



Summary Of The 1999 Budget



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NOTE: References to workyears refer to total workyears rather than only “permanent” workyears. All dollars in this book, unless otherwise noted, are in thousands. For example, 8 million dollars is represented as \$8,000. Additionally, some numbers may not add due to independent rounding.

Cover Photos: Steve Delaney, Victor Zambrano, Sara Sigurdson

INTRODUCTION

EPA's Mission and Purpose

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment--air, water, and land--upon which life depends. EPA's purpose is to ensure that:

- All Americans are protected from significant risks to human health and the environment where they live, learn, and work.
- National efforts to reduce environmental risk are based on the best available scientific information.
- Federal laws protecting human health and the environment are enforced fairly and effectively.
- Environmental protection is an integral consideration in U.S. policies concerning natural resources, human health, economic growth, energy, transportation, agriculture, industry, and international trade, and these factors are similarly considered in establishing environmental policy.
- All parts of society--communities, individuals, business, state and local governments, and tribal governments--have access to accurate information sufficient to effectively participate in managing human health and environmental risks.
- Environmental protection contributes to making our communities and ecosystems diverse, sustainable, and economically productive.
- The United States plays a leadership role in working with other nations to protect the global environment.

EPA's Goals

EPA has developed a series of ten strategic, long-term Goals in its Strategic Plan. These goals, together with the underlying principles that will be used to achieve them, define the Agency's planning, budgeting, analysis, and accountability process.

- **Clean Air:** The air in every American community will be safe and healthy to breathe. In particular, children, the elderly, and people with respiratory ailments will be protected from health risks of breathing polluted air. Reducing air pollution will also protect the environment, resulting in many benefits, such as restoring life in damaged ecosystems and reducing health risks to those whose subsistence depends directly on those ecosystems.
- **Clean and Safe Water:** All Americans will have drinking water that is clean and safe to drink. Effective protection of America's rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, and coastal and ocean waters will sustain fish, plants, and wildlife, as well as recreational, subsistence, and economic activities. Watersheds and their aquatic ecosystems will be restored and protected to improve public health, enhance water quality, reduce flooding, and provide habitat for wildlife.
- **Safe Food:** The foods Americans eat will be free from unsafe pesticide residues. Children especially will be protected from the health threats posed by pesticide residues, because they are among the most vulnerable groups in our society.
- **Preventing Pollution and Reducing Risk in Communities, Homes, Workplaces and Ecosystems:** Pollution prevention and risk management strategies aimed at cost-effectively eliminating, reducing, or minimizing emissions and

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contamination will result in cleaner and safer environments in which all Americans can reside, work, and enjoy life. EPA will safeguard ecosystems and promote the health of natural communities that are integral to the quality of life in this nation.

- **Better Waste Management, Restoration of Contaminated Waste Sites, and Emergency Response:** America's wastes will be stored, treated, and disposed of in ways that prevent harm to people and to the natural environment. EPA will work to clean up previously polluted sites, restoring them to uses appropriate for surrounding communities, and respond to and prevent waste-related or industrial accidents.

- **Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Environmental Risks:** The United States will lead other nations in successful, multilateral efforts to reduce significant risks to human health and ecosystems from climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, and other hazards of international concern.

- **Expansion of Americans' Right to Know About Their Environment:** Easy access to a wealth of information about the state of their local environment will expand citizen involvement and give people tools to protect their families and their communities as they see fit. Increased information exchange between scientists, public health officials, businesses, citizens, and all levels of government will foster greater knowledge about the environment and what can be done to protect it.

- **Sound Science, Improved Understanding of Environmental Risk, and Greater Innovation to Address Environmental Problems:** EPA will develop and apply the best available science for addressing current and future environmental hazards, as well as new approaches toward improving environmental protection.

- **A Credible Deterrent to Pollution and Greater Compliance with the Law:** EPA will ensure full compliance with laws intended to protect human health and the environment.

- **Effective Management:** EPA will establish a management infrastructure that will set and implement the highest quality standards for effective internal management and fiscal responsibility.

Guiding Principles

- **Reduce Health and Environmental Risks:** We will protect human health and the environment by employing cost-effective risk reduction strategies, based on sound, peer-reviewed science, in our implementation of programs. In making decisions about Agency priorities, we will balance our efforts to reduce ecological risks with our efforts to reduce risks to human health.

- **Emphasize Pollution Prevention:** We will structure our approaches to create incentives for preventing pollution and the transfer of pollution among air, water, and land. To accomplish this, the Agency will use a mix of tools-including performance standards and economic incentives in setting national pollution controls, as

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well as voluntary pollution reductions and other innovative alternatives--in furtherance of EPA's goals and objectives.

- **Emphasize Children's Health:** We will ensure that all standards EPA sets address children's unique vulnerability to health and environmental threats, and we will place emphasis on identifying and assessing environmental health risks that may affect children disproportionately.

- **Strengthen Partnerships:** We will enhance EPA's partnerships with federal, tribal, state, and local agencies, Congress, private industry, public interest groups, and citizens in order to identify environmental goals and work together to achieve them. Our internal partnership with EPA employee labor organizations will also be critical to our success.

- **Maximize Public Participation and Community Right to Know:** We will increase the flow of information to the public, enhancing every American's right to know about local environmental hazards and general conditions, and thereby enable people to make informed environmental decisions and participate in setting local and national priorities.

- **Emphasize Comprehensive Regional and Community-Based Solutions:** We will structure our approaches to address all forms of pollution simultaneously--in the air, land and water--and do so in a way that confronts environmental problems on a community-wide or regional basis.

- **Place Emphasis on Indian Country:** We will work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to ensure the protection of the environment and human health in Indian Country, consistent with our trust relationship with tribes and our interest in conservation of cultural uses of natural resources.

- **Choose Common Sense, Cost-Effective Solutions:** Because a safer, healthier environment goes hand-in-hand with a robust economy, we will fulfill EPA's goals using common sense approaches that consider benefits and costs and seek the most cost-effective ways to integrate our efforts with those aimed at economic growth. We will work to increase environmental stewardship and accountability and get better environmental protection at reasonable cost by incorporating successful innovations into the daily operation of environmental programs.

New Approaches to Planning and Budgeting

In 1995, EPA embarked on a far-reaching effort to fundamentally change past approaches to planning, budgeting, performance measurement, and accountability. This entails core changes to budget structures and the implementation of processes to link budgeting and accountability. In March of 1996, Administrator Carol Browner announced the creation of a new Planning, Budgeting, Analysis and Accountability (PBAA) process that is intended to meet the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and dramatically improve EPA's ability to achieve results -- improvements in human health and the environment.

The new PBAA process has four specific purposes: (1) to develop goals and objectives for accomplishing the Agency's mission; (2) to make better use of scientific information related to human health and environmental risks in setting priorities; (3) to improve the link between long-term planning and annual resource allocation; and (4) to develop a new management system to assess our accomplishments and provide feedback for making future decisions. While this effort will take several years to fully implement, the Agency is making real progress in the short term while we

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build for the future. The new PBAA process comprises several steps, including:

- A Strategic Plan, which describes EPA's strategic mission, long-term goals, and specific shorter-term (i.e., 5 years or more) objectives that the Agency will meet in achieving the goals.
- Annual Performance Plans and Budget Requests, which will be derived from the Strategic Plan and a multi-year planning process, will serve as the basis for budget decisions. They will describe annual performance goals, measures of outputs and outcomes, and activities aimed at achieving the annual performance goals and making progress toward longer-term goals and objectives.
- Program Performance Reports, required by GPRA six months after the end of the fiscal year, which will assess the progress EPA has made toward achieving its goals and report on the Agency's success in accomplishing its annual performance goals.

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The 1999 Annual Plan

For 25 years, the Environmental Protection Agency and its partners have made significant strides in controlling pollution and other environmental risks to human health and the environment. The air, land, and water are now safer for all Americans due to our Nation's investment in environmental protection.

The EPA's plan for 1999 builds on that success and invests in programs that deliver consistently better environmental protection at less cost. The EPA's 1999 Annual Plan provides \$7.8 billion and 18,375 FTE for the Agency's programs.

This Annual Plan represents the EPA's new approach to planning and budgeting, which links goals and objectives to the human, capital, and technological resources required to achieve them. The EPA's 1999 Annual Plan represents the Agency's full participation in the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), which is designed to increase the effectiveness and accountability of Federal Agencies.

Key Initiatives in the Annual Plan

The EPA is committed to providing the greatest degree of environmental protection at the lowest possible cost and regulatory burden to citizens and businesses. The Agency has several key initiatives which are designed to address environmental risks effectively while maintaining the Administration's commitment to a strong economy and a streamlined Federal government.

Many of these initiatives are supported across the Agency and involve a number of strategic goals and objectives. They all work to support the Agency's mission to reduce risk to human health and safeguard the environment for future generations.

- **Ensuring Clean and Safe Water.** The President has made the protection of America's water supply and waterways a national priority. To meet this commitment, the 1999 budget includes a Clean Water Initiative as well as strong support for the Nation's water infrastructure through State Revolving Funds:

- **Restoring and Protecting America's Waterways through the President's "Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative".** This year the President is launching a Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative to implement the Administration's Clean Water Action Plan, a far reaching new effort to clean America's rivers, lakes and coastal waters. The EPA will play a key role in this initiative, focusing on three challenges to restore and protect the Nation's waterways: preventing polluted runoff; protecting public health; and ensuring community-based watershed management. This initiative is funded in the Agency's Annual Plan at \$649 million, as part of the President's Environmental Resources Fund for America. It builds on the Agency's ongoing efforts in water quality, with increases to selected water programs of \$145 million over 1998. This initiative increases grants to States to implement water quality improvement projects as well as other Agency activities such as the restoration and protection of our Nation's wetlands.

- **Upgrading the Nation's Water Quality Infrastructure.** The budget proposes \$775 million in capitalization grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs), which make low-interest loans to help municipalities meet the

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requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. The funds will help ensure that Americans have a safe, clean drinking water supply -- our first line of defense in protecting public health. The budget also proposes \$1,075 billion in capitalization grants to Clean Water SRFs to help municipalities comply with the Clean Water Act, thus helping to reduce beach closures and keep our waterways safe and clean. The combined SRF proposal, with continued outyear capitalization, will meet the Administration's long-term goal to provide about \$2.5 billion a year in loans to needy communities. Both the Clean Water SRF and the Drinking Water SRF are part of the President's Environmental Resources Fund for America.

- **Meeting the Global Warming Challenge.** In his 1998 State of the Union Address, the President stated that "our overriding environmental challenge ... is a worldwide problem requiring worldwide action: the gathering crisis of global warming." At the recent conference on Global Climate Change in Kyoto, Japan, the United States led the world to reach an historic agreement committing nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through market forces, new technology and energy efficiency. The Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI), funded in the EPA's budget at \$205 million in 1999, will help America continue to meet its global responsibility to lead the world in emissions reductions. CCTI, which is part of the President's Research Fund for America, is an inter-agency initiative led by EPA and the Department of Energy (DOE) to support research and technology advancements in energy efficiency, renewable energy, and carbon-reduction technologies. The President has stated that "Americans have always found a way to grow the economy and clean the environment at the

same time. And when it comes to global warming, we'll do it again." CCTI will help America meet that challenge.

- **Implementing Stronger Clean Air Standards.** This budget request supports an investment of \$65 million for a national network of Particulate Matter Monitors to help the Nation meet the health based air quality standard for fine particles. This investment level honors the President's commitment to States to fund the costs of deploying a new fine particulate monitoring network and to provide them the tools necessary to carry out their monitoring efforts. The EPA will also be conducting analyses to determine the chemical constituents of PM 2.5 and better identify and understand the sources and characteristics of the pollution. This effort will lead to cleaner, safer air for all Americans.

- **Protecting Human Health.** One of the President's foremost policy concerns is the protection of human health through the reduction of environmental threats. As the President said in his State of the Union Address: "Our communities are only as healthy as the air our children breathe, the water they drink, the Earth they will inherit." To reduce environmental threats and protect future generations, the Agency focuses on areas where it can provide the greatest amount of protection, such as the cleanup of toxic waste sites and the protection of children from toxins in the environment.

- **Cleaning up Toxic Waste Sites.** The budget strengthens the President's commitment to clean up toxic waste sites with \$2.1 billion for Superfund, a 40 percent increase over the 1998 level. These funds are part of the President's Environmental Resources Fund for America. Combined with continuing administrative reforms, these funds will help meet the President's pledge to double the pace of Superfund cleanups. The Administration proposes to clean up another 400

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sites, resulting in the cleanup of two-thirds of the Nation's worst toxic waste dumps by the end of the year 2001.

- **Focusing on Health Risks to Children.**

The Agency has made the protection of children's health a fundamental goal of public health and environmental protection in the U.S. This annual plan builds on that commitment with a \$33 million investment (an \$8 million increase over 1998) for the Assessing Health Risks to Children Agenda. This is a high-priority for the Agency since children face significant and unique health threats and are often more heavily exposed and more vulnerable than adults to toxins in the environment. When we protect the health of children, we protect the health of all Americans. Major activities include 1) establishing, with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), six Children's Environmental Research Centers, 2) ensuring that EPA's public health regulations consider children's health, and 3) providing information to parents to better protect their children from environmental hazards.

- **Reducing Risks Posed by Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Pollutants.** The Agency is strengthening its efforts to address the health threat presented by persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) pollutants. This initiative is funded at \$13 million in the 1999 Annual Plan (a \$10 million increase over 1998). The Agency will conduct and coordinate research and work to reduce the risks posed by PBTs through a combination of strategies utilizing the full range of regulatory, voluntary, programmatic, enforcement, compliance, and research tools. PBT risk mitigation activities will include analysis of economic impact, pollution prevention strategies, exploration of safe substitute chemical alternatives and dissemination of public information. This multi-year initiative will reduce PBTs in the environment and reduce the risks that these toxins pose to human health.

- **Investing in Science for Sound Decision-making.** Environmental research is critical for developing the scientific understanding and technological tools to allow the Nation to enhance environmental quality for current and future generations. Within the President's Research Fund for America, the EPA's 1999 budget includes \$487 million for EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD). This investment will provide a scientific basis for developing cost-effective environmental policies, create the knowledge base for citizens to make wise environmental decisions, and enable new and better approaches to environmental protection.

- **Revitalizing Communities through the Brownfields Initiative.** The budget proposes to extend the President's Brownfields initiative, which promotes local cleanup and redevelopment of industrial sites, bringing jobs to blighted areas. This budget proposes \$91 million for technical assistance and grants to communities for site assessment and redevelopment planning, as well as revolving loan funds to finance clean-up efforts at the local level.

- **Strengthening Partnerships with Indian Tribes.** This Annual Plan continues the Agency's commitment to carrying out its trust responsibilities to Federally-recognized tribes with a budget request of \$159 million (a \$20 million increase over 1998). The Indian Program includes cross-Agency activities designed to ensure the protection of public health and the tribal homeland environment in a manner consistent with a government-to-government relationship. The Indian Program is a priority for the Agency because the sub-standard environmental conditions of many tribal homelands pose threats to human health, Tribal economies, and ecosystems. The program will enhance environmental protection

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by increasing the number of partnerships with tribal governments, providing infrastructure assistance, and helping to resolve trans-boundary environmental issues.

- **Improving Public Access to Information.**

The President has made a commitment to providing all Americans with access to sound environmental information and involving the public in environmental decision-making. This commitment is based on the premise that all U.S. citizens have a right to know about the pollutants in their environment -- including the condition of the air they breathe and the water they drink, as well as the health effects of the chemicals used in the food and products they buy. Access to environmental information also helps make American citizens involved and informed environmental decision makers, and promotes creative and lasting solutions to environmental problems. EPA's participation in the President's Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking (EMPACT) initiative, funded at \$35 million in this Annual Plan, helps to carry out this commitment to provide the public with crucial information on environmental conditions.

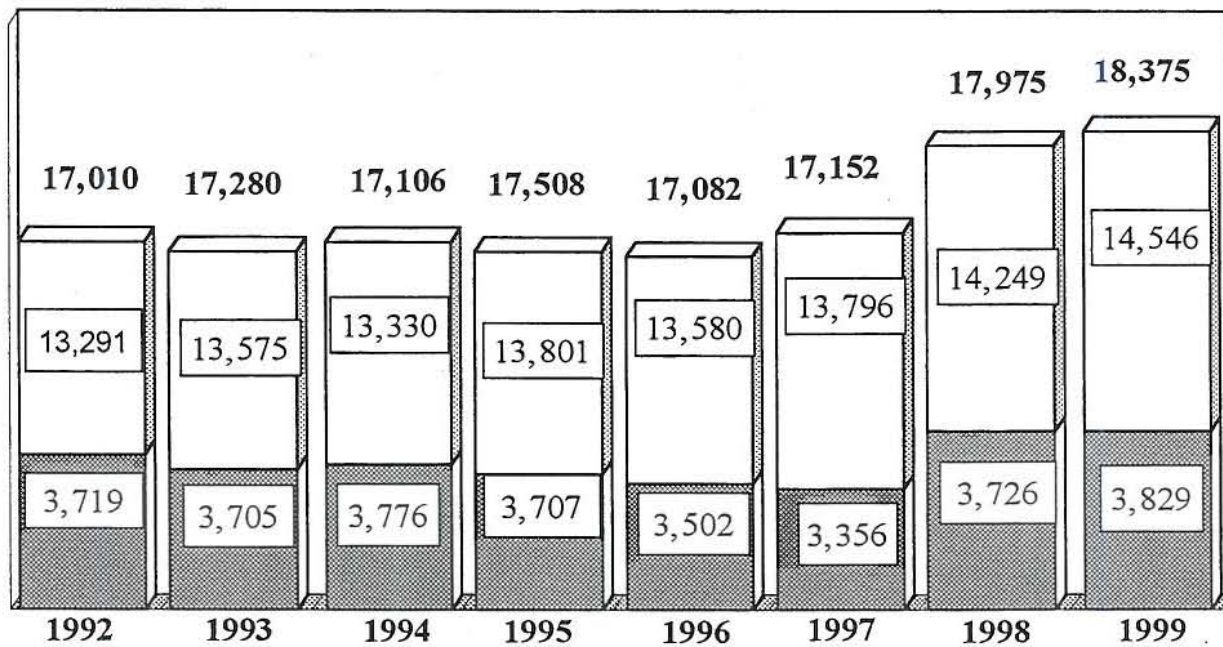
Summary

The EPA's 1999 Annual Plan helps to fulfill the Administration's commitment to protect human health and safeguard the environment, while continuing on the nation's path of unprecedented economic growth. As the Agency strengthens its relationships with the public, the regulated community, and its governmental partners, it will provide a more

effective and efficient system of environmental protection. These partnerships, along with a commitment to identify and solve the Nation's most pressing environmental problems, will lay the groundwork for a new era of environmental protection and serve the Agency's ultimate customer -- the American people.

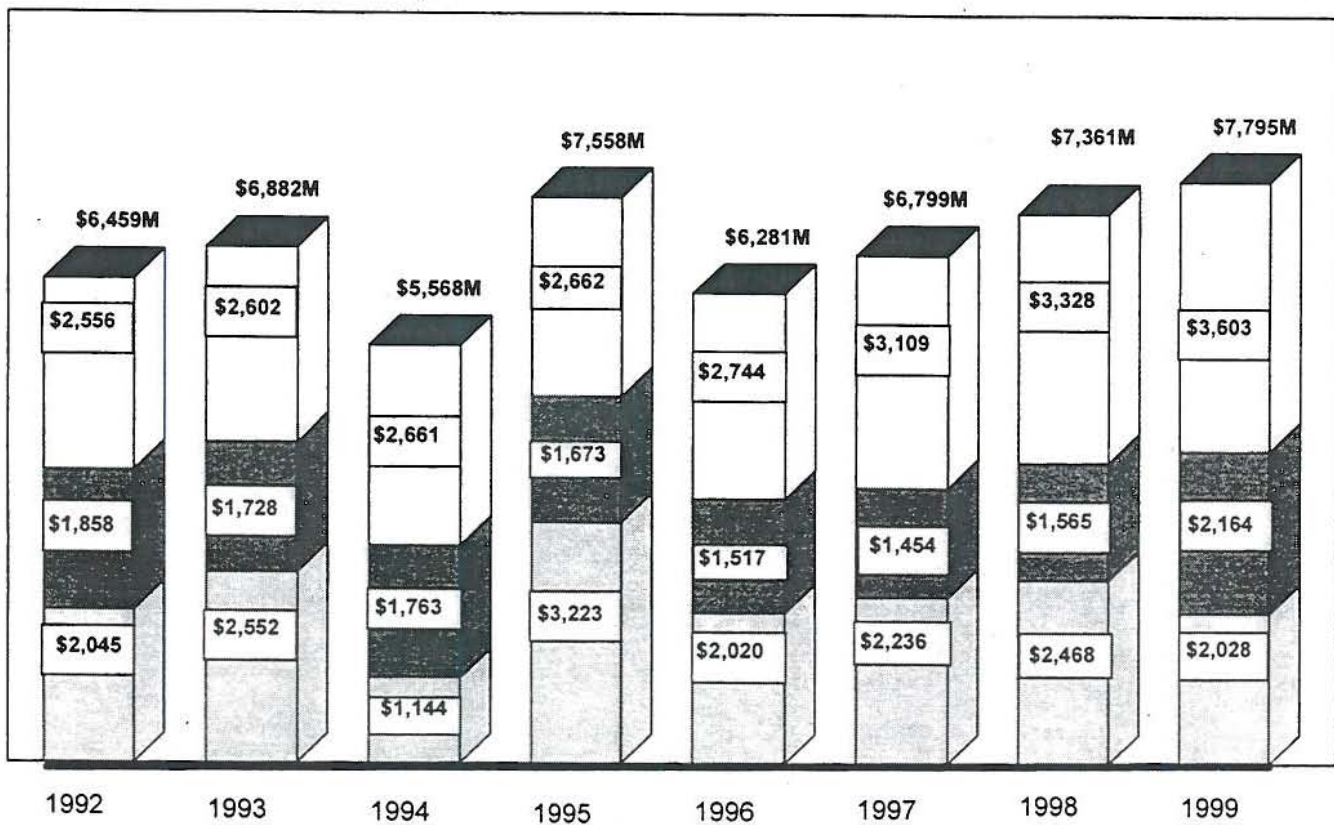
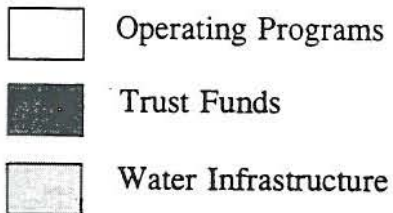
The Agency's Workyears Increase in 1999

Operating Programs
Trust Funds



NOTE: FY 1992 - FY 1997 reflect actual FTE usage.

In 1999, The Agency's Budget Totals \$7.8 Billion



GOALS

CLEAN AIR

Strategic Goal: The air in every American community will be safe and healthy to breathe. In particular, children, the elderly, and people with respiratory ailments will be protected from health risks of breathing polluted air. Reducing air pollution will also protect the environment, resulting in many benefits, such as restoring life in damaged ecosystems and reducing health risks to those whose subsistence depends directly on those ecosystems.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for Ozone and PM	\$337,061	\$348,585
Reduce Emissions of Air Toxics	\$85,837	\$91,925
Attain NAAQS for CO, SO ₂ , NO ₂ , and Lead	\$46,750	\$44,878
Acid Rain	\$20,800	\$21,566
TOTAL \$	\$490,448	\$506,953
TOTAL FTE	1,802	1,762

Air pollution continues to be a widespread public health and environmental problem in the United States, contributing to illnesses such as cancer and respiratory and reproductive problems. Air pollution reduces visibility, damages crops and buildings, and is deposited on the soil and in water bodies where it affects the chemistry of the water and resident life forms.

Since 1970, air pollutant emissions have been reduced and significant improvements in air quality have been achieved. However, millions of tons of toxic air pollutants are still released into the air. Also, approximately 46 million people live in areas that do not meet EPA's health-based air standards for at least one of six major pollutants.

The problem is nationwide in scope. Air pollution crosses local and state lines and, in some cases, even crosses our borders with Canada and

Mexico. Federal assistance and leadership are essential for developing cooperative state, local, regional, and international programs to prevent and control air pollution and for ensuring that national standards are met. Efforts of many other Federal agencies, such as the Department of Transportation and the Department of Energy, are critical to the achievement of the Clean Air goal.

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$507 million and 1,762 workyears for the Clean Air goal, an increase of \$17 million and a decrease of 40 workyears over 1998. In support of this goal, the Agency will work with and support states and tribes in developing and implementing plans to address air quality problems. As part of this effort, EPA will support state and tribal development of a 1,500-site monitoring network for fine particulates (PM_{2.5}), a pollutant for which the Agency issued its first

specific standards in 1997. The Agency also will develop and issue standards, including national technology-based standards to reduce the quantity of toxic air pollutants that are emitted from industrial or manufacturing processes.

The resources requested in this goal will enable the Agency, in conjunction with its state, local, and tribal partners, to meet a number of performance goals in 1999. The most significant of these include:

- Deploy $PM_{2.5}$ ambient monitors at 776 sites.
- Certify that 8 of the 38 estimated remaining nonattainment areas have achieved the current National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone.
- Certify that 13 of the 58 estimated remaining nonattainment areas have achieved the NAAQS for carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, or lead.
- Reduce air toxic emissions by 12% in 1999, resulting in a cumulative reduction of 25% from 1993 levels.
- In 1999, maintain four million tons of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions reductions from utility sources and maintain 300,000 tons of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) reductions from coal-fired utility sources.
- By 1999, identify and evaluate at least two biological mechanisms by which PM causes death and disease in humans.

- In 1999, complete health assessments for five high priority air toxics.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Attaining National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Ozone and Particulate Matter.

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$348.6 million and 1090 workyears to attain national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for ozone and particulate matter.

Ozone and particulate matter are high risk pollutants, with high potential for risk reduction. Ozone can impair normal functioning of the lungs. More people are exposed to unhealthy levels of ozone than any other air pollutant. It is projected that over 114 million people live in areas that will not meet the new health standard for ozone, which is 40 million more than under the previous standard.

The health risks estimated from current fine PM exposures represent tens of thousands of premature deaths each year, placing fine PM near the top of environmental health threats. It is estimated that approximately 68 million people live in areas that may not meet the new $PM_{2.5}$ standard. EPA estimates that, once attained, the new standard will prevent up to 15,000 premature deaths per year.

Under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, EPA must set NAAQS for pollutants that endanger public health and the environment. States and tribes then must develop and carry out strategies and measures to attain the NAAQS. EPA reviewed NAAQS set for ozone and

particulate matter, as required by the Clean Air Act, and promulgated new standards in July 1997. Following a directive the President issued with the standards, the Agency worked with states, tribes and local governments, other Federal agencies and regulated sources to develop an implementation strategy for the standards. The implementation strategy allows for implementing the standards in the most flexible, reasonable and least burdensome manner. In addition, the Agency is participating in an interagency research program, including a full scientific and technical review of the new fine particulate ($PM_{2.5}$) standard by 2002, and implementation of a PM monitoring network.

In support of the Agency's implementation strategy for attaining the new air quality standards, EPA will invest \$65.7 million to develop a national PM monitoring network. This monitoring network will provide the data needed for the identification of PM sources and potential PM "hotspots," as well as allow the Agency to designate areas in attainment with the new PM standard and develop control strategies to address PM on a regional basis. Attainment designations will not occur until 2002 when monitoring data will be complete for supporting these decisions. EPA has committed to provide 100 percent of the costs of setting up the $PM_{2.5}$ monitoring network through state and tribal grants under the authority of Section 103 of the Clean Air Act. EPA will be conducting chemical speciation analyses to provide the basis for states and tribes to determine the chemical constituents of the $PM_{2.5}$ and better identify and understand the sources and characteristics of the pollution and its potential effects. States and tribes will use this information to develop control strategies to come into attainment with the new particulate matter standard by 2012 to 2017. This is consistent with the President's commitment to review the new standard before state and tribal plans take effect.

Under the research authorities of the Clean Air Act, EPA carries out ozone and particulate matter research to maintain a strong scientific basis for changing or reaffirming NAAQS, and implementing NAAQS. In the long term, the information gained through research helps protect public health, including the health of children and other sensitive populations, and provides the scientific and technical information required for NAAQS review, as well as the NAAQS implementation by regional, state, tribal and local government air quality managers. EPA research contributes to developing scientifically sound risk assessment procedures, cost-effective risk prevention/management approaches, credible methods, models and guidance, and environmental leadership through partnerships.

Reducing Emissions of Air Toxics

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$91.9 million and 390.4 workyears to reduce air toxic emissions by 12% in 1999, resulting in a cumulative reduction of 25 percent from 1993 levels. This would significantly reduce the risk to Americans of cancer and other serious adverse health effects caused by airborne toxics. Toxic air pollutants pose a significant health risk because they may cause cancer and other health problems such as reproductive disorders, birth defects, and damage to the nervous system.

EPA's air toxics objective focuses primarily on the statutory requirements of the toxics program in the Clean Air Act to reduce emissions levels through the promulgation and implementation of Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards. The program will invest in improved and innovative monitoring and modeling, inventories,

development and refinement of environmental indicators, and risk assessment tools to better characterize the risk from air toxics and establish a baseline for measuring risk in carrying out the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). EPA will build on state efforts to create a national toxics monitoring and inventory program in order to better characterize exposures to hazardous air pollution.

In 1999, health effects researchers will quantitatively evaluate cancer and non-cancer health effects from air toxics exposures. Exposure researchers will develop methods to identify contributing sources from ambient air measurements, and improved models to characterize actual human exposure. Researchers also will develop and demonstrate new methods to assess risks from urban toxics.

Attaining NAAQS for CO, SO₂, NO₂, and Lead

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$44.9 million and 189.9 workyears to improve air quality for Americans living in areas that do not meet the current NAAQS for carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and lead, which are all high risk pollutants.

EPA and its partners have been relatively successful in reducing these air pollutants in many urban areas through mobile source measures. Controls included in State Implementation Plans (SIPs) also reduce stationary source emissions. The Agency will continue existing carbon monoxide work, concentrating primarily on mobile source programs (such as oxygenated fuel and reformulated gasoline), and on assisting states to implement attainment and maintenance

programs. EPA will continue to provide information to the scientific community and stakeholders on the environmental aspects of the use of oxygenated fuels and recommendations to improve the program.

In 1998, EPA will promulgate the new source review (NSR) reform rules which simplify the new source permitting process. In 1999, EPA will undertake training and technical support activities to ensure smooth implementation of this major regulatory reinvention effort.

Acid Rain

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$21.6 million and 92.0 workyears for reducing ambient sulfates and total sulfur deposition by 20 to 40 percent from 1980 levels due to reduced SO₂ emissions from utilities and industrial sources.

The Acid Rain program is authorized under Title IV of the Clean Air Act and has numerous statutory deadlines. The U.S. is also committed to reductions in SO₂ and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) under the 1991 U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement. In addition to administering the SO₂ and NO_x provisions of Title IV, the Acid Rain program will be developing and operating the emissions and NO_x allowance tracking systems for the 12 states of the Ozone Transport Region. The first year of compliance for this program is 1999. Achieving this will assist the 12 Northeastern states to attain and maintain the ozone standard. Approximately 400 additional facilities will require certification of emissions monitors and will report quarterly emissions beginning in 1998.

The program is responsible for operating the Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNet) dry deposition network, providing critical support for operations of the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP) wet

deposition network and for a number of visibility monitoring sites. These monitoring efforts will play a crucial role in the program's ongoing assessment activities, including reporting program results for GPRA and fulfilling assessment responsibilities under Title IX of the Clean Air Act and the U.S.-Canada Air Quality Agreement.

CLEAN WATER

Strategic Goal: All Americans will have drinking water that is clean and safe to drink. Effective protection of America's rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, and coastal and ocean waters will sustain fish, plants, and wildlife, as well as recreational, subsistence, and economic activities. Watersheds and their aquatic ecosystems will be restored and protected to improve human health, enhance water quality, reduce flooding and provide habitat for wildlife.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Enhance Human Health Through Safe Drinking Water	\$979,217	\$1,018,706
Conserve/Enhance Nation's Waters	\$298,574	\$296,644
Reduce Loadings and Air Deposition	\$1,893,074	\$1,486,520
TOTAL \$	\$3,170,865	\$2,801,869
TOTAL FTE	2,440	2,450

Safe and clean water is needed for drinking, recreation, fishing, maintaining ecosystem integrity, and commercial uses such as agricultural and industrial production. Our health, economy, and quality of life depend on reliable sources of clean water.

Safe drinking water is the first line of defense in protecting human health. While most drinking water is very safe, occasional violations of pollutant standards are of concern because of the large number of people that can be exposed to microbiological contaminants or toxic chemicals. The greatest risks posed by such contaminants are to sensitive populations, such as children and adults with compromised immune systems.

The passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 has led to tremendous success in reducing pollution entering surface waters. In 25 years, EPA has worked with its State, local, and Tribal partners to stop billions of pounds of pollution from flowing into our rivers, lakes, and streams, and doubled the number of waterways that are safe for fishing

and swimming. Polluted rivers and lakes devoid of life are now restored centerpieces of healthy communities because of combined governmental and private sector efforts.

The goal of protecting our Nation's waters, however, remains unrealized. Approximately 40% of surveyed waters still do not meet Clean Water Act standards. The health of Americans continues to be threatened by exposure to harmful organisms in our waters; consumption of fish from many of our waters presents a threat to the most vulnerable among us; polluted runoff has had a degenerative effect on the country's watersheds and wetlands. All living things need clean water. Waterfowl, fish, and other aquatic life that live in and on the water, as well as plants, animals, and other life forms in terrestrial ecosystems are dependent on clean water. The challenge of maintaining clean water focuses on ensuring that the entire aquatic ecosystem remains healthy.

The 1999 President's Budget requests a

CLEAN WATER

total of \$2,801.9 million and 2,450 workyears to support its efforts to ensure clean and safe water. To achieve this goal, EPA will focus its efforts on carrying out the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 and will build on the Clean Water Act's success of maintaining water quality by implementing the Clean Water Action Plan -- a plan to restore and sustain the nation's watersheds and further address polluted runoff. Protecting watersheds involves participation by a wide variety of stakeholders, a comprehensive assessment of the condition of watersheds, and implementation of solutions based on the assessment of conditions and stakeholder input. The watershed approach enhances the abilities of EPA, its Federal partners, States, Tribes, local governments, and other stakeholders to implement tailored solutions and maximize the benefits gained from the use of increasingly scarce resources.

As part of the Agency's commitment to using sound science to achieve clean and safe water, EPA's research activities will provide a better understanding of the risks to human health. Research activities in this goal will focus on increasing our understanding of health effects, exposure assessment, and risk management issues associated with contaminants in drinking water. EPA's research activities will also support watershed protection.

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency, in conjunction with EPA's State, local, and Tribal partners, to achieve several important goals for 1999. The most significant of these goals include:

- 85 % (an increase of 2 % over 1998) of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards, up from 81 % in 1994;

- 6,000 community water systems (serving 24 million people) will be implementing programs to protect their source water (an increase of 3,250 systems over 1998);

- EPA will issue and begin implementing two protective drinking water standards for high-risk contaminants, including disease-causing micro-organisms (Stage I Disinfection/Disinfection Byproducts and Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rules);

- EPA will develop critical dose-response data for disinfectant by-products (DBPs), waterborne pathogens, and arsenic for addressing key uncertainties in the risk assessment of municipal water supplies;

- As part of the Clean Water Action Plan, all states will be conducting or have completed unified watershed assessments, with support from EPA, to identify aquatic resources in greatest need of restoration or prevention activities;

- EPA will provide funding support to community-based projects for watershed restoration including restoration of wetlands and river corridors in 160 watersheds (an increase of 110 watersheds from 1998);

- EPA will provide data and information for use by states and regions in assessing and managing aquatic stressors in the watershed, to reduce toxic loadings and improve ecological risk assessment;

- Another 3.4 million people will receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater, for a total of 183 million;

- More than 220 communities will have

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local watersheds improved by controls on combined sewer overflows and storm water;

- In support of the Clean Water Action Plan, 10 additional states will upgrade their nonpoint source programs, to ensure that they are implementing dynamic and effective nonpoint source programs that are designed to achieve and maintain beneficial uses of water; and

- By 2003, EPA will deliver support tools, such as watershed models, enabling resource planners to select consistent, appropriate watershed management solutions and alternatives, and less costly wet weather flow technologies.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Protecting the Public Health and the Nation's Watersheds - Clean Water Action Plan

The current pace of implementation of Clean Water programs will not achieve the goal of providing safe and clean water to all Americans. In recognition of this, the Administration has called for a renewed effort to restore and protect our nation's waters - the Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative. In 1999, EPA is requesting an additional \$145 million in support of this commitment. To achieve the key elements of the initiative, the Administrator of EPA and the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with other affected agencies, will implement a Clean Water Action Plan. This plan addresses three major goals:

- strengthening and enhancing core programs, including protecting public health, preventing polluted runoff and addressing

source water protection for safe drinking water, enhancing natural resources, and improving information and citizens' right-to-know;

- promoting a state-led watershed approach, including restoring and sustaining watershed health through coordination of Federal programs across departments and agencies; and

- assisting states with reducing nonpoint source pollution by expanding state grant assistance.

The Action Plan builds on the solid foundation of the existing clean water program and proposes important new steps to strengthen the program. A key new element of the program will be a cooperative effort by State, Federal, and local governments and citizens to restore the health of aquatic systems in watersheds not meeting clean water goals and to sustain healthy conditions in other watersheds. Other new elements of the program will reduce the public health threats of water pollution, enhance natural resources (e.g. wetlands, coastal areas, and stream corridors), prevent polluted runoff, and make water quality information more accessible to citizens. The 1999 Budget Request reflects this Plan to revitalize our efforts to ensure clean and safe water.

Enhancing Human Health through Safe Drinking Water

In 1999, EPA is requesting \$1,018.7 million and 855 workyears for efforts addressing the threats of unsafe drinking water. (These resources include \$775 million as part of the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund discussed in the Water Infrastructure section, and \$3.2 million as part of the Clean Water Action Plan investment.) Safe drinking water is essential to

human health. Contaminated drinking water can cause illness and even death, and exposure to contaminated drinking water poses a special risk to such populations as children, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems (susceptible populations). EPA's Science Advisory Board, in its 1990 report *Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection*, concluded that drinking water contamination is one of the highest environmental risks to human health. In 1994, 19 percent of those served by community water systems, or approximately 46 million people, drank water that violated health standards at least once during the year.

The drinking water program's highest priority is protecting human health from microbiological contaminants and disinfectant/disinfection byproducts, as well as critical chemical contaminants (e.g., arsenic and radon). Health assessments, risk characterizations, and regulatory support documents are integral components of the standard setting/rule development process and will be conducted for all these contaminants. In addition, the Agency-issued Contaminant Candidate List, which identifies known or anticipated priority contaminants that may require regulation, the unregulated contaminant monitoring rule, and the national drinking water contaminant occurrence data base are crucial tools in ensuring safe drinking water.

EPA's research efforts will continue to strengthen the scientific basis for drinking water standards, through the use of improved methods and new data to better evaluate the risks associated with exposure to chemical and microbial contaminants in drinking water.

Reducing Point and Nonpoint Source Loadings

EPA is requesting \$1,486.5 million and 886 workyears to address the fundamental problems concerning the nation's waters: point and nonpoint source pollution. (The resources requested include \$1,075 million for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, and \$78 million as part of the water infrastructure financing resources for needy cities discussed in the Water Infrastructure section. These resources also include \$110.8 million as part of the Clean Water Action Plan investment.) A key element of the Agency's effort to achieve its overarching goal of clean and safe water is the reduction of pollutant discharges from point and nonpoint sources. To reduce pollutant loadings from sources, the Clean Water Act established requirements for national technology-based effluent limitations and water quality based limitations.

EPA and its partners have made much progress in reducing pollutant discharges from point sources. A key goal for the National Water Program in 1999 is to have local watersheds in more than 220 communities improved by controls on combined sewer overflows (CSOs) and storm water. CSOs contribute to shellfish bed closures, beach closures, aesthetic problems, and impairment of designated uses. Controlling CSOs will reduce pathogens, biological oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), and will contribute to the overall reduction in pollutant loadings.

EPA's Nonpoint Source Program (NPS) provides program, technical, and financial assistance to help states implement

programs to control various forms of runoff. While agricultural sources are the most significant category of nonpoint source runoff, state NPS programs address all categories of NPS runoff with a mix of voluntary and regulatory approaches. These state programs are the primary means for implementing nonpoint source Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) allocations and for achieving water quality standards. EPA's nonpoint source program works closely with a number of other Federal agencies to help reduce runoff and encourage private sector partnerships to spur voluntary adoption of NPS controls. As the program moves forward, new tools, best management practices, and NPS and contaminated sediment control strategies will need to be developed in cooperation with states, tribes, other Federal agencies and the private sector. State implementation plans for nonpoint sources will be required to provide reasonable assurances that load allocations within an approved TMDL are met for waters impaired solely or primarily from nonpoint sources.

EPA's research program will also focus on aiding effective watershed management strategies for controlling Wet Weather Flows.

Reduce the Consumption of Contaminated Fish and Exposure to Contamination From Recreational Waters

EPA is requesting a total of \$7.2 million and 8 workyears to address the health threats from consumption of fish with elevated levels of contamination and exposures to pathogens and other pollution in recreational waters. (These resources include \$1.3 million as part of the Clean Water Action Plan investment, and are included in Objectives 1 and 3 of this Goal.) Protecting Americans from these threats is a high priority. Exposure to contaminated water can cause serious

illness. These types of exposures pose a special risk to children, women of childbearing age, subpopulations who fish for food or sport, and people with compromised immune systems. Through enhanced fish tissue monitoring, risk assessment, and beach assessment, EPA will work to improve the understanding of the effects exposure to contaminated waters and consumption of contaminated fish has on sensitive populations and human health as a whole.

Financing Water Infrastructure

The President's Budget requests a total of \$1,928 million for water infrastructure financing through the State and Tribal Grants (STAG) Appropriation under the Clean and Safe Water Goal. EPA's Water Infrastructure Program provides financial assistance to States, municipalities and Tribal governments to fund a variety of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects. These funds are essential to fulfill the Federal government's commitment to help our State, Tribal and local partners obtain adequate funding to construct the facilities required to comply with Federal environmental requirements. States and localities rely on a variety of revenue sources to finance their environmental programs and to pay for the facilities needed to keep the water clean and safe from harmful contaminants.

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (CW and DW SRFs) demonstrate a true partnership between States, localities, and the Federal government. In 1999, the President is requesting \$1,850 million for these funds. The Administration's 1999 request, combined with the outyear capitalization of these funds, enables the Administration to meet its long term goals for both funds to provide a total of \$2,500 million in annual financial assistance to needy communities. In addition, states will have

more funding flexibility starting in 1998. The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 allow states to move funds between the two SRFs, based on a percentage of the state's annual allocation to the DW SRF.

The President's Budget also requests \$63 million for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities for Boston Harbor and Bristol County, Massachusetts, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Funds are targeted to these areas because of special circumstances including financial hardship and unique sewer system problems. In addition, \$15 million is requested for Alaskan Native villages for the construction of wastewater and drinking water facilities, to address serious sanitation problems.

SAFE FOOD

Strategic Goal: The foods Americans eat will be free from unsafe pesticide residues. Children especially will be protected from the health threats posed by pesticide residues, because they are among the most vulnerable groups in our society.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Reduce Agricultural Pesticides Risk	\$19,651	\$24,926
Reduce Use on Food of Pesticides Not Meeting Standards	\$36,808	\$38,626
TOTAL \$	\$56,459	\$63,552
TOTAL FTE	681	682

The abundance, affordability, and wholesomeness of America's food supply depend in part upon the safe use of pesticides during food production, processing, storage, and transportation. Before any pesticide can be used legally, the law requires EPA to conclude that its use will not lead to unreasonable adverse effects, and that any food residues resulting from its use are reasonably certain to cause no harm. EPA recognizes that older pesticides with approved food uses may sometimes lead to residues which could result in adverse health effects. EPA's priority is to minimize dietary exposure to these potentially toxic pesticides, especially to children, by screening the pesticides through the regulatory processes of registration and reregistration/special review, thereby eliminating those pesticides that present a danger to human health and the environment. The Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996 mandated a more stringent health standard for EPA's pesticide reviews. Through these processes, pesticides found to be harmful will be removed from the market or restricted in their use to ensure the continued safety of our food supply.

The 1999 President's Budget provides \$63.6 million and 682 workyears for the Safe Food goal, an increase of \$7.1 million and 1 workyear over 1998. EPA will continue to focus its efforts on implementing FQPA, which amends both of EPA's principal pesticide regulatory authorities, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). In 1999, the implementation of FQPA will continue to be a priority for the Agency, with significant efforts going toward tolerance reassessments, periodic reconsideration of food-use registrations, effective management of minor use pesticides, and expedited registration of reduced-risk pesticides. EPA will ensure that newly registered agricultural pesticides meet the current, more stringent standards mandated in FQPA to ensure reasonable certainty of no harm to human health and the environment. Implementation of FQPA is essential to reducing dietary exposure to potentially toxic pesticides by subjecting them to the new, more stringent health standard.

The resources requested for the Safe Food goal will enable the Agency to meet a number of important performance goals. The most significant of these include:

- Decrease adverse risk from agricultural pesticides from 1995 levels and assure that new pesticides that enter the market are safe for humans and the environment through such actions as registering 17 safer pesticide chemicals and biopesticides, issuing 95 new tolerances and approving 95 new pesticide uses.
- Under pesticide reregistration, EPA will reassess 19% of the existing 9,700 tolerances (cumulative 33%) for pesticide food uses to meet the new statutory standard of "reasonable certainty of no harm."

HIGHLIGHTS:

Reduce Agricultural Pesticides Risk

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$24.9 million and 283 workyears to ensure that the risk from agricultural use of pesticides will be reduced. FIFRA and FFDCA authorize EPA to set terms and conditions of pesticide registration, marketing and use. EPA will use these authorities to reduce the use of pesticides with the highest potential to cause adverse effects, including those which pose particular risks to children. Under EPA's Registration program, new food/feed-use pesticides are registered after extensive review and evaluation of human health and ecosystem data. The Registration program includes special registration activities, tolerance setting, and permits for use of pesticides for emergency situations, and experimental use. In 1999, EPA will continue to emphasize addressing children's special sensitivities through registration review.

In 1999, the Agency will decrease the adverse risk from agricultural pesticides from 1995 levels through the regulatory review and approval of safer pesticides (including new biopesticides). The registration of safer pesticides will increase the availability of safer alternatives to the consumer, resulting in a reduction in the use of high risk pesticides. Under the Reduced Risk Initiative, which began in 1993, EPA will continue to provide expedited review of pesticides which meet the criteria of reduced risk i.e., reduce the level of acute toxicity, reduce exposure to humans or non-target organisms, and reduce the environmental burden. These expedited pesticide review actions provide the incentive to industry to develop, register, and use lower risk pesticide products that result in reduced risk to human health and the environment when compared to existing alternatives.

Reduce Use of Pesticides on Food Not Meeting Current Standards

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$38.6 million and 400 workyears to ensure that use on food of current pesticides that do not meet the new statutory standard of "reasonable certainty of no harm" will be substantially eliminated. Implementation of FQPA is essential to reducing dietary exposure to potential toxic pesticides by subjecting them to the new, more stringent health standard. This new standard requires the Agency to revise its risk-assessment practices to ensure adequate protection of the health of children and other vulnerable subpopulations and to reconsider some 9,700 tolerances for specific pesticide residues approved before the passage of FQPA. To meet this requirement, the Agency will complete approximately 1,850 tolerance reassessments in 1999.

In 1999, EPA will continue to work on the following additional requirements mandated by FQPA: (1) develop a new program to reconsider registered pesticides on a 15-year cycle, bringing them into compliance with contemporary standards; (2) provide a special emphasis on management of minor use pesticides; and (3) expedite registration of reduced risk pesticides.

In 1999, through the Reregistration program, the Agency will continue to regulate pesticides approved for food use, with particular emphasis on those that have been classified as potential human carcinogens or neurotoxins. The reregistration process for pesticides registered prior to November 1984 is in its final phase which is the issuance of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs). The issuance of a RED summarizes the findings of the reregistration review of the chemical after examining its health and environmental effects. In 1999, EPA will complete approximately 1,000 product reregistrations, and 42 REDs for active ingredients subject to reregistration.

Pesticide User Fees

EPA is proposing appropriations language to reinstate pesticide registration fees to collect \$16 million in 1999. The fee applies to pesticide manufacturers to recover the costs of EPA's review of registration applications. The Agency continues to collect Tolerance and Maintenance Fees at \$18 million a year. In 1999, EPA will promulgate the needed rules to increase tolerance fees to ensure that the tolerance setting process will be as self-supporting as possible. EPA expects these rules to take effect in 2000.

PREVENTING POLLUTION AND REDUCING RISK IN COMMUNITIES, HOMES, WORKPLACES, AND ECOSYSTEMS

Strategic Goal: Pollution prevention and risk management strategies aimed at cost-effectively eliminating, reducing, or minimizing emissions and contamination will result in cleaner and safer environments in which all Americans can reside, work and enjoy life. EPA will safeguard ecosystems and promote the health of natural communities that are integral to the quality of life in this nation.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Reduce Public and Ecosystem Exposure to Pesticides	\$47,109	\$50,626
Reduce lead Poisoning	\$30,454	\$30,958
Safe Handling and Use of Commercial Chemicals and Microorganisms	\$41,025	\$41,273
Healthier Indoor Air	\$30,292	\$33,219
Improve Pollution Prevention Strategies, Tools, Approaches	\$25,246	\$26,866
Decrease Quantity and Toxicity of Waste	\$21,783	\$25,053
Assess Conditions in Indian Country	\$44,557	\$50,851
TOTAL \$	\$240,466	\$258,845
TOTAL FTE	1.144	1.126

EPA seeks to manage environmental risks to communities, homes, and workplaces, and to protect the environmental integrity of ecosystems, by a mix of regulatory programs with alternative approaches to achieve results at less cost and in more innovative, sustainable ways. Rather than "end of pipe" controls, preventing pollution at the source is our strategy of first choice. Where pollution prevention at the source is not a viable alternative, the Agency will employ risk management and remediation strategies in a cost effective manner. These efforts will be

directed towards the greatest threats, such as those in our communities, homes, schools, and workplaces that have significant impact on our most sensitive populations: children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases.

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$259 million and 1,126 workyears for this goal, an increase of \$18.3 million and decrease of 18 workyears over 1998. EPA will focus on pollution prevention and reducing risks by minimizing the exposure from pesticide misuse,

PREVENTING POLLUTION AND REDUCING RISK IN COMMUNITIES, HOMES, WORK PLACES AND ECOSYSTEMS

lead poisoning, and by targeting persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic pollutants. The Agency will also enhance hazardous waste minimization projects to reduce wastes at their source.

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency to meet a number of important performance goals in 1999. The most significant of these include:

- 850,000 additional people will live in healthier residential indoor environments.
- Reduce by 2% in 1999 (for a cumulative total of 10%) the quantity of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) pollutants released, treated or combusted for energy recovery, with emphasis on the use of Pollution Prevention practices.
- Divert an additional 1% (for a cumulative 29% or 64 million tons) of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) municipal solid waste (MSW) from landfilling and combustion, an increase from the 1990 baseline of 17%.
- Ensure that of the approximately 2,500 new chemicals and micro-organisms submitted by industry each year, those that are introduced in commerce are safe to humans and the environment for their intended uses.
- Complete the building of a lead-based paint abatement certification and training program in 50 states to ensure significant decreases in children's blood lead levels by 2005 through reduced exposure to lead-based paint.
- 15% of Tribal environmental baseline information will be collected and 30 additional tribes (cumulative total of 90) will have tribal/EPA environmental agreements or identified environmental priorities.
- Protect homes, communities, and workplaces from harmful exposures to pesticides and related pollutants through improved cultural practices and enhanced public education, resulting in a reduction of 10% (1995 reporting base) in the incidences of pesticide poisonings reported nationwide.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Reduce Public and Ecosystem Exposure to Pesticides

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$50.6 million and 241 workyears to ensure that public and ecosystem risk from pesticides will be reduced through 1) migration to lower risk pesticides and pest-management practices, 2) improving education of the public and at-risk workers, and 3) forming "pesticide environmental stewardship" partnerships with pesticide user groups.

The objective to reduce exposure to pesticides will be achieved through continued application of the Worker Protection Standards (WPS) certification and training programs. The WPS for agricultural pesticides represents a major strengthening of national efforts to safeguard agricultural workers from occupational exposure to pesticides on farms, in forests, greenhouses and nurseries. Additionally, EPA will continue to protect the nation's ecosystems through the groundwater program, Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP), integrated pest management (IPM), and endangered species programs.

One of EPA's concerns in 1999 will be the prevention of accidental or deliberate pesticide misuse in urban and rural environments, particularly in poor communities where significant public health risks to residents, especially children and other sensitive populations, are

PREVENTING POLLUTION AND REDUCING RISK IN COMMUNITIES, HOMES, WORK PLACES AND ECOSYSTEMS

likely to occur. In 1999, EPA will support a new initiative to prevent misuse and reduce exposure. Pesticide misuse prevention activities will focus on the reduction of risk in residential settings. EPA will work with other Federal, state, and local agencies; the private sector; and communities to identify the critical deficiencies and carry out effective solutions. Also in 1999, EPA will continue to carry out the Pesticide Groundwater Strategy. This strategy is based on cooperative efforts with the states/tribes and the Regions to develop State Management Plans (SMPs) to prevent groundwater pollution from pesticides.

Reduce Lead Poisoning

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$31 million and 121 workyears to ensure that the number of young children with high levels of lead in their blood will be significantly reduced from the early 1990s.

Beginning in 1999, EPA will start implementing a training, certification, and accreditation program for lead-based paint professionals in approximately 15 states that do not administer their own programs. Other regulations and public outreach, such as publication of a lead information pamphlet, will ensure that parents have access to information to make an informed decision about lead-based paint in their homes, with a special emphasis on children in low-income, urban areas. Another important effort in 1999 will be a collaborative project with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to assist states and local communities in targeting resources by examining 50-75 metropolitan areas to identify the most vulnerable communities where lead poisoning prevention efforts should be targeted. The identification of communities will be followed with a multi-

pronged outreach program to ensure awareness of the risk to children and to ensure that steps are taken to provide assistance to the communities at risk. Also in 1999, EPA plans to issue final rules on disposal of lead-based paint debris and standards for lead-based paint hazards in paint, dust, and soil. In addition, EPA plans to issue proposed rules on training, accreditation, and certification requirements for renovation and remodeling activities and for lead-based paint activities in buildings and superstructures.

Safe Handling and Use of Commercial Chemicals and Microorganisms

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$41.3 million and 344 workyears to ensure that, of the approximately 2,000 chemicals and 40 genetically engineered micro-organisms expected to enter commerce each year, EPA will significantly increase the introduction of safer or "greener" chemicals that will decrease the need for regulatory management.

In 1999, EPA will focus on efforts to implement the Toxics Agenda. This Agenda identifies chemicals that are believed to be manufactured and used safely and those chemicals which may pose risks to humans and the environment. An important part of the implementation effort will center on persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals as part of a coordinated Agency effort. One of the key health issues facing our nation's children today is the threat posed by exposure to PBTs. These chemicals also imperil the health of ecosystems as they accumulate and biomagnify in the food chain for years and decades. To facilitate development of the Agenda, EPA will complete the Chemical Use Inventory (CUI) amendment to the Inventory Update Rule. Promulgation of the CUI rule, by identifying chemical uses of

PREVENTING POLLUTION AND REDUCING RISK IN COMMUNITIES, HOMES, WORK PLACES AND ECOSYSTEMS

industrial, commercial, and consumer products, will facilitate risk screening, including identifying risks to children. In 1999, the completion of testing actions on new and existing chemicals will result in the development of test data needed to support adequate assessments of chemical risks by government, industry, and the public. Also, EPA's Green Chemistry Program will continue to recognize and promote chemical methods that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of toxic substances during the design, manufacture and use of chemical products and processes and that have broad application in industry.

A crucial element of EPA's approach is chemical information gathering and testing to provide EPA and others, including the public, sufficient data for screening, assessing, and managing the risks. EPA's research program will support this effort by generating scientific information used in improving the test methods used to generate the data. Research seeks to improve our understanding of both the risks to human health and adverse ecological effects. To the extent that this research supports testing guidelines that relate to both toxic substances in general and to pesticides, research under this objective additionally supports EPA's goal to reduce the risks to the nation's food supply and the non-dietary pesticide risks posed to human health and the environment.

Achieving Healthier Indoor Air

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$33.2 million and 152 workyears to accomplish its healthy indoor air performance goals.

Indoor air pollution poses high risks to human health, especially in sensitive populations, and has ranked among the top four environmental

risks. Radon, for example, is the second leading cause of lung cancer and is responsible for about 14,000 deaths per year.

To help achieve healthier indoor air, EPA's priorities in 1999 include radon testing, radon mitigation, and radon-resistant construction; implementing "Tools for Schools"; increasing awareness of the harmful effects of children's exposure to secondhand smoke; completing the analysis of data from the Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation (BASE); privatizing the radon proficiency program; and focusing on community-based risk reduction. These programs support the 1999 goal of having 850,000 additional people living in healthier residential indoor environments, including 530,000 people living in homes built with radon-resistant features.

EPA's research program will produce the scientific information needed to understand indoor air effects. Research will identify, characterize, and compare the health risks associated with indoor exposures to air pollutants so that risk managers can make informed decisions to protect public health.

Improve Pollution Prevention Strategies, Tools, Approaches

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$26.9 million and 80 workyears to ensure that the quantity of toxic pollutants released, disposed of, treated, or combusted for energy recovery will be reduced 10% from 1992 levels. Half of this reduction will be achieved through pollution prevention practices.

Beginning in 1999, EPA will develop

PREVENTING POLLUTION AND REDUCING RISK IN COMMUNITIES, HOMES, WORK PLACES AND ECOSYSTEMS

innovative, multi-media strategies and tools (through inter-office and regional coordination) to target 12-14 priority PBTs for pollution prevention (P2) at domestic levels. The targeting will be done as a collaborative effort between multiple offices and their regional components. Also, obtaining 2% reductions in reported TRI chemical wastes in 1999 and beyond will be the result of the cumulative efforts of EPA's pollution protection, clean technologies, and green chemicals programs which encourage the use of source reduction and integrated environmental management systems by American industry.

Decrease the Quantity and Toxicity of Waste

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$25.1 million and 133 workyears to support the objective of decreasing pollution in communities, workplaces, and ecosystems by decreasing the quantity and toxicity of wastes.

In 1999, the Agency will emphasize helping generators prioritize and focus their efforts to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes. EPA's objective is to reduce the amount of waste generated annually, therefore decreasing pollution or the risk of pollution in communities, workplaces, and ecosystems. EPA will work together with state, tribal, and local governments; business and industries; and non-governmental organizations to: encourage reduced generation of industrial (hazardous and non-hazardous) waste through material substitution and manufacturing process changes; encourage recycling of wastes that must be generated; and ensure the safe recycling of any wastes. EPA will also focus on reducing the toxicity of wastes as states and regions begin measuring and reporting reductions of PBTs. To accomplish this, the Agency's waste minimization program will provide tools and assistance to identify those

hazardous wastes containing the most PBTs among 900 chemicals currently in the waste stream.

Assess Conditions in Indian Country

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$50.9 million and 55 workyears to continue its efforts to improve environmental conditions in Indian Country in this goal.

EPA places particular priority on working with Federally recognized Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to improve environmental conditions in Indian country. This is pursuant to our trust relationship with tribes and the nation's interest in conservation of cultural uses of natural resources. In 1999, the Agency will continue to work with the tribes to establish an environmental presence in Indian country and produce substantial progress towards developing Tribal capacity to implement their own environmental programs. EPA will complete its design and begin initiation of a framework for the baseline assessment of environmental conditions on tribal lands.

EPA will also improve health and environmental conditions in Alaska Native villages through training and education on sampling and assessing environmental quality conditions. This investment will advance these villages' capabilities to correct health and environmental problems through the development of Environmental Action Plans.

BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT, RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Strategic Goal: America's wastes will be stored, treated, and disposed in ways that prevent harm to people and to the natural environment. EPA will work to clean up previously polluted sites, restoring them to uses appropriate for surrounding communities, and respond to and prevent waste-related or industrial accidents.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Reduce or Control Risks to Human Health	\$1,491,429	\$2,091,457
Prevent Releases by Proper Facility Management	\$126,472	\$139,531
Respond to All Known Emergencies	\$18,885	\$20,339
TOTAL \$	1,636,785	2,251,328
TOTAL FTE	4,374	4,304

Improper management of wastes can lead to fires, explosions, and contamination of air, soil, and water. A frequent result of improper hazardous waste disposal is the contamination of groundwater -- the source of drinking water for nearly half of all Americans. At some waste sites, toxic vapors from evaporating liquid wastes or chemical reactions contaminate the air. Pollutants, such as metals, organic solvents, and oil, can damage vegetation, endanger wildlife, and harm the health of people who live in nearby communities. In some cases, toxic and hazardous substances (including radioactive waste) are carried far from their source by air, ground water, and surface water runoff into streams, lakes, and rivers.

EPA's efforts to control and restore releases of waste center on protecting human health and the environment by applying the fastest, most effective waste management and cleanup methods available, while involving affected communities, states, tribal governments and municipalities in the decision-making process. Different types of waste require different means of treatment and disposal--what

is suitable for one contaminant may be inappropriate for another. Cleaning up abandoned or under-used industrial land demonstrates that economic, environmental and social goals can be integrated so that economic growth can improve, rather than diminish, environmental quality.

EPA will use its statutory authority under the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), Clean Water Act (CWA), Clean Air Act (CAA), and Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) to promptly monitor and respond to releases, accidents, or spills. EPA will help ensure that places in America currently contaminated by hazardous waste no longer endanger public health or the environment and are restored to uses desired by surrounding communities. State, local, and other Federal agency efforts will be integrated with EPA activities to reduce cleanup costs and revitalize contaminated and abandoned private property for economic reuse.

BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES

In addition, EPA will focus on controlling human exposures and groundwater releases at RCRA facilities designated as high priority for corrective actions. Support for radioactively contaminated Superfund sites will be continued. EPA research provides a technical foundation for decisions made in the environmental cleanup programs. The full spectrum of EPA's cleanup programs will respond to priority sites and releases in a fast and effective manner, while maximizing the participation of potentially responsible parties (PRPs) and other stakeholders in the cleanup efforts.

The 1999 President's Budget provides \$2,251.3 million and 4,304 workyears for this strategic goal, an increase of \$614.5 million and decrease of 70 workyears from 1998. To meet this goal, EPA will continue to regulate existing waste management practices at facilities defined under CERCLA, RCRA, OPA, CAA, CWA, and EPCRA.

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency to meet a number of important goals, the most significant of which include:

- Accelerate the pace of Superfund cleanups by completing 136 cleanups in 1999 and achieving 900 construction completions by the end of calendar year 2001.
- Address cost recovery at all National Priority List (NPL) and non-NPL sites with a statute of limitations on total past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000.
- Obtain PRP commitments for 70% of the work conducted at new construction starts at non-Federal facility sites on the NPL and emphasize fairness in the settlement process.
- Fund brownfield site assessments in 100 additional communities, implement 10 brownfield showcase communities, and sign agreements with 100 communities to capitalize revolving loan funds.
- Complete 22,000 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanups.
- Approve 2,080 hazardous waste management facilities' (62 percent of such existing facilities in the nation) controls in place to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater.
- Approve 153 hazardous waste management facilities (to approve a cumulative 62 percent of such existing facilities in the nation) to prevent dangerous releases to air, soil, and groundwater.
- Control human exposure to toxins at 127 RCRA sites (to address a cumulative of 277 RCRA sites), and control groundwater releases at 69 high priority RCRA sites (to address a cumulative of 144 such sites).
- Bring 400 new facilities into compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) provisions of the oil pollution regulations.
- Demonstrate and verify the performance of 18 innovative technologies by 2001, emphasizing remediation and characterization of groundwater and soils.
- Complete prototype model for assessing cumulative exposure-risk assessment integrating the environmental impact of multiple chemicals through multiple media and pathways.

BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES

HIGHLIGHTS:

Reduce or Control Risks to Human Health

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$2,091.5 million and 3,494 workyears to reach the Agency's objective of waste management, cleanup, and control of releases. This objective includes the following resources: Superfund, \$1,926.6 million; Environmental Program & Management, \$56.1 million; Leaking Underground Storage Tanks, \$69.1 million; State and Tribal Assistance Grants, \$32.7 million; Science and Technology, \$5.9 million; and Oil Spills, \$1 million.

In 1996, President Clinton announced a national commitment to protect communities from toxic pollution by accelerating toxic waste cleanup. In 1999, the Superfund program will support this initiative by doubling the pace of Superfund cleanups. This effort will achieve 900 construction completions, approximately two-thirds of the NPL, by the end of calendar year 2001. This initiative not only puts contaminated sites back into productive use but protects our children and communities from exposure to uncontrolled toxic waste releases. EPA seeks to partner with other Federal agencies; state, local, and tribal governments; and the communities to more effectively address and leverage on-going cleanup efforts. Through this investment, the Agency restates its emphasis on risk reduction by addressing the growing backlog of site cleanups and accelerating the pace of Superfund construction completions. The Agency requests a total of \$1,630.7 million for Superfund response.

EPA will pursue violators and responsible parties to maximize PRP participation in site cleanup. Maintaining a PRP participation rate of

70% preserves fund dollars for sites where there is no viable PRP. At the same time, EPA will promote enforcement fairness, especially for small contributors to sites, reduce third party transaction costs and recover the government's cost for site cleanup. A total of \$164.7 million is requested for Superfund enforcement.

The brownfield pilot program has demonstrated that cleaning up abandoned or under-used contaminated land and supporting new business growth can have significant payoffs. Building on the pilot program, EPA will continue to combine Federal, state, local and private sector efforts to restore contaminated property to economic reuse and reduce cleanup costs. In 1999, EPA will fund brownfield site assessments in 100 additional communities in order to reach the Agency's commitment of 300 communities by the year 2000, support 10 brownfield showcase communities, and sign agreements with 100 communities to capitalize revolving loan funds. In some cases, parties interested in developing such properties are concerned about the presence of contamination and the attendant potential liabilities (including Federal Superfund liability). EPA will address liability barriers in the brownfield program by issuing comfort/status letters or prospective purchaser agreements in appropriate instances which will facilitate sustainable redevelopment of these properties. The Agency is requesting \$91.3 million to fund brownfield activities.

The Agency will assist in the cleanup of 22,000 leaking underground storage tanks in 1999. States have reported that leaking underground storage tanks are the leading source of groundwater pollution, and petroleum is the most prevalent contaminant. Resources provided by EPA support oversight and cleanup of petroleum releases from underground storage

BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITE

tanks when the owner/operator is unknown, unwilling, or unable to perform the cleanup. EPA's goal is to ensure rapid and effective responses to releases from underground storage tanks containing petroleum and to restore contaminated sites to beneficial use. The Agency requests a total of \$69.1 million.

The RCRA Corrective Action Program will take remedial action at operating hazardous waste facilities in the event of an uncontrolled release. The most serious contamination problems occur when releases migrate off-site, contaminating public and private drinking water supplies, wetlands, and other sensitive ecosystems. These sites are the program's highest priority. Efforts to help Tribal governments develop hazardous waste management and municipal solid waste programs will expand in 1999. The Agency requests \$6.4 million for RCRA tribal activities. Intergovernmental information and resource sharing will be facilitated through a range of mechanisms including forums, university-level courses, professional training, Internet sites, and circuit riders in partnership with other Federal agencies, states, local communities and of course the tribes themselves.

Preventing Releases by Proper Facility Management

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$139.5 million and 686 workyears to reach its objective for preventing releases by proper facility management.

Dangerous releases to the environment are responsible for causing illnesses to the public, especially to sensitive populations such as children, the elderly and individuals with chronic

diseases. Dangerous releases to the environment are also responsible for polluting soil, air, and groundwater which may lead to costly cleanups and environmental mitigation. In 1999, the RCRA program will focus on reducing risks of exposures to hazardous wastes using a combination of regulations, permits and voluntary standards and programs. EPA will continue to concentrate on minimizing the quantity and toxicity of waste, reducing administrative burdens on states and industry, and preventing accidental releases of hazardous substances.

The Underground Storage Tanks program will continue to focus on promoting and enforcing compliance with regulatory requirements aimed at preventing and detecting UST releases. EPA will also approve additional states to operate their own programs in lieu of the Federal program. Currently 24 states and the District of Columbia have state program approval.

As the Oil Prevention Program implements a comprehensive approach to integrate prevention, preparedness, and response, efforts will be made to reduce the risk of oil spills from facilities which pose human health, ecological, and economic risks. In 1999, the number of facilities brought into compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) provisions of the oil prevention regulation will be doubled. Also in 1999, the Agency will increase assistance to Tribes by identifying problems and developing and improving response plans in the event of oil spills.

The Agency will also, using information from facility Risk Management Plans (RMPs), develop a chemical risk information

BETTER WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION OF CONTAMINATED WASTE SITES

system in coordination with industry to prevent chemical releases into the environment. EPA will also concentrate on implementing the RMP program at the state level. The Agency assists Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) by facilitating access and use of the RMP information database and provides technical assistance grants to develop accident preparedness and prevention programs.

Responding to Emergencies

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$20.3 million and 124 work years for promoting effective response to chemical and radiological accidents, terrorist events and oil spills.

Hazardous chemical releases have caused billions of dollars in property damage, serious damage to the environment and hundreds of deaths and injuries during the past 30 years. In 1999, EPA will support efforts to prevent, prepare for and respond to chemical accidents and terrorist events involving chemical releases by providing guidance and assistance to state and local governments and industry; assisting in removing immediate health threats; and providing information on chemical hazards and risks to states and communities. The Agency is currently performing many of its investigative functions concerning chemical accidents, however, the future of the program is uncertain.

Each year, over 12,000 oil spills occur, with well over half of them being in inland waters (EPA's area of responsibility). Working with state and local governments and industry, EPA is ensuring the effective and immediate removal of discharges (or substantial threat of a discharge) of oil. The Agency will also continue to work with state and local governments on oil spill prevention, preparedness, and enforcement activities. Of particular concern in 1999 is improving the area contingency plans, especially

those for environmentally and economically important areas. These plans integrate prevention, preparedness, and response by coordinating regional resources with logistics. The Agency requests \$3.8 million for contingency planning and improving the quantity and quality of data used, resulting in a more effective and efficient response to oil spills.



REDUCTION OF GLOBAL AND CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Strategic Goal: The United States will lead other nations in successful, multilateral efforts to reduce significant risks to human health and ecosystems from climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, and other hazards of international concern.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Reduce Transboundary Threats: Shared North American Ecosystems	\$99,730	\$122,173
Climate Change	\$109,218	\$230,644
Stratospheric Ozone Depletion	\$17,322	\$26,914
Protect Public Health and Ecosystems From Persistent Organic Pollutants	\$4,251	\$6,874
Prevent Degradation of the Marine and Polar Environments	\$1,308	\$1,398
Achieve Cleaner and More Cost-Effective Practices	\$4,316	\$7,958
TOTAL \$	\$236,144	\$395,961
TOTAL FTE	449	527

Ecosystems and transboundary pollutants do not respect international boundaries. As a result, unilateral domestic actions of the U.S. are inadequate to achieve some of EPA's most important environmental goals. Reduction of global and cross-border environmental risk is important because of the significant problems that originate in other countries and may significantly impact U.S. investments in environmental protection. Achieving our environmental goals requires us to work with other countries to address external sources of pollution impacting human health and the environment of our nation. Conversely, the U.S. also holds itself responsible for preventing or minimizing the impacts of transboundary pollution originating here.

Efforts under this goal demonstrate EPA's continued leadership to build international cooperation and technical capacity that are essential to prevent harm to the global environment and ecosystems that we share with other nations. A coordinated international response is needed to confront the climate change threat, depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, transboundary circulation of toxics, and other environmental issues significant to the interests of the United States. Continued leadership by the U.S. and EPA is necessary to successfully address these issues in a manner that provides efficient and sustainable long-term solutions.

The President's Budget requests \$396 million and 527 workyears for the Reduction of Global and Cross-Border Environmental Risks goal, an increase of \$ 159.8 million and 79

REDUCTION OF GLOBAL AND CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

workyears over 1998. In order for the U.S. to maintain a leadership role in this area, EPA will increase its activities to address Climate Change by focusing on efforts to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere, as well as focusing on minimizing the global impacts of greenhouse gas emissions originating in the U.S. In addition, EPA's activities will include programs that reduce persistent organic pollutants and selected metals that circulate in the environment at global and regional scales.

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency to meet a number of important performance goals in 1999. The most significant of these include:

- Sixteen additional water/wastewater projects along the Mexican border will be certified for design-construction.
- As part of the President's Climate Change Technology Initiative, reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in total by 40 million metric ton carbon equivalent through partnerships with businesses, schools, state and local governments and other organizations.
- Reduce U.S. energy consumption by 45 billion kilowatts.
- Conduct a preliminary assessment of the consequences of climate change at three geographic locations (mid-Atlantic, Gulf Coast, and Upper Great Lakes).
- Ensure that domestic consumption of class II hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) will be restricted to below 208,400 metric tons and domestic exempted production and import of newly produced class I CFCs and halons will be restricted to below 130,000 metric tons.

- Obtain international agreement on criteria for selecting Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to be covered in a new global POPs treaty, and on capacity building activities to support the convention's implementation.

- Deliver 30 international training modules; implement 6 technical assistance or technology dissemination projects; implement 5 cooperative policy development projects; and disseminate information products on U.S. environmental technologies and techniques to 2,500 foreign customers.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Reduce Transboundary Threats: U.S.-Mexico Border

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$108 million and 23 workyears, of which \$100 million will be direct federal grants, to reduce transboundary threats to human health and shared ecosystems along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Along the 2,000 mile U.S.-Mexico border, communities live side-by-side, sharing the benefits of rapid economic growth and the subsequent environmental problems. Today, there are over 11 million border residents, a population that has doubled in the last 15 years. The effects of urban and industrial growth have contributed to the problems of inadequate environmental infrastructure. In the Mexico border area, programs are designed to 1) improve air quality, 2) provide wastewater and drinking water services to underserved communities, 3) manage chemical accidents, 4) support pollution prevention programs that will, over the long term, reduce the adverse health and environmental effects of toxic pollution, and 5) reduce and effectively manage hazardous and solid wastes.

The Agency will also continue to

REDUCTION OF GLOBAL AND CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

cooperate with its Mexican counterpart agencies to implement the provisions of the LaPaz agreement and the Border XXI Framework Document which provides a long term strategy to improve public health and the environmental and essential natural resources along the border.

Climate Change

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$231 million and 331 workyears for Climate Change, of which \$205.4 and 252 total workyears are for the Climate Change Technology Initiative (CCTI).

There is scientific consensus that global change threatens human health and the environment; EPA must address this problem to reduce adverse environmental impacts. In 1997, the framework developed under the Kyoto Protocol established significant targets for greenhouse gas reductions. The agreements reached in Kyoto provide an important opportunity to achieve meaningful reductions in greenhouse gases with an environmentally sound and economically strong strategy. EPA will play an integral role in the President's Plan under the CCTI. For several years, EPA has been building successful partnerships to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with businesses and other organizations in all sectors of the economy. Many of these programs focus on the deployment of existing, proven technologies that reduce emissions but are underutilized. These partnerships will continue to be the foundation for achieving greenhouse gas reductions beyond 2000.

Under CCTI, EPA will expand its effort in each sector of the economy in order to meet the targeted emissions reductions that protect the environment while promoting economic growth. In 1999, there are key areas where EPA is expanding its effort. These include: 1) Industry Initiatives - EPA will consult with key industries to develop greenhouse gas reduction strategies,

promote the deployment of clean technologies, and build a program that credits industry for early action; 2) Transportation Initiatives - EPA will accelerate its efforts under the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles (PNGV). PNGV will develop technology for delivery and long-haul trucks that achieve significant increases in fuel economy and meet stringent emission targets; 3) Buildings Initiatives - promote greenhouse gas reduction and improve energy performance of facilities by increasing awareness of energy efficient technology that is applicable for both residential and commercial buildings; and 4) Domestic and International Outreach to State and local entities to integrate Climate Change into programs and policies and engage developing countries in the implementation of Climate Change protocols.

Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$26.9 and 34 workyears to work towards recovery of ozone concentrations in the stratosphere.

The United States has signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Through this international treaty, EPA will implement and enforce rules controlling the production and emission of ozone depleting compounds, and identify safer alternatives and promote their use to curtail ozone depletion. In addition, EPA will continue to provide financial support to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund.

EPA will focus on domestic and international production phaseout of five ozone-depleting chemicals and chemical classes, promote more intensive recycling programs in the U.S. and

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REDUCTION OF GLOBAL AND CROSS-BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

abroad, enhance environmental data development and public outreach aimed at informing the public of risks of overexposure to ultra-violet (UV) radiation, and encourage earlier voluntary phaseout of CFCs and HCFCs in developing countries.

Protect Public Health and Ecosystems from Persistent Toxics

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$6.9 and 39 workyears to reduce the risks to U.S. human health and ecosystems from selected toxics that circulate in the environment at global and regional scales, consistent with international obligations.

Selected toxics which can persist, bioaccumulate and move long distances pose serious risks to human health and the ecosystem in the U.S., not to mention in remote regions where the substances may not be produced or used. The actions of individual nations to control the adverse effects of these PBTs often are insufficient because of the long-range transport of such substances. Thus, it takes coordinated international action to reduce the risks posed by PBTs globally, let alone in the U.S.

As part of the Agency-wide, multi-media collaborative effort to reduce risks associated with priority PBTs, the Agency will work to reduce the risks associated with priority PBTs through the Binational Strategy, the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the Persistent Organic Pollutants international negotiations, and further national prioritization of chemicals for coordinated reduction strategies.

Achieve Cleaner and More Cost-Effective Practices

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$ 8.0 million and 38 workyears to increase the application of cleaner and more cost-effective environmental practices and technologies in the U.S. and abroad through international cooperation.

As part of the Agency's international technology and technical assistance programs, EPA will provide access to microbiologically safe drinking water and the protection of drinking water sources in developing nations. This priority is consistent with the Administrator's interest in improving the environmental health of children, who are most vulnerable to water-borne diseases. In 1999, EPA proposes the "Ensuring Children's Health through Microbiologically Safe Drinking Water and Adequate Sanitation" initiative. The specific focus area in this initiative will be the improvement of children's health in less developed countries through provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation. The initiative will include environmental technology transfer and environmental management capacity building components.

EXPANSION OF AMERICANS' RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THEIR ENVIRONMENT

Strategic Goal: Easy access to a wealth of information about the state of their local environment will expand citizen involvement and give people tools to protect their families and their communities as they see fit. Increased information exchange between scientists, public health officials, businesses, citizens, and all levels of government will foster greater knowledge about the environment and what can be done to protect it.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Increase Quality/Quantity of Education, Outreach, Data Availability	\$72,202	\$75,344
Improve Public's Ability to Reduce Exposure	\$47,121	\$51,876
Enhance Ability to Protect Human Health	\$21,049	\$31,869
TOTAL \$	\$140,371	\$159,088
TOTAL FTE	772	757

Providing all Americans with access to sound environmental information and informing and involving the public in our work are essential parts of a comprehensive approach to protecting the environment. All U.S. citizens have a "right to know" about the pollutants in their environment – including the condition of the air they breathe and the water they drink, as well as the health effects of the chemicals used in the food and products they buy. Increased information is especially valuable for minority, low-income, and Native American communities that suffer a disproportionate burden of health consequences from poor environmental conditions. As U.S. citizens, they need to receive adequate knowledge of and representation in public policy and environmental decision-making.

Access to environmental information enables American citizens to be involved and informed environmental decision makers. Through the dissemination of information, citizens are given the ability to create and promote lasting solutions to environmental problems. The relative severity of environmental risks, the opportunities for preventing pollution, and the uncertainties and complex trade-offs that underlie many environmental decisions need to be understood and addressed. Public awareness is critical to developing sustainable solutions that all stakeholders -- industry, agriculture, government, and the public will support and carry out.

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$159.1 million and 757 workyears for this goal,

EXPANSION OF AMERICANS' RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THEIR ENVIRONMENT

an increase of \$18.7 million and a decrease of 15 workyears over 1998. The Agency will use a variety of strategies to accomplish this goal. Critical to the success of these strategies will be cooperation and collaboration with all potential partners, including Federal, state, tribal and local governments, education institutions, nonprofit organizations, and businesses. In 1999, the Agency will expand Americans' "right to know" by improving the quality and increasing the quantity of general environmental education outreach and data availability programs, and improving electronic access to information.

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency to meet a number of important performance goals in 1999. The most significant of these include:

- Add 10 state participants to the One-Stop Reporting Program (Total=30).
- Provide over 100 grants to assist communities with understanding and addressing Environmental Justice issues.
- Increase compliance with right to know reporting requirements by conducting 1300 inspections and undertaking 200 enforcement actions.
- 3,300 large and very large community water systems (serving approximately 185 million Americans) will issue annual consumer confidence reports containing information about the systems' source water and the level of contaminants in the drinking water.
- Process 110,000 facility chemical release reports, publish the TRI Data Release

Report and provide improved information to the public about TRI chemicals, enhancing community right to know and efficiently processing information from industry.

- By 1999, EPA will complete 5-7 monitoring pilot projects in EMPACT cities, and implement timely and high quality environmental monitoring technology in 5-7 EMPACT cities.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Expanding Communities' Right-to-Know

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$51.9 million and 255 workyears, an increase of \$4.8 million over 1998, to improve the public's ability to reduce exposure. Under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), EPA is required to provide the public with valuable chemical release data through the TRI. EPA has recently expanded the TRI by adding seven new industry sectors and by nearly doubling the number of reportable chemicals. The goal of these actions is to provide a broader picture of industrial releases and transfers so the public will have more information about potential risks.

In 1999, EPA will perform quality analyses of at least two additional industries reporting to the TRI and process 110,000 TRI Form R's as part of the operation. EPA will finalize the PBT rule to add more chemicals to the TRI. To ensure that the public has information on chemicals that may be highly toxic but are manufactured, processed, or used in lower volumes, the Agency will lower the thresholds for reporting PBTs. The Agency has expanded the TRI effort and will propose a chemical use reporting rule. Finally, to ensure the efficacy of

EXPANSION OF AMERICANS' RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THEIR ENVIRONMENT

this information, five focus groups will be conducted to determine how to better serve those who would use the TRI information.

The Agency aggressively seeks to integrate all relevant sources of data and information to support comprehensive approaches to environmental protection that include community-based environmental protection (CBEP) and ecosystem protection. This information is to be coordinated and integrated across the Agency to provide comprehensive views of environmental data based on increased availability and accuracy of locational and spatial data, the establishment of the central structure required to support data standards, and a registry of environmental data.

Increasing Public Access

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$67.5 million and 303 workyears, a \$3.2 million increase over 1998, to enhance American's access to environmental information. In 1999, the Agency will provide environmental information through a variety of initiatives.

The Agency's One Stop Reporting Initiative will provide one-stop access to and reporting of environmental information. This initiative focuses on streamlining reporting by regulators and improving the availability of environmental performance data for the public and the educational community. Information such as databases, press releases, phone numbers, fact sheets, and regulations will be made available on the World-Wide Web.

In 1999, the Agency's Public Access Strategic Initiatives will provide the necessary infrastructure to integrate EPA data electronically so that the public has access to information on environmental requirements and regulations, and is provided an opportunity to comment. Under

the Enforcement and Compliance Information (ECI) initiative, the Agency will provide the public access to user-friendly information on enforcement and compliance data policies, guidance and interpretations. This initiative will improve citizens' and small businesses' access to, and their understanding of, compliance and enforcement information.

Lessons learned from the Regulatory Information Inventory and Team Evaluation Project (RIITE) will be made available nationally, providing a toolbox of successful approaches, establishing a web site of forms, and testing the use of web sites for submission of compliance data. Collection, analysis, and use of data are at the heart of effective environmental management. Electronic reporting for many of the Agency's core compliance reports will be available; e.g., municipal water system laboratory reports, some transactions involving the hazardous waste manifest, and reporting of annual emissions inventories in some delegated states. Additionally, EPA is now developing a "second generation" approach on Internet/Web-based forms, which will be much more appropriate for small companies and for individuals.

The Agency will ensure that small businesses and other small entities are full participants in Agency regulatory activities, especially regulatory development and compliance assistance. Under the requirements of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996, the Agency provides small entities the opportunity to participate in the development of proposed rules subject to the Regulatory Flexibility Act. One of the Agency keys for successful small business participation in the environmental decision making process is a well informed and educated small business community. A focal point of the Agency's small business

EXPANSION OF AMERICANS' RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THEIR ENVIRONMENT

information activities is EPA's Office of Small Business Ombudsman (SBO). This office coordinates over 12,000 small business inquiries each year, supports an Internet Web page for small business, and coordinates agency regional small business activities. In addition, the SBO provides oversight for and reports to Congress on small business compliance activities under §507 of the Clean Air Act. Through this process the Agency and the small business community stay abreast of each other's needs and concerns.

The creation of the Center for Environmental Information and Statistics (CEIS) will play a crucial role in our efforts to improve delivery of environmental information to the public and ensure a cooperative and collaborative approach to environmental decision making. The CEIS will provide a "Master Atlas" that integrates various mapping software and provides multimedia data on environmental quality, status and trends. CEIS will also have a web site for visitors to identify and contact Agency representatives so that they may discuss the environmental data used and the Agency's interpretation. The CEIS will also serve as the Agency's source of internal information on environmental quality, status and trends - informing individuals, communities, businesses and the public of environmental information which will be easily accessible, objective, and reliable.

Ensuring Environmental Justice

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$7.9 million and 46 workyears to support Environmental Justice. In 1999, the Agency will work to ensure that minority, low-income, and Native American communities will be able to meaningfully participate in environmental decision-making and protect themselves from

undue risks. The Agency will hold National Environmental Justice Advisory Council meetings to advise the Administrator on Environmental Justice concerns.

The Agency will continue to develop the Environmental Justice program to ensure that all people, regardless of race, national origin, or income, are protected from a disproportionate impact of environmental hazards. Environmental programs do not always equally benefit all communities or all populations. To remedy this problem, the Agency will raise the awareness and understanding of environmental issues affecting high risk communities by holding at least one Enforcement Roundtable in an affected community. To facilitate community involvement, EPA will provide grants to minority and low income communities to address Environmental Justice issues.

Through the Interagency Workgroup meetings and joint projects, EPA will work to ensure that all Federal agencies comply with the Executive Order on Environmental Justice and incorporate environmental justice concerns into program planning and implementation. EPA will also integrate Environmental Justice into its own program operations, Regional Memoranda of Agreement, and state Performance Partnership Agreements.

Tools for Enhancing the Ability to Protect Human Health

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$31.9 million and 153 workyears, an increase of \$10.8 million over 1998, to enhance American's ability to protect human health. In pursuing this objective, the Agency ensures that all Americans have easy access to sound environmental information. Providing this information will allow citizens to expand their involvement in protecting the environment.

EXPANSION OF AMERICANS' RIGHT TO KNOW ABOUT THEIR ENVIRONMENT

The President's Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking (EMPACT) initiative is a cross-agency program established to provide the public with information regarding local environmental conditions (e.g. toxic pollutants, water and air quality). This program will continue to report and provide access to selected communities throughout the nation. EMPACT will provide at least 75 of the largest U.S. metropolitan areas with access to information regarding the quality of their local environments, and relevant scientific and technical tools to interpret and evaluate potential impacts and risks to these environments. The Agency will expand EMPACT's effectiveness by improving technological approaches to data management and communications and by improving its discourse with the public regarding environmental risks.

Citizen involvement in protecting the environment will also be expanded through the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). IRIS is an EPA database of Agency consensus health information on environmental contaminants which is used extensively by EPA Program Offices and Regions where consistent, reliable toxicity information is needed for credible risk assessments. Each of the 535 IRIS "files" contains chemical-specific information on cancer and noncancer health effects. Each IRIS file summarizes a more detailed health assessment or support document. IRIS is heavily used for risk assessments and other health evaluations across the Agency. The most frequent users are Regional and State risk assessors, but use has grown to include all levels of government, as well as the public and private sectors, both nationally and internationally.

I

SOUND SCIENCE

Strategic Goal: An important aspect of the Agency's mission is to ensure a strong scientific foundation for the process of identifying public health and environmental issues and the approaches taken to address them. EPA's 1999 request continues to support this commitment. The programs proposed will allow EPA to develop and apply the best available science for addressing current and future environmental hazards, as well as new approaches toward improving environmental protection.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Research for Ecosystem Assessment and Restoration	\$100,713	\$85,506
Research for Human Health Risk Assessment	\$49,007	\$47,619
Emerging Risk Issues	\$47,744	\$55,387
Pollution Prevention and New Technology	\$69,919	\$46,388
Enable Research on Innovative Approaches to Current and Future Environmental Problems	\$86,928	\$88,746
Increase Use of Integrated, Holistic, Partnership Approaches	\$19,386	\$16,811
Increase Opportunities for Sector Based Approaches	\$16,478	\$11,497
Regional Enhancement of Ability to Quantify Environmental Outcomes	\$5,969	\$7,995
Science Advisory Board Peer Review	\$2,416	\$2,587
Incorporate Innovative Approaches to Environmental Management	\$6,161	\$4,334
TOTAL \$	\$404,721	\$366,868
TOTAL FTE	1,165	1,256

Among EPA's highest research priorities is our Assessing Health Risks to Children research program to expand information on exposure, effects and risk assessment to address children's risk. This program will provide the data to strengthen Agency risk assessments for children, both in the near and long term. Two important efforts will produce much of this data, the Children's Health Risk Centers, and EPA's participation in studies in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) being conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS).

We will increase our efforts in the Advanced Measurement Initiative (AMI). The focus of this program is to facilitate the application of technologies to enhance individual monitoring and measurement technologies, as well as to improve coordination of existing monitoring research and programs such as the mapping of waste sites, the development of ground water and surface water transport models and the characterization of soils and surface water vegetation quality and land use. AMI will

develop working partnerships between technology developers, environmental policy makers, and environmental managers to ensure that advanced monitoring technologies will meet the needs of EPA, the regulated community, and the public.

Additionally, we will strengthen our intramural research program through the allocation of additional workyears to recruit post-doctoral students to work at EPA laboratories.

The Agency has requested resources to support research within Goal 8, Sound Science, as well as Goals 1,2,4,5,6 and 7. The research program areas requested and described under Goal 8 represent research support that cuts across multiple goals.

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$366.9 million and 1,256 workyears for this goal, a decrease of \$37.9 million and an increase of 91 workyears from 1998.

The resources requested in this goal will enable the Agency to meet a number of performance goals in 1999. The most significant of these include:

- In 2001, complete and evaluate a multi-tiered ecological monitoring system for the Mid-Atlantic region and provide select land cover and aquatic indicators for measuring status and trends.
- In 1999, analyze existing monitoring data for acid deposition and UVB and implement a multiple site UVB monitoring system for measuring status and trends.

- In 1999, provide ecological risk assessment case studies for two watersheds, final guidelines for reporting ecological risk assessment and ecological risk assessment guidance and support.

- By 2008, develop and verify innovative methods and models for assessing the susceptibilities of populations to environmental agents, aimed at enhancing risk assessment and management strategies and guidance.

- By 1999, a total of 50 Project XL projects will be in development or implementation, an increase of 15 over 1998.

- In 1999, produce first generation exposure models describing residential exposure to pesticides.

- In 1999, initiate a Field Exposure Study of children to two endocrine disruptor chemicals.

- In 1999, complete and submit an external review draft of the Air Quality Criteria Document for carbon monoxide.

- By 1999, improve computational efficiency of the fine particulate model by 25%.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Ecosystem Protection Research

The President's Budget requests \$85.5 million and 378 workyears to support Ecosystems Protection research. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) is one of the areas of investment in this objective.

The EMAP Program monitors the condition of the nation's ecological resources to evaluate the cumulative success of current policies and programs and to identify emerging problems before they become widespread or irreversible. Policies and programs that promote the sustainable use of resources and the preservation of ecosystem integrity must be based upon our scientific knowledge of the environment. EMAP seeks to improve the quality of that knowledge and to fill in any gaps in that knowledge through research in two primary areas: developing a better understanding of the mechanisms that control ecosystem structure and function and assessing the role of human actions in altering them; and, monitoring ecosystem characteristics and the human influences that change them over time.

Research to Improve Human Health Risk Assessment

The President's Budget requests \$47.6 million and 224 workyears to support Human Health Risk Assessment research. One key focus under this objective is in the area of Susceptible Subpopulations research.

Research activities are designed and implemented to provide insights into subpopulations that experience higher than normal exposures or have underlying biological factors that place them at greater risk. Research on susceptible populations assumes that certain segments of the populations may not be afforded adequate consideration in current risk assessment practices and/or sufficient protection under ensuing risk management decisions. Efforts associated with this research activity will evaluate the adequacy of current approaches to identify, characterize and explain the increased susceptibility of various subpopulations. This evaluation will

subsequently direct the evolution of improved tools and approaches to assess risk to these populations. A unique dimension of these efforts will be the incorporation of risk management research as these key parameters and populations are defined (exposure or biologic) so that appropriate intervention strategies can be developed and applied in parallel.

Emerging Risk Issues

The President's Budget requests \$55.4 million and 185 workyears to support Emerging Risk Issues research. The Endocrine Disruptors (ED) research program and the One Atmosphere Research Program are two key areas of investment within this objective.

The ED research program was established in response to growing scientific concern and public awareness regarding potential effects of environmental exposure to chemicals that interact with the endocrine system, causing adverse reproductive and other health and ecological effects. Research on endocrine disruptors is being conducted according to priorities described in the Endocrine Disruptors Research Strategy, which is targeted at addressing the major uncertainties in this important area. In 1999, the ED research program will include integrated toxicology and exposure studies in ecological systems or human populations with suspected contamination or exposure to ED chemicals.

In 1999, the One Atmosphere Research Program is intended to assess and prevent risks from air pollution present in mixtures, the way people and ecosystems commonly experience it. EPA's focus will be on understanding the health and ecological effects associated with exposures to air pollutants in combination, without emphasis on a particular constituent, as well as the interplay

of source emissions transformation, transport and fate, and the impacts of multi-pollutant controls to achieve balance in pollution control and avoid unnecessary costs. EPA will look at multiple scales and at all environments, thereby, focusing on the fact that all air pollution merges in one atmosphere.

Pollution Prevention and New Technologies

The President's Budget requests \$46.4 million and 188 workyears for pollution prevention and new technologies. Research on Advanced Measurement Initiative (AMI) and Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) are among the focus areas for this objective.

The purpose of AMI is to identify, evaluate, adapt, and apply new and emerging measurement and monitoring technologies to facilitate effective environmental risk management. Through AMI, EPA seeks to meet current environmental measurement requirements more effectively, to permit the collection of important environmental data that is not available using conventional monitoring methods, and to create opportunities for entirely new and innovative approaches to environmental measurement needs.

ETV was created to substantially accelerate the introduction of new environmental technologies into the domestic and international marketplace. This will be done by verifying the environmental performance characteristics of commercial-ready technology through the evaluation of objective and quality assured data, so that potential purchasers and permittees are provided with an independent and credible assessment of what they are buying and permitting. EPA's ETV research program began with a three to five year pilot phase to test a wide range of partner and procedural alternatives in various pilot areas, and the true market demand

for the response to such a program. In 1999, the ETV program will transition from a pilot phase to establishment of the particular verification areas.

Enable Research on Innovative Approaches to Current and Future Environmental Problems

The President's Budget requests \$88.7 million and 97 workyears to Enable Research on Innovative Approaches to Current and Future Environmental Problems.

Resources requested in this objective provide the support required to accomplish the science and technology program at EPA. The effectiveness of the support provided in this objective is integral to the achievement of numerous Agency goals, including Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. The implementation of a strong science and engineering program requires necessary infrastructure support, operating expenses and other operational resources. The staff support activities include program review, health and safety, resource planning and execution, administrative and financial contract and grant management, equipment and facilities maintenance, and automated data processing.

A CREDIBLE DETERRENT TO POLLUTION AND GREATER COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

Strategic Goal: EPA will ensure full compliance with laws intended to protect public health and the environment.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Enforcement Tools to Reduce Non-Compliance	\$268,535	\$281,743
Increase Use of Auditing, Self-Policing Policies	\$47,294	\$49,208
TOTAL \$	\$315,828	\$330,951
TOTAL FTE	2,538	2,536

Protecting the public and the environment from risks posed by violations of environmental requirements is, and always has been, basic to EPA's mission. Many of America's environmental improvements over the last 25 years are attributable to a strong set of environmental laws and an expectation of compliance with those laws. EPA's strong and aggressive enforcement program has been the centerpiece of efforts to ensure compliance, and has achieved real and significant improvements in public health and the environment. The Agency will continue to aggressively punish violators and deter future violations, level the economic playing field for law-abiding companies, and ensure that the price of goods and services reflects true costs.

However, to meet the challenges presented by the continuing, serious, and complex environmental problems and the changes in the types and scope of activities and entities regulated, EPA must seek a broader range of solutions. To this end, EPA is developing additional tools and capabilities for ensuring compliance through assistance and incentives to the regulated community. By ensuring compliance

through an array of traditional and innovative approaches, EPA is working to mitigate and avoid risks to human health and the environment.

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$330.9 million and 2,536 workyears for deterrence and compliance in this goal, an increase of \$15.1 million and a decrease of 2 workyears from 1998. These resources will support the use of enforcement and compliance tools to ensure deterrence and compliance including inspections to target violators, assistance to help the regulated community understand its responsibilities, and incentives to make it economically beneficial to comply with the law. EPA will also continue to provide technical assistance and grants to states and Tribes to help them build effective and well targeted compliance and enforcement programs. EPA will support international environmental commitments, especially along U.S. borders, and work with other Federal agencies to promote environmental protection abroad and encourage a level economic playing field in an increasingly global trading system.

A CREDIBLE DETERRENT TO POLLUTION AND GREATER COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency to meet a number of important performance goals. The most significant of these are:

- Target high priority areas for enforcement and compliance assistance and complete baseline data needed to measure changes in key indicators of compliance. The Agency will identify five high priority areas and improve 3 of their data systems.
- Deter non-compliance by maintaining levels of field presence and enforcement actions, particularly in high risk areas and/or where populations are disproportionately exposed. In 1999, EPA will conduct 15,000 inspections and undertake 2,600 enforcement actions.
- Increase the regulated community's use of compliance incentives and their understanding of, and ability to comply with, regulatory requirements. EPA will offer 20 small entities relief under the Small Business Policy, an increase of 100% over the 1998 levels, and obtain 400 self disclosures. The Agency will also continue to operate 8 Compliance Assistance Centers, and provide compliance assistance tools such as 7 sector notebooks and 4 sector guides.
- Assist states and tribes with their enforcement and compliance assurance and incentive programs. EPA will provide specialized assistance and training, including 100 courses, to state and tribal officials to enhance the effectiveness of their programs.
- Review 100% of significant proposed Federal actions subject to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) which require EPA follow-up to determine their likely environmental effects and remedy 70% of EPA's concerns with these proposed actions.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Target High Priority Areas for Enforcement and Compliance Assistance

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$281.7 million and 2,056 workyears to address the most significant environmental problems through improved targeting of high-risk portions of the regulated community, and increased monitoring. The foundation of this effort will be the completion by EPA's enforcement and compliance assurance program of baseline data improvements that began in 1998, the selection of the most appropriate compliance indicators and types of facilities to be addressed, and the setting of challenging but realistic targets for compliance.

Improve Compliance by Providing Assistance and Incentives to the Regulated Community

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$49.2 million and 480 workyears to provide more sophisticated and targeted compliance assistance to the regulated community using compliance baseline data developed for selected sectors, and the Agency's analysis of the root causes of compliance problems. EPA will also increase the regulated community's use of compliance incentives and programs by 10% over 1998 levels, by encouraging communities to voluntarily discover, disclose, and correct violations.

Assist States and Tribes with Their Compliance Assurance and Incentive Programs

Included in the 1999 President's Budget is \$2.0 million for Pesticides Enforcement grants to help prevent future misuses of pesticides in communities and workplaces. EPA also requests \$0.5 million to help states protect vulnerable

A CREDIBLE DETERRENT TO POLLUTION AND GREATER COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW

children from lead poisoning by increasing enforcement of the lead-based paint provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). A requested increase of \$100 thousand will provide compliance assistance to Tribes.

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

Strategic Goal: EPA will establish a management infrastructure that will set and implement the highest quality standards for effective internal management and fiscal responsibility.

OBJECTIVE	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Executive Leadership	\$27,898	\$30,896
Management Services, Administrative, and Stewardship	\$165,332	\$180,937
Building Operations, Utilities and New Construction	\$331,960	\$299,921
Regional Management Services and Support	\$107,104	\$108,189
Provide Audit and Investigative Products and Services	\$36,565	\$39,917
TOTAL \$	\$668,857	\$659,861
TOTAL FTE	2,920	2,975

Efforts under this goal support the full range of Agency activities for a healthy and sustainable environment. Agency management provides vision and leadership within the Agency, and conducts policy oversight for all Agency programs. The effectiveness of EPA's management will determine, in large measure, how successful we will be in pursuit of the other goals identified in the Agency's strategic and annual plans. Sound management principles, practices, results-based planning and budgeting, fiscal accountability, quality customer service, rational policy guidance, and careful stewardship of our resources are the foundation for everything EPA does to advance the protection of human health and the environment. Agency management systems and processes will be supported by independent evaluations that promote efficient and effective programs, so that we can obtain the greatest return on taxpayer investment.

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$659.9 million and 2,975 workyears for the Effective Management goal, a decrease of \$9.0 million and increase of 55 workyears over 1998. Managerial accomplishments will include

implementation of automated and streamlined human resources and financial management processes, construction of new facilities, and establishment of state-of-the-art laboratories. The Agency will also honor its obligations to protect children from environmental hazards by working to make the protection of children's health a fundamental goal of environmental protection in the United States.

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency to meet a number of important performance goals. The most significant of these include:

- By the end of 1999, continue renovation of the new Headquarters complex by completing 100% buildout of the Ariel Rios north building and 50% of the Interstate Commerce Commission/ Customs building, and moving 47% of EPA personnel from vacated spaces to the new consolidated complex.
- By the end of 1999, complete at least 50% of construction of the consolidated research lab at Research Triangle Park in North Carolina.

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

- By the end of 1999, implement performance-based contracting for 10% of EPA contracts awarded to improve quality and timeliness.
- By the end of 1999, implement Phase I of the Integrated Grants Management System (IGMS) award module in all regions.
- By the end of 1999, evaluate 5 EPA standards to ensure they are protective of children's health.
- By March 1999, 100% of EPA category 1 & 2 systems tested will calculate the Year 2000 correctly.
- By the end of 1999, the Agency can plan and track performance against annual goals and capture 100% of costs through the new PBAA structure, based on modified budget and financial accounting systems, a new accountability process and new cost accounting mechanisms.
- In 1999, the OIG will provide objective, timely, and independent auditing, consulting, and investigative services through such actions as completing 15 construction grant closeout audits.

HIGHLIGHTS:

Protecting Children's Health

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$30.9 million and 265 workyears to provide vision and leadership, as well as executive direction and policy oversight, for all Agency programs, including Children's Health.

The Agency will honor its obligation to protect children from environmental hazards by targeting resources toward the Agency's many diverse children's activities. Children today face significant and unique health threats from a range

of environmental hazards. They are often more heavily exposed and more vulnerable than adults to toxins in the environment, from asthma-exacerbating air pollution and lead-based paint in older homes, to treatment-resistant microbes in drinking water, to persistent chemicals that may cause cancer or induce reproductive or developmental changes. Children's developing immune and nervous systems can be highly vulnerable to disruption by toxins in the environment, and the consequences may be lifelong.

In 1999, major activities include establishing, with HHS, six Children's Environmental Research Centers, ensuring that EPA's public health regulations consider children's health, and providing information to parents to better protect their children from environmental hazards.

Improving Management Services, Administrative Support, and Stewardship

The 1999 President's Budget requests \$289.1 million and 2,154 workyears for management services, administrative support, and stewardship. EPA will provide the management services and administrative support to achieve its environmental mission and to meet its fiduciary and workforce responsibilities.

The Agency wants to ensure that its workforce is of the highest caliber and is fully prepared to deliver national leadership and expertise in environmental protection. To do so, the Agency will invest in its employees through training and education. The Agency is also striving to increase efficiencies in hiring and placement of staff with the necessary scientific and technical skills to sustain effective environmental protection programs. By

EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

implementing an automated and streamlined human resources process, the Agency will take major steps toward achieving these goals.

Previously, the Agency has relied on cost-plus, level-of-effort contracting. In an effort to enhance the timeliness and quality of contract products and service, the Agency will be transitioning from this more costly and less efficient method of contracting to the more programmatic and cost effective method of performance-based service contracting. Furthermore, by improving the Agency's contract management information systems, the Agency will improve the quality and availability of information on the status and use of resources, thereby assuring that the Agency acquires the best quality goods and services in support of Agency objectives.

The Agency is also taking steps toward reducing reporting burdens by the Agency's highest volume submitters by encouraging and supporting electronic reporting. These efforts will facilitate EPA's acquisition of key information about environmental conditions across the country.

In 1999, upon correction of grants management vulnerabilities, emphasis will be placed on all aspects of post award grants management to ensure fiscal integrity. This will be accomplished by supporting and maintaining an Agency-wide Integrated Grants Management System that will provide for significant and immediate customer service and communication, as well as substantial time and resource savings, increased integrity of data quality, and post award management/closeout support.

Improving the Agency's ability to focus on environmental results and ensuring effective stewardship of Agency resources is a high priority

for the Agency. To strengthen the Agency's accountability through a performance-based management system, EPA will continue development of its integrated planning, budgeting, and accountability process, and will further its achievement of the substantive statutory requirements of the GPRA, the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act, and related legislation. The Agency will also focus on development of effective financial management systems, and greater efficiency through streamlining, customer service, and automated systems development.

Maintaining and Improving Agency Infrastructure

The Agency is requesting a total of \$299.9 million and 155 workyears to provide a quality work environment that considers employee safety and security, building operations, utilities, facilities repairs, new construction, and pollution prevention throughout the Agency's ten Regional offices, research and development laboratory complexes, field stations, and Headquarters locations.

In support of effective management, the Agency will provide for construction and establishment of state-of-the-art laboratories, providing the tools essential to researching innovative solutions to current and future environmental problems and enhancing our understanding of environmental risks. The consolidated laboratory office complex at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina is an excellent example. For 1999, the Agency is requesting \$32 million for the continued construction of this complex. This facility will consolidate several locations that EPA currently leases, saving taxpayers over \$100 million over the facility's life. Also, EPA is requesting an advance appropriation of \$40.7 million in fiscal year 2000 to complete the project.

The Agency's goal of consolidating its Headquarters personnel into one central location is closer to being realized. In 1999, EPA is requesting \$16 million for relocation to and continued construction of the new Headquarters buildings. The single largest component of this request is for the telecommunication costs to conform to EPA's Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) and local area network standards. Significant accomplishments for 1999 include completion of the buildout in the Ariel Rios North building, and 50% completion of the Interstate Commerce Commission building. Furthermore, lab construction at Ft. Meade, Maryland will be completed.

EPA's employees are a major asset and the Agency will continue to take steps to provide a wide range of facilities management and safety, health and environmental management policies, procedures and services. Facilities operations include rent; preventive maintenance of existing space; security and property management; printing services; postage and mail management services; transportation services; Agency recycling; and health, safety and environmental compliance activities, including medical monitoring and training.

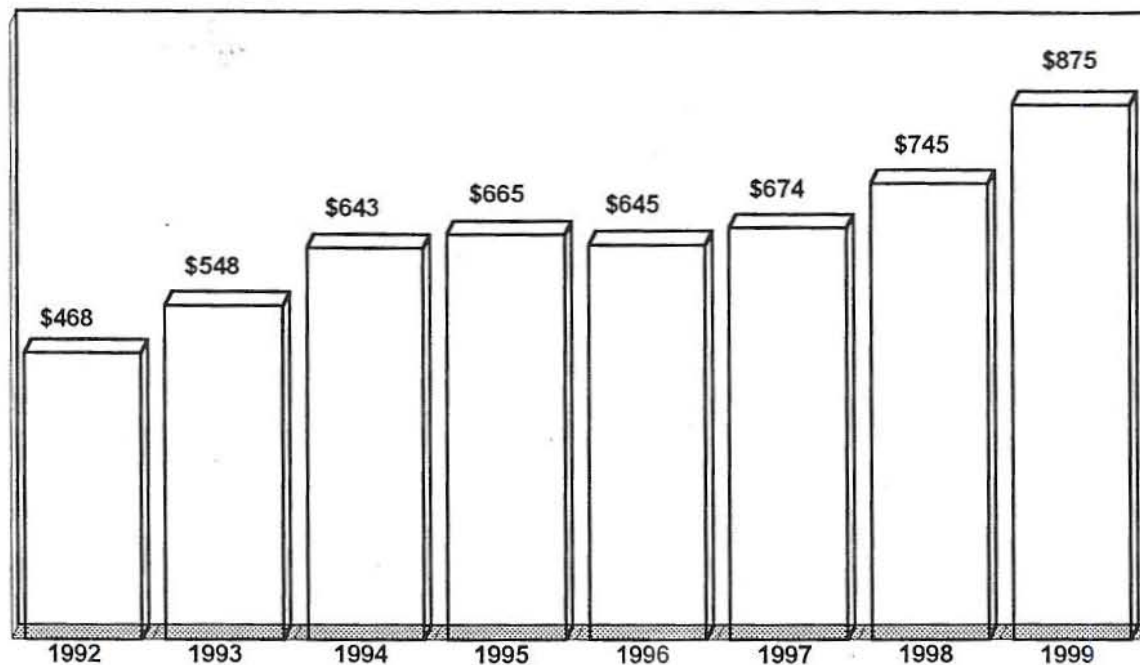
Assisting EPA in Reaching Its Mission by Providing Audit and Investigative Products and Services

The Agency is requesting \$39.9 million and 401 workyears to provide audits and investigations of EPA's program, administrative, and financial activities by the Office of Inspector General. This will ensure that the Agency's programs are delivered in an effective, efficient, and economical manner and in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Audits and

investigations assist the Agency in identifying areas of potential risk and necessary improvements that can significantly contribute to EPA's fulfillment of its mission. Services also include working in partnership with Agency management to find more effective and efficient solutions to environmental problems.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

STATE, LOCAL, & TRIBAL GRANTS



In 1999, the President's Budget requests a total of \$874.7 million for 17 'categorical' program grants for state and tribal governments. This is an increase of \$129.7 million over 1998. These grants are part of EPA's Operating Programs even though they are funded in the State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) appropriation account. EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building and supporting state, local, and tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce the Nation's environmental laws. Most environmental laws envision establishment of a decentralized nationwide structure to protect public health and the environment. In this way, environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of state, tribal and local governments, organizations, and citizens.

In 1999, EPA will continue to give more flexibility to state and tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance. First, EPA and its state and tribal partners will continue implementing the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). NEPPS is designed to allow states more flexibility to operate their programs with less interference from the Federal government, while increasing emphasis on measuring and reporting environmental improvements. Second, Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) will continue to allow states and tribes more funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities.

STATE, LOCAL, & TRIBAL GRANTS

HIGHLIGHTS:

Water Quality Program Grants

In 1999, the President's Budget requests a total of \$315.5 million to support EPA's nonpoint source grants and water pollution control (Section 106) grants. This represents a total increase of \$115 million over 1998, all of which is part of the Clean Water Action Plan. Both grant programs are designed to assist states with their water quality problems. An additional \$95 million for the nonpoint source grants will specifically focus on assisting states with implementation of priority nonpoint source and watershed protection activities. An additional \$20 million will strengthen the Section 106 grant program and support activities in reducing pollutant discharges from point and nonpoint sources and management programs to support healthy aquatic communities. Of this amount, \$2.6 million will support eligible tribes conducting comprehensive monitoring programs and implementing water quality programs.

Air and Radiation Program Grants

Air and Radiation Program grants help state and tribal governments address air and radiation program requirements. In 1999, the President's Budget requests a total of \$209.4 million for Air and Radiation Program grants. This is an increase of \$9.2 million over 1998. In support of the Agency's implementation strategy for attaining the new air quality standards, EPA will target \$50.7 million for states for the development of a national PM 2.5 monitoring network. This monitoring network will provide the data needed for the identification of PM sources as well as development of control strategies to address PM on a regional basis.

Enforcement Program Grants

In 1999, financial assistance will continue to support state and tribal enforcement programs. A total of \$26.9 million is requested for Pesticides and Toxic Substances Enforcement grants, an increase of \$2.5 million over 1998. An increase of \$2.0 million is requested for Pesticides Enforcement grants to help prevent future misuses of pesticides in communities and workplaces. An increase of \$0.5 million is requested for Toxic Substances Enforcement grants to protect children from lead based paint exposure.

Indian General Assistance Program Grants

For the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP), the Agency is requesting a total of \$42.6 million for these GAP grants. This is an increase of \$4 million over 1998. This increase is requested to allow Tribes to develop baseline data by which future environmental progress can be measured.

STATE and TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS
Dollars in Thousands

Grant	FY 1997 ENACTED	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES BUD
<u>Air & Radiation</u>			
State and Local Assistance	\$153,190.0	\$181,933.0	\$190,190.0
Tribal Assistance	\$5,882.2	\$10,168.8	\$11,068.8
Radon	<u>\$8,158.0</u>	<u>\$8,158.0</u>	<u>\$8,158.0</u>
	\$167,230.2	\$200,259.8	\$209,416.8
<u>Water</u>			
Pollution Control (Section 106)	\$80,700.0	\$95,529.3	\$115,529.3
Nonpoint Source	\$100,000.0	\$105,000.0	\$200,000.0
Wetlands Program	\$15,000.0	\$15,000.0	\$15,000.0
Water Quality Cooperative Agrmts	<u>\$20,000.0</u>	<u>\$20,000.0</u>	<u>\$19,000.0</u>
	\$215,700.00	\$235,529.30	\$349,529.3
<u>Drinking Water</u>			
PWSS	\$90,000.0	\$93,780.5	\$93,780.5
UIC	<u>\$10,500.0</u>	<u>\$10,500.0</u>	<u>\$10,500.0</u>
	\$100,500.0	\$104,280.5	\$104,280.5
<u>Hazardous Waste</u>			
H.W. Financial Assistance	\$98,298.2	\$98,598.2	\$98,598.2
Underground Storage Tanks	<u>\$10,544.7</u>	<u>\$10,544.7</u>	<u>\$10,544.7</u>
	\$108,842.9	\$109,142.9	\$109,142.9
<u>Pesticides & Toxics</u>			
Pesticides Program Implementation	\$12,814.6	\$13,114.6	\$13,114.6
Lead Grants	<u>\$12,500.0</u>	<u>\$13,712.2</u>	<u>\$13,712.2</u>
	\$25,314.6	\$26,826.8	\$26,826.8
<u>Multimedia</u>			
Pollution Prevention	\$5,999.5	\$5,999.5	\$5,999.5
Pesticides Enforcement	\$16,133.6	\$17,511.7	\$19,511.7
Toxics Enforcement	\$6,486.2	\$6,864.2	\$7,364.2
Indian General Assistance Program	<u>\$28,000.0</u>	<u>\$38,585.4</u>	<u>\$42,585.4</u>
	\$56,619.3	\$68,960.7	\$75,460.7
TOTALS	\$674,207.0	\$745,000.0	\$874,657.0

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING	FY 1998 ENACTED	FY 1999 PRES. BUDGET
Clean Water SRF	\$1,350	\$1,075
Drinking Water SRF	\$725	\$775
Mexican Border Projects	\$125	\$100
– Mexican Border	\$75	\$100
– Colonias	\$50	\$0
Special Needs Projects	\$76	\$78
TOTAL \$	\$2,276	\$2,028

Providing Americans with Clean and Safe Water and Reducing Cross-border Environmental Threats

EPA's water infrastructure financing efforts support two of EPA's strategic goals: Clean and Safe Water, and Reducing Global and Cross-border Environmental Risks. With approximately \$140 billion in documented needs over the next 20 years for wastewater infrastructure alone, the Nation's cities are faced with an enormous price tag for keeping our rivers, streams, and beaches free from untreated sewage. Vast quantities of pollution contaminate residential areas and wildlife habitats along our border with Mexico. In Alaska Native villages, more than 20,000 people lack even the most rudimentary 20th century sanitation facilities and technology.

In hundreds of cities and towns, the systems for ensuring safe drinking water lag behind modern demands. In some cases, the costs associated with meeting national standards for drinking water quality ('maximum contaminant levels') have outstripped a community's

investment in drinking water treatment and distribution systems. In other cases, aging and deteriorated systems need to be restored to ensure continued protection of public health.

The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) Appropriation provides financial assistance to states, municipalities and tribal governments to fund a variety of drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects. These funds are essential to fulfill the Federal government's commitment to help our state, tribal and local partners obtain adequate funding to construct the facilities required to comply with federal environmental requirements. States and localities rely on a variety of revenue sources to finance their environmental programs and to pay for the facilities needed to keep the water clean and safe from harmful contaminants.

Providing STAG funds through State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, EPA works in partnership with the states to provide low-cost financial assistance to municipalities for infrastructure construction. SRF funds are also provided as grants to tribal governments to help

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

them address their drinking water and wastewater needs. Special Needs projects also provide focused wastewater grant assistance to local areas facing extraordinary needs.

The President's Budget requests a total of \$2,028 million in 1999 for EPA's Water Infrastructure programs, a decrease of \$439.6 million from 1998. Of the total water infrastructure request, \$1,928 million will support EPA's Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water, and \$100 million will support EPA's Goal 6: Reduction of Global and Cross-border Environmental Risks. The \$439.6 million decrease is the net result of a \$225 million reduction in the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRF programs, a \$191.6 million reduction in 1998 Congressional earmarks, a \$25 million increase for U.S./Mexico Border funds, a \$50 million decrease in funding for the U.S. Colonias (since the Administration has met its \$300 million commitment and eligible projects may be funded through the U.S./Mexico Border funds), and a \$2 million increase for Special Needs projects.

The resources requested in this budget will enable the Agency, in conjunction with EPA's State, local, and Tribal partners, to achieve several important goals for 1999. Some of these goals include:

85% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards, up from 81% in 1994;

Another 3.4 million people will receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater, for a total of 183 million.

Capitalizing the State Revolving Funds (SRFs)

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (CW and DW SRFs) demonstrate a true partnership between States, Tribes, localities, and the Federal government. These programs provide Federal financial assistance to protect the nation's water resources by providing funds for the construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. The SRFs are two of the Agency's premier tools for building the financial capacity of our partners.

In 1999, the President is requesting \$1,850 million for these funds. The Administration's 1999 request, combined with the outyear capitalization of these funds, enables the Administration to meet its long term goal for both funds to provide a total of \$2.5 billion in annual financial assistance to needy communities.

In addition, states will have more funding flexibility starting in 1998. States will be able to shift up to one-third of their DW SRF allocation to the CW SRF or an equivalent amount from their CW SRF allocation to the DW SRF to address their priority needs.

In 1999, the President is requesting \$1,075 million for the CW-SRF. Through this program, the federal government provides financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects, including nonpoint sources, estuaries, stormwater, and combined sewer overflows. Water infrastructure projects contribute to direct ecosystem improvements

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCING

through reduced loadings of nutrients and toxic pollutants in all types of surface waters. The CW SRFs have over \$24 billion in assets and are in place in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

In 1999, the President is requesting \$775 million for the DW-SRF. Through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program, states will provide loans to finance improvements to community water systems and to restructure small systems so that they can achieve compliance with the mandates of the new Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Some non-state recipients, such as the District of Columbia and Indian tribes, will receive their DW-SRF allocations in the form of grants. The DW-SRFs will be self-sustaining in the long run and will directly help offset the rising costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assist small communities in meeting their responsibilities.

Supporting Alaska Native Villages

The President's Budget requests \$15 million for Alaska Native villages for the construction of wastewater and drinking water facilities to address very serious sanitation problems. EPA will continue to work with the Department of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, and local communities to provide needed financial and technical assistance.

Assisting Needy Communities

The President's Budget requests \$63 million for the construction of wastewater treatment facilities for Boston Harbor, MA, Bristol County, MA, and New Orleans, LA. Funds are targeted to these areas because of

special circumstances including financial hardship and unique sewer system problems.

Reducing Cross-border Environmental Risks - Mexico Border

The President's Budget requests a total of \$100 million for water infrastructure projects along the U.S./Mexico Border. The goal of this program is to reduce the incidence of waterborne diseases and enhance water quality along the Mexico border. The communities along both sides of the Border are facing unusual human health and environmental threats because of the lack of adequate wastewater and drinking water facilities. EPA's U.S./Mexico Border program provides funds to support the planning, design and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment projects certified by the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC). EPA has fulfilled the Administration's \$300 million commitment to provide funding assistance for U.S. Colonias. Any eligible U.S. Colonias projects requiring wastewater infrastructure assistance can be funded through the U.S./Mexico Border program.

FUNDS FOR AMERICA

The President's Budget proposes several Funds for America in the FY 1999 budget to enhance high-priority, inter-agency programs and initiatives. These Funds support key environmental and research programs through deficit neutral funding mechanisms, including the renewal of taxes that support the Superfund Trust Fund. EPA programs and initiatives are included in both the *Environmental Resources Fund for America* and the *Research Fund for America*.

Environmental Resources Fund for America (dollars in millions)

	<u>FY 1998 Pres Bud</u>	<u>FY 1998 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 1999 Pres Bud</u>
Clean Water SRF	\$1,075.0	\$1,350.0	\$1,075.0
Drinking Water SRF	\$725.0	\$725.0	\$775.0
Clean Water Initiative			
Nonpoint Source Grants	\$100.0	\$105.0	\$200.0
Sec. 106 Water Quality Grants	\$95.5	\$95.5	\$115.5
Wetlands	\$15.0	\$15.0	\$15.0
Sec 104(b)(3) Coop. Agreements	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0
EPM Water Quality Programs	<u>\$255.4</u>	<u>\$249.8</u>	<u>\$281.2</u>
Total Clean Water Initiative	\$485.9	\$485.3	\$631.7
Superfund	\$2,094.2	\$1,500.0	\$2,092.7
Total	\$4,378.2	\$4,058.3	\$4,572.4

Research Fund for America (dollars in millions)

	<u>FY 1998 Pres Bud</u>	<u>FY 1998 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 1999 Pres Bud</u>
Office of Research & Development	\$514.2	\$538.9	\$487.1
Climate Change Technology Initiative	\$149.3	\$89.4	\$205.7
Total	\$663.5	\$628.3	\$692.8

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESOURCES**

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Agency Programs by Goal	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 President's Budget	1999-1998 Difference Total Dollars
Clean Air	\$490,448.2	\$506,953.3	\$16,505.1
Clean & Safe Water	\$778,239.6	\$873,869.3	\$95,629.7
Safe Food	\$56,459.3	\$63,552.4	\$7,093.1
Preventing Pollution	\$240,466.0	\$258,845.0	\$18,379.0
Better Waste Management	\$225,642.1	\$247,656.4	\$22,014.3
Global & Cross Border	\$161,144.4	\$295,960.5	\$134,816.1
Right-to-Know	\$137,696.9	\$156,273.5	\$18,576.6
Sound Science	\$395,663.9	\$358,918.5	(\$36,745.4)
Credible Deterrent	\$298,015.7	\$313,861.7	\$15,846.0
Effective Management	\$544,544.8	\$527,429.8	(\$17,115.0)
Subtotal Operating Programs:	\$3,328,320.9	\$3,603,320.4	\$274,999.5
Better Waste Management	\$1,411,143.2	\$2,003,671.3	\$592,528.1
Right-to-Know	\$2,674.5	\$2,814.3	\$139.8
Sound Science	\$9,057.3	\$7,949.1	(\$1,108.2)
Credible Deterrent	\$17,812.5	\$17,089.6	(\$722.9)
Effective Management	\$124,312.5	\$132,430.7	\$8,118.2
Subtotal Trust Funds:	\$1,565,000.0	\$2,163,955.0	\$598,955.0
Clean & Safe Water	\$2,392,625.0	\$1,928,000.0	(\$464,625.0)
Global & Cross Border	\$75,000.0	\$100,000.0	\$25,000.0
Subtotal Water Infrastructure Financing:	\$2,467,625.0	\$2,028,000.0	(\$439,625.0)
GRAND TOTAL:	\$7,360,945.9	\$7,795,275.4	\$434,329.5

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF AGENCY RESOURCES**

(WORKYEARS)

Program	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 President's Budget	1999-1998 Difference Total Dollars
Clean Air	1,801.8	1,762.4	(39.4)
Clean & Safe Water	2,440.3	2,449.5	9.2
Safe Food	681.0	682.3	1.3
Preventing Pollution	1,143.6	1,125.5	(18.1)
Better Waste Management	1,190.4	1,183.2	(7.2)
Global & Cross Border	448.7	527.4	78.7
Right-to-Know	757.1	741.2	(15.9)
Sound Science	1,155.6	1,246.0	90.4
Credible Deterrent	2,454.5	2,452.6	(1.9)
Effective Management	2,274.2	2,340.3	66.1
Subtotal Operating Programs:	14,414.6	14,546.8	132.2
 Better Waste Management	 2,974.3	 2,942.0	 (32.3)
Right-to-Know	14.6	15.8	1.2
Sound Science	9.4	10.3	0.9
Credible Deterrent	83.3	83.3	0.0
Effective Management	643.9	633.9	(10.0)
Subtotal Trust Funds:	3,868.5	3,828.3	(40.2)
 Clean & Safe Water	 0.0	 0.0	 0.0
Global & Cross Border	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal Water Infrastructure Financing:	0.0	0.0	0.0
 GRAND TOTAL:	 18,283.1	 18,375.1	 92.0

