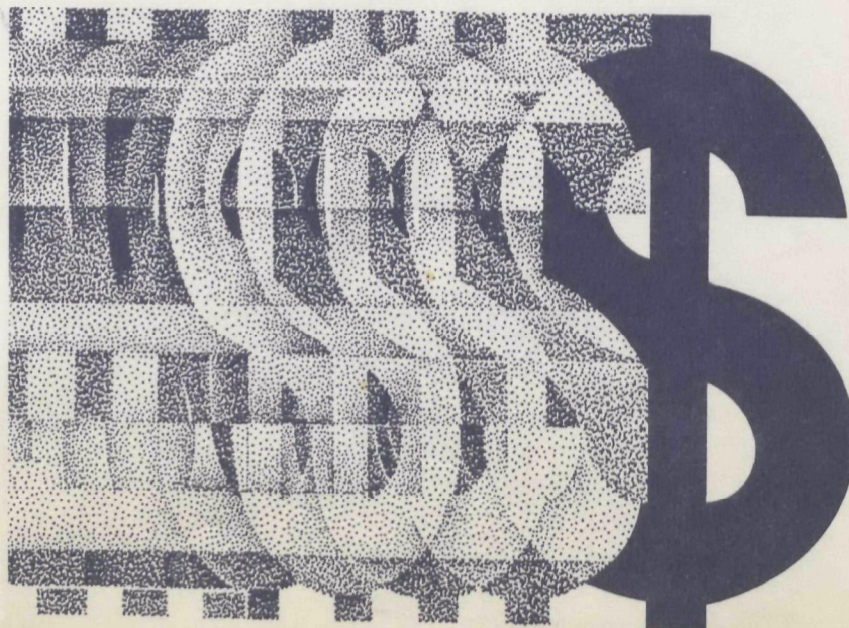
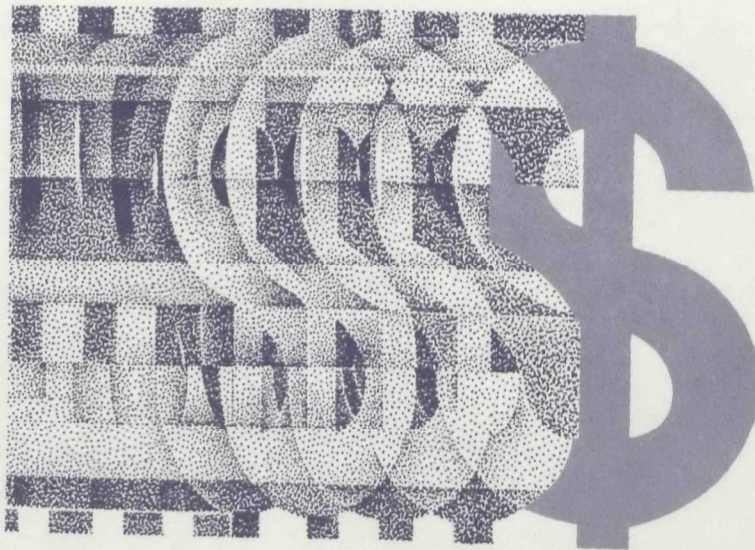
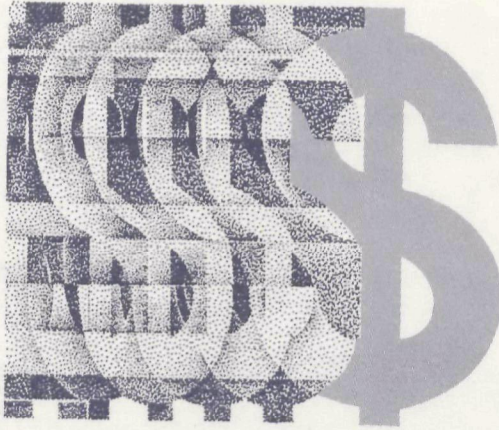




Summary of the 1985 Budget



FOREWORD

This summary of the President's 1985 Budget for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency presents major resource changes and related program priorities. It is organized into six sections.

Overview - The overview describes major goals and program directions. We have highlighted the key programmatic issues that are central to the President's 1985 Budget for EPA.

Superfund - This section details program responsibilities, resources, and plans for the Superfund program.

Operating Budget Program Highlights - This section presents summaries of changes for each of the Agency's major programs.

Research and Development - We highlight research activities in support of the Agency's regulatory programs in this section.

State and Local Grants - This section summarizes the President's proposal for State and local grants included in the operating program.

Construction Grants - We explain the President's Budget for the municipal wastewater treatment facilities construction program in this section.

An appendix to the document contains budget tables comparing the 1985 President's Budget with the current funding level for 1984 and the appropriated funding level for 1983.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

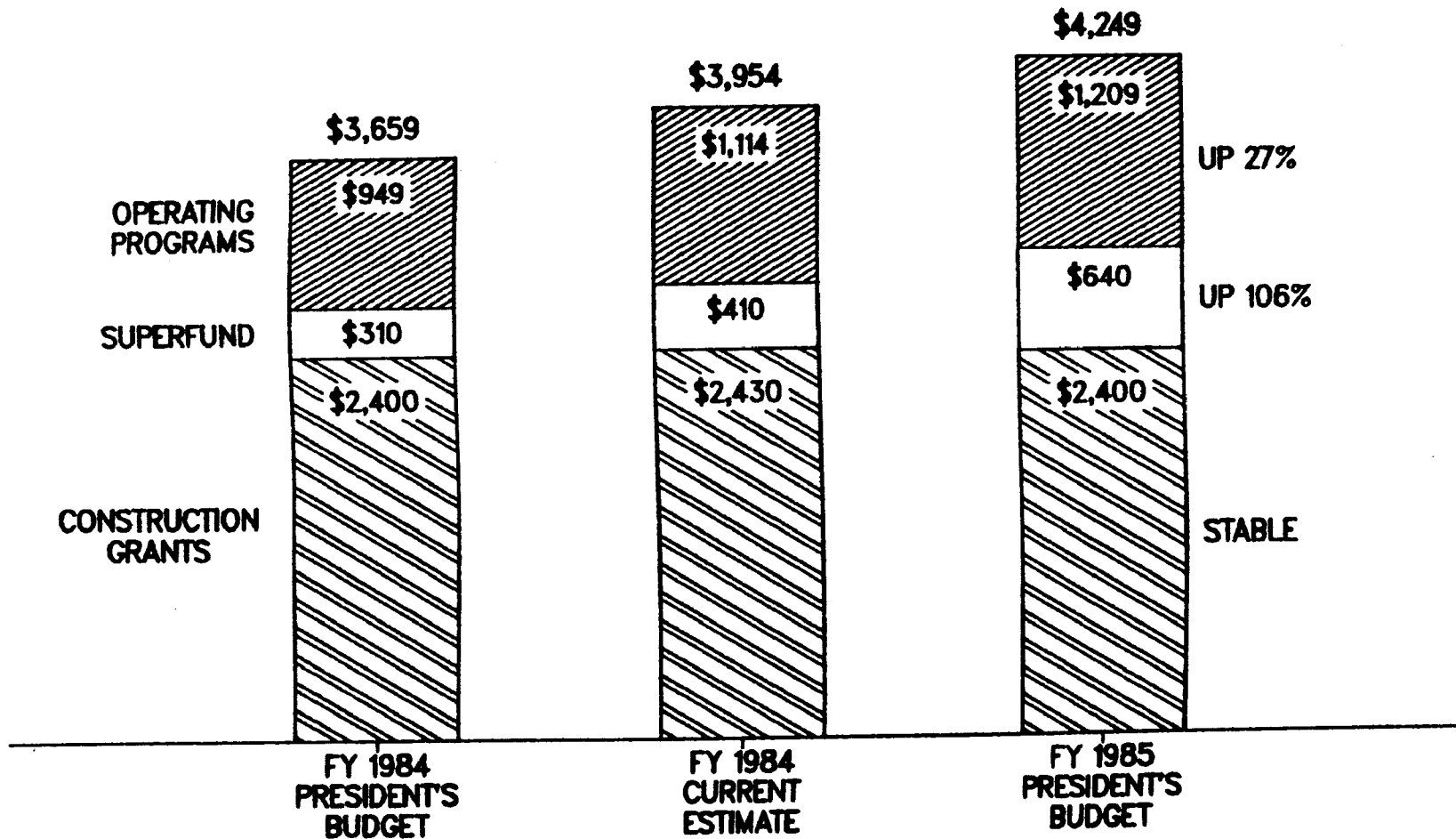
	<u>Page</u>
<u>OVERVIEW OF THE 1985 BUDGET</u>	1
<u>SUPERFUND</u>	9
<u>OPERATING BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS</u>	
Air.....	16
Water Quality.....	22
Drinking Water.....	26
Hazardous Waste.....	30
Pesticides.....	34
Radiation.....	38
Interdisciplinary.....	42
Toxic Substances.....	46
Energy.....	50
Management and Support.....	54
<u>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</u>	59
<u>STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS</u>	69
<u>CONSTRUCTION GRANTS</u>	73
<u>APPENDIX: Budget Tables</u>	79

Note: The charts on the following pages include the initial 1984 President's Budget, 1984 Current Estimate, and the 1985 President's Budget. Unless otherwise noted, all comparisons between 1985 and 1984 budget levels in the narrative refer to the 1984 Current Estimate and the 1985 President's Budget. Additionally, references to workyears refer to total workyears, rather than only "permanent" workyears as in previous years.

OVERVIEW

COMPARED WITH THE PRESIDENT'S FY 1984 BUDGET,
THE AGENCY'S OPERATING BUDGET IS UP 27% WHILE
THE SUPERFUND BUDGET IS MORE THAN DOUBLED

(\$ IN MILLIONS)



OVERVIEW OF THE 1985 BUDGET

The 1985 President's Budget for the Environmental Protection Agency represents a major investment in the future. The 1985 budget continues a period of expansion for every program which EPA manages, building on increases requested by the Administration and supported by Congress for the 1984 fiscal year.

EPA's 1985 Budget includes \$1.2 billion and 10,941 workyears for our operating programs, \$640 million and 1,357 workyears for the Superfund program, and \$2.4 billion for municipal sewage treatment construction. The President's Budget also requests a supplemental for 1984 of \$50 million and 50 workyears for the Superfund program and \$5.5 million for the Acid Rain program. The 1985 Budget reflects an increase of \$590 million and 1,850 workyears from the President's original 1984 Budget for EPA, excluding Construction Grants -- increases of 47 percent in dollars and 18 percent in people.

The following key programmatic issues are central to the President's proposed 1985 EPA budget.

The Control of Hazardous Waste

The control of hazardous waste continues as the environmental issue of most concern to Americans. The 1985 Budget proposes a continued major expansion of our Superfund efforts -- a 106 percent increase in dollars and a 92 percent increase in workyears from the initial proposals for 1984 made last January. Compared to our current 1984 levels, this is a 56 percent dollar and a 35 percent workyear increase. The majority of this funding will support a threefold increase from 1984 appropriated levels in the number of sites where EPA will begin remedial construction.

Other Superfund program increases requested for 1985 will support EPA's expanded enforcement efforts, particularly in the area of cost recoveries, and for research and development projects in support of Superfund activities. The Agency is also requesting an additional \$50 million and 50 workyears in 1984 to support the continued expansion of the Superfund program. These funds will support increased site investigations, designs and constructions.

The President's Budget request for the hazardous waste program provides an increase of \$7.3 million dollars to develop regulations to expand and strengthen the existing hazardous waste program, and to continue our efforts to develop and implement cost-effective regulations. In 1985, the Agency is requesting \$47.0 million dollars for hazardous waste grants to States. This level remains constant with 1984.

Acid Rain Research

The President's 1985 Budget requests a major increase of resources to support EPA's Acid Rain research program. The Agency's research in this area will increase to \$34.4 million in 1985, an increase of 124 percent over the 1984 level. Throughout the Federal Government, acid rain research will more than double in 1985 to \$55.5 million from \$27.6 million in 1984.

Many questions still remain unanswered about the causes, effects, and methods of mitigating or controlling acid rain. In 1985, EPA will expand the basic research program to develop the necessary data to fully understand the sources and characteristics of acid rain; to define the extent of damage caused by acid rain; and most importantly, to determine the need for mitigating measures. In addition to the increases in 1985, the Agency is requesting a 1984 supplemental for acid rain research of \$5.5 million dollars to support the National Lakes Survey. This program will survey approximately 3,000 lakes to establish broad baseline data on the status of lake chemistry throughout the United States.

Other Research Investments

The President's 1985 Budget requests a 14 percent dollar increase over 1984 for EPA research activities. These proposals seek first to improve the management of EPA's research efforts, and second to strengthen the resource base where it is needed and where it can be effectively used to achieve environmental benefits.

EPA's 1985 research program will be strengthened to emphasize four areas: acid rain, understanding the risks posed by hazardous and toxic chemicals, enhancing our research to assess technologies which control pollutants, and improving the scientific basis for estimating the

human health consequences of environmental pollutants. The President's Budget for 1985 will enable EPA to effectively utilize its investment in research to achieve specific and visible environmental improvements.

Enforcement

EPA's 1985 Budget request proposes substantial increases in the enforcement area. Fifty-five percent of the enforcement increases above initial 1984 levels are for the Superfund program. This expanded resource base will enable the Agency to ensure an adequate enforcement presence given the increasing numbers of sites identified and included on the National Priority List. The President's Budget also increases EPA's resources for toxic substances enforcement to support additional inspections and case development for the PCB and asbestos-in-schools rules. EPA is also proposing enforcement increases for our efforts aimed at fully eliminating the backlog of major water permits by the end of fiscal year 1985. This will assure that industrial and municipal dischargers have permits in sufficient time to comply with statutory requirements.

Major New Initiatives

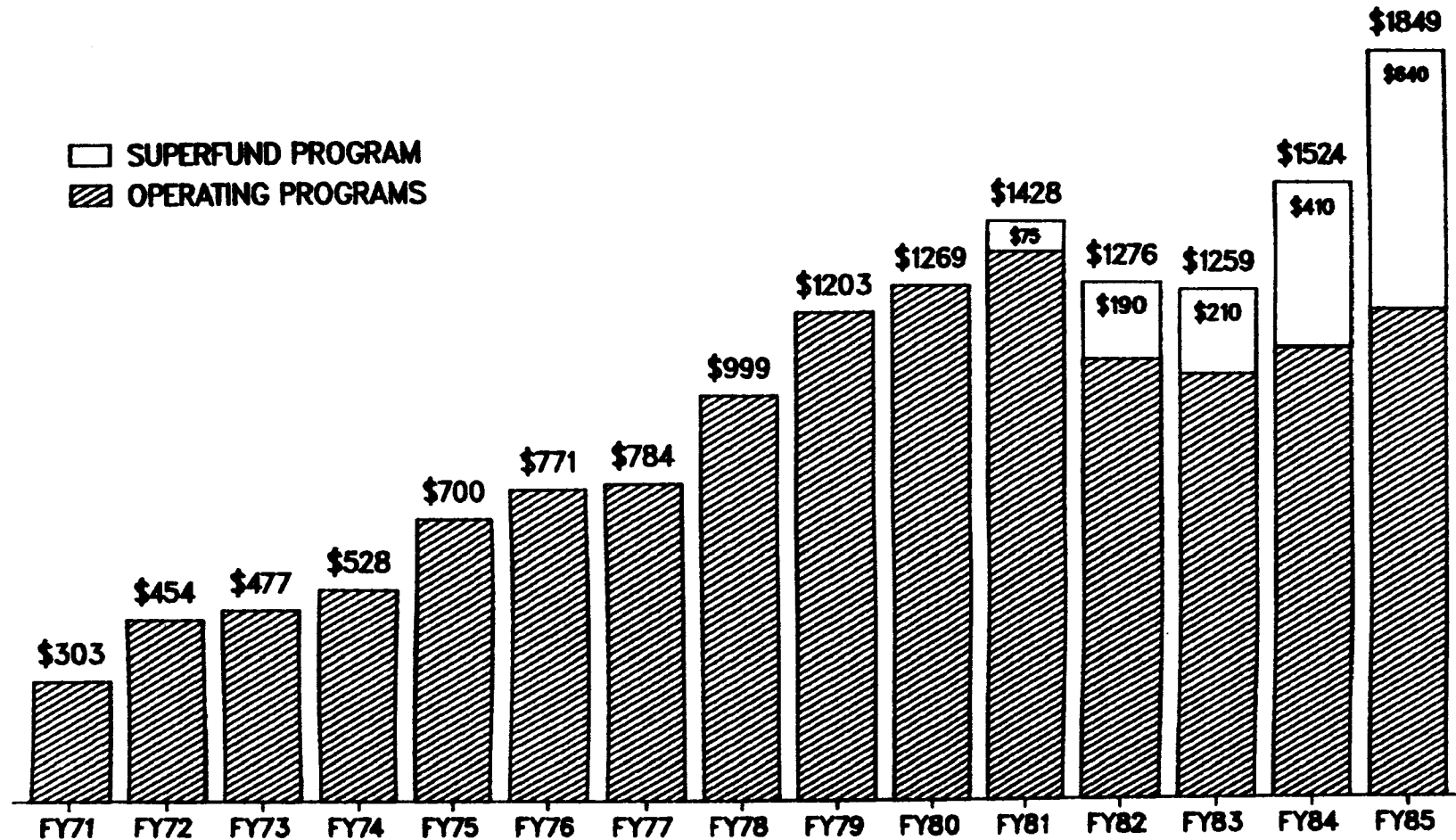
The 1985 Budget contains a major initiative for the Chesapeake Bay. EPA is proposing a \$10 million program for the Chesapeake Bay, designed to support the Bay States through cost-sharing grants while continuing the Agency's role in monitoring and modeling. EPA's budget also includes \$6.9 million for a new radiation facility in Montgomery, Alabama. This laboratory will support the Agency's Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System, which is the only national network for measuring environmental radiation levels.

Stable Funding For State Grants

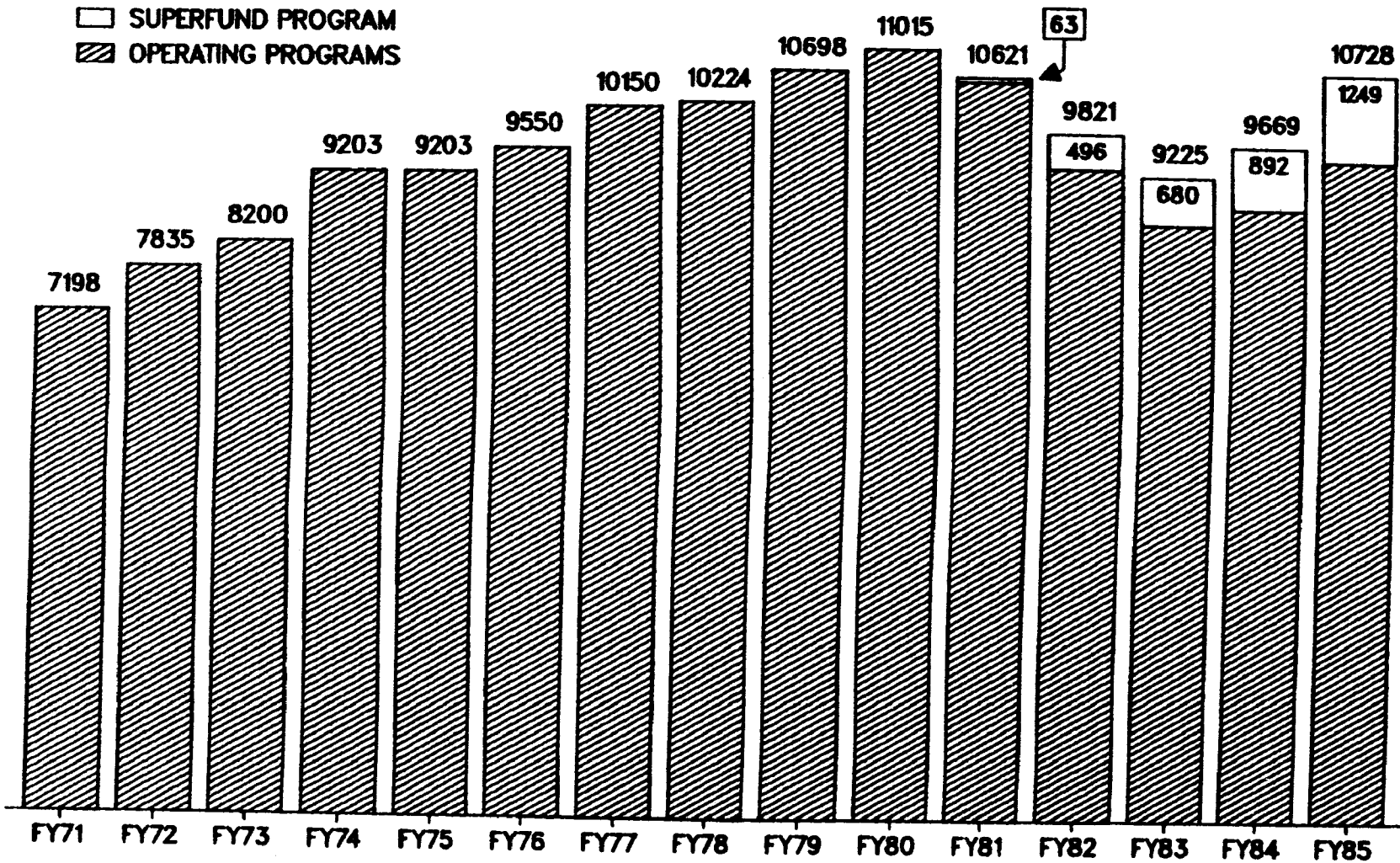
EPA's 1985 Budget request supports a strong partnership with State and local governments which carry out large parts of the Nation's environmental protection effort. The 1985 Budget allocates \$238 million for grant assistance programs, with all grants directly supporting state operations continuing at the 1984 levels. The Construction Grants Program, EPA's largest program, is maintained at the authorized grant level of \$2.4 billion, in recognition of the reform legislation enacted in 1982.

THE SUPERFUND BUDGET INCREASES BY \$230 MILLION WHILE THE OPERATING BUDGET INCREASES BY \$95 MILLION

AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS
\$(MILLIONS)



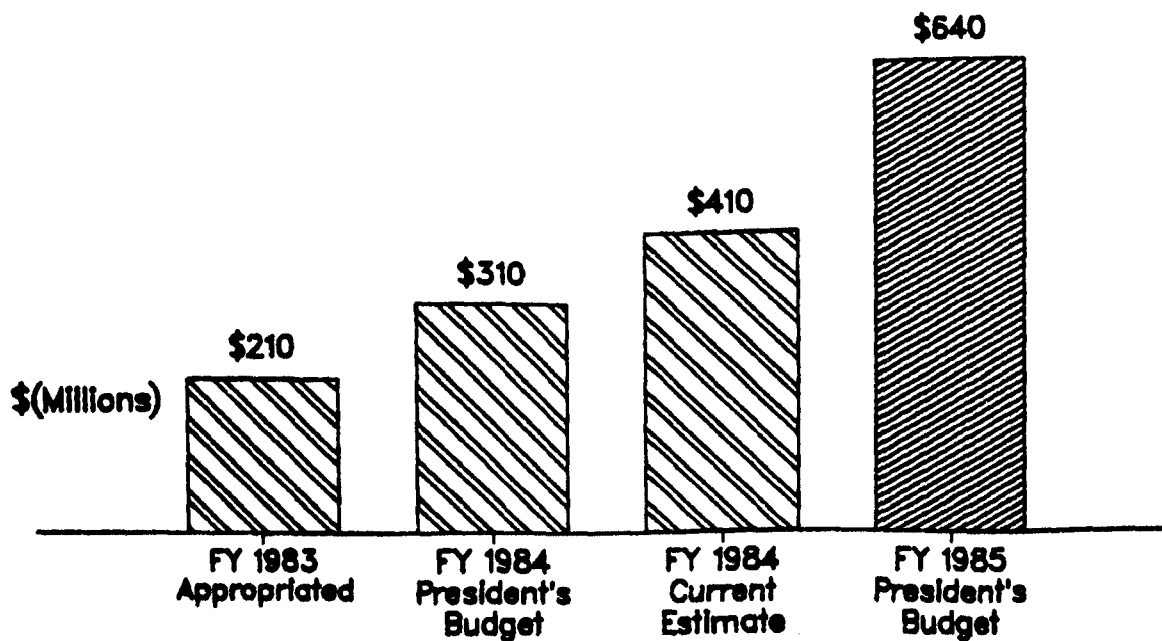
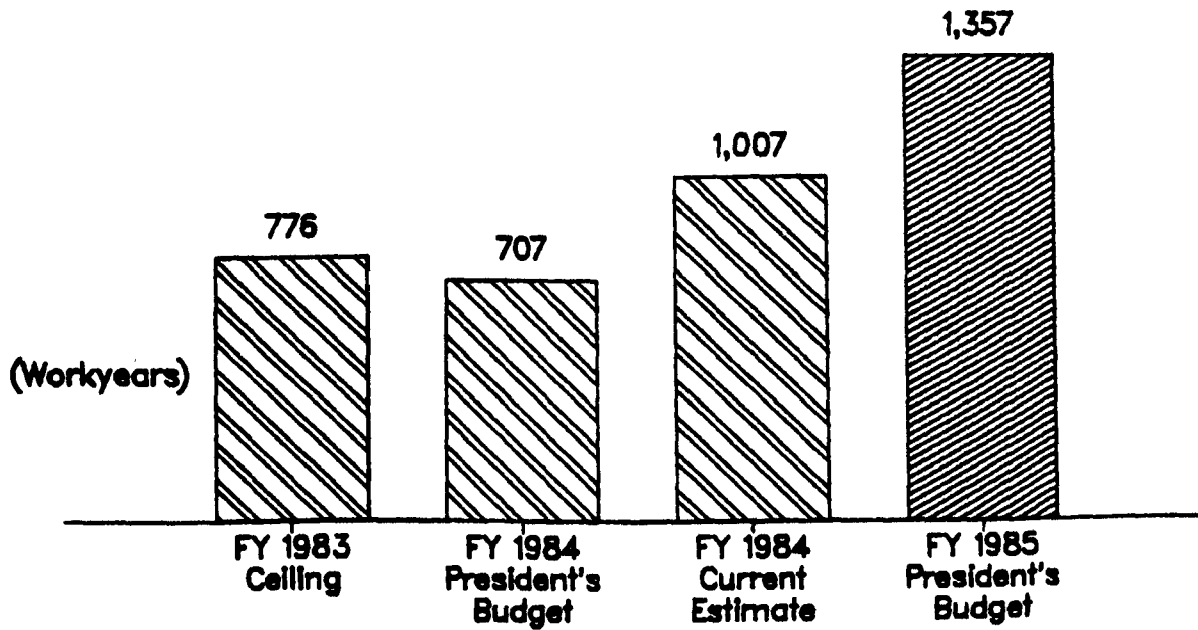
OUR PERMANENT WORKYEARS INCREASE BY 11%



Note: Reflects permanent workyear portion of total workyear ceilings only.

SUPERFUND

Superfund



SUPERFUND PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund, established for the first time a broad-based Federal and State program to address the threats posed to public health and the environment by uncontrolled hazardous waste sites and spills of hazardous substances. The costs of implementing CERCLA are funded from the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund. This Fund, established under CERCLA, is financed primarily by special taxes on industry and by Federal appropriations.

EPA, in conjunction with other Federal agencies and the States, will continue to address threats to the public health and the environment either by providing direct Federal action to respond to the threat, or by initiating enforcement actions to compel those responsible to assume the costs of responding or to recover the costs of Federal actions.

The President's 1985 budget provides \$640.0 million supported by 1,357 workyears for the Superfund program. This is an increase of \$230.0 million (+56%) and 350 work-years (+35%) from the 1984 appropriated levels. Highlights of the 1985 President's Budget are as follows:

- Policy Changes in 1983 Have Resulted in a Significant Acceleration of the Program: In 1983, EPA initiated three major policy changes that have improved the Agency's ability to rapidly address Superfund sites. Specifically, EPA has:
 - broadened its interpretation of the criteria for undertaking emergency response actions at sites;
 - eliminated State cost share requirements for remedial planning; and
 - required that a site analysis be conducted prior to negotiation with responsible parties, thus simplifying the negotiation process.

These changes helped produce a dramatic increase in the number of sites where work was undertaken during 1983. Removal actions increased by 84% (from 51 in 1982 to 94 in 1983), thereby expanding the Agency's

ability to quickly stabilize sites and provide immediate protection to public health and the environment. Planning efforts to support either Fund-financed clean-up or enforcement efforts were undertaken at 115 sites during 1983. This is an increase of over 187% from the 40 remedial investigations originally planned. By the end of 1983, EPA had initiated analysis for long-term site response at 166 sites as compared to 51 sites at the end of 1982.

- To Continue This Acceleration in 1984 the President's Budget Includes a Supplemental Request of \$50.0 Million: In order to maintain the momentum gained during 1983, EPA is requesting an additional \$50.0 million supported by 50 workyears in 1984 for the continued expansion of the Superfund program. Most of these funds will directly support increased remedial investigations, designs and constructions. In total, EPA intends to have initiated site planning at 281 sites by the end of 1984.
- EPA Will Significantly Expand the Number of Site Constructions in 1985: In 1985, EPA is requesting \$535.6 million supported by 632 workyears for site response, an increase of \$222.2 million or 71 percent over the current 1984 budget. The majority of the funding will support a threefold increase in the number of sites where remedial construction will begin. In 1985, EPA expects to begin implementation of selected alternatives at 46 sites as compared to 15 sites planned at the 1984 appropriated levels.

EPA also intends to implement planning work at an additional 115 sites for eventual Fund-financed or enforcement cleanup efforts. By the end of 1985, with the additional funds requested in 1984, 396 sites will have had planning initiated for long-term response.

The Agency will also continue the expanded removal program begun during 1983 to ensure that immediate threats to public health and the environment are addressed without waiting for the completion of detailed site analyses. This will not only ensure that threats to public health are reduced, but could prevent further deterioration of natural resources, particularly the Nation's ground water supply.

Finally, as part of the Agency's dioxin strategy, EPA will investigate production and disposal facilities associated with the most serious forms of dioxin. Where appropriate, emergency response will be undertaken to protect public health and the environment. Dioxin sites may also be scored, using the hazard ranking system, for inclusion in the National Priorities List. Long-term response may then be undertaken in accordance with the criteria established in the National Contingency Plan.

- EPA Will Increase its Enforcement Efforts by 65% in 1985: The Agency is requesting \$48.9 million supported by 508 workyears, an increase of \$19.2 million (+65%) and 193 workyears (+61%). The increase will support EPA's expanded enforcement efforts, particularly in the area of cost recoveries. During 1985, the Agency expects to initiate 48 cases to recover Trust Fund monies, an increase of 14 cases or 41% over 1984. Emphasis will shift from initiating less complex removal related cases to the larger and more complex remedial action cases. This shift reflects a maturing program as remedial actions are either completed or reach the construction stage where sufficient cost data is available to seek recoveries.

The Agency will continue to file cases with the Department of Justice to compel private cleanup where appropriate, including those instances where Fund-financed cleanup cannot be undertaken. The Agency will also provide assistance to States in developing enforcement cases and legal capabilities.

Finally, EPA will initiate enforcement actions under CERCLA, when appropriate, as part of the Agency's implementation of the dioxin strategy. These actions will seek to have responsible parties address dioxin contamination when it is identified at production or disposal facilities.

- Other Federal Agencies Will Continue to Provide Support For EPA's Implementation of CERCLA: EPA is requesting \$17.8 million for other Federal agencies to provide ongoing support for the Superfund program. With funding for the Times Beach relocation excluded,

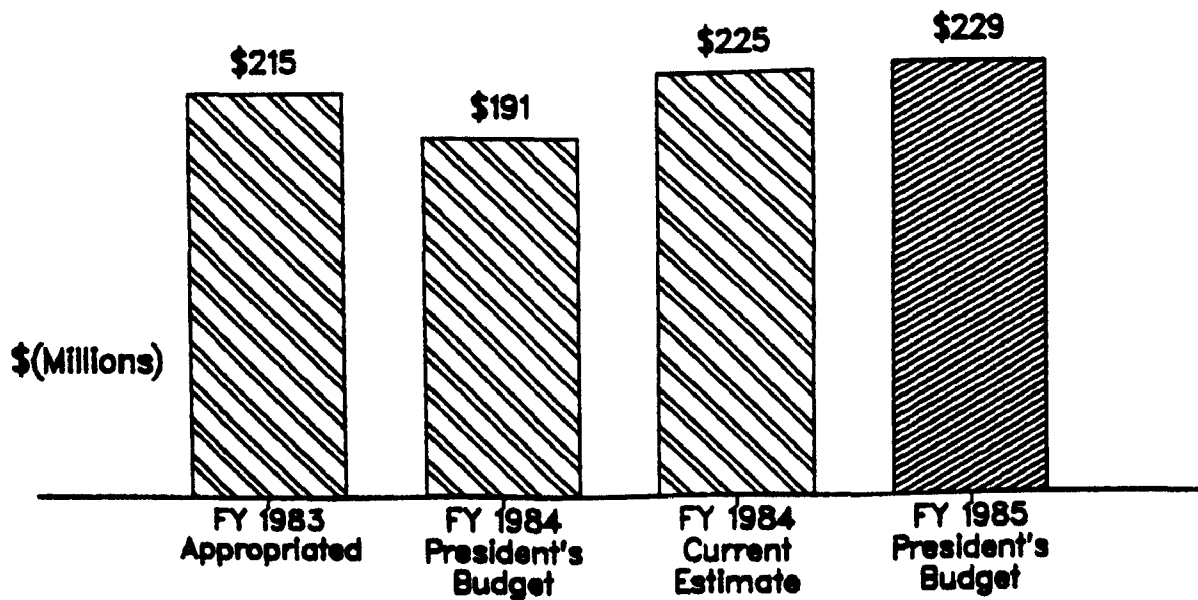
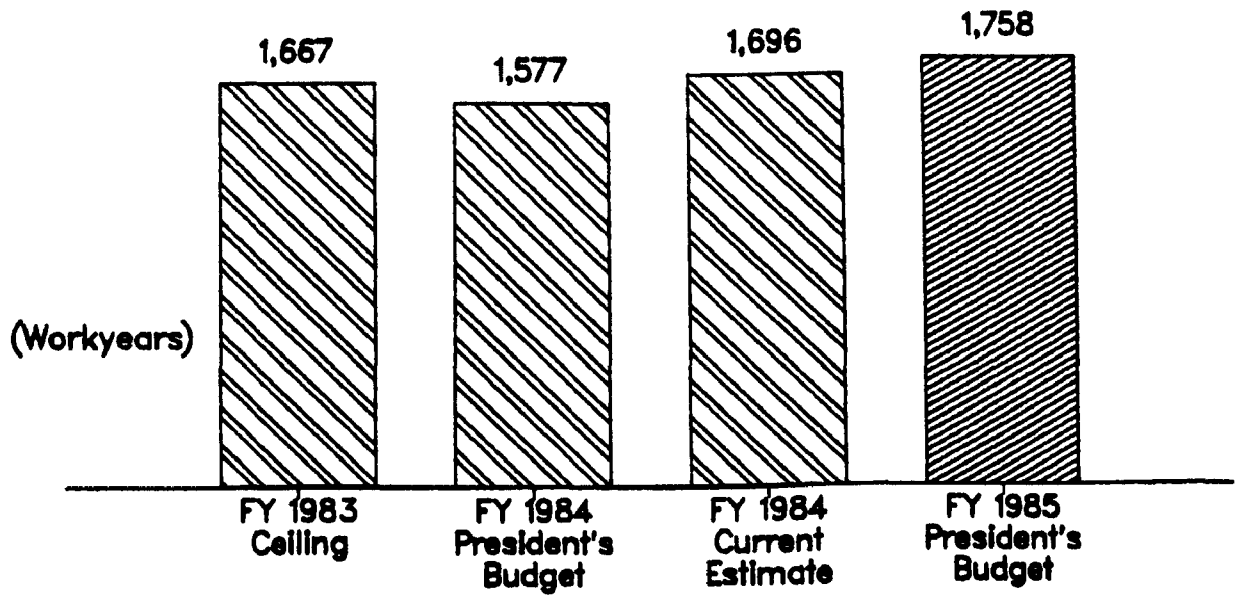
EPA is requesting an increase of \$5.1 million in on-going support for such agencies as the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the Department of Justice, and the U.S. Coast Guard.

The majority of the increase, \$4.5 million, is to provide for increased field support and health studies by HHS. This is consistent with the increase in the level of program activity planned for 1985. HHS will provide EPA with scientific and technical data regarding the health hazards posed at priority sites.

- The Research and Development Program Will Emphasize Support to Enforcement and Site Cleanup Technology Evaluations: As the Superfund program matures, greater involvement is required by the Office of Research and Development to support the site assessment, cleanup, and enforcement actions for uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. In 1985, Superfund research and development activities are increased by \$3.9 million and 16 workyears to reflect this need. More specifically, the engineering program is increased by \$2.6 million and 10 workyears to evaluate additional technologies and techniques that can be used for site cleanup as well as to assist program personnel in the development and presentation of enforcement cases. Similarly, monitoring and quality assurance activities are increased by \$1.2 million and 5 workyears to support increased sampling, quality assurance, and program support for enforcement actions and settlement agreements.

OPERATING BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Air



AIR PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

In accordance with the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, EPA is authorized to conduct a national program of air pollution research, regulation, and enforcement activities. The principal objectives of EPA's strategy to meet Clean Air Act requirements in the 1980's include: (1) achieving National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) nationwide; (2) maintaining strong State and local air quality programs; (3) ensuring that the NAAQS continue to be based on the most accurate and up-to-date scientific information available; (4) establishing and enforcing national technology based standards and guidelines; and (5) developing and implementing strategies to solve new problems, including air toxics and acid deposition.

Air program activities have been directed primarily at the attainment and maintenance of NAAQS. The Agency's strategy for attaining the NAAQS includes working with States to complete and enforce the State Implementation Plans (SIPs) required by the Act. Since 1970, SIPs have been the chief regulatory means to reach the healthful levels of air quality set by the NAAQS.

In addition to remedying SIPs still inadequate to meet NAAQS, the States and EPA will carry out a comprehensive enforcement program aimed at achieving continuous compliance by stationary and mobile sources. The stationary source enforcement program will emphasize compliance by "significant violators," particularly those major sources in or affecting areas not meeting health-related air standards. The program will allow States more flexibility in scheduling inspections, and will require sources to increase the use of continuous emissions monitoring.

The mobile source compliance and enforcement program continues the move toward increasing emphasis on the compliance of vehicles in-use in 1985. For example, the recall initiative is expanded and additional emphasis will be placed on encouraging States to develop enforcement programs to curtail fuel switching and tampering.

In 1985, the EPA research and development program will continue to support the air quality regulatory program by providing other EPA offices, State and local

governments, and the regulated community with information necessary to set standards for: ozone, gases, and particles; hazardous air pollutants; and mobile source emissions. Additionally, the research program supports the implementation, enforcement, and permitting programs through development of air quality models, monitoring methods, quality assurance procedures, and evaluation of emission reduction technologies.

The President's 1985 budget provides \$228.8 million supported by 1,758 workyears for the Air program, representing an increase of \$4.0 million and 62 workyears from 1984. The highlights of changes to the Air program are as follows:

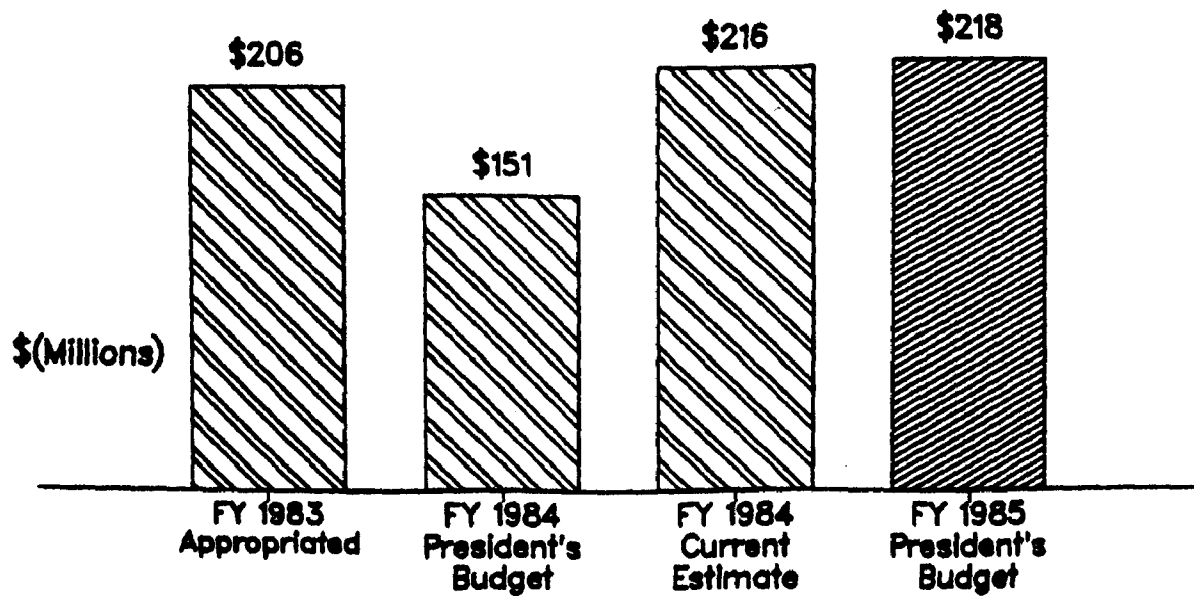
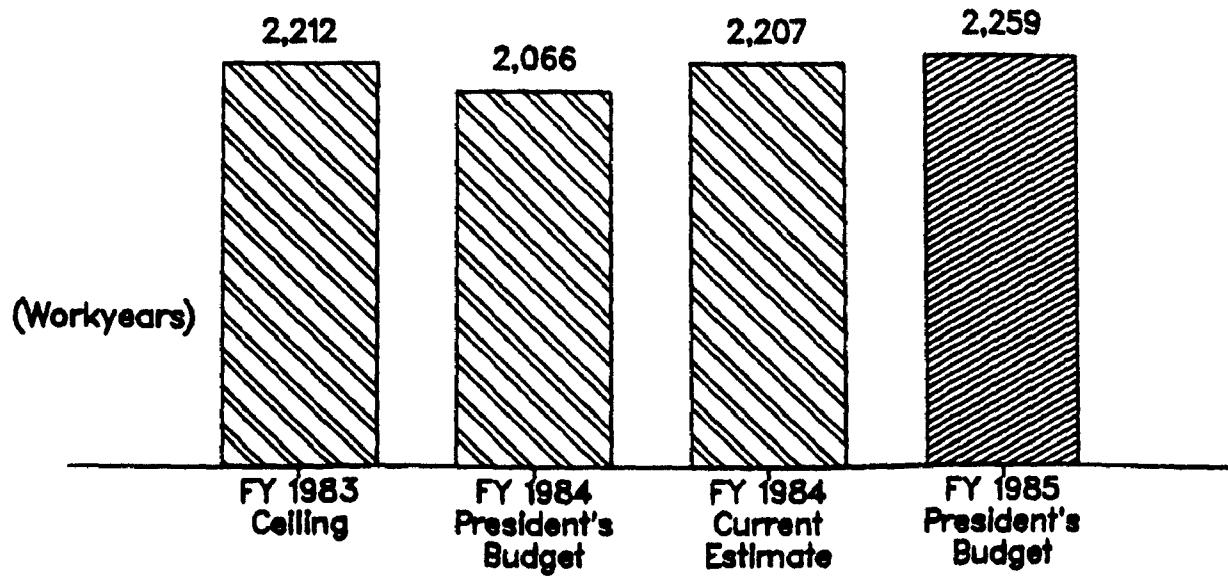
- Research and Development Will Emphasize Health and Risk Assessments: The Agency is requesting \$65.2 million supported by 465 workyears for air research and development activities. This represents an increase of \$3.0 million and 14 workyears. In the hazardous air pollutants program, efforts will be intensified to prepare comprehensive health and risk assessments on potential hazardous air pollutants. These scientific assessments provide the primary basis for EPA's decision to regulate airborne substances. Additionally, a long-term cancer assessment program will be initiated to address a long-standing scientific problem -- the lack of information on the relationship between air pollution and cancer. In 1985, epidemiology studies will be expanded in the gases and particles program. Increased resources for this effort will enable EPA to collaborate with other agencies to improve population pollutant exposure estimates.
- Air Quality Planning and Standards, and Air Toxics Programs Will Increase: In 1985, EPA will utilize 297 workyears and \$25.8 million to develop New Source Performance Standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, review and revise ambient air quality standards, identify and assess potential hazardous toxics pollutants, manage and overview the SIP process, and coordinate national monitoring programs. This represents an increase of 27 workyears, reflecting greater emphasis on air toxics control. The Agency is committed to carrying out federal responsibilities and supporting State programs to reduce air toxics. EPA has begun development of a more comprehensive strategy for con-

trolling toxic air pollutants. The Agency plans to maintain a high rate of promulgation of emission standards, and review and revise NAAQS with emphasis placed on meeting schedules required by statute.

- Maintaining Our Efforts in State Grants: State and Local grants under Section 105 of the Clean Air Act total \$87.7 million, which is identical to the 1984 Congressional appropriation. In 1985, States will emphasize the development of those additional regulatory steps or programs necessary for the attainment of NAAQSs, particularly in areas missing the statutory 1982 attainment deadline or having extensions of the deadline to 1987. States will maintain the full operation and quality assurance of the National Air Monitoring System (NAMS), and State and Local Air Monitoring System (SLAMS) networks. A number of States will continue to develop new or expanded air toxics programs. States will continue to perform required inspections and provide associated follow-up on all significant sources.
- Mobile Source Focuses on In-Use Vehicles: The budget proposal for mobile source compliance and enforcement activities totals 300 workyears and \$20.0 million, reflecting an increase of \$1.0 million and 9 workyears. The 1985 program will highlight assisting States and local governments in adopting and implementing their own tampering and fuel switching enforcement programs. The recall initiative will be expanded with an increased emphasis on vehicle testing in support of in use vehicle emissions determinations.
- Focused EPA Enforcement Approach: The Stationary Source Enforcement Program remains relatively constant at \$14.7 million supported by 310 total workyears. In 1985, the compliance program will carry forward the basic thrust of the 1984 budget, which is to ensure that significant violators in non-attainment areas are brought into compliance, consistent with the requirements of the Clean Air Act. A major focus in 1985 will be sources of volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions. The 1985 budget reflects a major shift in the manner in which EPA will conduct investigations; due to court rulings affecting the use of contract inspectors, the Agency will rely more on its own personnel rather than on contractors for most classes of inspections.

- Increase in Regional Air Quality Management and Monitoring: In 1985, the Agency requests 386 workyears and \$15.4 million for the operation of air management and monitoring programs, an increase of 12 workyears. Regional programs will continue to provide effective and timely policy guidance and technical consultation to States. Increased emphasis will be placed on several new and expanded program efforts including: SIP revisions related to revised NAAQS; air toxics; in-use vehicles and emissions trading; analysis of strategy alternatives for areas missing the statutory 1982 deadline or areas not expected to attain the ozone and carbon monoxide standards by 1987; and programs for particulate matter and toxic pollutants monitoring.

Water Quality



WATER QUALITY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The purpose of EPA's Water Quality program is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. The Clean Water Act recognizes that the States have the primary responsibility in this effort. EPA's role is carried out through research and development, enforcement, regulatory development, and technical and financial assistance.

The President's 1985 Budget provides 2,259 workyears and \$217.7 million for Water Quality programs, an increase of 52 workyears and \$1.5 million.

The major themes which characterize the Water Quality program in 1985 include an initiative for the Chesapeake Bay; eliminating permit backlogs; improving compliance; implementing a sound marine protection program; promulgating the remaining effluent guidelines; and effectively managing the Construction Grants program.

- A Major Initiative for the Chesapeake Bay: The Agency proposes a \$10 million initiative for the Chesapeake Bay, designed to support the Bay States' efforts to clean up the Bay through cost-sharing grants while continuing EPA's role in monitoring and modeling. This represents an increase of \$5.8 million over 1984.

Similarly, the Great Lakes National Program Office in Chicago and our Grosse Ile lab maintain their 1984 staffing levels.

- Eliminating the Permits Backlog: The focus in 1985 will be to eliminate the backlog of major permits that must be issued by the Agency so that municipal and industrial dischargers have sufficient time to meet compliance deadlines. Priority will be given to reissuing expired major industrial permits where best available technology guidelines are in place, and to reissue major municipal permits. Resources in this program increase in 1985 by 39 workyears and \$1.6 million. This builds on the additional support provided for this program in 1984.

- Improving Compliance with Water Permits: The major emphasis in this area will be the National Municipal Policy to be published in 1984. The main goal of this policy is to assure that Federally-funded treatment facilities are properly constructed, operated, and maintained and that facilities not receiving Federal funds take steps necessary to meet effluent limits. Where significant noncompliance persists EPA will take vigorous enforcement action.

A second focus in 1985 will be on compliance of pretreatment requirements and development of pretreatment programs. Resources for enforcement activities increase by 18 workyears and \$2.3 million in 1985.

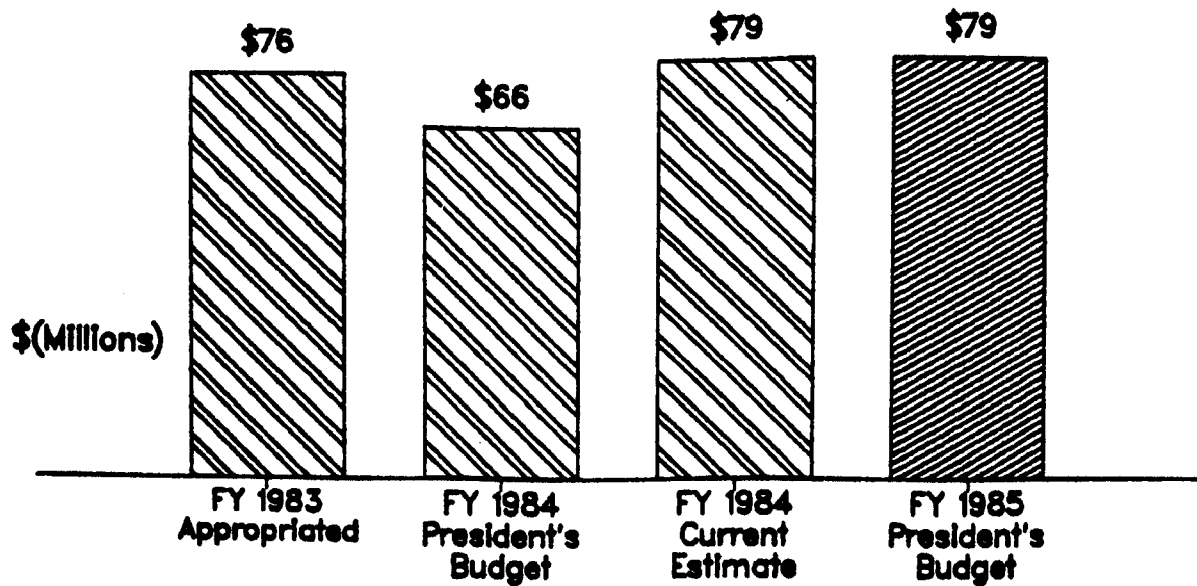
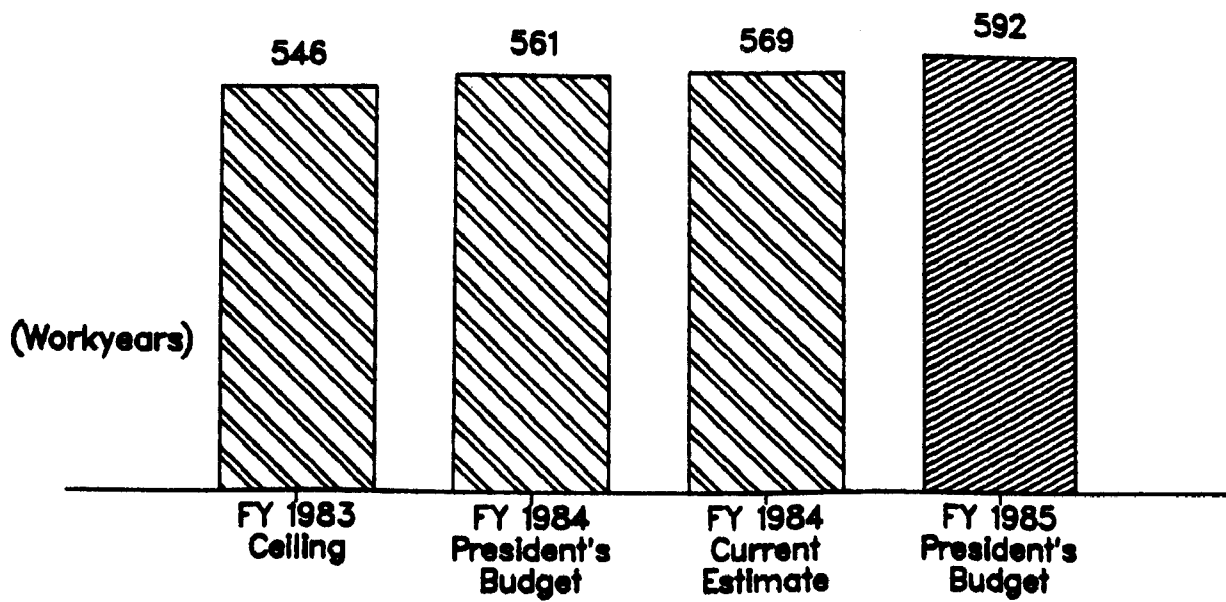
- Completing Effluent Guidelines: EPA plans to promulgate all of the remaining NRDC Consent Decree guidelines in 1985. Increased emphasis in 1985 will be placed on providing support for litigation and negotiation, as well as providing technical support to States on applying the guidelines to actual permit applications. Resources to support regulatory development are being phased down, reflecting the completion of this major effort.
- Improving Tools and Knowledge for Environmental Decisions: EPA will continue to develop tools for determining mitigation strategies beyond technology-based controls, with work in areas such as biomonitoring and criteria for marine and estuarine situations. The Agency is also developing criteria for sludge and sediment to improve environmental decision making. Resources to support these efforts are increased by 8 workyears and \$2.7 million.
- Implementing a Marine Protection Program: EPA will promulgate a comprehensive ocean disposal regulation. The Agency will provide a balanced approach to meet the statutory criteria listed in the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act and the Court's interpretations. It will also address procedures for reviewing incineration-at-sea permit applications. The Agency will also complete and issue Environmental Impact Statements for all remaining dredge disposal sites listed in the National Wildlife Federation Consent Decree. The Agency will also monitor existing

disposal sites, including incineration-at-sea sites, to determine the environmental impact of ocean disposal. Resources in this area increase by \$.3 million.

- Managing Construction Grants: As the Construction Grants program matures, EPA's primary role will be to ensure that funds are targeted to projects with the greatest water quality and health impact, that necessary technical support is provided to States and grantees, that the program meets all statutory responsibilities, and that proper State oversight is maintained. Support for an Interagency Agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers will total \$17.3 million in 1985. The Corps will manage activities necessary to ensure that construction is carried out cost-effectively.
- Increasing Research to Reduce Toxics: The water quality research program increases by \$2.0 million, for assessments of technologies that will improve the removal of toxics at municipal and industrial facilities. Increases will also support additional work in the compliance area to enhance municipal facility efficiency and cost-effective operation.

Municipal wastewater research will continue to support the Innovative and Alternative treatment technology and sludge management programs.

Drinking Water



DRINKING WATER PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

State and local governments have the primary responsibility for ensuring the safety of drinking water. Through the Safe Drinking Water Act, Congress has established Federal responsibilities for setting national standards, ensuring their enforcement, protecting underground drinking water sources, and providing scientific and financial assistance to States and localities.

In particular, the Act authorizes EPA (1) to promulgate regulations specifying maximum permissible contaminant levels as well as regulations defining the minimum requirements for Public Water Systems Supervision and Underground Injection Control programs; (2) to encourage and assist States in assuming primary enforcement responsibility for the PWS and UIC programs; (3) to implement the PWS and UIC programs in States that do not accept responsibility for primary enforcement and on Indian Lands; and (4) to provide Federal protection of aquifers identified as sole or principal sources of drinking water. The research and development program develops data to support the implementation of this work.

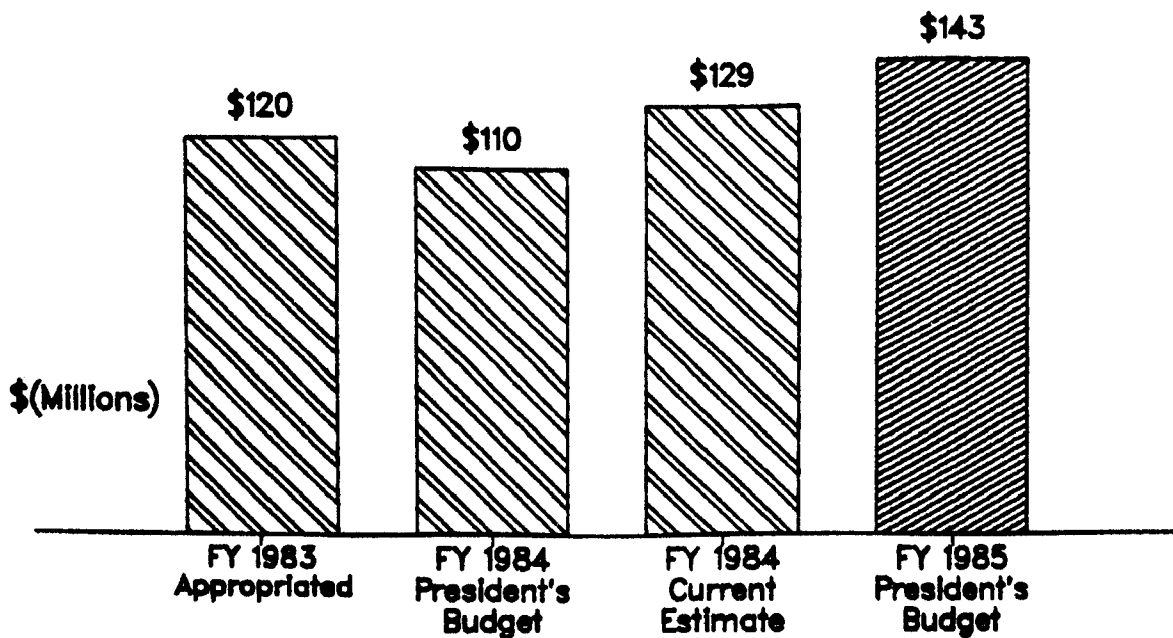
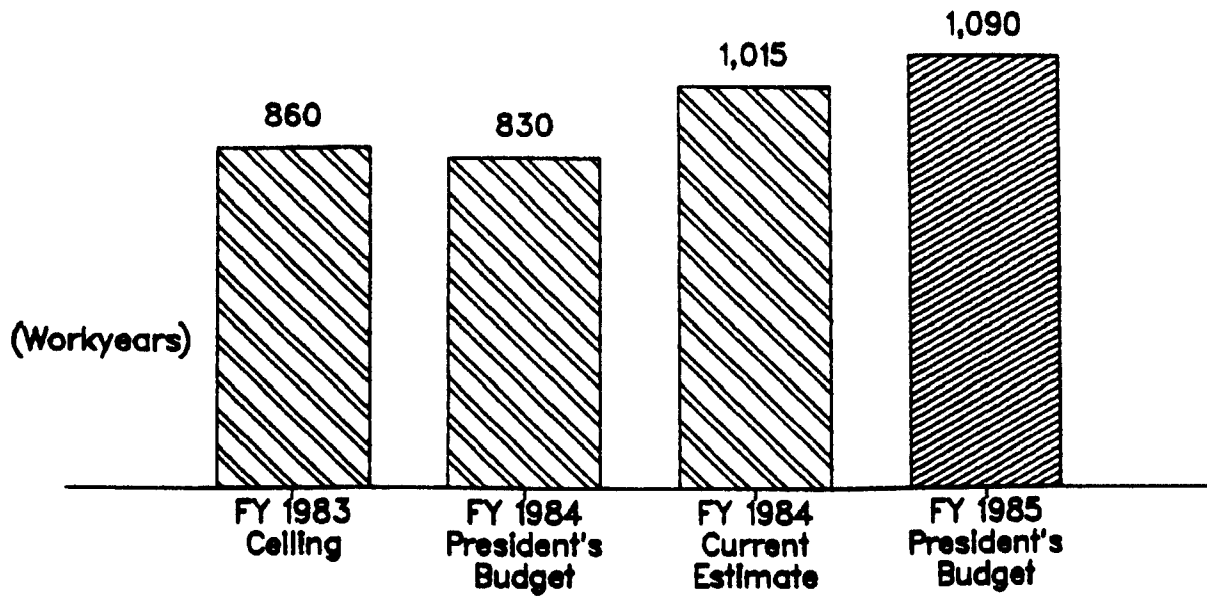
The President's 1985 Budget provides 592 workyears and \$79.3 million for the Drinking Water program, an increase of 23 workyears and \$0.6 million over 1984. The major changes in drinking water include the following:

- Increase Emphasis on Revising Drinking Water Standards and on Protection Against Unregulated Contaminants: An increase of 3 workyears supports the Agency's effort to revise the existing National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. The revision strategy includes completing regulations for volatile organic chemicals, inorganic chemicals, and microbiological contaminants. We also expect to publish proposed rulemaking on radionuclides and an advance notice of proposed rulemaking on disinfection practices and by-products.

We will increase our efforts to evaluate the health effects of unregulated contaminants, which will help public health officials respond to contaminated drinking water supplies.

- Maximize UIC Delegations and Begin to Implement Federal Programs: The program has been increased by 15 workyears to support the implementation of Federal programs in nondelegated States. This effort includes permit review and issuance, focusing on environmentally sensitive injection practices. We will continue to emphasize our efforts to work with States to delegate primary enforcement responsibility where EPA presently administers the program.
- Address and Respond to Ground Water Problems: An increase of \$1.0 million supports an Agency follow-up study of surface impoundments to determine the potential risk to ground water they pose, the feasibility and cost of controlling them, and the effectiveness of State and Federal programs.
- Support States in Maintaining Federal Programs for PWS and UIC: We will maintain current grant funding levels for States which are delegated the PWS and UIC programs.
- Emphasize Research on Health Studies: Research will continue to produce the data necessary to support regulatory development, revisions, and implementation as well as protection of ground water resources. Funding is decreased by \$0.7 million while workyears increase by 5. Reductions reflect the completion of funding for studies on the contaminant Temik in Florida and cooperative research with the water utility industry. Workyears increase in monitoring and quality assurance. In addition, health research increases by \$0.7 million, reflecting the importance of epidemiology and disinfectant by-product studies in support of regulatory decisions.

Hazardous Waste



HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The goal of the Hazardous Waste program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is to reduce future risks to public health and the environment by ensuring environmentally sound management, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. The Hazardous Waste program consists of research and regulatory development, program implementation, and enforcement activities, which constitute a comprehensive approach to this environmental objective.

The regulatory development component establishes national standards to ensure proper handling of hazardous wastes from generation through disposal. This includes criteria for determining what constitutes a hazardous waste, standards for generators and transporters of hazardous wastes, and technical standards for permitting hazardous waste facilities. In addition, EPA provides technical and other guidance needed by the States and the regulated community for proper implementation and enforcement of the Hazardous Waste program.

EPA and the States implement and enforce the Hazardous Waste program in accordance with the authorization status of each State. States with interim or full authorization may agree to operate parts of the Hazardous Waste program on EPA's behalf through a Cooperative Arrangement.

The Hazardous Waste program will request 1,090 work-years and \$143.3 million in 1985 to support RCRA research and development, regulatory development, program implementation, and enforcement activities. This represents an increase of 75 workyears and \$14.6 million from 1984.

Highlights of the President's Budget for 1985 are as follows:

- The Agency is Increasing its Efforts to Strengthen the Regulatory Program: The Agency will invest \$34.5 million and 217 workyears for regulatory efforts and for implementation guidance to the Regions and States. This represents an increase of \$7.3 million and 25 workyears. With this increase, the

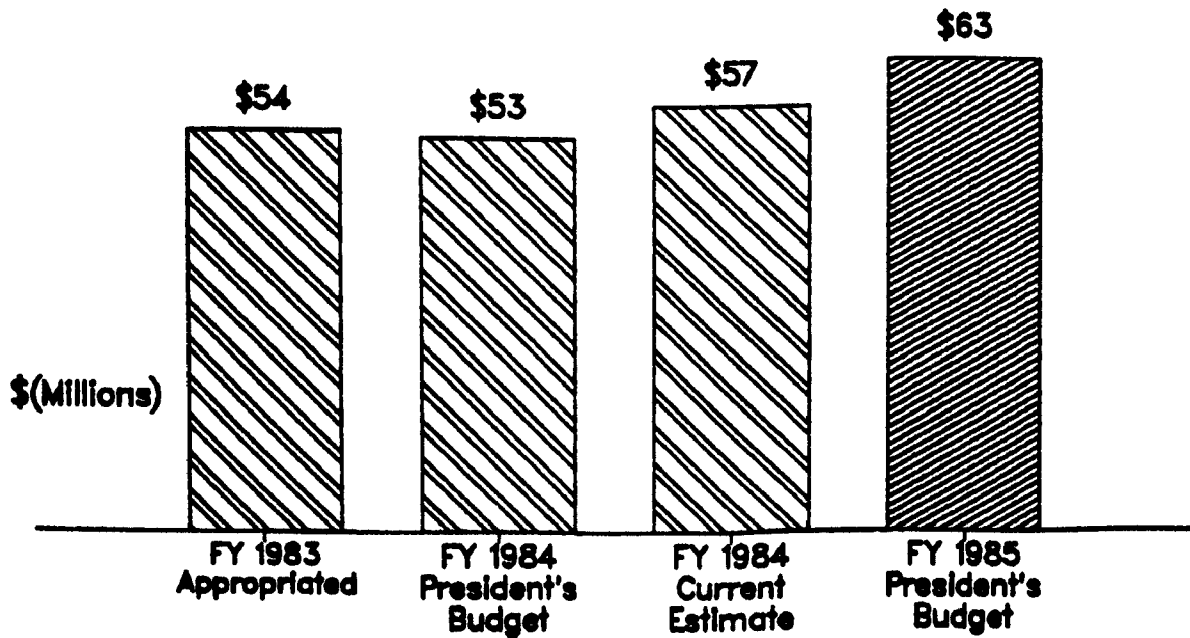
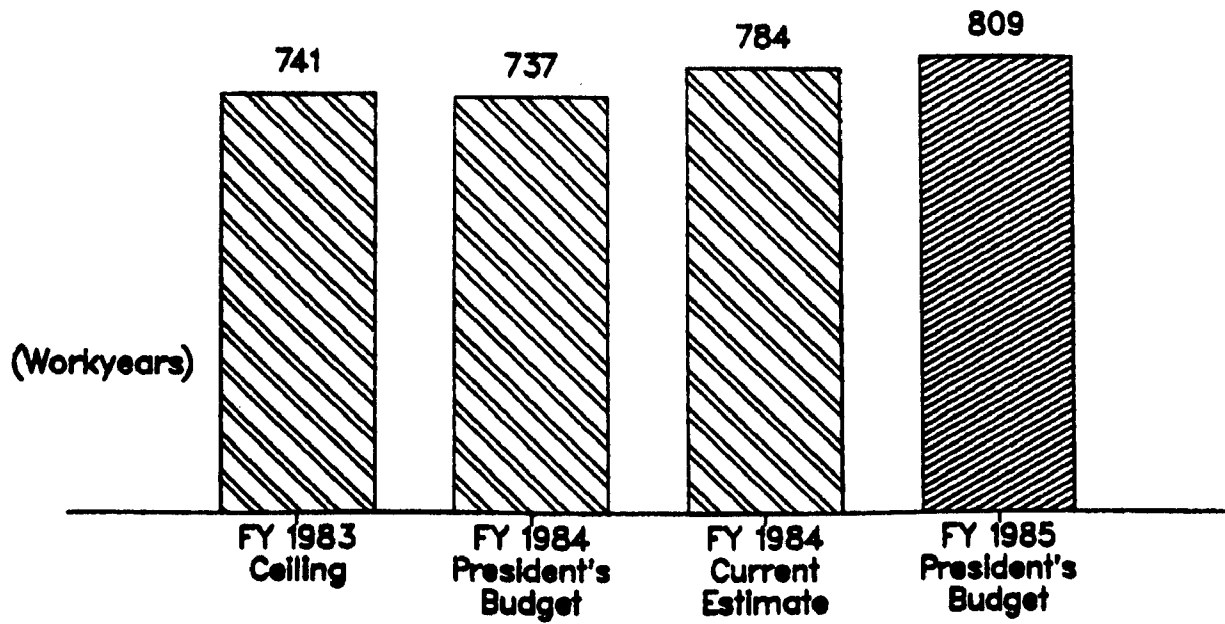
Agency will develop regulations to expand and strengthen the existing program. The Agency will place emphasis on banning wastes from land disposal, treatment alternatives to land disposal, listing new wastes, and developing regulations for boilers and small quantity generators.

- EPA Supports Federal/State Partnership in Program Implementation: The Agency is requesting \$18.3 million and 452 workyears, an increase of \$2.1 million and 12 workyears from 1984, for the implementation of the RCRA program, including State authorization and permit issuance. This request enables the Regions to assist State permit writers during the permit process by providing technical expertise and advice on initial and/or complex permits. In addition, EPA will enhance the States' technical capabilities through training and by providing detailed guidance in areas such as ground water monitoring, closure/post-closure plans and cost estimates, and financial assurance instruments. Increased support and technical assistance to States will help to build consistent, high quality State RCRA programs nationwide.
- EPA Maintains its Commitment to Promoting State Hazardous Waste Programs: In 1985, the Agency is requesting \$47.0 million for hazardous waste grants to States. This level remains constant with 1984. By 1985, most of the States will have completed the development of their applications for full authorization and will focus their resources on permitting and enforcement activities. The States will be responsible for processing more than 1,300 permit applications. In addition, the States will use their enforcement resources to conduct over 12,000 compliance inspections with the emphasis on evaluating the adequacy of ground water monitoring systems. Grant monies also support appropriate State enforcement actions in response to significant violations.
- EPA Strives to Improve RCRA Compliance: In 1985, the Agency will devote 193 workyears and \$8.7 million to the Regional hazardous waste enforcement program. The hazardous waste enforcement program has increased more than 150% over the 1983 level. Achieving compliance

with the RCRA regulations is one of the Agency's highest priorities. EPA enforcement efforts will emphasize actions to reduce the number of significant violations by major hazardous waste handlers, focusing special attention on ground water monitoring, closure/post-closure, and financial responsibility requirements. In addition, EPA will initiate selected enforcement actions in States which are unwilling or unable to move against violators.

- Research Will Continue to Emphasize the Development and Implementation of Cost-Effective Regulations: The Agency is requesting \$34.8 million and 228 workyears for hazardous waste research and development in 1985, an increase of \$2.5 million and 21 workyears. In 1985, major emphasis will be placed on accelerating the validation of methods and procedures to characterize wastes as hazardous as well as on methods to validate in-stack monitoring. In total, there is an increase of \$2.3 million and 8 workyears to support these initiatives. Similarly, within the engineering program, an additional \$1.6 million and 15 workyears will be used to accelerate the evaluation of alternative treatment technologies to land disposal.

Pesticides



PESTICIDES PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The goal of EPA's Pesticides program is to provide health and environmental protection while permitting a steady supply of pesticide products. EPA is charged with this responsibility under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and portions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Agency's pesticide regulation strategy focuses on four broad program areas: (1) registration of new products; (2) review and reregistration of existing products; (3) enforcement of pesticide use rules; and (4) research and development to support and improve EPA's ability to evaluate the risks and benefits of pesticides.

The President's 1985 budget provides 809 workyears and \$63.3 million for the Pesticides program, an increase of 25 workyears and \$6.0 million from 1984. Highlights of the 1985 President's Budget for the Pesticides program are as follows:

- Increases in Three Areas: In 1985, the Agency requests 230 workyears and \$16.2 million in the registrations program, representing increases of 12 workyears and \$6.2 million from 1984. Increased resources will be used to respond to complexities introduced by recent court cases, update existing registration standards, improve information management, and perform studies enabling the Agency to evaluate the efficacy of protective clothing.

For the generic chemical review program, the Agency requests 225 workyears and \$18.3 million, representing an increase of 14 workyears and \$1.9 million (after an internal transfer to the registration program).

Increased resources will be used to support one additional special review of a pesticide identified as presenting potential unreasonable risk, to review incoming studies generated by the Data Call-In program and by registration standards completed in past years, and to upgrade related information systems supporting registration standards.

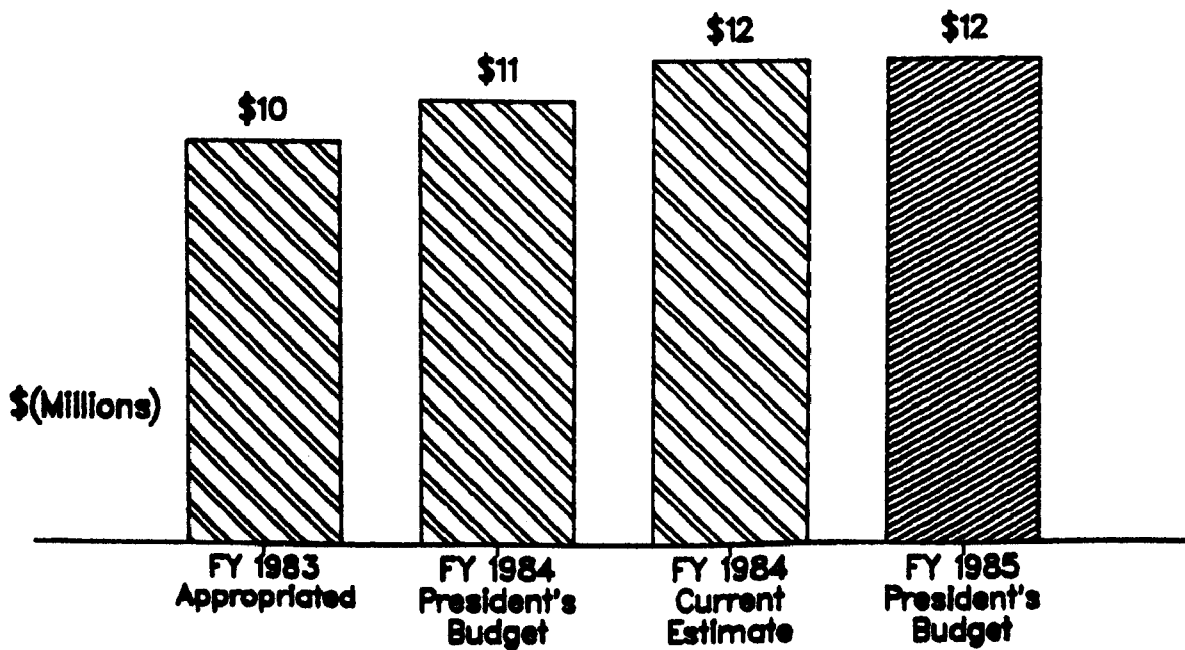
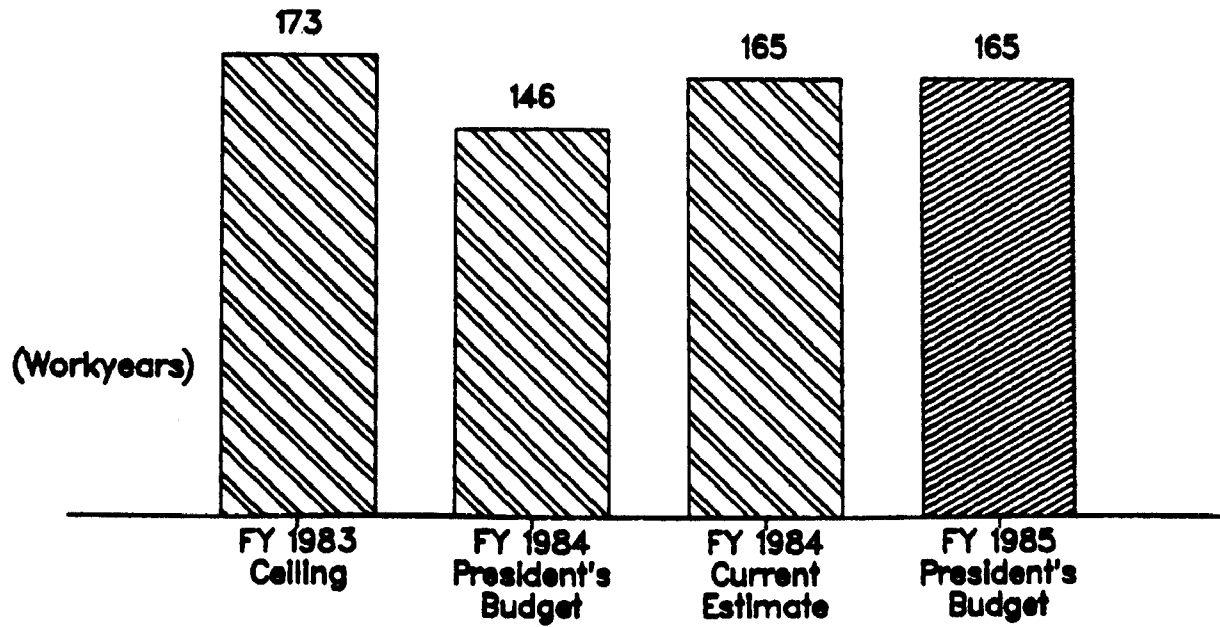
For the research program, the Agency requests 109 workyears and \$8.0 million, representing an increase of 1 workyear and \$1.7 million. Increased resources will be used for the development and validation of test methods necessary to measure the effect of pesticides on man and the environment, for quality assurance, and for evaluating the safety of protective clothing.

- Continuation of Other Programs: The tolerance, special registration, and enforcement programs remain stable in 1985. The tolerance program protects the public health by ensuring that the maximum residue levels likely to be found in foods are safe for human consumption through a careful review and evaluation of residue chemistry and toxicology data.

The special registration program will continue to issue permits to allow experimentation with new products or uses and emergency exemptions for uses of pesticides not previously approved, when benefits exceed the risk (emphasis will be placed on preventing misuse of these special registrations).

The enforcement program will maintain its oversight of the cooperative grant programs, emphasizing compliance monitoring. Funding for the Pesticide Enforcement and the Pesticide Certification and Training Grant Programs is identical to 1984.

Radiation



RADIATION PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Radiation program's major emphasis is to minimize the exposure of persons to ionizing radiation, whether from naturally occurring sources, medical or industrial applications, or nuclear power sources. While some exposure to radiation is inevitable, EPA takes the position that no avoidable risk attributable to such exposure should occur to individuals or to the environment without offsetting benefits. EPA pursues this protective goal through three interdependent sets of activities: (1) development of criteria, standards, and guidelines; (2) assessment of the environmental impact of other Federal agency projects and programs; and (3) surveillance of radiation levels in the environment.

EPA's authority to protect the public health and environment from adverse effects of radiation exposure is derived from several legislative mandates. These legislative mandates include the Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Public Health Service Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Nuclear Waste Policy Act.

The legislative authorities generally prescribe an environmental assessment, standard setting, and technology assessment role for EPA. In some cases, enforcement responsibilities are given to other agencies, notably the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. In these instances, EPA performs some oversight functions to insure that established standards and guidance are followed.

In 1985, highest priority has been given to activities mandated by the Clean Air Act, radioactive waste management activities, completion of Federal guidance currently under development, and the review and testing of State radiological emergency response plans.

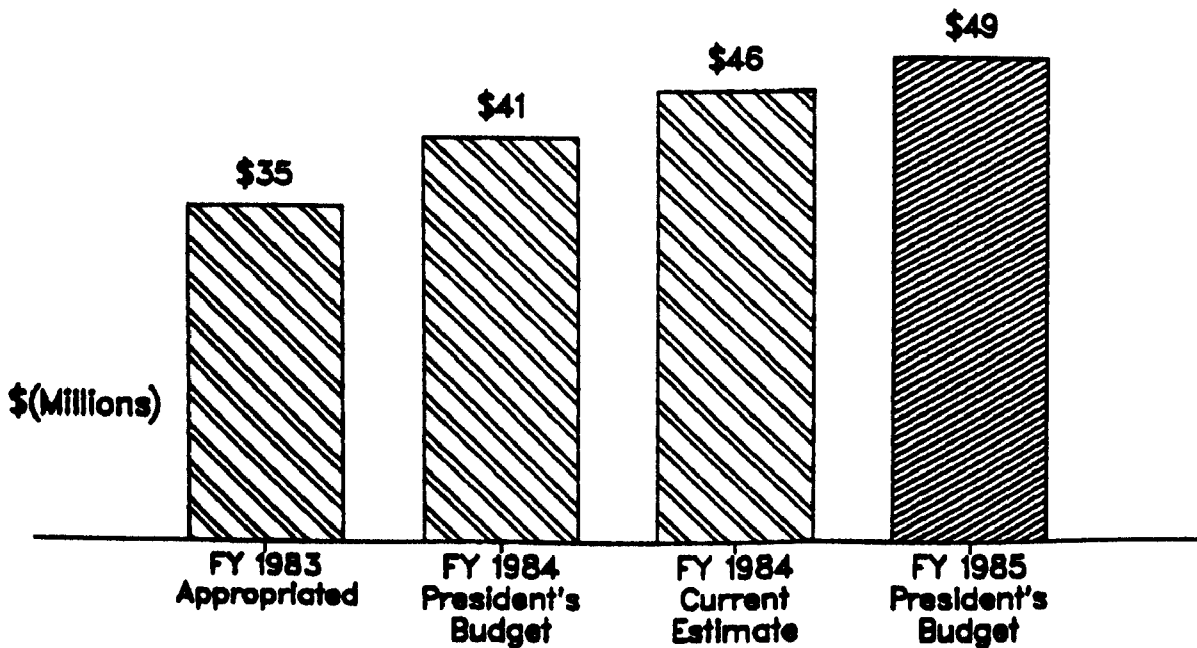
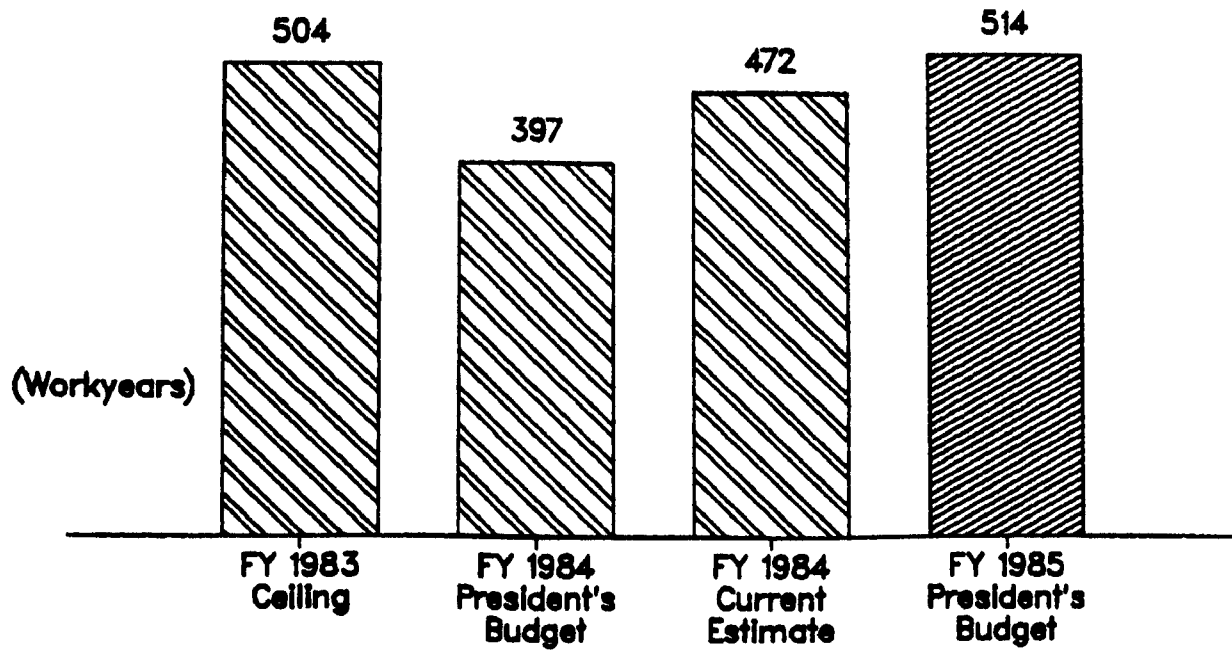
The President's 1985 Budget provides 165 workyears and \$12.1 million for this program, a decrease of \$0.2 million and no change in workyears from 1984. Highlights of the 1985 program are as follows:

- Continued Emphasis on Radiation Standards: The 1985 request for radiation standards and guidelines totals 75 workyears, the same as 1984. The program will focus on three major areas of regulatory effort: airborne radionuclides, radioactive waste management, and Federal Guidance. The decrease of \$0.2 million results from completion of support needed for regulatory analyses related primarily to airborne radionuclide activities. During 1985, airborne radionuclides efforts will concentrate on bringing to final action proposals made in 1984. It is anticipated that radio-frequency guidance will be published and work will continue on the generic standards for low-level waste.
- Regional Offices Will Emphasize Technical Assistance to States: In 1985, the Regional radiation program will remain constant at 12 workyears. The program will emphasize technical assistance to States in the areas of emergency response planning, and in the characterization and identification of hazardous radioactive waste sites. In addition, Regions will participate in the review of Environmental Impact Statements. Other areas of special concern to the regions will be assistance in the implementation of the uranium mill tailings standards in those regions affected, and support to States for the management of radioactive wastes.
- Support for the Development of Mandated Standards and Guidelines: The 1985 request for the radiation environmental impact assessment program is relatively constant at 56 workyears and \$3.7 million. Major activities of this program will include supporting development of standards and guidelines, providing information needed to identify and analyze potential radiological health problems, monitoring environmental radiation, providing laboratory and data analysis, conducting technology assessments, and participating in emergency preparedness and response activities.
- Research Will Focus on Health Impact of Microwave and Radiofrequency Radiation: The 1985 request for the radiation research and development program totals \$2.1 million and 22 workyears. The request is an increase of \$0.3 million from 1984. The 1985 program will emphasize providing health effects data in support of the Federal Radiation Protection Guidance.

Research will be initiated to examine the adverse health effects of radiofrequency and microwave radiation. In addition, the 1985 program includes a radiochemical quality assurance program, as well as a reimbursable program to provide surveillance activities at the Department of Energy's Nevada Test Site for nuclear tests.

- Building and Facilities Will Include \$6.9 Million for a New Radiation Facility in Montgomery, Alabama: The Eastern Environmental Radiation Facility (EERF) in Montgomery, Alabama is the primary radiation facility for EPA. In 1985, \$6.9 million is provided to the Agency to construct a new laboratory facility. The EERF is a principal instrument in designing and performing field studies which have enabled the Agency to meet its court ordered schedule for proposing radionuclide standards under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. The facility also manages the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System which is the only national network for measuring environmental radiation levels.

Interdisciplinary



INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Interdisciplinary program consists of several diverse programs that adopt interdisciplinary approaches to environmental problems. They include the Agency's Intermedia Research Programs; National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance; Federal Agencies Compliance; Enforcement Policy and Operations; and Technical Support for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring.

The President's 1985 Budget provides 514 workyears and \$48.9 million for Interdisciplinary programs, an increase of 42 workyears and \$2.9 million. Highlights of the 1985 President's Budget for the Interdisciplinary program are as follows:

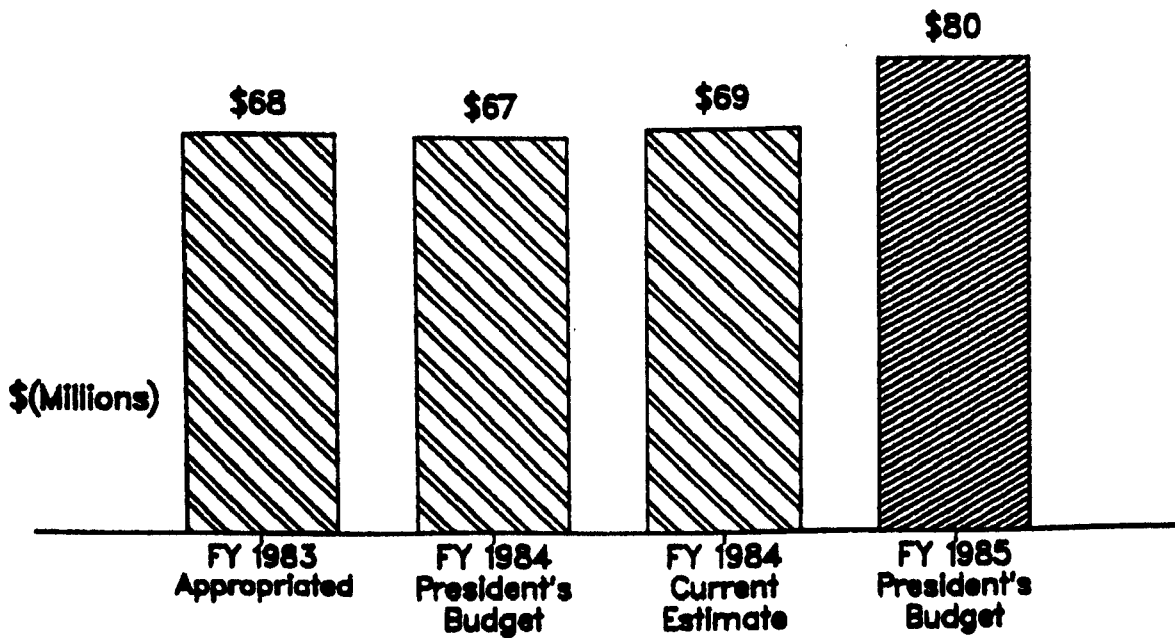
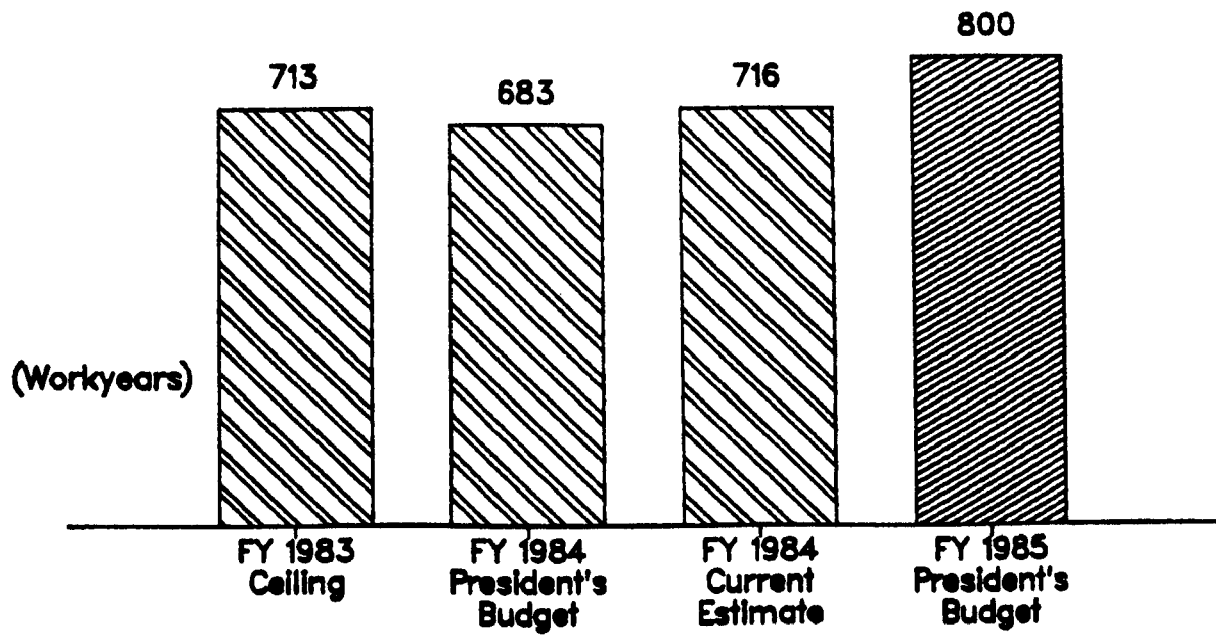
- The Intermedia Research Program Will Strengthen the Quality of the Agency's Scientific Data: Intermedia Research programs are funded at 68 workyears and \$20.4 million in 1985. Excluding the transfer of the economic benefits program, this represents an increase of 4 workyears and \$1.4 million encompassing research activities in scientific assessments, quality assurance, and exploratory research. The increase in the scientific assessment program will be used to develop guidelines needed to ensure consistency in the conduct of Agency risk assessments. Increases in the quality assurance program will strengthen the management of this program to ensure that the Agency produces statistically and scientifically valid data of known quality to support its actions and decisions. Finally, the Visiting Scientists component of the exploratory research program will be increased to bring additional, distinguished senior scientists into our research laboratories to assist the Agency in strengthening its science policy.
- We are Expanding the Scope of EPA Liaison With Other Federal Agencies: The request contains \$11.5 million and 125 workyears to (1) ensure that actions undertaken by Federal agencies and their facilities comply with environmental laws and statutes, and (2) conduct environmental assessments of Federally funded municipal wastewater treatment projects and of permits issued to new sources under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) in states where the

NPDES program is Federally managed. In 1985, 5 additional workyears are provided to assist Regions in fostering closer ties with Federal installations within their jurisdictions and in helping Federal agencies understand and comply with pollution control requirements. These programs will also focus on developing a cooperating agency role by providing technical advice and assistance to other Federal agencies on the conduct of required environmental assessments, particularly on preparation of their environmental impact statements.

- We are Improving Our Compliance Monitoring Effort: The request contains \$17.0 million and 321 work-years for the newly formed Office of Enforcement and Compliance Monitoring. This request includes 13 additional workyears in the Regions to provide increased legal support for the Agency's projected litigation caseload, particularly in RCRA. In addition, the request supports the increase for more central Agency leadership for development of national enforcement policies and compliance monitoring strategies designed to promote and track compliance by the regulated community.

The keystone of the national enforcement policy will be to achieve a credible enforcement presence by targeting and carrying through on those compliance and enforcement actions that will most clearly result in significant benefits to human health and the environment. The compliance monitoring strategies will ensure that Federal and State enforcement authorities collect and review source compliance data to develop an understanding of compliance patterns in the regulated community, identify potential violations, collect evidence necessary to support enforcement actions, and help to establish a credible enforcement presence.

Toxic Substances



TOXIC SUBSTANCES PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Enactment of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976 established within EPA the responsibility to protect human health and the environment by requiring testing and when necessary use restrictions on chemical substances. This mandate under TSCA establishes Agency jurisdiction over some 60,000 chemicals currently in commerce while also requiring review of all new chemicals before entry into the marketplace.

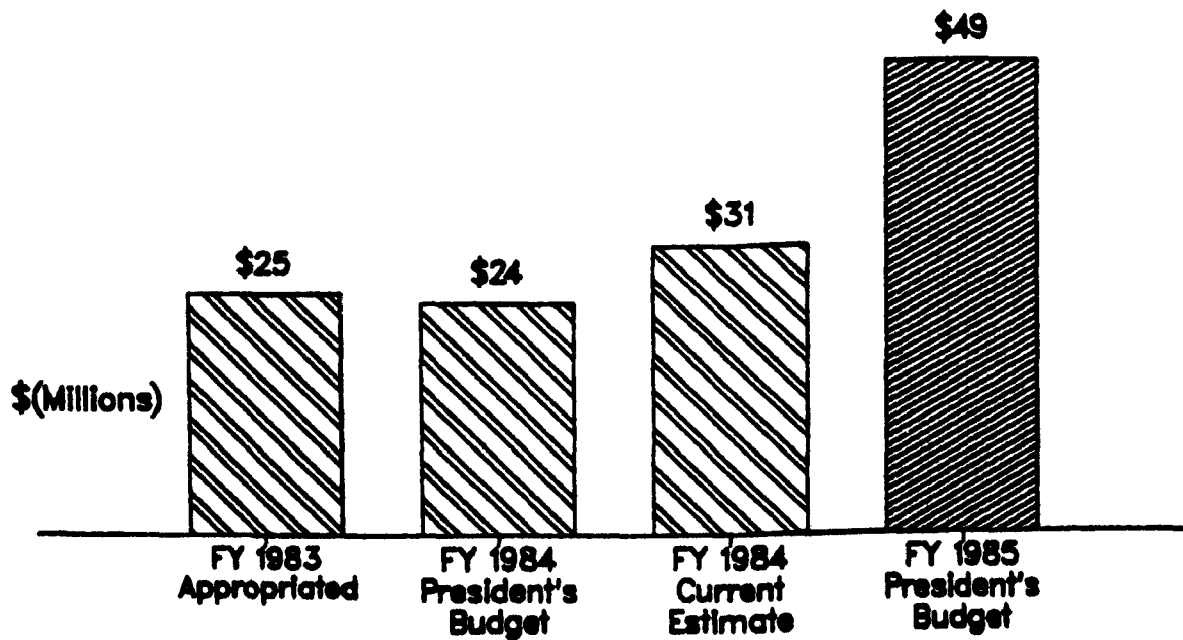
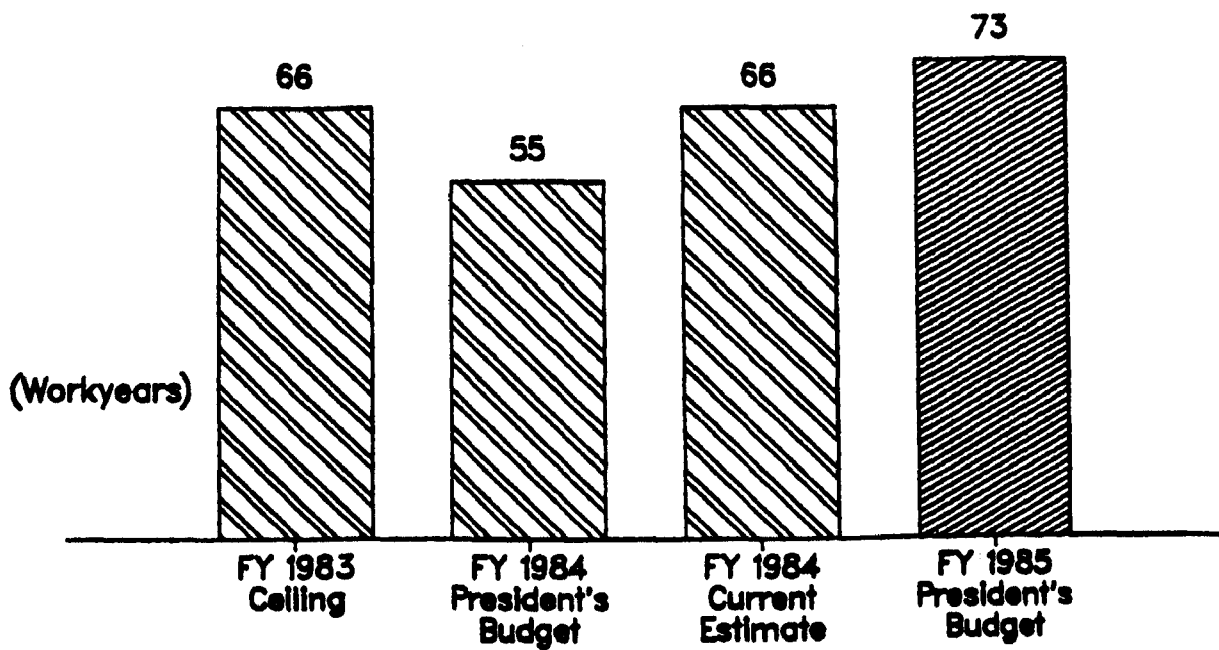
The President's 1985 Budget provides 800 workyears and \$79.6 million to the Toxic Substances program, increases of 84 workyears and \$10.8 million. Highlights of the 1985 President's Budget for the Toxic Substances program are as follows:

- Increases for Risk Management of Existing Chemicals: Recognizing the need to balance the new and existing chemical programs, the 1985 President's Budget increases the Existing Chemical Review program by 22 workyears and \$3.0 million. The increase will permit the Agency to undertake risk management actions on eight chemicals, including asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), currently in one of several stages of regulatory development. In addition to these regulatory actions, the increase will allow the Agency to keep pace with data submissions from the Section 4 test program and studies submitted by the National Toxicological Program.
- Major Enforcement Increase: The President's 1985 Budget increases by 41 workyears and \$2.3 million (48 percent) for Regional toxic substances enforcement. This increase will support additional inspections and case development for the PCB and asbestos-in-schools rules. Extramural funding will be used to double inspections for compliance with the asbestos-in-schools rule. The program of state cooperative enforcement grants will be maintained at 1984 resource levels.
- Agency Focus on Biotechnology: Resources for the New Chemical Review program are increasing by 9 workyears and \$1.5 million, partly to enable the Agency to initiate a program for coverage of commercial uses of genetically engineered materials. Currently, no other Federal statute covers these materials.

- Chemical Testing Program Will Complete Testing Actions: Resources increase by 7 workyears and \$1.9 million for chemical testing to support efforts to finalize testing actions proposed in previous years. In addition, resources will allow expansion of the test data audit program to keep pace with increases in test studies now underway.
- Research and Development Will Emphasize Development of Methods to Measure Human Exposure from Chemicals: In an effort to further understand and more accurately estimate the risks posed from exposure to new and existing chemicals, EPA's toxic substances research program increases by 4 workyears and \$2.7 million in 1985. Particular emphasis will be placed on developing exposure monitoring methods and quality assurance to assure data of known quality.

Similarly, research will begin to assess areas where epidemiology data can be applied to measure health effects from chemical exposure, and new research programs will develop methods to evaluate the risks associated with bioengineered organisms.

Energy



ENERGY PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

EPA's Energy research and development program is designed to ensure that the Nation's energy production and utilization practices proceed in an environmentally acceptable manner. To satisfy this objective, EPA's research and development activities focus on three distinct areas. These are: (1) developing the scientific data necessary to understand the phenomena of acid deposition; (2) developing the necessary health and environmental data base associated with new or emerging energy processes; and (3) developing the performance, reliability and cost data on the Limestone Injection Multistage Burner (LIMB) pollution control process necessary to catalyze the development of this technology.

Overall, the President's 1985 Budget provides for \$48.5 million and 73 workyears for energy research, a significant increase of \$18.1 million and 7 workyears over 1984. This increase reflects a major Agency priority, Acid Rain.

1985 Acid Rain Program

Many questions still remain unanswered about the causes, effects, and methods of mitigating or controlling acid rain. In 1985, EPA's basic research program will be expanded in order to: develop the necessary data to fully understand the sources and characteristics of acid rain; to define the extent of damage caused by acid rain; and most importantly, to determine the need for mitigating measures. EPA's research in this area will increase to \$34.4 million, an increase from 1984 of \$19.0 million, or 124 percent. Throughout the Federal Government, acid rain research will double in 1985 to \$55.5 million compared to \$27.6 million in 1984.

Highlights of the 1985 Acid Rain program are as follows:

- Development of a Comprehensive Field Study: In 1985, EPA will design an atmospheric field study to empirically examine the movement and transformation of acid deposition pollutants from sources to receptors.

- Evaluation of Monitoring Techniques: In 1985, our efforts to establish measurement techniques for acid deposition will be significantly increased.
- Establishment and Testing of a Long-Term Monitoring System: Intensive ecological monitoring to give advance warning of the onset of acidification effects will begin in 1985.
- National Surveys: In 1985, EPA will complete Phase I of a survey on the current acidic status of lake chemistry throughout the United States; initiate Phase II of the survey --- a study of streams; and, initiate a national survey to define the status of damage to forests.
- Formation of Acid Rain: Research will be accelerated to understand what substances in the atmosphere determine the rate of formation of acids as well as to investigate the complex chemical and physical changes that occur.

1984 Acid Rain Supplemental

In addition to the 1985 acid rain increase, EPA has requested supplemental resources in 1984 of \$5.5 million. Research in 1984 will accelerate the study of acid rain through implementation of a National Lake Survey. The survey will provide summary data on a statistically balanced group of water bodies in the U.S. Approximately 3,000 lakes will be analyzed to establish broad baseline data on the status of current lake chemistry throughout the United States.

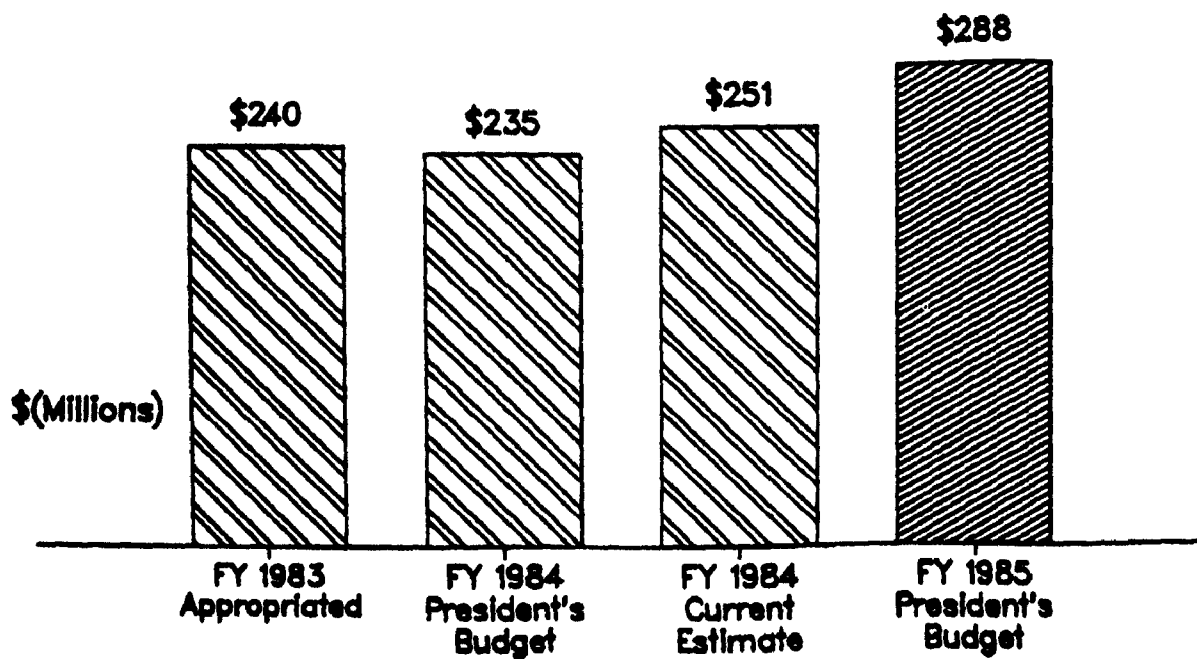
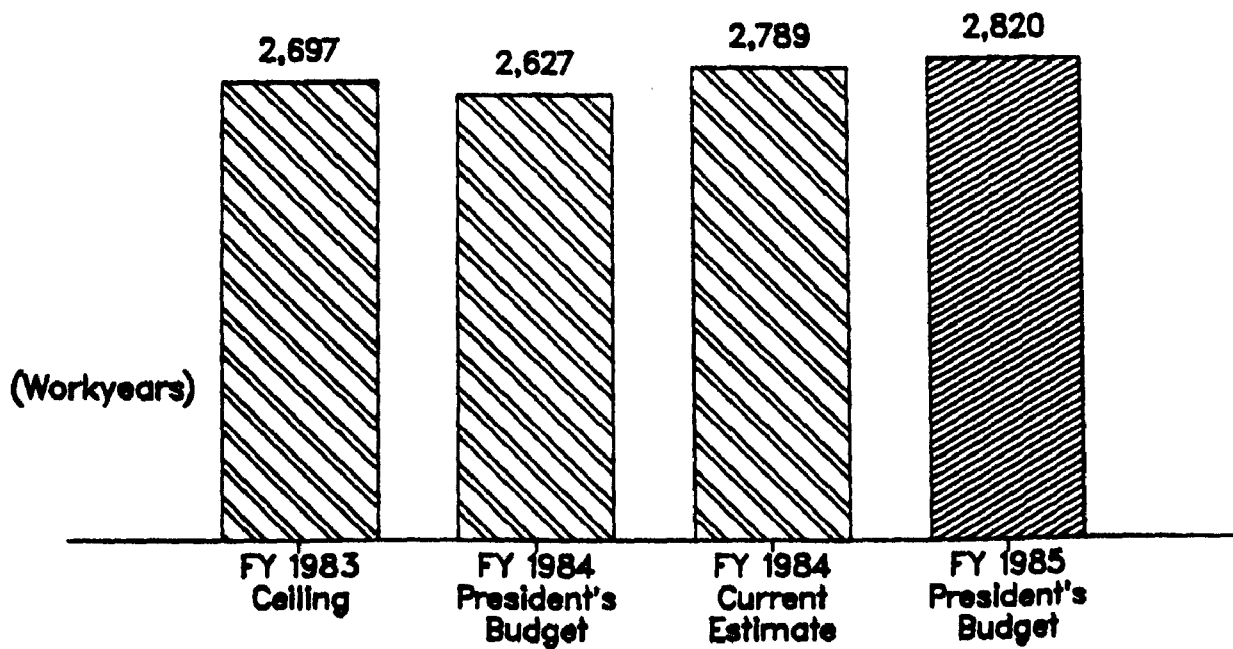
LIMB Control Technology

EPA's Energy research program will also continue the evaluation of the Limestone Injection Multistage Burner (LIMB) process. This process is an effective and inexpensive emission reduction technology which combines sulfur oxide (SO_x) control with simultaneous nitrogen oxide (NO_x) control from coal-fired boiler emissions. Resources for this program will decrease slightly by \$0.2 million to \$10.0 million.

Synfuels

In addition, EPA's Energy research program will also continue synfuels research to produce new or upgraded health and environmental risk analyses for oil shale and coal-based processes. Research will also continue to characterize emissions and effluents from synfuel facilities; to evaluate control technology performance, reliability and cost of oil shale and coal-based processes; and to provide technical support to the Regions and States as they review EIS and permit applications. In 1985, we have proposed \$4.1 million for these efforts, a decrease of \$0.3 million from 1984.

Management & Support



MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

The Management and Support program provides executive direction for all EPA programs, as well as management activities and administrative and support services not attributable to one specific area.

- Program Management includes national policy and program direction and executive management for the Agency's Assistant Administrators.
- Agency Management includes overall policy development and direction, executive management of the Agency, legal services, and audit and investigative functions. It also includes Agency outreach programs for dealing with non-EPA groups. It contains policy analysis, program planning, program evaluation, resource and financial management, direction of the Agency's regulatory process, and those centralized functions necessary for Agency operations such as personnel administration, contracts and grants management, information systems management, and other administrative services. Regional management contains similar activities performed in the Regions.
- Support Services encompasses the costs of common office and laboratory services, utilities, building operations and maintenance, communications, rent, and centralized automated data processing services.
- Buildings and Facilities contains resources for repairs and improvements to existing facilities, as well as construction of new facilities where appropriate.

EPA will continue efforts to reduce duplicative functions, provide consistent Agency legal activities, promote technically and economically defensible regulatory and policy alternatives, ensure strong and coherent internal management control and fiscal integrity, and enhance the defining of results-oriented environmental efforts. We are also improving Agency credibility through better relations with the public, Congress, and State and local governments.

The President's 1985 budget requests 2,820 workyears and \$287.8 million for Management and Support, an increase of 31 workyears and \$37.0 million. This increase primarily reflects the costs required to support the Agency at an increased workforce level.

Highlights of the 1985 President's Budget for Management and Support are as follows:

Policy, Planning, and Evaluation:

- Continued Improvement in Economic Cost and Benefit Analysis: The budget provides 62 workyears and \$10.5 million to support the Agency's policy analysis efforts. An increase of \$2.1 million in this area results from shifting extramural resources for economic research from the Office of Research and Development to the Office of Policy Analysis (OPA). These funds, which are used for cooperative agreements supporting a network of "centers of excellence", will be focused on developing water-related benefit methods, national benefit estimates, ozone related benefits, and exposure estimation. Additionally, OPA will complete the "Cost of Clean Air and Water" report, complete studies of the macroeconomic impact of EPA regulations, initiate two industry-specific economic cost studies, and generally incorporate benefit analysis into construction grants and regulatory decisions.

General and Regional Counsel:

- Consistent Legal Policy: The budget includes 208 workyears and \$9.8 million for 1985. This is an increase of \$.4 million and no change in workyears over 1984. This program will continue to assure legal consistency in policies and decision-making throughout the Agency. Emphasis is placed on making these legal resources responsive to the needs of both the Agency and Regional managers. This program provides legal advice and assistance, interprets statutes and regulations, and handles, with the Department of Justice, all litigation filed against the Agency.

External Affairs:

- Better Relations With Congress, the Public, State and Local Governments, and Other Federal Agencies: The budget provides 132 workyears and \$6.5 million for the Office of External Affairs, newly created in 1984. This is an increase of \$0.4 million. This office consolidates five Agency outreach functions under the leadership of an Assistant Administrator. Those functions are: Legislative Analysis, Congressional Liaison, Public Affairs, Intergovernmental Liaison, and Federal Activities. Through this new office, the Administrator seeks to: (1) increase public faith and credibility in the Agency and its mission; (2) improve Agency effectiveness in dealing with Congress; (3) establish improved and more effective outreach programs with State and local governments and with public interest organizations; (4) encourage broader citizen participation in the Agency's decision-making processes; and, (5) coordinate and strengthen contacts with other Federal agencies.

Office of Inspector General:

- Establishment of Fraud Prevention Program: 216 work-years and \$14.7 million are provided in the budget to support the Office of Inspector General. This is an increase of \$.9 million and 10 workyears. The increase enables the Inspector General to establish a fraud prevention program as well as enhancing existing audit and investigative efforts within the office. In addition to continuing to reduce the backlog of construction grants final audits, the Inspector General will emphasize internal and management audits of Agency programs.

Administration and Resources Management:

- Improve Fiscal Integrity and Integrate Major Administrative Systems: The Office of Administration and Resources Management, including Regional resources, contains 1,357 workyears and \$52.0 million. This is an increase of 24 workyears and \$5.6 million. The Agency will emphasize improving fiscal integrity at Headquarters and in the Regions by strengthening

our finance, grants, and contracts operations; improving our automated services in conjunction with the need to operate a new in-house payroll operation; and integrating the major administrative systems.

Support Costs:

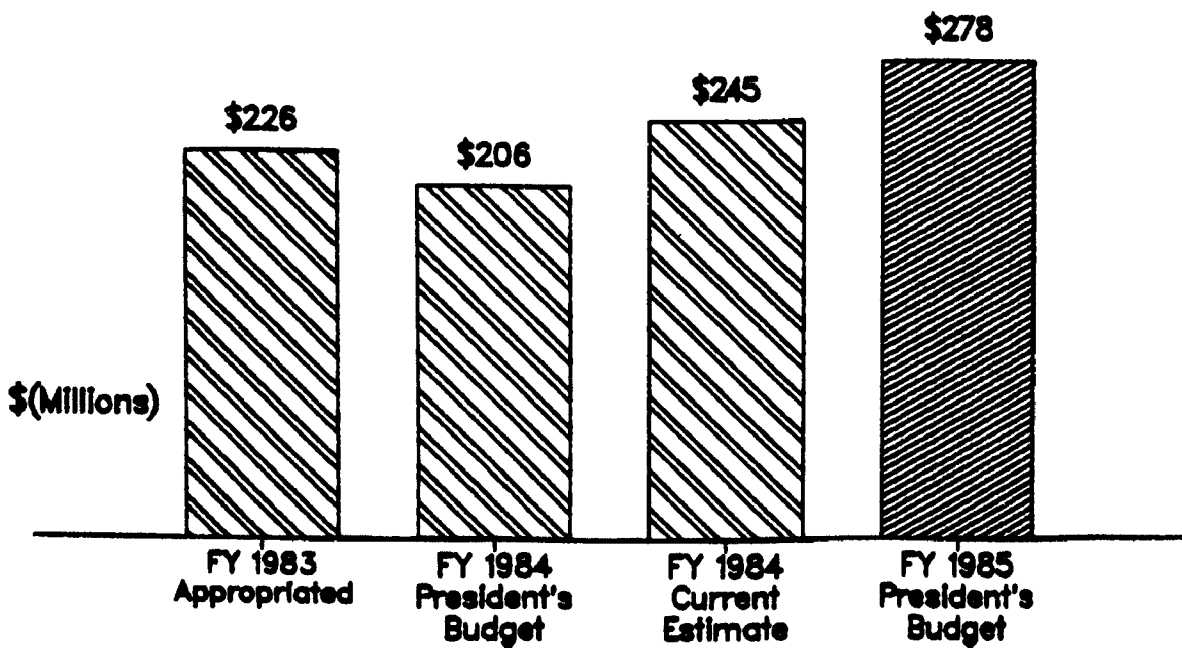
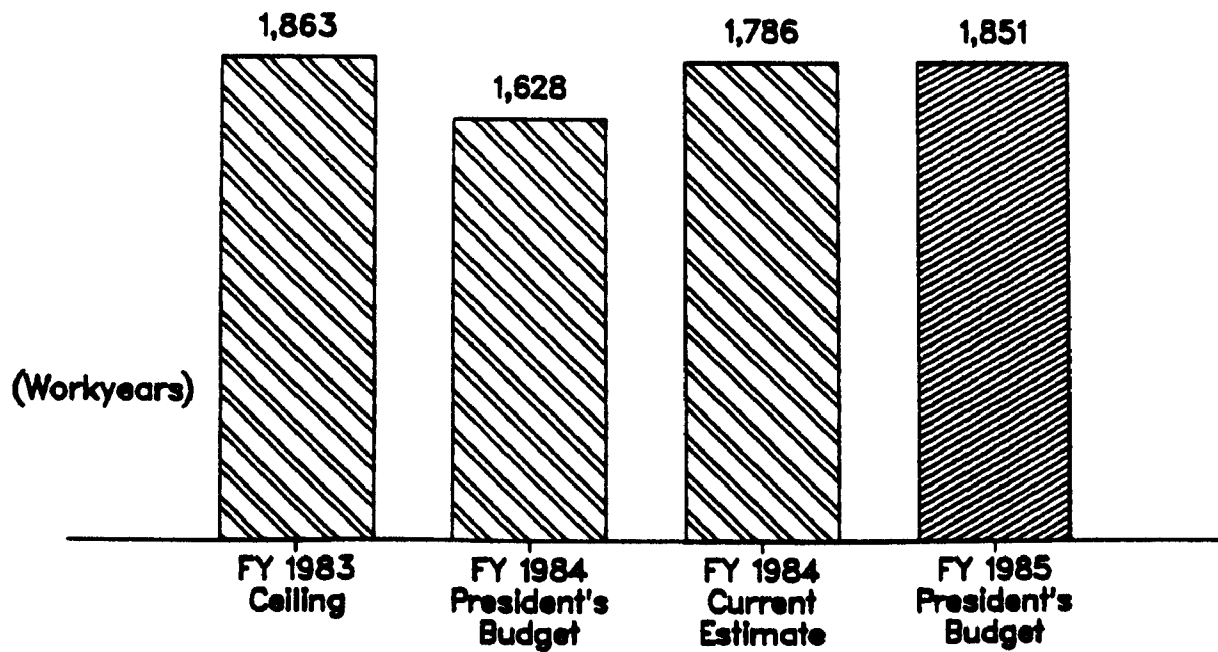
- Modernization of Computers and Growth in Telecommunications, Rent, and Utility Costs: The budget contains \$138.1 million for support services, an increase of \$16.7 million over 1984. Increases are required for the National Computer Center to complete the modernization of EPA's mainframe computers, telecommunications network, and interactive software required to make central data bases accessible and useful to national, Regional, and State program managers. We believe that with centralized budgeting and management we will improve our service capacity and modernize our computer facilities more efficiently. The Agency also expects local telecommunications and utilities costs to grow considerably. Additional space requirements accompanying the growing Agency also contribute to the increase.

Buildings and Facilities:

- Address Backlog of Maintenance and Repair Projects and a New Radiation Laboratory: The budget contains \$10.5 million, which includes \$3.6 million for repairs and improvements, an increase of \$1 million over 1984, to begin completion of deferred maintenance and repair projects. The balance of \$6.9 million is for the construction of a new radiation laboratory in Montgomery, Alabama.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Research & Development



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

The success of EPA's programs is very much related to the development of accurate and reliable scientific and technical information. Although much knowledge has been accumulated over the past several years, numerous environmental problems still remain to be resolved, particularly those related to hazardous and toxic chemicals. To help resolve these problems and protect the public health and environment effectively, EPA's 1985 research program will be significantly strengthened to emphasize four areas. These are:

- accelerate research to understand the causes and effects of acid rain;
- understand the risks posed by hazardous and toxic chemicals;
- enhance our research to assess technologies which control pollutants; and
- improve the scientific basis for estimating the human health consequences of environmental pollutants.

1985 Research Resources

The 1985 President's Budget for EPA's Research and Development program amounts to \$278.0 million and 1,851 workyears. These resources represent increases of \$33.3 million and 65 workyears from 1984, or increases of 14 and 4 percent, respectively. Similarly, extramural resources, or those associated with the research and development appropriation, will increase by \$24.2 million, or 17 percent to \$163.4 million.

Understanding the Causes and Effects of Acid Rain Will Receive Significant Emphasis. Acid rain is one of today's most important and controversial environmental problems, with regional, national and international implications. Expanded research will provide accurate and reliable scientific information upon which mitigation decisions can be based. Strong scientific evidence is particularly critical in view of the major economic implications associated with various mitigation strategies.

In 1985, EPA's acid rain research will be funded at a level of \$34.4 million, an increase of \$19.0 million or 124 percent over 1984. In addition, we are requesting \$5.5 million in a 1984 supplemental appropriation to accelerate our research into this phenomenon. Total government spending for acid rain will increase by 100 percent to \$55.5 million compared to \$27.6 million in 1984.

In 1985, particular emphasis will be placed on completing a nationwide survey of lake chemistry and initiating a national survey of forests. The goal of these surveys is to establish baseline information on the current status of the Nation's aquatic and terrestrial resources and to determine the degree of sensitivity that these resources have to the acid deposition phenomenon.

Significant Emphasis Will Be Placed on Understanding and Controlling Hazardous and Toxic Chemicals. It has become increasingly clear that the control and management of toxic and hazardous chemicals represents the most serious health and environmental problem confronting this country today. These chemicals are pervasive and encompass our air, surface and ground waters, land, food, consumer products and workplace. While much knowledge has been gained through past research about the risks posed by these chemicals, as well as methods and technologies to control and manage them, substantial research is still required over several years to understand the myriad of outstanding problems and issues that remain unresolved.

In 1985, over \$104 million is requested to support research in hazardous and toxic chemicals, an increase of \$12.5 million or 14 percent over 1984. Additional resources are required in every relevant program, with significant increases occurring in Superfund, hazardous air pollutants, water quality, hazardous waste, and toxics substances.

Engineering Research to Support Current and Future Regulatory Activities Will Be Enhanced. Over the past several years conventional air and water pollutant levels have been reduced significantly. Despite these significant accomplishments, more demanding and complex environmental problems still exist that require control technology solutions. Specific areas include managing the

disposal of hazardous wastes, cleaning up uncontrolled waste sites, determining the release rates of new chemicals entering the marketplace, evaluating solutions to the problems of acid rain and hazardous air pollutants, and evaluating methods to properly operate and maintain municipal wastewater treatment plants.

In 1985, the engineering program will increase by \$5.4 million to \$58.5 million with greater emphasis placed on developing the necessary technical information to manage and control the problems cited above.

Strengthening Human Health and Risk Assessment Research. In spite of the scientific advances and the widespread use of risk assessments in regulatory decision-making, our ability to develop accurate risk assessments is still hampered by uncertainty. As a result, health and risk assessment research increases by \$4.4 million in 1985 to \$65.5 million to improve the scientific basis for estimating the human health consequences of environmental pollution. Increases in epidemiology and extrapolation models will strengthen our estimates of human risk. Our new integrated cancer assessment program will generate data on the relationship of air pollution to cancer. We will also be developing guidelines and methodologies to ensure that the Agency carries out health and exposure evaluations in a uniform and scientifically credible fashion in 1985.

Our Increases in Research are Widespread, Reflecting the Importance Attached to Implementing Effective Regulatory Programs. In practically every medium, the research program is increased to reflect the importance of our scientific and technical activities.

Resources are distributed by medium as follows:

1985 Research Budget

<u>Research Program</u>	<u>\$(M)</u>	<u>Change from 1984</u>
Air	\$65.2	+\$3.0
Water	26.8	+2.0
Drinking Water	23.1	-.7
Hazardous Waste	34.8	+2.5
Pesticides	8.0	+1.7
Radiation	2.1	+.3
Interdisciplinary	20.4	-.9*
Toxics Substances	27.1	+2.7
Energy/Acid Rain	48.5	+18.1
Management	9.3	+.7
Superfund	12.7	+3.9
	<u>\$278.0</u>	<u>+\$33.3</u>

*Reflects transfer of \$1.8 million in economic benefits research to the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation.

The major increases are as follows:

- Air Research: Air research will be increased by \$3.0 million and will emphasize accelerating the preparation of comprehensive health and risk assessments on potential hazardous air pollutants; initiating a long-term research program to assess the relationship between air pollution and the incidence of cancer in the United States; conducting additional studies of emission reduction technologies for volatile organic compounds; and expanding epidemiology studies to improve pollutant population exposure information.
- Water Research: Water research will increase by \$2.0 million and will focus on research to improve compliance for municipal wastewater treatment plants, toxics treatability methods, integrated water quality planning procedures and NPDES permitting operations.

In addition, water quality research will continue to support our water quality standards and regulations, monitor pollutant effects on Great Lakes ecosystems, and complete a portion of our ocean dumping protocols.

- Drinking Water: Drinking water research is reduced by \$.7 million, reflecting the completion of funding for monitoring and environmental research on the pesticide Temik, and cooperative research with the water utility industry. Research activities will focus on the development of health, quality assurance and environmental sciences data to support revisions to the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Also, technical support to States and local communities, and the development of necessary scientific information to protect our groundwater resources will be provided.

Health effects research increases by \$.7 million, reflecting the importance of epidemiology and disinfectant byproduct studies in support of regulatory decisions.

- Hazardous Waste: Research activities in this program will continue to develop the necessary scientific and technical data to strengthen our existing regulations, as well as to support the promulgation of new regulations where appropriate. In 1985 the hazardous waste research program will increase by \$2.5 million and emphasize the validation of our waste characterization procedures to support listing decisions and evaluations of alternative treatment technologies to land disposal.
- Pesticides: The increase of \$1.7 million in this area will be used for the development and evaluation of test methods necessary to measure the health and environmental effects of pesticides, quality assurance, and research to evaluate the safety of protective clothing used by pesticides applicators.

- Radiation: The radiation research program will increase by \$.3 million and focus on the development of health effects information in support of the Federal Radiation Protection Guidance. In addition, quality assurance research will provide support to Federal, State and local radiation laboratories.
- Interdisciplinary: The increase of \$1.4 million in the intermedia programs will strengthen the quality of the Agency's scientific data. The scientific assessment program will develop guidelines needed to ensure consistency in the conduct of Agency risk assessments. An enhanced quality assurance management program will ensure the scientific validity of data used in Agency decision making. Finally, the visiting scientists program will assist the Agency in strengthening its science policy.
- Toxics Substances: The toxics substances research program will concentrate on further understanding and more accurately estimating the risks posed by exposure to new and existing chemicals. The increase of \$2.7 million will be used to develop measurement methods for organic chemicals, provide quality assurance in support of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) regulations and develop exposure monitoring systems. Similarly, an increase is provided to develop methodologies for evaluating the risks associated with genetically engineered organisms.
- Energy/Acid Rain: The 1985 energy research program will be increased by \$18.1 million to meet the increasing demands for reliable information upon which mitigation decisions may be made for acid rain. Research will be expanded in several areas to examine the physical and chemical mechanisms governing the acid rain phenomenon.

In addition, resources are requested to support the continued development of the Limestone Injection Multistage Burner (LIMB), as well as the development of health effects and engineering data to support permitting and enforcement activities for synthetic fuel plants.

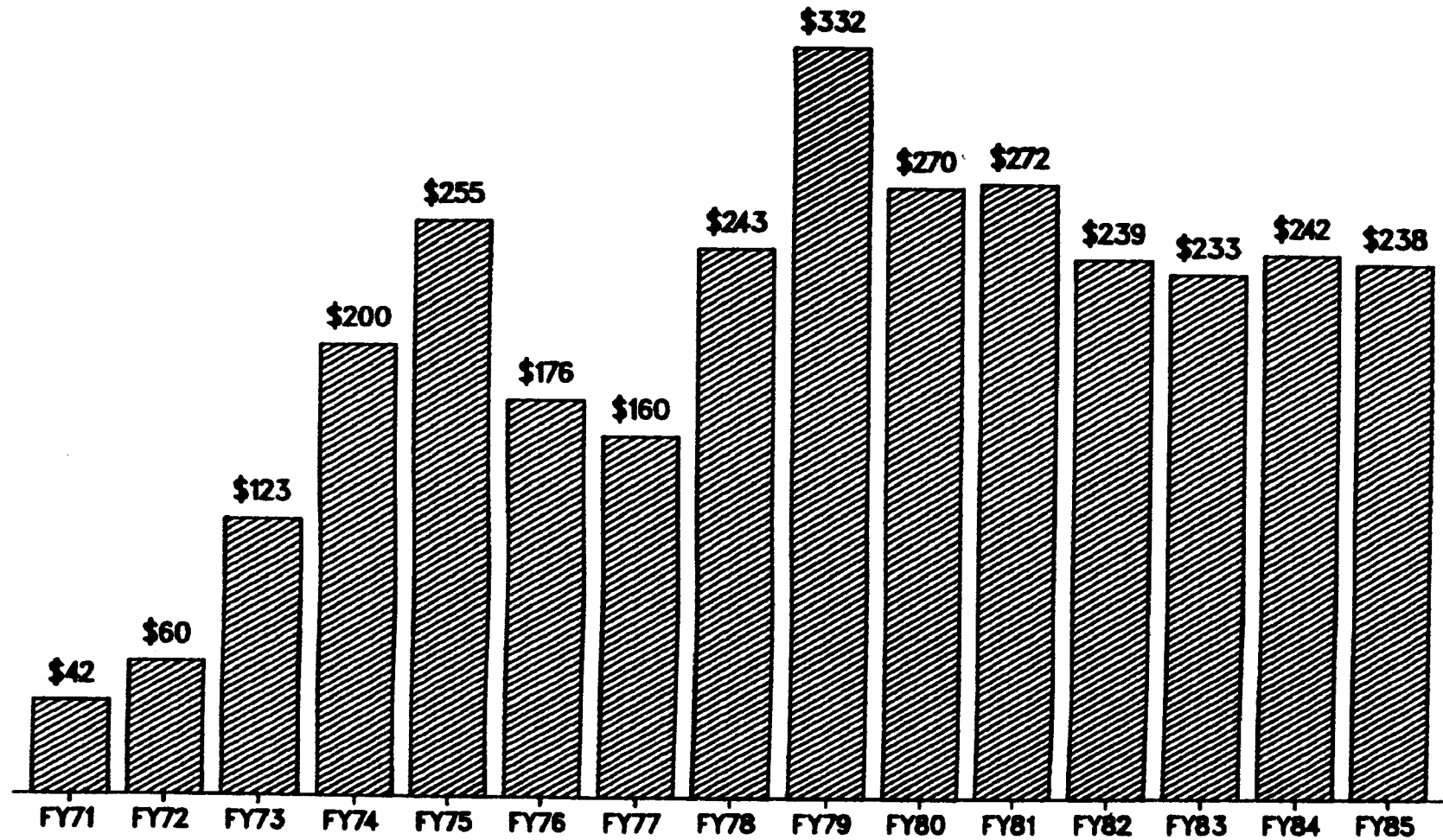
- Superfund: Superfund research and development activities will increase by \$3.9 million, commensurate with an expanding program. The increase in engineering will allow the evaluation of additional technologies and techniques to cleanup uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.

Similarly, monitoring and quality assurance activities will increase to support site and situation assessments as well as enforcement actions and settlement agreements.

STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

STATE GRANTS REMAIN RELATIVELY STABLE

(STATE GRANTS IN MILLIONS)



STATE AND LOCAL GRANTS

The President's 1985 Budget allocates \$237.7 million to support State and local environmental programs. All grants directly supporting State operations remain at their 1984 levels.

Recognizing the critical nature of its various grant programs and the importance they play in maintaining environmental quality in the States, EPA has proposed to maintain overall funding in 1985 at virtually the same level as 1984.

- State-Federal Partnership: States continue to be the primary implementors of environmental programs, and EPA will provide adequate funding for them. The President's Budget fully recognizes the need to maintain and, where appropriate, improve the partnership that has developed over the years. The funding level proposed for 1985 recognizes the critical support States provide in meeting our National environmental goals.
- Direct Implementation: As the States' ability to carry out the basic management activities necessary for effective operation of programs has improved, the focus of EPA's grant resources has appropriately shifted to direct implementation activities, most notably permit issuance and enforcement. In the Agency's largest grant programs (Air, Water, and Hazardous Waste), almost 60 percent of the funds proposed for 1985 will be directed to these two activities. This emphasis is fully consistent with the States' wishes to focus limited funds on the most pressing problems facing them.

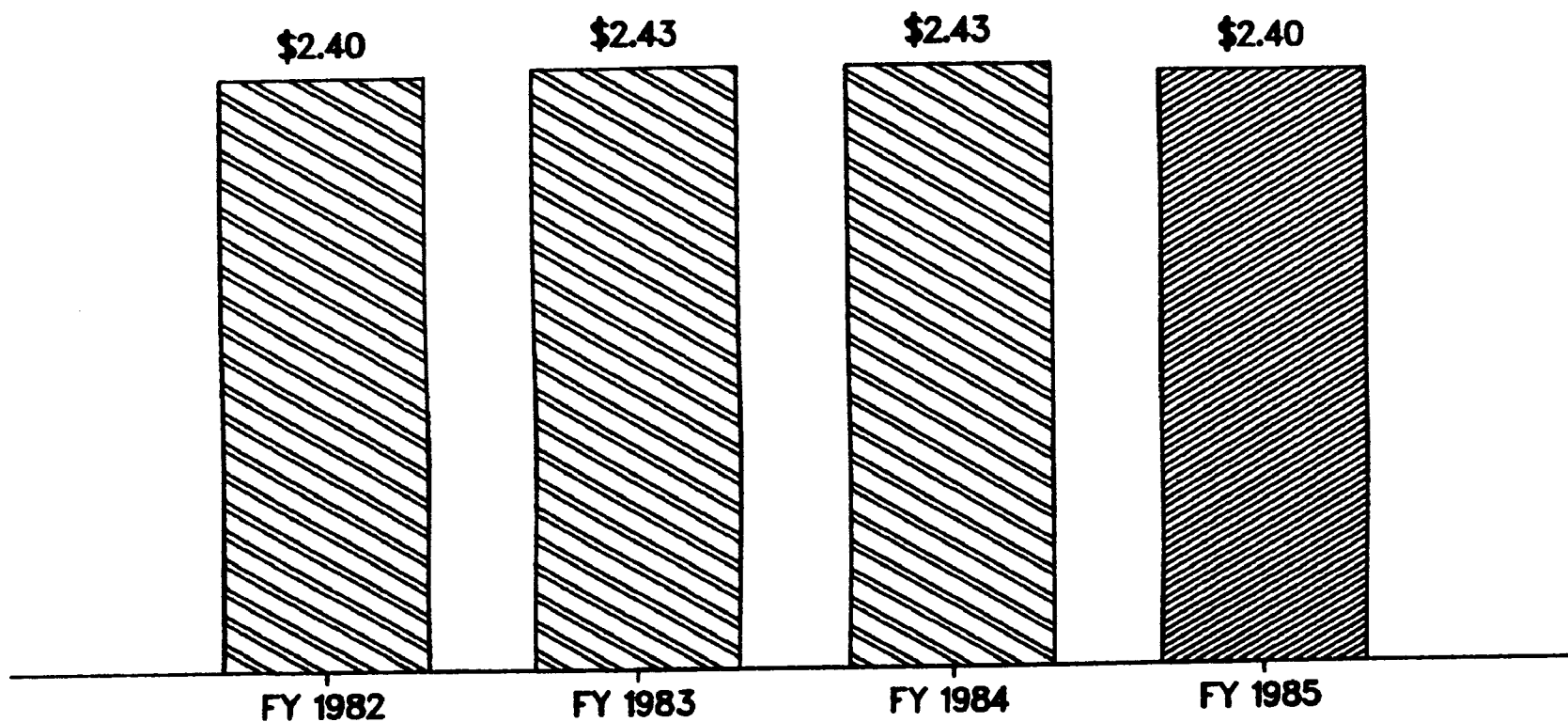
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
STATE AND LOCAL GRANT PROGRAMS
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

	1983 <u>OPERATING PLAN</u>	1984 <u>CURRENT ESTIMATE</u>	1985 <u>PRESIDENT'S BUDGET</u>	1985-1984 <u>DIFFERENCE</u>
<u>AIR</u>				
SECTION 105.....	\$ 85,050.3	\$87,734.7	\$87,734.7	---
<u>WATER QUALITY</u>				
SECTION 106.....	54,200.0	54,200.0	54,200.0	---
CLEAN LAKES.....	3,000.0	5,000.0	2,500.0	-\$2,500.0
<u>DRINKING WATER</u>				
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS				
PROGRAM GRANTS.....	27,450.0	27,450.0	27,450.0	---
UNDERGROUND INJECTION				
CONTROL PROGRAM	7,074.5	7,500.2	7,500.2	---
SPECIAL STUDIES & DEMOS.....	1,900.0	1,900.0		-1,900.0
<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE</u>				
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT..	44,068.0	47,000.0	47,000.0	---
<u>PESTICIDES</u>				
PESTICIDES ENF. GRANTS.....	8,717.9	8,703.4	8,703.4	---
PESTICIDES CERT. TRAINING...	2,000.0	2,100.0	2,100.0	---
<u>TOXIC SUBSTANCES</u>				
TOXICS ENF. GRANTS.....	---	500.0	500.0	---
TOTAL.....	\$233,460.7	\$242,088.3	\$237,688.3	-\$4,400.0

CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

WE CONTINUE OUR COMMITMENT TO CONSTRUCTION GRANTS

BUDGET AUTHORITY
\$(BILLIONS)



CONSTRUCTION GRANTS SUMMARY

The purpose of EPA's Construction Grants program is to assist the States and local governments in reducing the discharge of municipal wastewater pollutants through the financing of wastewater treatment facilities. Grants are authorized at \$2.4 billion per year through 1985 and are made available to municipalities from allotments of funds to the States, as provided in the Clean Water Act. Five basic themes continue to define the Construction Grants program at this stage of its implementation:

- Progress Through Legislative Reform: In 1981, Congress enacted a series of major program reforms proposed by the Administration. These amendments provide for a more cost-effective program and reduce the long term requirements for Federal assistance. Simplified program requirements are reflected in changes to the regulations for State delegations, secondary treatment, and applications for grant funding.

The most recent Needs Survey, completed in 1982, continues to focus on the cost of completing the Federal share of the program. The upcoming 1984 Needs Survey, in addition to maintaining the focus on needs and the costs of meeting them, will for the first time provide specific indicators of the actual costs in meeting remaining needs as related to water quality and use improvements.

- Protecting the Federal Investment: In order to make the most effective use of limited Federal funds, the Agency will continue to emphasize the need for cost-effective treatment works that meet their permit requirements. Beginning on October 1, 1984, the local share of project costs will increase from 25 percent to 45 percent. For projects greater than \$10 million, grantees must provide value engineering reviews to identify unnecessarily high costs. In addition, emphasis will continue to be placed on requiring grantees to demonstrate that they have revenue systems in place adequate to operate, maintain, and replace treatment works without relying

on additional Federal dollars. Engineering firms will also be required to oversee a project's first year of operation to help ensure that it meets design and permit specifications.

- Maintaining Stable Funding: The Agency is requesting a total of \$2.4 billion in 1985. These funds will allow EPA to award a total of 650 grants, resulting in 4,711 active projects at the end of the year. Emphasis on expeditiously completing and closing out projects will be maintained, with a total of 1,060 completions and 927 closeouts expected during the course of the year.

The Agency is requesting a total of \$17.3 million in 1985 to fund approximately 410 workyears under the national interagency agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers. This represents an increase of \$1.3 million from 1983. The Corps will continue to assist EPA and the States in reducing the number of backlogged projects in need of completion and final closeout, conducting interim and final inspections on projects, maintaining on-site presence at large, complex projects, and assisting the Agency in combating waste, fraud, and abuse in the program.

- Constructing Effective Advanced Treatment Plants: Detailed reviews of proposed advanced treatment projects have helped to ensure that these projects are cost-effective and contribute to improvements in water quality. In line with Congressional intent, the Administrator has reviewed funding decisions on advanced treatment projects with incremental costs in excess of \$3 million, saving a total of approximately \$834 million through 1983. Regions and delegated States approve projects with incremental costs under \$3 million. EPA proposes that, with Congressional consent, in 1985 Headquarters will delegate to qualified Regions and States the review of all proposed Advanced Treatment projects with Headquarters providing continuing oversight, technical assistance, and guidance and reviewing projects in nondelegated States and Regions.

Also, in an effort to ensure selection of appropriate, cost-effective treatment processes, increased emphasis will be placed in 1985 on disseminating information to States, grantees, and engineers on effective and ineffective advanced, secondary, innovative, alternative, and treatment technologies.

- Looking to the Future: Because the current authorization for the program expires at the end of 1985, the Agency has recently initiated a major study of various alternatives for Federal and non-Federal financing and assistance in constructing needed municipal wastewater facilities. Study goals include promoting compliance with the enforceable requirements of the Clean Water Act as well as the long-term sufficiency of local governments to build, operate, maintain, and replace treatment works. A full range of funding and management options will be considered. The study will involve representatives from EPA, the States, and various interest groups, is expected to be completed in the fall of 1984, and may lead to legislative recommendations.

APPENDIX: BUDGET TABLES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF RESOURCES
BY MEDIA
(WORKYEARS)

MEDIA	1983	1984	1985	1985 - 1984
	<u>CEILING</u> <u>TOTAL</u> <u>WORKYEARS</u>	<u>CURRENT ESTIMATE</u> <u>TOTAL</u> <u>WORKYEARS</u>	<u>PRESIDENT'S BUDGET</u> <u>TOTAL</u> <u>WORKYEARS</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u> <u>TOTAL</u> <u>WORKYEARS</u>
AIR	1,666.5	1,696.1	1,758.0	+61.9
WATER QUALITY	2,212.4	2,207.2	2,259.4	+52.2
DRINKING WATER	545.9	568.5	591.5	+23.0
HAZARDOUS WASTE	860.0	1,015.1	1,090.2	+75.1
PESTICIDES	740.7	783.7	808.7	+25.0
RADIATION	173.0	164.6	164.6	0.0
INTERDISCIPLINARY	503.6	472.7	514.3	+41.6
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	713.4	716.0	799.5	+83.5
ENERGY	66.2	65.9	72.6	+6.7
MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	2,697.1	2,788.9	2,819.9	+31.0
REIMBURSEMENTS	70.5	62.0	62.0	0.0
 SUBTOTAL	 10,249.3	 10,540.7	 10,940.7	 +400.0
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	 775.7	 1,007.1	 1,357.1	 +350.0
 GRAND TOTAL	 11,025.0	 11,547.8	 12,297.8	 +750.0

SUMMARY OF RESOURCES
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

MEDIA	1983	1984	1985	1985-1984
	<u>APPROPRIATED</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>CURRENT ESTIMATE</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>PRESIDENT'S BUDGET</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u> <u>\$</u>
AIR	\$214,533.7	\$224,768.8	\$228,768.2	\$+3,999.4
WATER QUALITY	206,048.0	216,156.9	217,710.8	+1,553.9
DRINKING WATER	75,540.9	78,713.6	79,274.5	+560.9
HAZARDOUS WASTE	120,148.3	128,657.0	143,267.9	+14,610.9
PESTICIDES	53,693.8	57,296.8	63,258.2	+5,961.4
RADIATION	10,278.8	12,320.4	12,090.6	-229.8
INTERDISCIPLINARY	34,710.0	46,069.1	48,952.8	+2,883.7
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	68,403.8	68,849.5	79,642.1	+10,792.6
ENERGY	25,209.9	30,449.8	48,503.5	+18,053.7
MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT	240,121.0	250,818.1	287,785.4	+36,967.3
 SUBTOTAL	 \$1,048,688.2	 \$1,114,100.0	 \$1,209,254.0	 \$+95,154.0
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	 210,000.0	 410,000.0	 640,000.0	 +230,000.0
 PAYMENT TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE TRUST FUND (40,000.0)	 (40,000.0)	 (44,000.0)	 (44,000.0)	 (0.0)
 SUBTOTAL	 \$1,258,688.2	 \$1,524,100.0	 \$1,849,254.0	 \$+325,154.0
 CONSTRUCTION GRANTS	 \$2,430,000.0	 \$2,430,000.0	 \$2,400,000.0	 \$-30,000.0
 GRAND TOTAL	 \$3,688,688.2	 \$3,954,100.0	 \$4,249,254.0	 \$+295,154.0

NOTE: EPA has requested two supplementals for 1984: 50 workyears and \$50 million for the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund, and \$5.5 million for Acid Rain research.

The transfer of \$3.5 million for pay raise costs, in the 1984 Current Estimate, from the Research and Development Appropriation to the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation, is not reflected in the above figures.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
SUMMARY OF RESOURCES
BY APPROPRIATION
(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

APPROPRIATION	1983 APPROPRIATED \$	1984 CURRENT ESTIMATE \$	1985 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET \$	1985 - 1984 DIFFERENCE \$
SALARIES AND EXPENSES	\$555,613.2	\$579,400.0	\$639,275.0	+\$60,875.0
ABATEMENT, CONTROL & COMPLIANCE	369,075.0	393,900.0	396,042.0	+2,142.0
RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT	121,000.0	139,200.0	163,437.0	+24,237.0
BUILDINGS & FACILITIES	<u>3,000.0</u>	<u>2,600.0</u>	<u>10,500.0</u>	<u>+7,900.0</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$1,048,688.2	\$1,114,100.0	\$1,209,254.0	+\$95,154.0
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	210,000.0	410,000.0	640,000.0	+230,000.0
PAYMENT TO HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE TRUST FUND	<u>(40,000.0)</u>	<u>(44,000.0)</u>	<u>(44,000.0)</u>	<u>(---)</u>
SUBTOTAL	\$1,258,688.2	\$1,524,100.0	\$1,849,254.0	+\$325,154.0
CONSTRUCTION GRANTS	<u>\$2,430,000.0</u>	<u>\$2,430,000.0</u>	<u>\$2,400,000.0</u>	<u>-\$30,000.0</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,688,688.2	\$3,954,100.0	\$4,249,254.0	+\$295,154.0