first" approach recommended in the SMR are implemented. The Agency is requesting \$179.7 million and 1,446 workyears, an increase of \$16.0 million over 1990. These resources support the Agency's efforts to identify PRPs early in the remedial process. PRP response is maximized through negotiated administrative settlements for pre-remedial actions and consent decrees for remedial design and construction.

When negotiations are unsuccessful, unilateral administrative orders (UAOs) are issued, requiring responsible parties to clean up their sites or be subject to treble damages if a Fund-financed response is needed. Resources also support substantial case referrals for settlement

Enforcement Activity Through the Pipeline Increases (Output Estimates 1990 vs. 1991 By Activity)



and referrals for litigation by the Department of Justice to compel PRPs to undertake response actions. Non-settlers will be vigorously pursued for cost recovery. The Agency intends to provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies for response at sites owned or operated by these agencies and to continue oversight of ongoing response by those agencies.

Increasing Response Activities

The Response program's emphasis will be to support Fund-financed actions where necessary and to continue support for the shift to greater PRP accountability in the remedial process. The Agency is requesting \$1,258.8 million supported by 1,294 workyears for site response, an increase of \$196.1 million and a decrease of 1 workyear from 1990. These resources will sup-

port the most environmentally significant projects first, as recommended in the SMR, while balancing the Agency's statutorily mandated actions and ongoing activities.

The 1991 budget will support an increasing number of new Fund-financed remedial design and construction projects. The Agency will also monitor and oversee a growing number of PRP remedial design and construction response actions in 1991. In answer to the anticipated increase in activity and its expanded role in oversight of PRP actions, the Response program will dedicate 155 workyears, an increase of 39 workyears over 1990, to monitor and manage PRP remedial design and construction projects.

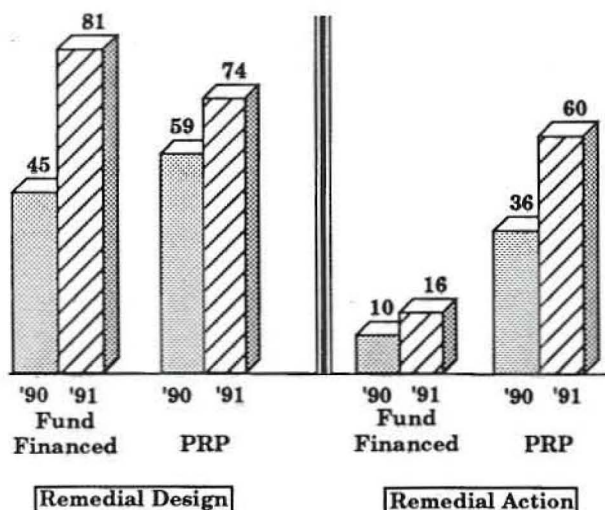
Expansion in Emergency Response

The Agency, as part of its response activities, will continue to focus its removal actions on "classical" emergencies or time critical responses where there is no PRP, state, or local response alternative. The Agency is requesting \$187.2 million and 241 workyears in 1991 for its Emergency Response activities, an increase of \$11.1 million and 8 workyears. This increase strengthens actual removal support activities. Continued emphasis will be placed on increasing state and local participation in all areas of emergency response.

Special Expertise

The Agency will continue to rely on the special expertise of other Federal agencies to implement the Superfund program. The Agency

New Starts Increase in the Final Remedial Stages



is requesting \$110.1 million for other Federal agencies, a decrease of \$8.1 million from 1990. Consistent with the President's "Building a Better America" message and the Agency's emphasis on continuing to strengthen its enforcement efforts, the Department of Justice will receive \$32.3 million to ensure adequate support for the steadily increasing Superfund caseload. Additionally, 60% of the interagency budget is targeted to support the significantly expanded health authorities under SARA. These activities are primarily conducted by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry and National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Continuing Research

The Superfund Research program will support the Agency, States, and industry in resolving technical problems which inhibit the effective implementation of removal and remedial actions at Superfund sites. The Agency is requesting \$71.8 million and 132 workyears for research, a \$6.5 million decrease from 1990. This reduction results from the Agency's efforts to balance enforcement and site response concerns with our research priorities within available revenues.

Research will increase in three areas. First, research will increase on Subsurface Cleanup and Mobilization Processes which are developing more cost-effective methods of cleaning up underground contamination. Second, re-

search on quality assurance of field sampling will increase. Finally, assessing ecological risks at Superfund sites will be increased.

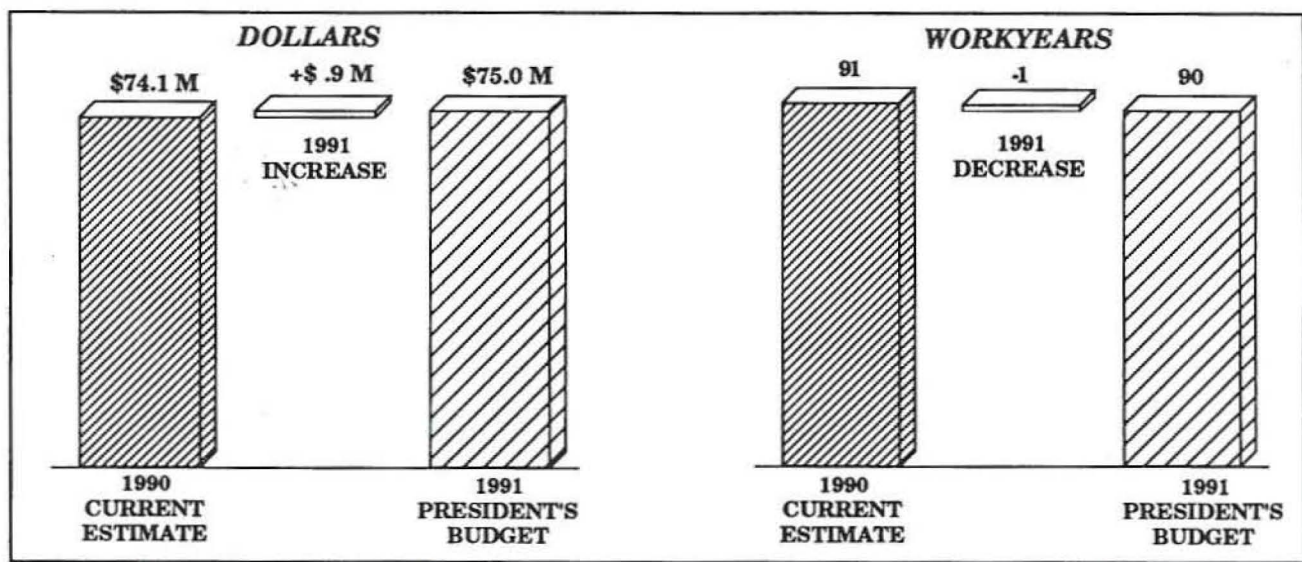
Research will continue on alternative treatment technologies for use in cleanup actions under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program and technical support to Regions and States for ground-water modeling, sampling, and testing techniques.

Ensuring Trust Fund Integrity

Management and Support activities will continue to provide effective and efficient services to ensure a high level of Trust Fund integrity. The Agency is requesting \$107.8 million and 489 workyears for administrative and management services to support the Superfund program. Approximately 70% of this amount provides the Superfund program's portion of Headquarters and nationwide support costs such as rent, postage, utilities, security, mail operations, and telecommunications, as well as administrative and financial management services. A major portion of the remainder supports the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System and other Timeshare tracking systems whose ongoing improvements address SMR initiatives such as increased cost recovery. These resources also support the Contracts and Grants Divisions to effectively award and monitor contracts and grants in Superfund response activities.

**LEAKING
UNDERGROUND
STORAGE
TANKS**

LUST



The Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Program protects human health and the environment by providing timely and effective responses to leaking underground storage tanks containing petroleum. The President's 1991 Budget provides **\$75.0 million** and **90 workyears** for the LUST program. The LUST Trust Fund is financed by taxes on petroleum products and may be used for direct state cleanups, oversight of owner/operator cleanups, enforcement, cost recovery actions and administrative expenses.

HIGHLIGHTS

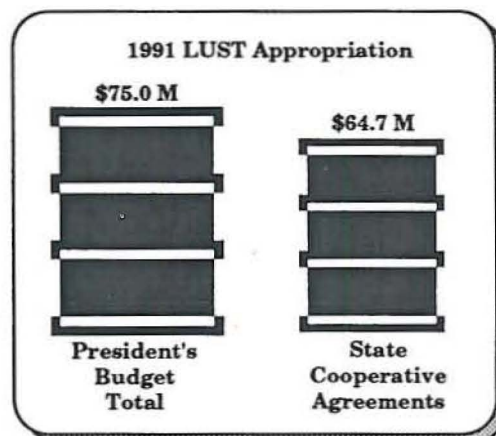
National Program Direction

The most effective and efficient method of addressing releases and protecting human health and the environment is through State administered LUST programs. The Agency will negotiate cooperative agreements with States and Territories to help them achieve the response and enforcement capacity necessary to implement their own LUST programs. The Agency is requesting \$64.7 million for State cooperative agreements in 1991. These resources will assist the States in building strong and independent LUST programs. The Agency's national LUST program management approach is based on the principles of private industry's franchise concept. The Agency will provide financial, management, technical and outreach assistance to the States. The States as franchisees are responsible for developing and implementing their own LUST programs.

State Program Implementation

The state LUST programs will primarily focus on implementing enforcement and compliance work for owner/operator corrective actions. The Agency is expecting that the majority of leaks reported will be addressed by owners/operators. Therefore, the States will conduct site investigations based on their priority lists and will encourage owners/operators to perform corrective actions at their own sites. In addition, the States will provide oversight and technical assistance to owners/operators conducting their own corrective actions to ensure proper response to the leak. The States will use formal enforcement actions to compel corrective actions by recalcitrant owners/operators when necessary.

Thousands of leaking tanks have been inventoried by the States and are currently awaiting response. At abandoned sites and at sites



where the owners/operators are unwilling or unable to conduct responses, the States will direct the response actions. When the LUST Trust Fund is used for direct response actions, the States will pursue cost recovery from recalcitrant owners/operators. The States may use recovered funds to finance other LUST Trust Fund eligible activities and projects.

The Agency will continue its commitment to development and dissemination of enforcement and response tools, techniques and training to assist the States in implementing or improving their LUST programs. The Agency will also help the States to improve the quality of corrective actions, corrective action plans, cost recoveries and owner/operator responsiveness. Additionally, the Agency will assist the States in developing their own state trust funds to finance direct state responses.

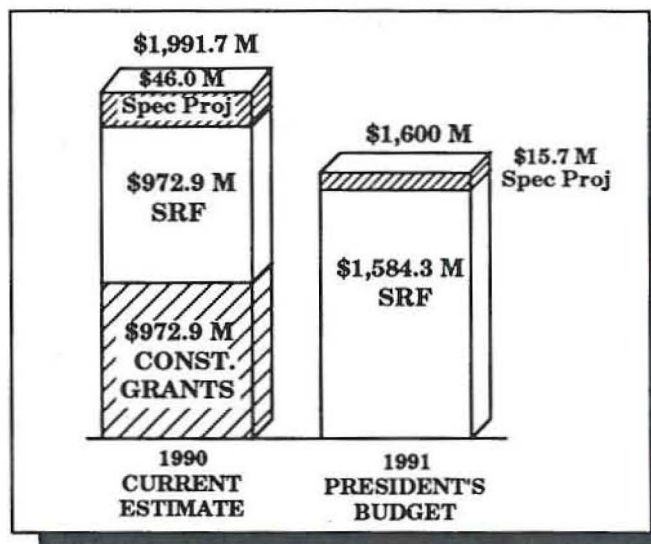
Research and Development

The Agency will continue to disseminate technical information on new and innovative methods for remedial technologies and will assist States in developing their capabilities to manage an effective response program. The 1991 request for research is \$0.8 million and 2 workyears, the same amount as 1990. This research program provides technical support to EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks, EPA Regional Offices, States, and local agencies responsible for implementing the LUST Trust Fund Program. Technical support will focus on providing scientific expertise on low cost approaches for assessing site contamination and evaluating remedial technologies.

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

In 1991, the Construction Grant program continues implementation of the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act. Those amendments provided for the phased elimination of grants to states for sewage treatment plant construction and the establishment of self-supporting state revolving funds (SRFs) to finance future construction needs. In 1991, EPA and local jurisdictions enter a new phase with Federal support to be provided only to accelerate capitalization of SRFs. Extensive policy reviews at the Federal level have culminated in the Administration's revision of its needs. The Administration requests **\$1.6 billion** for 1991 to accelerate the capitalization of SRFs. The request represents approximately \$600 million over 1990 in federal funds appropriated for the capitalization of SRFs.



HIGHLIGHTS

Transition to State Revolving Funds (SRFs)

The transition to SRF programs, begun during 1988 will be essentially complete in 1990. EPA made initial capitalization grants to 43 states by the end of 1989. The remaining states will receive initial capitalization grants in 1990. The Agency projects that 50 SRF programs will receive capitalization grant awards totalling \$1.6 billion during 1991.

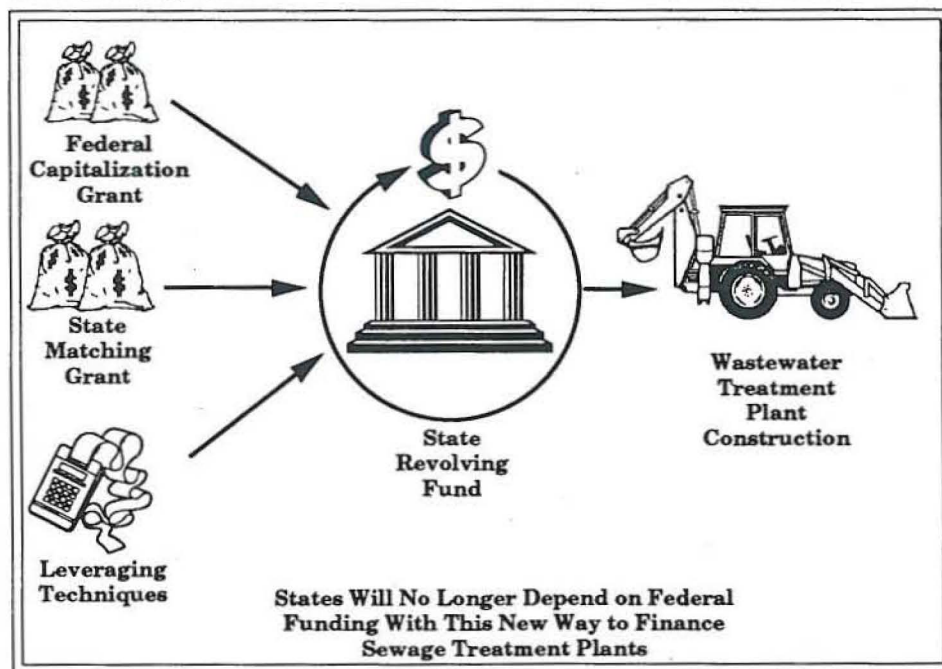
These Federal funds, the required 20 percent state match, and any additional resources dedicated to the fund will provide financial support to communities in the form of loans and other non-grant assistance. In order to increase the amount of assistance provided, some States will develop aggressive techniques that will leverage Federal and state funds.

Financially sound SRFs will provide an ongoing source of funding support for wastewater treatment facility construction after Federal funding ends. In addition, when a State's municipal wastewater treatment needs are eventually

satisfied, SRFs may be used to support implementation of Nonpoint Source management plans and National Estuary Program comprehensive conservation and management plans.

Protecting the Existing Federal Investment

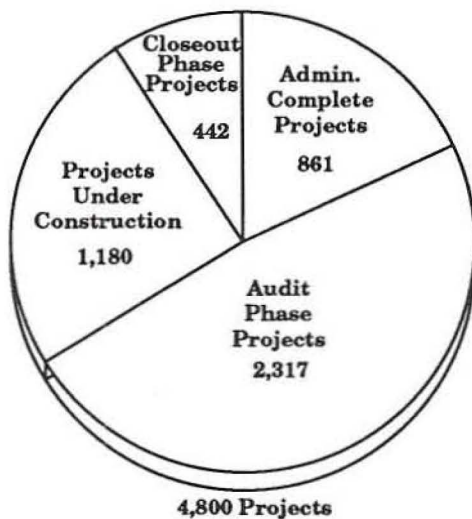
Although the congressional authorization of grant assistance for the construction of wastewater facilities will end in 1990, adequate SRF capitalization will protect the Federal investment. EPA has provided a significant portion



CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

of the more than \$77 billion the Nation has invested in the construction of grant assisted wastewater treatment works. In fact, since 1973 EPA has obligated approximately \$52 billion for sewage plants construction. The program has completed about 7,000 construction projects but by the end of 1991 will still be actively managing approximately 4,800 construction grant projects. Currently, about 15,600 treatment facilities in the nation serve some 176 million people. Protecting this investment in the infrastructure to ensure maximum water quality benefits is a high priority of the Agency.

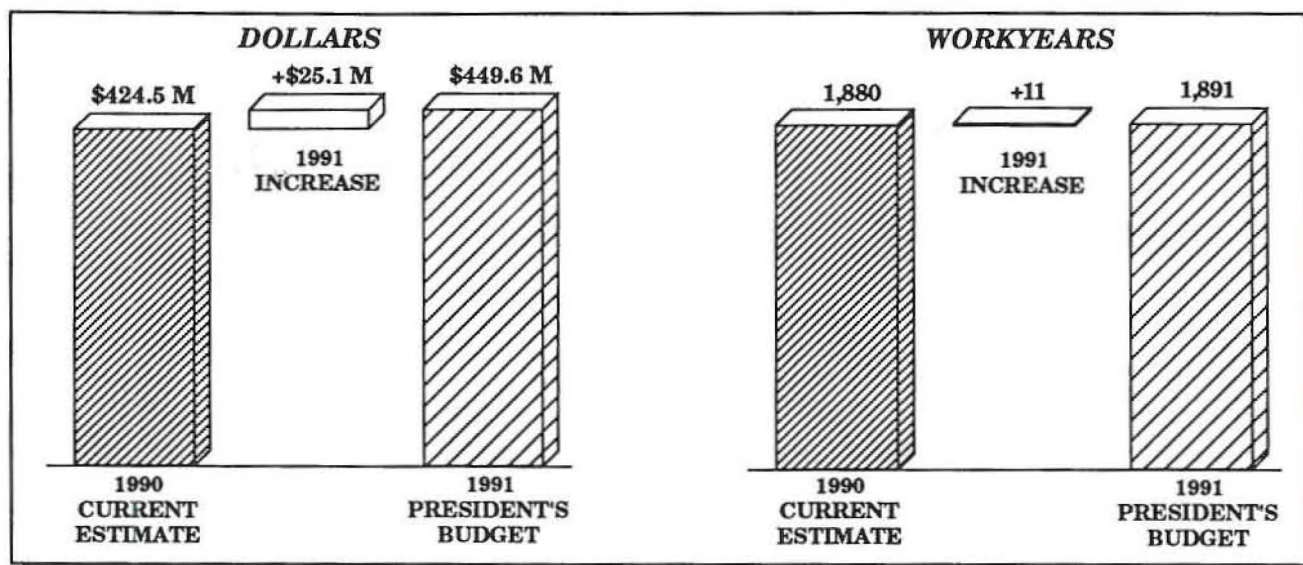
**Managing the Construction Grants
Program to Closeout in 1991**



The Agency's investment of construction grant appropriations will also be supported by other water programs. Within the Water Quality appropriation, EPA will continue to focus significant oversight efforts on the construction and administrative completion of wastewater treatment facilities supported by Federal funds. The Agency will also provide technical and financial management assistance to States and small communities that will enhance operations and maintenance practices and sewage plant operator training activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT



The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) conducts research and development for two primary reasons:

1. To support the Agency's statutory and regulatory responsibilities of protecting human health and the environment, and
2. To advance the body of knowledge on environmental sciences to understand emerging environmental concerns.

Investments in environmental research and development are essential to understand and deal with environmental pollution issues today. Scientific information allows people to understand how pollution is created, how it spreads, the risks involved, and the potential methods of reducing risks. EPA, with other Federal and state agencies, is responsible for defining the nature and possible solutions to our national environmental problems.

In 1991, EPA requests a total of **\$449.6 million** and **1,891 workyears** for its Research and Development program. This total budget is an increase of \$25.1 million and 11 workyears from 1990. This increase is in addition to \$20.5 million shifted internally from completed research activities (i.e. acid rain research and hazardous waste research) to address new research needs (e.g. global climate change, clean air, wetlands, municipal solid waste, and long-term "core" research). This represents an increase of \$45.6 million for major new research initiatives in 1991.

The 1991 budget increases are focused on four major environmental research areas. They are as follows:

Global Climate Change Research

Understanding the phenomenon of and impacts from global climate change is one of the most significant environmental issues of the 1990s. Nations around the world are trying to understand its potential causes and effects. Accordingly, EPA and other Federal agencies are working on an interagency research effort to address this complex scientific issue. This interagency effort is being coordinated by the Committee on Earth Sciences (CES) of the White House Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology.

In 1991, the Agency requests a total of \$26.0 million and 43 workyears for global climate change research. This increase of \$10.6 million and 12 workyears over 1990 will almost double EPA's global climate change research program. This research is focused on two global concerns: stratospheric ozone depletion and global climate change. These programs will focus EPA's research on the regional effects of global climate change in key ecosystems. Research will be conducted on regional monitoring and modeling of air emissions of greenhouse gases (methane and nitrous oxide) and on improving air emission estimates of these gases. The EPA part of the U.S. Global Change Research Program is described in

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

more detail in the 1991 U.S. Global Change Research Plan.

Clean Air Research

In 1989, President Bush proposed significant legislative revisions to the Clean Air Act to accelerate the pace of cleaning up our Nation's air. The legislative changes he proposed will curb major threats to the Nation's environment and to the health of Americans from acid rain, urban air, and toxic air pollution. To accomplish some of the new legislative requirements, research will be needed.

In 1991, EPA requests an increase of \$7.8 million (+11%) and 9 workyears from 1990 to help implement the President's Clean Air Act legislation. This research involves: assessing exposure of the overall population; evaluating how alternative fuels (e.g., methanol, ethanol, liquidified natural gas, compressed natural gas, and reformulated gas) affect air quality, human health, and the environment; developing new inventories on air emissions; and improving regional ozone models which encompass major cities.

Media Research

Control and mitigation of environmental problems require sound scientific understanding to ensure that solutions will be cost-effective. Accordingly, research for media specific issues is conducted to ensure that controls (regulatory and non-regulatory) meet their statutory objectives.

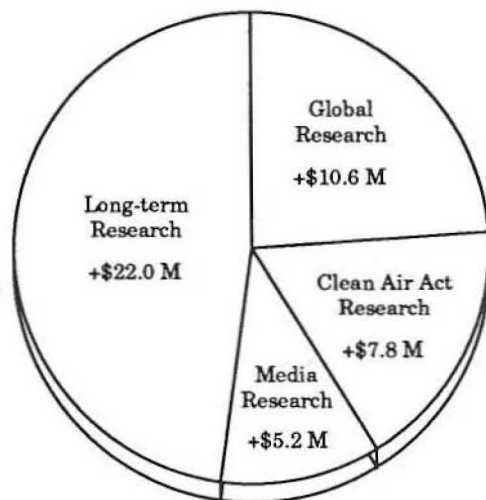
In 1991, EPA requests a total increase of \$5.2 million over 1990 to address new program needs for research. These increases involve new media research needs into indoor air pollution including the "sick building syndrome", wetlands protection, sediment effects on water quality, oil spill cleanup technologies and assessment of ecological effects from such spills, municipal solid waste management and disposal, biotechnology research, and ecological risk assessments.

Long-term Multimedia Research

Environmental issues are becoming more complex, broader in scope, and more difficult to solve quickly. Even though environmental prob-

lems develop over time, solutions are usually called for quickly. As a result, EPA's research and development program has tended to focus more on short-term regulatory needs rather than on the long-term understanding of these problems. Consequently, EPA's capabilities to address emerging environmental concerns (e.g. stratospheric ozone depletion, global climate change) have been limited until recently. EPA is endeavoring to be more proactive than reactive by anticipating environmental concerns. In so doing, EPA can advise the public on the nature and risks of public environmental concerns (e.g. indoor air, global climate change).

In 1991, the Agency requests a total of \$79.5 million and 50 workyears to strengthen its capabilities to understand emerging environmental issues. This will be accomplished through the new long-term "core" research program organized in 1989. This is an increase of \$22.0 million (+38%) and 9 workyears over 1990. Half of this increase (\$11.1 million) will help define the nature and methods of reducing risks to humans and our Nation's ecosystems. This initiative will involve EPA, working with other Federal agencies, to define the health of environmental systems of concern (e.g. wetlands). The other half of this increase (\$10.9 million) will support Exploratory Research Grants. Through these grants the scientific research community conducts basic research on many scientific environmental issues of concern to EPA.



New Research in 1991: \$45.6 million

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

1991 Research and Development Resources

Funding of EPA's research and development program is provided through five appropriations. The following table summarizes the 1991 President's Budget for EPA's research and development program by each of these appropriations.

PRESIDENT'S 1991 BUDGET by Appropriation

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>Appropriation Account</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>	<u>Change from 1990</u>
Salaries & Expenses	128.0	+13.0
Research & Development	249.0	+19.1
Abatement, Control & Compliance	0.0	-0.5
Superfund Trust Fund	71.8	-6.5
LUST Trust Fund	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total Appropriations	449.6	+25.1

The structure of EPA's research and development program also tracks with the Agency's regulatory programs. Research is provided to support each of the media programs as follows:

PRESIDENT'S 1991 BUDGET by Media

(Dollars in Millions)

<u>Research Media Program</u>	<u>Total Dollars</u>	<u>Change from 1990</u>
Air	94.9	+17.1
Radiation	4.1	+ 0.4
Water Quality	28.9	+ 2.2
Drinking Water	22.8	+ 1.1
Pesticides	15.4	+ 2.8
Toxic Substances	28.6	+ 1.9
Hazardous Waste	41.2	- 2.6
Energy/Acid Rain	14.3	-17.9
Multimedia	111.4	+25.6
Superfund	71.8	- 6.5
LUST	0.8	0.0
Management & Support	<u>15.4</u>	<u>+1.0</u>
Total Budget	449.6	+25.1

Summary of Research Media Program Changes

Air Research

Research will increase \$17.1 million (+22%) primarily for global climate change research and to implement the President's Clean Air Act legislation. Research for EPA's global climate change research program is described previously in the Global Change Research discussion. Research for the President's Clean Air Act legislation was also discussed previously. Increases are also provided to expand research on indoor air to determine human exposures to building materials and household pesticides and to develop procedures and measurements for determining the "sick building syndrome."

Radiation Research

Research will increase +\$0.4 million (+12%) to support EPA's Office of Air and Radiation, state and local governments with scientific information to determine exposures and demonstrate cost-effective techniques for mitigating human exposure to indoor radon in homes and schools. Also, EPA, under an interagency agreement with the Department of Energy (DOE), will continue to conduct off-site monitoring around nuclear test sites.

Water Quality Research

Research will increase \$2.2 million (+8%) to support two new initiatives. First, research will support the Administration's "no net loss" policy on wetlands preservation. Second, research will be initiated on oil spills to improve cleanup technologies, to predict long-term effects on ecosystems, and to determine recovery and restoration methods for damaged ecosystems. Initially, research will focus on the long term effects of the oil spill to Prince William Sound ecosystems.

Drinking Water Research

Research will increase \$1.1 million (+5%) to conduct studies on drinking water contaminants. In addition, research will continue to develop methods to detect ground-water contaminants,

understand and predict their behavior, assess cost effective approaches to cleanup alternatives, and support regulatory actions of EPA's Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program.

Pesticides Research

Research will increase \$2.8 million (+22%) to provide scientific methods and information in support of Agency decisions on pesticide registrations and reregistrations. Increases will focus on: potential environmental impacts from genetically engineered organisms (biotechnology); methods for identifying and monitoring biological pesticide agents; improving ecological risk assessments for review of pesticide applications; and developing methods to prevent pollution from pesticide usage.

Toxic Substances Research

Research will increase \$1.9 million (+7%) to support Agency chemical review responsibilities under the Toxic Substances Control Act. Research increases will primarily involve lead emissions and deposition studies and biotechnology studies.

Hazardous Waste Research

Research will decrease \$2.6 million (-6%) as a result of research completed for the Hazardous Waste Program and one-time funding initiatives provided in 1990. Research will continue on a reduced level for treatment methods and technology for hazardous waste land disposal, predicting releases of hazardous waste from underground storage tanks, and understanding how hazardous waste biodegrades and moves below ground. Research will be increased for new and improved methods to manage municipal solid waste.

Energy/Acid Rain Research

Research will decrease \$17.9 million (-56%) reflecting the completion of acid rain research for the Final Assessment Report to Congress by the National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP). In 1991, acid rain research will focus on long-term monitoring, modeling, and

analysis of emission scenarios. In addition, research will continue on evaluating an air emission control technology - LIMB (Limestone Injection Multistage Burner) - which removes sulfur oxides (SOx) and nitrogen oxides (NOx) from coal-fired boilers. In 1991, LIMB research will involve a commercial-scale demonstration of a tangentially-fired boiler technology.

Multimedia Research

Multimedia (previously titled Interdisciplinary research) will increase \$25.6 million (+30%) to strengthen the Agency's long-term research program and to continue upgrading scientific research equipment to state-of-the-art levels. Increases for the Agency's long-term research program, organized into the "core" research program in 1989, will expand Exploratory Research Grants and ecological and health risk research. Exploratory Research Grants support outside investigator-initiated environmental

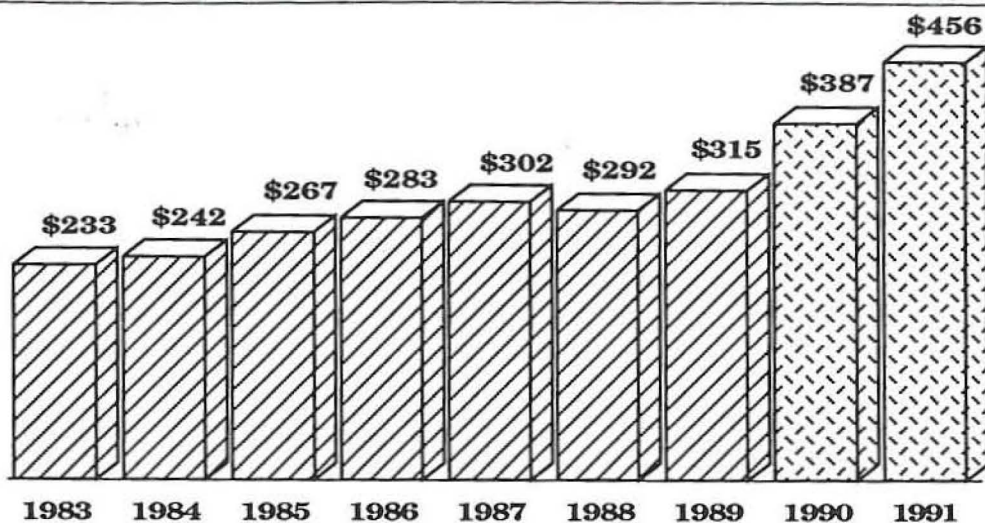
research on issues of concern to the Agency. Ecological, health, and risk reduction research will strengthen our understanding of long-term ecological and health changes from our environment. Finally, increased funding will be provided to continue upgrading the inventory of analytical scientific equipment at Agency research laboratories.

Superfund Research

Research will decrease \$6.5 million (-8%) in 1991. Research will continue to provide support for effective cleanups of Superfund sites. Additional emphasis will be placed on: Subsurface Cleanup and Mobilization Processes which are developing more cost-effective methods of cleaning up underground contamination; quality assurance of field sampling at Superfund sites; and assessing ecological risks at Superfund sites.

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS



Recognizing the important role that state and local grant programs play in maintaining and improving environmental quality in the States, the President's 1991 Budget allocates **\$455.5 million** to these programs, an increase of \$68.5 million over the 1990 level.

HIGHLIGHTS

Addressing Critical Areas of Concern

In order to increase States abilities to address today's major environmental problems, the President's Budget Request provides additional resources to support state efforts in carrying out the President's proposed Clean Air Act. This grant program will support training of state and local personnel, implementation of state permit programs, further development of monitoring networks, development of new State Implementation Plans, enhanced vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, and enforcement of existing standards. The Clean Water Act will be supported by a new grant that will complement Section 106 Water Quality Planning grants. This grant will fund a variety of water pollution prevention strategies developed by the States. The President's Budget Request also includes for the

first time resources for Nonpoint Source grants. These grants will provide federal assistance for the implementation of state nonpoint source pollution prevention and control strategies. In addition, an increase in Hazardous Waste State grants will support States assuming a greater share of the permitting and corrective action taken at hazardous waste management facilities, vigorously pursuing and enforcing violations of our Nation's hazardous waste laws.

Building State Capacity

The President's Budget recognizes the important role that Federal assistance can play in building the States' capacity to assume leadership roles in implementing the President's environmental policies. The funding levels proposed for 1991 exhibit a concentrated effort to provide ample resources for the States to address development, compliance and enforcement with new and existing regulations. The funding levels for 1991 recognize that building State capacity is necessary if we are to meet our statutory environmental goals.

The following chart shows State and local grants by program area:

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	<u>1990 CURRENT ESTIMATE</u>	<u>1991 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET</u>	<u>1991-1990 DIFFERENCE</u>
<u>AIR</u>			
SECTION 105	\$99,181.4	\$137,700.0	+\$38,518.6
<u>WATER QUALITY</u>			
SECTION 106	72,599.1	81,700.0	+9,100.9
CLEAN LAKES	8,747.7	0.0	-8,747.7
NON-POINT SOURCE	36,933.1	14,250.0	-22,683.1
WETLANDS PROGRAM			
IMPLEMENTATION	1,215.0	5,000.0	+3,785.0
WATER QUALITY			
MANAGEMENT	0.0	16,500.0	+16,500.0
<u>DRINKING WATER</u>			
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM			
PROGRAM GRANTS	39,311.5	47,450.0	+8,138.5
UNDERGROUND INJECTION			
CONTROL PROGRAM	11,177.8	10,500.0	-677.8
SPECIAL STUDIES	4,374.1	1,000.0	-3,374.1
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE</u>			
H.W. FINANCIAL			
ASSISTANCE	68,031.7	88,000.0	+19,968.3
UNDERGROUND STORAGE			
TANKS	8,747.4	9,000.0	+252.6
<u>PESTICIDES</u>			
PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT			
GRANTS	12,444.0	15,803.4	+3,359.4
PESTICIDES PROGRAM			
IMPLEMENTATION	12,149.0	14,500.0	+2,351.0
<u>RADIATION</u>			
RADON STATE GRANTS	8,972.1	9,000.0	+27.9
<u>TOXIC SUBSTANCES</u>			
TOXIC SUBSTANCES			
ENFORCEMENT GRANTS	3,110.3	5,100.0	+1,989.7
TOTAL	\$386,994.2	\$455,503.4	+\$68,509.2

APPENDIX: BUDGET TABLES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESOURCES BY MEDIA

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>FY 1990 CURRENT ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1991 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET</u>	<u>1991-1990 DIFFERENCE TOTAL DOLLARS</u>
AIR	\$288,924.8	\$389,791.0	+\$100,866.2
WATER QUALITY	345,339.5	379,096.5	+33,757.0
DRINKING WATER	120,796.3	132,637.3	+11,841.0
HAZARDOUS WASTE	269,296.0	317,144.1	+47,848.1
PESTICIDES	104,765.7	110,072.7	+5,307.0
RADIATION	35,071.5	39,109.7	+4,038.2
MULTIMEDIA	126,861.2	166,419.4	+39,558.2
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	155,862.8	113,439.0	-42,423.8
ENERGY	32,171.9	14,256.7	-17,915.2
MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	432,680.8	490,061.4	+57,380.6
UNDISTRIBUTED	14,589.5	0.0	-14,589.5
 SUBTOTAL OPERATING PROGRAMS	 \$1,926,360.0	 \$2,152,027.8	 +\$225,667.8
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	 1,540,286.0	 1,753,106.4	 +212,820.4
 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND	 74,097.0	 75,575.0	 +1,478.0
 CONSTRUCTION GRANTS	 1,991,720.0	 1,600,000.0	 -391,720.0
 GRAND TOTAL	 \$5,532,463.0	 \$5,580,709.2	 +\$48,246.2

NOTE: Inspector General resources are included in Management and Support, Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund), and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund media.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESOURCES BY MEDIA

(WORKYEARS)

<u>MEDIA</u>	<u>FY 1990 CURRENT ESTIMATE</u>	<u>FY 1991 BUDGET ESTIMATE</u>	<u>1991-1990 DIFFERENCE TOTAL WORKYEARS</u>
AIR	1,739.4	1,984.6	+245.2
WATER QUALITY	2,225.9	2,321.8	+95.9
DRINKING WATER	768.0	810.2	+42.2
HAZARDOUS WASTE	1,490.1	1,634.7	+144.6
PESTICIDES	990.9	1,091.7	+100.8
RADIATION	277.8	301.8	+24.0
MULTIMEDIA	744.3	843.5	+99.2
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	876.1	886.2	+10.1
ENERGY	51.8	30.4	-21.4
MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	3,051.7	3,210.2	+158.5
 SUBTOTAL OPERATING PROGRAMS	 12,216.0	 13,115.1	 +899.1
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	 3,535.0	 3,552.0	 +17.0
 LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND	 91.3	 93.9	 +2.6
 GRAND TOTAL	 15,842.3	 16,761.0	 +918.7

NOTE: Inspector General resources are included in Management and Support, Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Superfund), and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund media.

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