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Introduction and Overview

EPA's Mission

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect and safeguard human health and the environment. This budget supports the Administration's commitment to achieving environmental results as we work to develop more efficient methods to conduct our mission. It also emphasizes the Administration's desire to diversify our

energy sources, promote emissions-reductions technologies, revitalize the Great Lakes, and improve the security of our Nation's drinking water infrastructure. Additionally, this budget incorporates new responsibilities and requirements for some of EPA's major programs, along with some new provisions mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct).

Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

The EPA's FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification requests \$7.3 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,560 Full Time Equivalents (FTE). This request demonstrates the Agency's efforts to work with its State, Tribal, and local government partners in its efforts to protect clean air and water, preserve and restore contaminated lands, promote healthy communities and ecosystems, assure compliance with

environmental regulations, and secure the Nation's environmental assets through homeland security programs such as Water Sentinel. Specific narratives for each program outline what the resources accomplish and FY 2007 priorities. Human Capital and EPA's workforce levels are two overarching resource areas that impact all programs and projects. A discussion of planning and management initiatives follows.

Human Capital

In FY 2007 EPA will continue to develop and refine its Human Capital strategies, to ensure that the Agency recruits, trains and retains a qualified pool of employees to protect human health and safeguard the air, water and land. EPA will continue its systematic approach to workforce planning throughout the Agency including: setting targets, and closing competency gaps, in mission critical occupations (MCOs); increasing emphasis on innovative and flexible recruitment and hiring strategies to address personnel shortages within MCOs; and improving the overall effectiveness of

the hiring process for the Agency's workforce.

EPA has met many important milestones in implementing its revised Human Capital Strategy, and the Human Capital Accountability Plan. In FY 2005, EPA National Program Managers (NPMs) and Regional offices formally adopted the Human Capital Strategy, and developed office-specific Action Plans, using the Agency's Human Capital strategy framework. Results of the Agency's Action Plans will then be used to inform the Human

Capital strategic planning process, and to make future strategic workforce decisions.

In FY 2006, as part of workforce planning efforts, EPA will complete an assessment of current competency gaps for senior management, the first selected MCO sample group. In FY 2007, the Agency will further its Workforce Planning efforts by

closing competency gaps in senior leadership positions and developing plans to address the competency gaps in other MCOs. The results will continue to be evaluated through our Human Capital accountability reporting, ensuring a highly skilled, diverse, results-oriented workforce with the right mix of technical expertise, experience, and leadership capabilities.

Workforce

EPA values its world class workforce and uses its expertise to meet urgent responsibilities across a broad range of national and local environmental issues. In FY 2007 adjustments to EPA's workforce management strategy will help better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. A key step is aligning the total number of authorized positions and actual FTE utilization. In FY 2007 EPA's estimated 17,560 FTE will work toward advancing the Agency's mission of protecting human health and the environment.

Resource Tables

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority / Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	\$785,903.1	\$730,810.0	\$788,274.0
Environmental Program & Management	\$2,309,238.0	\$2,346,711.0	\$2,306,617.0
Inspector General	\$45,007.1	\$36,904.0	\$35,100.0
Building and Facilities	\$45,181.0	\$39,626.0	\$39,816.0
Oil Spill Response	\$17,594.9	\$15,629.0	\$16,506.0
<i>Superfund Program</i>	\$1,320,886.4	\$1,198,581.0	\$1,217,827.9
<i>IG Transfer</i>	\$15,182.0	\$13,337.0	\$13,316.0
<i>S&T Transfer</i>	\$38,821.1	\$30,156.0	\$27,811.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,374,889.5	\$1,242,074.0	\$1,258,955.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$70,589.5	\$79,953.0	\$72,759.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$3,608,479.6	\$3,213,709.0	\$2,797,448.0
SUB-TOTAL, EPA	\$8,256,882.7	\$7,705,416.0	\$7,315,475.0
 <i>Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements</i>			
Environmental Programs and Management	\$0	\$-2,000	\$0
Science & Technology	\$0	\$-1,000	\$0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$0	\$-66,000	\$0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$0	\$-11,000	\$0
TOTAL, EPA	\$8,256,882.7	\$7,625,416.0	\$7,315,475.0

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
Science & Technology			

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
Authorized Ceiling		2,438.1	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	2,416.1	2,420.0	2,431.6
Science and Tech. - Reim			
Authorized Ceiling		3.0	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	3.0	3.0	3.0
Environmental Program & Management			
Authorized Ceiling		11,048.1	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	10,904.2	10,966.0	11,007.5
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim			
Authorized Ceiling		1.5	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	48.5	1.5	1.5
Inspector General			
Authorized Ceiling		267.7	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	270.8	265.7	267.7
Oil Spill Response			
Authorized Ceiling		99.2	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	91.9	98.5	98.7
Oil Spill Response - Reim			
Authorized Ceiling		0.0	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	7.5	0.0	0.0
Superfund Program			
Authorized Ceiling		3,126.2	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	3,020.9	3,103.0	3,097.1
IG Transfer			
Authorized Ceiling		94.1	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	87.0	93.4	94.1
S&T Transfer			
Authorized Ceiling		106.3	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	125.0	105.5	106.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund			
Authorized Ceiling		3,326.6	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	3,232.9	3,301.9	3,297.4
Superfund Reimbursables			
Authorized Ceiling		77.5	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	87.2	76.9	77.5
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks			
Authorized Ceiling		77.4	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	72.1	76.8	76.9
FEMA - Reim			
Authorized Ceiling		0.0	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	2.7	0.0	0.0

	<u>FY 2005 Obligations</u>	<u>FY 2006 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2007 Pres Bud</u>
WCF-REIMB			
Authorized Ceiling		104.7	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	99.7	103.9	110.7
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund			
Authorized Ceiling		187.2	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	185.3	185.8	187.2
Pesticide Registration Fund			
Authorized Ceiling		0.0	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	72.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL, EPA			
Authorized Ceiling		17,631.0	
FY 2005 Final / FY 2006-2007 Estimated Usage	17,494.6	17,500.0	17,559.7

Goal and Objective Overview

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority / Obligations
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	\$927,481.7	\$923,596.4	\$932,024.5
Environmental Program & Management	\$443,492.8	\$452,246.5	\$446,242.3
Science & Technology	\$210,039.6	\$209,077.3	\$214,789.2
Building and Facilities	\$9,881.5	\$8,672.3	\$8,748.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$255,475.1	\$245,484.0	\$253,692.5
Inspector General	\$5,701.0	\$5,040.4	\$5,174.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$2,891.7	\$3,075.9	\$3,378.1
 Clean and Safe Water	 \$3,517,729.0	 \$3,133,211.9	 \$2,731,342.1
Environmental Program & Management	\$503,466.6	\$484,969.8	\$451,812.7
Science & Technology	\$134,592.4	\$121,337.1	\$170,692.3
Building and Facilities	\$6,717.1	\$6,050.8	\$6,039.4
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$2,848,262.8	\$2,501,325.0	\$2,085,435.0
Inspector General	\$24,690.1	\$19,529.1	\$17,362.7
 Land Preservation and Restoration	 \$1,780,624.2	 \$1,656,471.0	 \$1,689,635.1
Environmental Program & Management	\$210,037.2	\$216,513.0	\$217,902.2
Science & Technology	\$17,261.4	\$14,713.7	\$12,149.9
Building and Facilities	\$5,393.8	\$4,966.4	\$4,871.3
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$121,827.5	\$113,718.0	\$140,912.2
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$70,589.5	\$79,953.0	\$72,759.0
Oil Spill Response	\$17,594.9	\$15,629.0	\$16,506.0
Inspector General	\$2,572.0	\$2,277.7	\$2,494.6
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,335,347.8	\$1,208,700.2	\$1,222,039.9
 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	 \$1,257,846.7	 \$1,249,321.4	 \$1,228,933.7
Environmental Program & Management	\$616,729.7	\$640,732.5	\$638,298.6
Science & Technology	\$345,807.2	\$334,290.4	\$348,424.1
Building and Facilities	\$16,249.6	\$13,929.8	\$13,951.7
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$257,253.9	\$245,983.0	\$213,656.3
Inspector General	\$7,906.2	\$6,642.4	\$6,576.9
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$13,900.2	\$7,743.2	\$8,026.1
 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	 \$773,201.2	 \$742,815.3	 \$733,539.6
Environmental Program & Management	\$535,511.7	\$552,249.1	\$552,361.1
Science & Technology	\$78,202.5	\$51,391.4	\$42,218.6
Building and Facilities	\$6,939.0	\$6,006.7	\$6,205.1
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$125,660.3	\$107,199.0	\$103,752.0
Inspector General	\$4,137.8	\$3,414.4	\$3,491.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$22,749.8	\$22,554.7	\$25,511.0
 Sub-Total	 \$8,256,882.7	 \$7,705,416.0	 \$7,315,475.0

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements			
Environmental Programs and Management	\$0	\$-2,000	\$0
Science & Technology	\$0	\$-1,000	\$0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$0	\$-66,000	\$0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$0	\$-11,000	\$0
Total	\$8,256,882.7	\$7,625,416.0	\$7,315,475.0

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Authorized Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	2,646.4	2,655.3	2,652.0
Environmental Program & Management	1,889.8	1,895.5	1,879.0
Science & Technology	674.8	679.2	688.3
Inspector General	34.6	36.6	39.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	17.1	17.8	17.5
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	3.0	0.3	0.3
Science and Tech. - Reim	3.0	3.0	3.0
FEMA - Reim	2.3	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	21.8	23.0	24.3
Clean and Safe Water	2,906.9	2,930.1	2,906.8
Environmental Program & Management	2,249.7	2,257.2	2,245.1
Science & Technology	476.5	514.5	511.6
Inspector General	150.0	141.7	132.4
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	15.5	0.3	0.3
WCF-REIMB	15.4	16.5	17.4
Land Preservation and Restoration	4,602.5	4,737.8	4,686.2
Environmental Program & Management	1,195.2	1,228.2	1,229.3
Science & Technology	48.3	52.0	51.2
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	72.1	77.4	76.9
Oil Spill Response	91.9	99.2	98.7
Inspector General	15.6	16.5	19.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	3,061.7	3,174.4	3,120.6
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	11.0	0.1	0.1
Oil Spill Response - Reim	7.5	0.0	0.0
FEMA - Reim	0.4	0.0	0.0
Superfund Reimbursables	87.2	77.5	77.5
WCF-REIMB	11.5	12.4	12.9

Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	3,874.8	3,812.5	3,834.2
Environmental Program & Management	2,470.1	2,496.5	2,520.5
Science & Technology	1,014.3	1,023.6	1,016.1
Inspector General	45.4	48.2	50.2
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	185.3	187.2	187.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund	42.7	19.9	21.3
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	8.9	0.5	0.5
Pesticide Registration Fund	72.7	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	35.4	36.6	38.5
 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	 3,464.0	 3,495.3	 3,480.5
Environmental Program & Management	3,099.5	3,170.7	3,133.6
Science & Technology	202.2	168.9	164.5
Inspector General	25.1	24.8	26.6
Hazardous Substance Superfund	111.3	114.5	137.9
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	10.1	0.3	0.3
WCF-REIMB	15.7	16.2	17.5
 Total	 17,494.6	 17,631.0	 17,559.7

CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Protect and improve the air so it is healthy to breath and risks to human health and the environment are reduced. Reduce greenhouse gas intensity by enhancing partnerships with businesses and other sectors.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Through 2010, working with partners, protect human health and the environment by attaining and maintaining health-based air-quality standards and reducing the risk from toxic air pollutants.
- By 2008, 22.6 million more Americans than in 1994 will be experiencing healthier indoor air in homes, schools, and office buildings.
- By 2010, through worldwide action, ozone concentrations in the stratosphere will have stopped declining and slowly begun the process of recovery, and the risk to human health from overexposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation, particularly among susceptible subpopulations, such as children, will be reduced.
- Through 2008, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.
- Through EPA's voluntary climate protection programs, contribute 45 million metric tons of carbon equivalent (MMTCE) annually to the President's 18 percent greenhouse gas intensity improvement goal by 2012. (An additional 75 MMTCE to result from the sustained growth in the climate programs are reflected in the Administration's business-as-usual projection for greenhouse gas intensity improvement.)
- Through 2010, provide and apply sound science to support EPA's goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 1.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority / Obligations
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

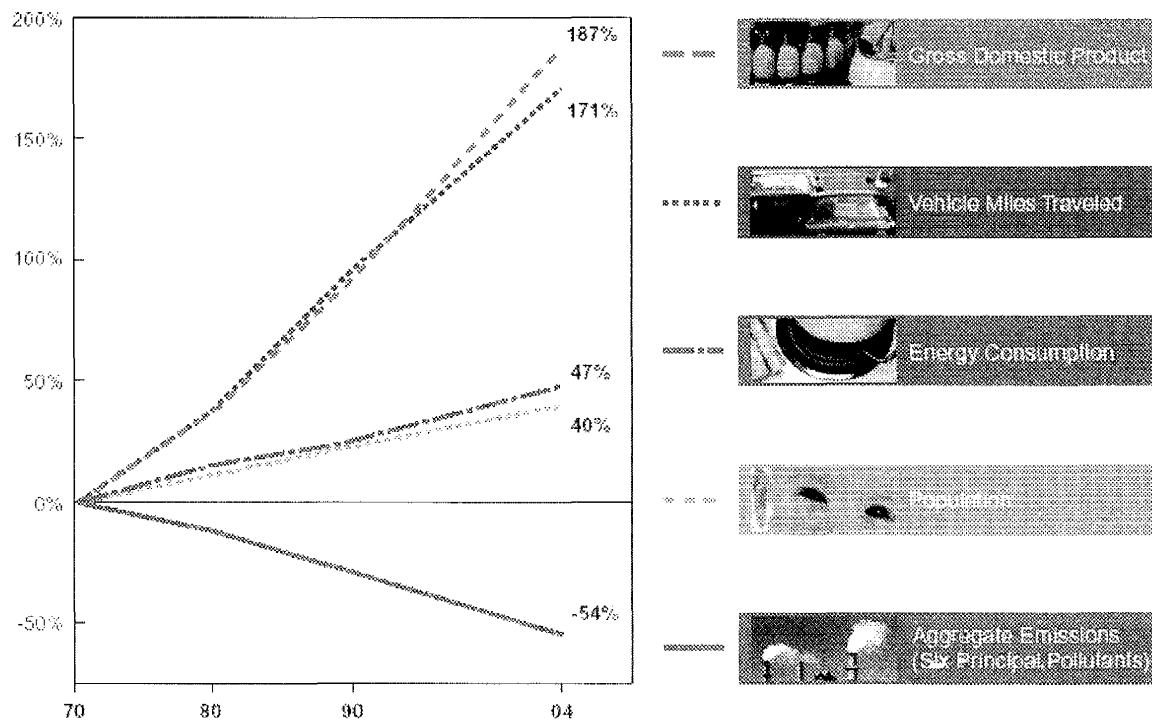
	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	\$927,481.7	\$923,596.4	\$932,024.5	\$8,428.1
Healthier Outdoor Air	\$588,382.2	\$583,161.8	\$596,460.1	\$13,298.3
Healthier Indoor Air	\$48,141.4	\$46,956.8	\$47,674.9	\$718.1
Protect the Ozone Layer	\$16,872.9	\$16,666.0	\$21,625.0	\$4,959.0
Radiation	\$34,905.9	\$36,213.8	\$37,242.7	\$1,028.9
Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity	\$111,978.8	\$111,091.4	\$110,298.0	(\$793.4)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Enhance Science and Research	\$127,200.4	\$129,506.6	\$118,723.8	(\$10,782.8)
Total Authorized Workyears	2,646.4	2,655.3	2,652.0	-3.3

EPA implements the Clean Air and Global Climate Change goal through national and regional programs designed to provide healthier outdoor and indoor air for all Americans, protect the stratospheric ozone layer, minimize the risks from radiation releases, reduce greenhouse gas intensity, and enhance science and research. In implementing the goal, EPA carries out its responsibilities through programs that include several common elements: setting risk-based priorities; facilitating regulatory reform and market-based approaches; partnering with state, Tribal, and local governments, non-governmental organizations, and industry; promoting energy efficiency; and using sound science.

EPA's key clean air programs – including those addressing particulate matter, ozone, acid rain, air toxics, indoor air, radiation and stratospheric ozone depletion – focus on some of the highest health and environmental risks faced by the Agency. These programs have achieved results. According to EPA's projections, every year, state and federal air pollution programs established under the Clean Air Act help prevent tens of thousands of premature mortalities, millions of incidences of chronic and acute illness, tens of thousands of hospitalizations and emergency room visits, and millions of lost work days.

Comparison of Growth Areas and Emissions



According to EPA analyses, the benefits of implementing the Clean Air Act exceed costs by a factor of six or seven to one. Based on EPA's estimates, Clean Air Act costs have been relatively small compared to the dollar value of public health and environmental benefits. For example, EPA estimates that for every dollar the agency spends on voluntary climate change programs returns \$75 in energy savings.

The FY 2007 budget request includes funding for implementing provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which includes new responsibilities and requirements in the fuels and diesel retrofit programs. In the area of fuels, EPA is required to develop a number of new regulations, revise several existing regulations, revise models and undertake a series of fuel-related studies and analyses. This effort includes promulgating regulations for: a major new renewable fuels

Clean Air Mercury Rule: EPA issued the Clean Air Mercury Rule (originally proposed as the Utility Mercury Reductions Rule) on March 15, 2005.¹ This rule will build on the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) to reduce mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants, the largest remaining domestic source of human-caused mercury emissions. Issuance of the Clean Air Mercury Rule marks the first time EPA has regulated mercury emissions from utilities, and makes the U.S. the first nation in the world to control emissions from this major source of mercury pollution. Mercury

¹ <http://www.epa.gov/mercuryrule/>

program; the current reformulated gasoline (RFG) program; new regulations requiring health and environmental testing of fuels; and in conjunction with DOE, conducting a study on Federal, state, and local fuel requirements with recommendations on harmonization. The request includes funding for expanded diesel retrofit program for a variety of sources.

The Clean Air Rules are a suite of actions that will dramatically improve America's air quality and will address the transport of pollution across state borders. The rules provide national tools to achieve significant improvement in air quality and the associated benefits of improved health, longevity and quality of life for all Americans. Taken together, they will make significant air quality improvement in years to come. The Clean Air Rules encompass the following major rules:

is a persistent, toxic pollutant that accumulates in the food chain. While concentrations of mercury in the air are usually low, mercury emissions can reach lakes, rivers and estuaries and eventually build up in fish tissue. Americans are exposed to mercury primarily by eating certain species of fish. However, close to 80 percent of the fish Americans buy comes from overseas, from other countries and from waters beyond our reach and control. The United States contributes just a small percentage of human-caused mercury emissions worldwide - roughly three percent with U.S. utilities responsible for about one percent of that.

NonRoad Diesel Rule: The Clean Air Nonroad Diesel Rule, a component of the National Clean Diesel Campaign (NCDC), will improve diesel engine function to remove emissions and innovative diesel fuel refining techniques to remove sulfur. The black puff of smoke seen coming from

construction and other nonroad diesel equipment will be eliminated. Even with more stringent heavy-duty highway engine standards set to take effect over the next decade, over the next twenty years millions of diesel engines already in use will continue to emit large amounts of nitrogen oxides and particulate matter, both of which contribute to serious public health problems. The Diesel Retrofit work will be covered under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. These problems are manifested by thousands of instances of premature mortality, hundreds of thousands of asthma attacks, millions of lost work days, and numerous other health impacts. The NCDC works to reduce the pollution emitted from diesel engines across the country through the implementation of varied control strategies and the aggressive involvement of national, state, and local partners.

Ozone Rule: The Clean Air Ozone Rules (dealing with 8-hour ground-level ozone designation and implementation) designate those areas where air does not meet the health-based standards for ground-level ozone and classify the seriousness of the problem in each area. The Rules also set forth the schedule and minimum elements required in plans states must submit to reduce the levels of ozone in areas where the ozone standards are not met. Ground-level ozone is an air pollutant that causes human health problems, and damages crops and other vegetation. It is a key ingredient of urban smog.

Fine Particle Rule: The Clean Air Fine Particle Rules (dealing with PM 2.5 designations and implementation) designate those areas where air does not meet the health-based standards for fine-particulate pollution and classify the seriousness of the problem in each area. An upcoming rule will also set forth the schedule and

minimum elements required for state plans to reduce the levels of fine particulate matter in areas where the standards are not met. Particulate Matter is associated with increased hospital admissions and emergency room visits for people with heart and lung disease as well as increased work and school absences. It is also the major source of haze that reduces visibility in many parts of the United States, including our National Parks.

The Clean Air Interstate Rule and the Nonroad Diesel Rule, combined with other existing state and Federal programs, including the Tier 2 clean vehicles and gasoline sulfur standards for cars and light trucks, the heavy duty diesel engines and low sulfur diesel rule, and the NO_x SIP Call Rule to reduce interstate ozone, will bring well over half of counties now monitoring non-attainment into attainment with the fine particle and ozone standards.

The Indoor Air Program characterizes the risks of indoor air pollutants to human health, develops techniques for reducing those risks, and educates the public about what they can do to reduce their risks from indoor air. Through voluntary partnerships with non-governmental and professional organizations, EPA educates and encourages individuals, schools, industry, the health care community, and others to take action to reduce health risks in indoor environments using a variety of approaches including national public awareness, media campaigns, as well as community-based outreach and education. EPA also uses technology-transfer to improve the design, operation, and maintenance of buildings – including schools, homes, and workplaces – to promote healthier indoor air. EPA also supports a national radon (second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer) program that encourages voluntary national, regional,

state, and tribal programs and activities that support initiatives targeted to radon testing and mitigation as well as radon resistant new construction.

For more than a decade, businesses and organization have partnered with EPA through voluntary climate protection programs to pursue common sense approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and help in meeting the President's greenhouse gas intensity goal. Voluntary programs such as Energy Star and SmartWay Transport have contributed to increasing the use of energy-efficient products and practices and reducing emissions of carbon dioxide as well as methane and other greenhouse gases with very high global warming potentials. These partnership programs help spur investment in advanced energy technologies and the purchase of energy-efficient products and create emissions reduction benefits that accrue over the lifetime of the investment or product.

EPA's Domestic Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program will continue to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), contributing to the reduction and control of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) in the U.S. and lowering health risks to the American public associated with exposure to UV radiation.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue upgrading the national radiation monitoring system, thus improving response time, data dissemination, and population/geographic coverage of the U.S should there be an accidental or intentional release of radiation either domestically or internationally. EPA will also maintain readiness of deployable monitors allowing for sampling density at

locations near and downwind from radiological incidents. The Agency will continue to enhance laboratory response capacity and capability to ensure a minimal level of surge capacity for radiological incidents.

International Activities

EPA will continue to work with other agencies on the Methane to Markets program. This program is an international initiative that focuses on advancing cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. The goals of the program are to reduce global methane emissions to enhance economic growth, promote energy security, improve the environment, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Other benefits include improving mine safety, reducing waste, and improving local air quality. EPA is the lead agency for the Methane to Markets program.

EPA will also participate in the newly-established Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate. The Partnership aims to promote development and transfer of cleaner, more efficient technologies that can address greenhouse gas mitigation and energy security - issues that are crucial not only to the region but the entire world. Through these programs, EPA will work with international governments to transfer American technology and voluntary program techniques. The Department of State is the lead agency for implementing this initiative.

Research

EPA's air research provides the scientific foundation for the Agency to fulfill its responsibilities under the Clean Air Act, which helps make the air safe to breathe and protects human health and the environment.

The Agency focuses its research on National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) pollutants and also studies hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

In FY 2007, the Agency's air research will continue to strengthen the scientific basis for the periodic review and implementation of air quality standards. This research is concentrated on particulate matter (PM), but includes other NAAQS pollutants. PM research is aligned with the ten priority research topics for PM identified by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). The NAS has conducted four reviews of EPA's PM research since 1998 to identify relevant, high-priority research needs and monitor research performance.

In FY 2007, the Agency's air toxics research will complete selected ongoing research efforts and begin transitioning toward the Multiple Air Pollutant Program (MAPP) focus recommended by external review. Air toxics research provides health hazard and exposure methods, data, and models that enable the Agency to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment. It also produces tools that enable national, regional, state, and local officials to identify and implement cost-effective approaches to reduce risk from sources of air toxics.

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby providing the basis for sound environmental results. EPA uses the Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through a) the use of research strategies and plans, b) program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific

Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB), and c) peer review.

In 2005, the BOSC evaluated the NAAQS research program to assess the quality and relevance of its research and the program's historical performance.² The subcommittee concluded that the program has reduced scientific uncertainty and that there was a high degree of integration between the program's in-house and external research, which is usually conducted through competitive, peer-reviewed grants under the Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program.

Research is guided by strategies and plans that are developed with participation from Agency research programs' major clients. Strategies outline the research needs and priorities. Multi-year research plans outline steps for meeting strategic research needs and annual performance goals and measures for evaluating progress.

Taken together, these mechanisms serve to ensure that EPA's research and science remain relevant, of high quality, and contribute to superior environmental performance.

The Agency approaches its research programs' workforce planning in a manner consistent with its human capital strategy. Key elements of this strategy include working to develop and implement a holistic approach to recruitment, preserving a diverse workforce that reflects a wide spectrum of viewpoints, and retaining existing talent.

² EPA, Office of Research and Development, Board of Scientific Counselors, *Particulate Matter and Ozone Research Program* (Washington: EPA, 2005). Available at: <http://www.epa.gov/osp/bosc/pdf/pm0508rpt.pdf>

Workforce

Senior management supports Human Capital efforts to develop leadership and technical skills for all employees supporting the Clean Air and Global Climate Change Goal. Offices within the Goal are analyzing their knowledge management needs and capabilities as an important element of the overall strategic succession plan. This analysis includes evaluating the skills of the current workforce and needs for the future to ensure that EPA possesses the skills necessary to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

The Agency approaches its research programs' workforce planning in a manner

FY 2005 PARTs

The following programs were assessed in 2005 through OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART).

- National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Federal Program

consistent with its human capital strategy. Key elements of this strategy include working to develop and implement a holistic approach to recruitment, preserving a diverse workforce that reflects a wide spectrum of viewpoints, and retaining existing talent.

EPA offices work together to enhance information and data access across the offices, and better communicate EPA's message about air quality.

- Air Quality Grants and Permitting Programs
- Indoor Environments
- National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) Research (re-PART)

More detailed information is provided in specific program project descriptions.

Clean and Safe Water

Ensure drinking water is safe. Restore and maintain oceans, watersheds, and their aquatic ecosystems to protect human health, support economic and recreational activities, and provide healthy habitat for fish, plants, and wildlife.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.
- Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.
- Provide and apply a sound scientific foundation to EPA's goal of clean and safe water by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of the environmental outcomes under Goal 2.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority / Obligations
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Clean and Safe Water	\$3,517,729.0	\$3,133,211.9	\$2,731,342.1	(\$401,869.8)
Protect Human Health	\$1,270,988.5	\$1,220,989.2	\$1,177,458.2	(\$43,531.0)
Protect Water Quality	\$2,121,752.9	\$1,791,519.9	\$1,412,740.6	(\$378,779.3)
Enhance Science and Research	\$124,987.5	\$120,702.8	\$141,143.3	\$20,440.5
Total Authorized Workyears	2,906.9	2,930.1	2,906.8	-23.3

Over the 30 years since enactment of the Clean Water and Safe Drinking Water Acts (CWA and SDWA), government, citizens, and the private sector have worked together to make dramatic progress in improving the quality of surface waters and drinking water. Thirty years ago, much of the Nation's tap water had either very limited treatment (usually disinfection) or no treatment at all. About two-thirds of the surface waters assessed by states were not attaining basic water quality goals and were considered polluted.³ Some of the Nation's waters were

open sewers posing health risks and many water bodies were so polluted that traditional uses, such as swimming, fishing, and recreation, were impossible.

Today, drinking water systems monitor and treat water to assure compliance with drinking water standards covering a wide range of contaminants. In addition, EPA now protects sources of drinking water through activities such as regulating underground injection of wastes. The number of polluted waters has been reduced

³ United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water. 1998. *Clean Water Action Plan: Restoring and*

Protecting America's Water. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

and many clean waters are even healthier. A massive investment of Federal, state, and local funds resulted in a new generation of wastewater treatment facilities able to provide “secondary” treatment or better. EPA has issued national discharge regulations for over 50 industrial categories.⁴ In addition, sustained efforts to implement “best management practices” have helped reduce runoff of pollutants from diffuse or “nonpoint” sources.

Cleaner, safer water has renewed recreational, ecological, and economic interests in communities across the nation. The recreation, tourism, and travel industry is one of the largest employers in the nation, and a significant portion of recreational spending comes from swimming, boating, sport fishing, and hunting.⁵ Each year, more than 180 million people visit the shore for recreation.⁶ In 2001, sportspersons spent a total of \$70 billion—\$35.6 billion on fishing, \$20.6 billion on hunting, and \$13.8 million on items used for both hunting and fishing. Wildlife watchers spent an additional \$38.4 billion on their activities around the home and on trips away from home.⁷ The commercial fishing industry, which also requires clean water and healthy wetlands, contributed \$28.6 billion to the economy in 2001.⁸ The Cuyahoga River, which once caught fire, is now busy with boats and harbor businesses that generate substantial revenue for the City of Cleveland. The Willamette River in Oregon has been

restored to provide swimming, fishing, and water sports. Even Lake Erie, once infamous for its dead fish, now supports a \$600 million per year fishing industry.⁹

Although there has been much progress on important economic, human health and environmental benefits, there is still work to be done to realize the vision of clean rivers, lakes, streams and coastal areas and safe water to drink. In 2007, EPA will work with states and tribes to continue accomplishing measurable improvements in the safety of the Nation’s drinking water and in the condition of rivers, lakes and coastal waters. This Overview summarizes key environmental and public health goals and describes the general strategies EPA proposes to implement to accomplish these goals. With the help of states, tribes and other partners, EPA expects to continue progress toward protecting human health and improving water quality by 2008, including –

- **Water Safe to Drink:** increase the percentage of population served by community water systems that meet all applicable health-based drinking water standards from 89% to 95%;
- **Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat:** reduce the percentage of the water miles/acres identified by states or Tribes as having fish consumption advisories in 2002 where increased consumption of safe fish is allowed, (485,205 river miles, 11,277,276 lake acres) while increasing the percentage of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states that are approved or conditionally approved for use from 77% to 91%;

⁴ Code of Federal Regulations. Title 40, PARTs 405 -471. Revised as of July 1, 2005

⁵ Travel Industry Association of America. *Tourism for America, 11th Edition*. Washington, DC: Travel Industry of America.

⁶ Pew Oceans Commission. 2002. *America’s Living Oceans Charting a Course for Sea Change*. Arlington, VA: Pew Oceans Commission.

⁷ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2002. *2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

⁸ National Marine Fisheries Service. 2002. *Fisheries of the U.S. 2001*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

⁹ United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water. 1998. *Clean Water Action Plan: Restoring and Protecting America’s Water*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

- **Surface Water Meeting Standards:** address water quality problems on a watershed basis so that water quality standards are fully attained in waterbodies identified by states as not meeting standards
- **Healthy Coastal Waters:** maintain or improve the overall health of each of the four major coastal ecosystems around the country, as measured by the National Coastal Condition Report.

The clean and safe water goals are closely related to goals established in Goal 4 of the Agency *Strategic Plan* regarding improvements in wetlands, estuaries, targeted geographic programs such as the waters of the Mexico Border region, the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico. The key strategies that EPA plans to implement in FY 2007 to make progress toward the public health and environmental goals identified in the Strategic Plan are briefly described below.

Water Safe to Drink

For almost 30 years, protecting the Nation's public health through safe drinking water has been the shared responsibility of EPA, the states, and nearly 54,000 community water systems (CWSs)¹⁰ nationwide that supply drinking water to more than 260 million Americans (approximately 90% of the U.S. population). Within this time span, safe drinking water standards have been established and are being implemented for 91 microbial, chemical, and radiological contaminants. Forty-nine states have

adopted primary authority for enforcing their drinking water programs. Additionally, CWS operators are better informed and trained to both treat contaminants and prevent them from entering the source of their drinking water supplies.

During 2007, EPA, the states, and CWSs will build on these successes while working toward the 2008 goal of assuring that 95 percent of the population served by CWSs receives drinking water that meets all applicable standards. Collectively, these core areas and other interrelated elements of the national safe drinking water program form a balanced, integrated framework that comprises the multiple barrier approach to protecting public health from unsafe drinking water. EPA has identified key activities within five core program areas described below that are critical to ensuring safe drinking water.

Drinking Water Standards

During FY 2007, EPA will continue to assess the need for new or revised drinking water standards based on available data on health effects, occurrence, risks of exposure, analytical (detection) methods, as well as information on technologies to prevent, detect, or remove specific contaminants. Specifically, EPA will:

- Determine whether to regulate at least five unregulated contaminants on the second contaminant candidate list (CCL) and, through the Six-Year Review of existing regulations, whether a revision to an existing standard is warranted;
- Continue analysis to prepare the Agency's third CCL;
- Continue the comprehensive Lead and Copper Rule Review that began in 2004;
- Begin to develop revisions to the Total Coliform Rule (TCR); and

¹⁰ Although the Safe Drinking Water Act applies to 159,796 public water systems nationwide (as of January 2004), which include schools, hospitals, factories, campgrounds, motels, gas stations, etc. that have their own water system, this implementation plan focuses only on CWSs. A CWS is a public water system that provides water to the same population year-round. As of January 2004, there were 52,838 CWSs.

- Consider additional protections of drinking water distribution systems.

Drinking Water Implementation

During FY 2007, EPA will support state efforts to meet existing and new drinking water standards including the Cryptosporidium (Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment), Disinfection (Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule), and Ground Water Rules. In many states, EPA will be responsible for directly implementing the early monitoring requirements under the Cryptosporidium and Disinfection rules. In addition, initial monitoring requirements under the revised arsenic rule and revised radionuclides rule will be underway. EPA and the states will use the following tools to encourage compliance:

- **Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program Grants:** These grants to states and tribes provide assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.
- **Sanitary Surveys:** Sanitary surveys are on-site reviews of the water sources, facilities, equipment, operation, and maintenance of public water systems. All states are to be in compliance with requirements to conduct sanitary surveys at CWSs once every three years starting in 2004.
- **Data Access, Quality, and Reliability:** EPA will complete the modernization of the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS), which serves as the primary source of national information on compliance

with all health-based, regulatory requirements of SDWA.

Promotion of Sustainable Management of Drinking Water Infrastructure

The Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund (DWSRF), established under the SDWA, offers low interest loans to help public water systems across the nation make improvements and upgrades to their water infrastructure, or support other activities that build system capacity. In FY 2007, the DWSRF program will provide an estimated 600 additional loans. EPA will also work with states to increase the percentage of loan agreements made each year that return a system to compliance, estimated to be 30% of loan agreements in 2002.

Protection of Sources of Drinking Water

In FY 2007, EPA will work with states and water systems to improve protection of sources of drinking water in two key areas.

- **Voluntary Source Water Protection Strategies:** EPA will promote the concept of a multiple barriers approach to drinking water program management and will work with states to track, to the extent feasible, the development and implementation of source water protection strategies. EPA has set a goal of increasing the number of source water areas (both surface and ground water) for community water systems that have minimized risk to public health from an estimated baseline of 5% of all areas in 2002 to 20% in FY 2007.
- **Underground Injection Control:** EPA works with states to regulate injection of hazardous substances and other waste to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. In FY 2007, EPA will continue

to focus on shallow wells (Class V) in source water areas. EPA and the states will work to assure that all identified Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells are closed by 2008. EPA and states will also work to assure that 100 percent of Class I, II, III and V wells that are determined to be in violation are addressed.

Assurance that Critical Water Infrastructure is Secure

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to lead and support state and water utility efforts to secure their water infrastructure from terrorist threats and other intentional harm. In addition, due to its responsibilities under Homeland Security Presidential Directives 7 and 9, EPA will support the water sector in implementing protective measures and in continuing to pilot a new and innovative drinking water surveillance and monitoring program. In FY 2007, EPA will establish, in selected cities, additional pilot contamination warning systems based upon intensive water monitoring and other surveillance. The pilots will integrate information from contaminant-specific sampling and laboratory analysis, on-line water quality monitoring, public health surveillance, customer complaints and physical security to form a *comprehensive contamination warning system*. The WaterSentinel program will prove the concept of an effective contamination warning system, so that drinking water utilities, ideally of all sizes and characteristics, could adopt such a system. The Agency will also provide critical tools, training, and exercises that will help utilities detect, prevent, and respond to threats.

Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat

Across the U.S., states and tribes have issued fish consumption advisories for a

range of persistent, bioaccumulative contaminants covering more than 840,000 river miles and 14 million lake acres as of 2003.¹¹ The EPA *Strategic Plan* calls for improving the quality of water and sediments to allow increased consumption of fish and shellfish. EPA's national approach to meeting safe fish and shellfish goals is described below.

Safe Fish

Most of the current fish consumption advisories issued by states are for mercury, PCBs, and dioxin. EPA is emphasizing strategic partnerships within the Agency to address these pollutants. EPA's water program is also addressing remaining controllable sources of fish exposure to these chemicals. The Agency is:

- Developing mercury fish tissue criteria implementation guidance to ensure new criteria are incorporated into WQS and implemented in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits;
- Working with states to improve their advisory programs with particular emphasis on periodic re-sampling of previously tested waters that are under advisory; and
- Working to identify emerging contaminants to ensure that routes of fish exposure to new, emerging contaminants are addressed early.

Safe Shellfish

Success in achieving the shellfish goals relies on implementation of CWA programs that are focused on sources of pollution that

¹¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Water. Fact Sheet: National Listing of Fish Advisories. EPA-823-F-04-016. August 2004. Available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/advisories/factsheet.pdf>

cause shellfish acres to be closed. Important new technologies include pathogen source tracking, new indicators of pathogen contamination and predictive correlations between environmental stressors and their effects. Once critical areas and sources are identified, core program authorities, including expanded monitoring, development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), and revision of discharge permit limits can be applied to improve conditions.

Water Safe for Swimming

Recreational waters, especially beaches in coastal areas and the Great Lakes, provide recreational opportunities for millions of Americans. Swimming in some recreational waters, however, can pose a risk of illness as a result of exposure to microbial pathogens. In November 2004, EPA established more protective health-based WQSs for bacteria for those states and Territories bordering Great Lakes or ocean waters that had not yet adopted standards in accordance with the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000, an important step to further protect the quality of the nation's coastal recreation waters.¹² For FY 2007, EPA's national strategy for improving the safety of recreational waters will include these key elements:

Improve Beach Monitoring and Public Notification

A key component of the strategy for improving the safety of recreational waters is improving monitoring of public beaches and notifying the public of unsafe conditions. EPA is working with states to

implement the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act. In FY 2007, EPA expects that all Tier 1 public beaches will be monitored and managed under the BEACH Act and that states and localities will be taking actions where possible and appropriate to address sources of unsafe conditions that result in the closure of beaches.

Identify Unsafe Recreational Waters and Begin Restoration

Another important element of the strategy to restore waters unsafe for swimming is to identify the specific waters that are unsafe and develop plans to accomplish the needed restoration. An important part of this work is to maintain strong progress toward development of TMDLs based on the schedules established by states in conjunction with EPA. In a related effort, the Agency will better focus compliance assistance and, where necessary, enforcement resources on unsafe recreational waters. In addition, working with communities that have frequent wet weather discharges (which are a major source of pathogens) to ensure progress to reduce the frequency of these discharges is one of the Agency's national enforcement priorities for FY 2005 through 2007.

Reduce Pathogen Levels in Recreational Waters Generally

In addition to focusing on waters that are unsafe for swimming today, EPA, states and tribes will work in FY 2007 to reduce the overall level of pathogens discharged to recreational waters using three key approaches:

- Reduce pollution from CSOs;
- Address major sources discharging pathogens under the permit program; and

¹² United States Environmental Protection Agency. Federal Register; November 16, 2004; Volume 69, Number 220; pages 67217 – 67243. Water Quality Standards for Coastal and Great Lakes Recreation Waters. Available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/2004/November/Day-16/w25303.htm>

- Improve management of septic systems.

Restore and Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis

A significant investment of the National Water Program resources is under the CWA, which directly support efforts to restore and improve the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams. In FY 2007, EPA will work with states to make continued progress toward the clean water goals identified in the Strategic Plan by using a two-part strategy. EPA will also implement core clean water programs, including innovations that apply programs on a watershed basis and accelerate efforts to improve water quality on a watershed basis.

Implement Core Clean Water Programs:

To protect and improve water quality on a watershed basis in FY 2007, EPA, in partnership with states and tribes, will continue to focus the work on integrating the six key program areas that form the foundation of the water program. Core water program work includes:

- **Strengthen Water Quality Standards:** The top priority for the criteria and standards program in FY 2007 is the continued implementation of the *Water Quality Standards (WQS) and Criteria Strategy*, developed in cooperation with states, tribes, and the public in 2003. The *Standards and Criteria Strategy* prioritizes key strategic actions EPA and the states need to complete in order to strengthen the WQS program to guide assessment and restoration efforts. This Strategy calls for EPA to continue work in developing scientific "criteria documents" for key chemical, microbial, and water pollutants, including implementation protocols and methods. Key elements identified in the Strategy include developing nutrient criteria, adopting biological criteria, approving state WQSs in a timelier manner, and providing technical and scientific support to the states and tribes in conducting Use Attainability Analyses and developing site-specific criteria. Finally, EPA will work with states and tribes to ensure the effective operation and administration of the standards program.
- **Improve Water Quality Monitoring:** Scientifically defensible water quality data and information are essential to all aspects of the national program to protect and restore water yet, as documented in numerous independent evaluations, Federal and state water quality monitoring and assessment programs need strengthening. Top priorities for FY 2007 are state participation in efforts to develop statistically valid monitoring networks, continued EPA support of states in developing monitoring programs consistent with national monitoring guidance published in 2003, and state support of the national water quality database.
- **Develop Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and Related Plans:** Development of TMDLs for an impaired waterbody is a critical tool for meeting water restoration goals. In FY 2007, EPA will continue to support states as they develop TMDLs to meet court-ordered schedules and ensure that the national policy of TMDL completion within 13 years of waterbody listing is met. EPA will continue to pursue innovative approaches to help states and other

partners develop and implement waterbody restoration plans as efficiently as possible.

- **Control Nonpoint Source Pollution on a Watershed Basis:** Polluted runoff from nonpoint sources is the largest single remaining cause of water pollution. In FY 2007, EPA will use grants to states under Section 319 of the CWA to support efforts to manage nonpoint pollution through the development and implementation of watershed plans. Special emphasis will be placed on restoring impaired waters on a watershed basis.
- **Industrial Water Pollution Control:** EPA will develop regulations for industries where the risk to waterbodies can be reduced and water quality can be improved through wastewater treatment. In FY 2007, EPA will be working on regulations for the 4 industries identified in the 2004 effluent guideline plan and any additional industries that may be identified in the 2006 plan.
- **Strengthen NPDES Permit Program:** The NPDES program requires point sources discharging to water bodies to have permits. In FY 2007, EPA will work with states to use the "Permitting for Environmental Results Strategy" to address concerns about the workload for issuing permits and the health of state NPDES programs.

Additionally, EPA will finalize a rule that incorporates financial incentives for states that implement adequate NPDES fee systems.

- **Support Sustainable Wastewater Infrastructure:** The Clean Water

State Revolving Funds (CWSRFs) provide low-interest loans to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. Recognizing the substantial remaining need for wastewater infrastructure, EPA will continue to provide significant annual capitalization to CWSRFs in FY 2007. Another important approach to closing the gap between the need for clean water projects and available funding is to use sustainable management systems to prolong the lives of existing systems. EPA will work to encourage rate structures that lead to full cost pricing and other conservation measures.

Accelerate Watershed Protection

Strong execution of core CWA programs alone is not sufficient to maintain and accelerate progress toward cleaner water and accomplish the water quality improvements called for in the *Strategic Plan*. About a decade ago, EPA fostered the watershed approach, focusing on multi-stakeholder and multi-program efforts within hydrologically defined boundaries, as a better way to address water quality problems. In FY 2007, EPA will accelerate watershed protection by working in three key areas:

- **Core Programs Organized by Watershed:** In addition to development of watershed based plans, discussed below, core programs can be implemented on a watershed basis. Some examples in practice as a result of innovations developed by state, EPA Regions, and others are development of TMDLs and NPDES permits on a watershed basis and implementing water quality "trading" programs within a watershed.

- **Local Watershed Protection Efforts:** EPA is developing national tools, training, and technical assistance that will help community partnerships to be more effective at improving watershed health.
- **Apply an Adaptive Management Framework:** The best way to achieve progress in improving and protecting waters and watersheds is by applying an adaptive management approach to better understand the problems, set challenging but realistic goals, and address opportunities associated with developing programs and building partnerships at the watershed level. In FY 2007, EPA will continue to work with states and tribes to apply an adaptive management framework to identify the specific mix of watershed tools that best suit local needs and conditions.

Protect Coastal and Ocean Waters

Coastal waters are among the most productive ecosystems on Earth, but they are also among the most threatened ecosystems, largely as a result of rapidly increasing growth and development. About half of the U.S. population now lives in coastal areas and coastal counties are growing three times faster than counties elsewhere in the Nation. The work described here will be closely coordinated with the implementation of the National Estuary Program (described in Goal 4).

For FY 2007, EPA's national strategy for improving the condition of coastal and ocean waters will include the key elements listed below. The health of ocean and coastal waters and progress in meeting EPA's strategic targets will be tracked through the National Coastal Condition Report. In addition, the OSV *BOLD*, EPA's

ocean survey vessel, will support monitoring and assessment needs in coastal regions.

Reduce Vessel Discharges

EPA will focus on enhancing regulation of discharges of pollution from vessels. Key work for FY 2007 includes proposing wastewater standards for cruise ships operating in Alaskan waters and cooperating with the Department of Defense to develop discharge standards for all armed forces vessels.

Manage MPRSA Ocean Dumping Program (Including Dredged Material)

Several hundred million cubic yards of sediment are dredged from waterways, ports, and harbors every year to maintain the Nation's navigation system. All of this sediment must be disposed of safely. EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) share responsibility for regulating how and where the disposal of sediment occurs. In FY 2007, EPA and COE will continue to focus resources on improving how disposal of dredged material is managed, including evaluating, designating, and monitoring disposal sites. EPA will also review and concur on the disposal permits issued by COE.

Manage Invasive Species

One of the greatest threats to U.S. waters and ecosystems is the uncontrolled spread of invasive species. Invasive species commonly enter U.S. waters through the discharge of ballast water from ships. In FY 2007, EPA will assist the U.S. Coast Guard in its efforts to develop ballast water discharge standards. In addition, EPA will continue efforts to target invasive species in coastal areas. Efforts addressing invasive species on an international level are discussed below.

FY 2005 Performance Assessment Rating Tool Evaluations (PARTs):

The following programs were assessed using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for the FY 2005 PART process (final PART ratings will be included in the President's Budget):

- Oceans and Coastal Programs
- Surface Water Protection Program
- Section 106 Categorical Grants
- Drinking Water Research

More detailed information is provided in specific program project descriptions.

International Activities

Internationally, our objective is to protect the environmental quality of U.S. coastal and ocean waters. U.S. waters are subject to international sources of pollution and EPA's international efforts in this area are focused on the development and implementation of international standards necessary to address transboundary sources of pollution, pollution affecting shared ecosystems, and the introduction of non-indigenous species through maritime shipping. To reach these ends we are seeking to reduce the introduction of invasive species to U.S. waters by working with the U.S. Coast Guard regarding the International Ballast Water Standards Convention under MARPOL. Another emphasis is negotiation of effective international standards addressing harmful anti-foulants and air emissions from ships. Achievement of the objective and strategic targets will enhance U.S. water quality, human health, and help stabilize aquatic ecosystems in North America.

Research

EPA's drinking water and water quality research programs conduct leading edge, problem-driven research to provide a sound scientific foundation for Federal regulatory decision-making. These efforts will result in strengthened public health and aquatic ecosystem protection by providing data methods, models, assessments, and technologies for EPA program and regional offices, as well as state and local authorities.

In FY 2007, the drinking water research program will continue to focus on filling key data gaps and developing analytical detection methods for measuring the occurrence of chemical and microbial contaminants on the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) and developing and evaluating cost-effective treatment technologies for removing pathogens from water supplies while minimizing microbial/disinfection by-product (M/DBP) formation. The water quality research program will continue providing approaches and methods the Agency and its partners need to develop and apply criteria to support designated uses, tools to diagnose and assess impairment in aquatic systems, and tools to restore and protect aquatic systems.

A new investment in FY 2007 will support research and development of innovative approaches and technologies aimed at the growing gap in the nation's water infrastructure requirements. Aging and deteriorated potable water and wastewater infrastructure makes it difficult to meet Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act requirements, and increases the potential for waterborne disease outbreaks. The purpose of this initiative will be to generate the science and engineering to evaluate promising innovative technologies and techniques to reduce the cost of operation, maintenance, and replacement of aging and

failing wastewater and potable water conveyance systems and move towards sustainable water infrastructure.

Other important areas of research in FY 2007 will include: 1) developing a web-enabled database of treatability information for chemicals and pathogens, providing information to the Agency for prioritization of contaminants and for Homeland Security efforts; 2) reporting on public health benefits associated with improvements in drinking water treatment to reduce microbial exposures; 3) conducting wetlands research to develop a hierarchical assessment approach to address the objectives of the President's initiative to preserve and restore wetlands, and augment the current no-net-loss policy; and 4) performing a suite of epidemiological studies to establish a strong, defensible link between rapid water quality indicators and swimming-associated health effects.

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby, providing the basis for sound environmental results. EPA uses the Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through the use of research strategies and plans, program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB), and peer review.

In 2005, the BOSC evaluated the Agency's drinking water research program to assess the quality and relevance of its research and the program's historical performance. The subcommittee concluded that the program has produced significant research, which in turn has been used by the Agency's Office

of Water (OW), states, and industry to achieve outcomes. The subcommittee also lauded the program's use of the Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which awards competitive research grants through a rigorous peer review process. The FY 2005 PART process resulted in specific annual and long term performance measures that will improve quantification of outcomes. Notably, the drinking water research program will measure the long term utility of its products for key decisions by the Office of Water.

Strategies are tailored to specific research needs and priorities. The Agency maintains multi-year research plans (MYP) that outline steps for meeting those strategic research needs and annual performance goals (APG) and measures (APM) for evaluating progress.

Taken together, these mechanisms serve to ensure that EPA's research and science remain relevant, of high quality, and contribute to superior environmental performance.

In order to sustain a viable and credible workforce, the Agency approaches its research programs' workforce planning in a manner consistent with its human capital strategy. Key elements of this strategy include working to develop and implement a holistic approach to recruitment, preserving a diverse workforce that reflects a wide spectrum of viewpoints, and retaining existing talent.

Land Preservation and Restoration

Preserve and restore the land by using innovative waste management practices and cleaning up contaminated properties to reduce risks posed by releases of harmful substances.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- By 2008, reduce adverse effects to land by reducing waste generation, increasing recycling, and ensuring proper management of waste and petroleum products at facilities in ways that prevent releases.
- By 2008, control the risks to human health and the environment by mitigating the impact of accidental or intentional releases and by cleaning up and restoring contaminated sites or properties to appropriate levels.
- Through 2008, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 3.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority / Obligations
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Land Preservation and Restoration	\$1,780,624.2	\$1,656,471.0	\$1,689,635.1	\$33,164.1
Preserve Land	\$217,596.8	\$217,305.7	\$242,090.9	\$24,785.2
Restore Land	\$1,501,041.1	\$1,383,140.1	\$1,395,285.3	\$12,145.2
Enhance Science and Research	\$61,986.3	\$56,025.2	\$52,258.9	(\$3,766.3)
Total Authorized Workyears	4,602.5	4,737.8	4,686.2	-51.6

Uncontrolled, hazardous and nonhazardous wastes on the land can migrate to the air, groundwater, and surface water, contaminating drinking water supplies, causing acute illnesses or chronic diseases, and threatening healthy ecosystems in urban, rural, and suburban areas. Hazardous substances can kill living organisms in lakes and rivers, destroy vegetation in contaminated areas, cause major reproductive complications in wildlife, and otherwise limit the ability of an ecosystem to survive.

EPA leads the country's activities to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of

harmful substances and by contaminated land. The most effective approach to controlling these risks incorporates developing and implementing prevention programs, improving response capabilities, and maximizing the effectiveness of response and cleanup actions. This approach will help to ensure that human health and the environment are protected and that land is returned to or continues to be used beneficially.

EPA will work to preserve and restore the land with the most effective waste management and cleanup methods available. EPA uses a hierarchy of approaches to

protect the land: reducing waste at its source, recycling waste, managing waste effectively by preventing spills and releases of toxic materials, and cleaning up contaminated properties. The Agency especially is concerned about threats to our most sensitive populations, such as children, the elderly, and individuals with chronic diseases, and prioritizes cleanups accordingly. Additional information on these programs can be found at: www.epa.gov/superfund, <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/>, and <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/programs/er/index.htm>.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide the legal authority for most of EPA's work toward this goal. The Agency and its partners use Superfund authority to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites and return the land to productive use. Under RCRA, EPA works in partnership with states and Tribes to address risks associated with leaking underground storage tanks and with the generation and management of hazardous and nonhazardous waste.

EPA also uses authorities provided under the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Oil Pollution Act of 1990 to protect against spills and releases of hazardous materials. Controlling the many risks posed by accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances presents a significant challenge. EPA's approach integrates prevention, preparedness, and response activities to minimize these risks. Spill prevention activities keep harmful substances from being released to the environment. Improving its readiness to

respond to emergencies through training, development of clear authorities, and provision of proper equipment ensures that EPA is adequately prepared to minimize contamination and harm to the environment when spills do occur.

The following themes characterize EPA's land program activities under Goal 3: Revitalization; Recycling, Waste Minimization and Energy Recovery; Emergency, Preparedness and Response and Homeland Security; and implementation of the recently-authorized Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct).

- Revitalization: All of EPA's cleanup programs (Superfund Remedial, Superfund Federal Facilities Response, RCRA Corrective Action, Brownfields, and Underground Storage Tanks) and their partners are taking proactive steps to accommodate and facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. Revitalizing these once productive properties can provide numerous positive impacts for communities such as removing blight, satisfying the growing demand for land, helping limit urban sprawl, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling economic development, and maintaining or improving quality of life. Efforts are underway to develop cross-program revitalization measures that will enable EPA to capture a broader array of accomplishments resulting from the assessment and cleanup of properties.
- Recycling, Waste Minimization and Energy Recovery: EPA's strategy for reducing waste generation and increasing recycling is based on: (1) establishing and expanding

partnerships with businesses, industries, Tribes, states, communities, and consumers; (2) stimulating infrastructure development, environmentally responsible behavior by product manufacturers, users, and disposers ("product stewardship"), and new technologies; and (3) helping businesses, government, institutions, and consumers through education, outreach, training, and technical assistance.

- Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Homeland Security: EPA has a major role in reducing the risk to human health and the environment posed by accidental or intentional releases of harmful substances and oil. EPA will continue to improve its capability to effectively prepare for and respond to these incidents, including natural disasters such as Hurricane Katrina, working closely with other Federal agencies within the National Response Plan.
- Implementing New Energy and Transportation Legislation: EPA has a critical role in implementing the EPA Act. The EPA Act contains numerous provisions that significantly affect Federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs. In FY 2007, EPA will provide assistance to states to help them meet their new responsibilities, which include performing additional inspections, developing operator training requirements, prohibiting fuel deliveries at non-compliant UST facilities, and requiring secondary containment for new and replaced tanks and piping or financial responsibility for tank installers and manufacturers.

Controlling Risks to Human Health and the Environment at Contaminated Sites

EPA and its partners work to identify contaminated lands that pose significant risks to human health and the environment. Once identified, these contaminated lands are cleaned up to levels sufficient to prevent and control risks to human health and the environment and, where necessary, to return the land to productive use. EPA and its partners follow four key steps to accomplish cleanups and control risks to human health and the environment from contaminated lands: assessment of risk, identification and stabilization of contaminants, selection of appropriate remedies to address risk posed by contaminants, and implementation of remedies to reduce contamination to below health-based risk levels. The Agency's cleanup activities, some new and some well-established, include removing contaminated soil, capping or containing contamination in place, pumping and treating groundwater, and bioremediation. New tools, such as Triad, a process for flexible and targeted sampling, help provide a more focused strategy to characterize contaminated lands. Also, through an Environmental Management Systems (EMS) approach, which involves a continuous cycle of planning, implementing, reviewing, and improving practices at each site, EPA has improved performance and reduced operating costs of remedies while ensuring continued protectiveness.

EPA has ongoing cleanup and property transfer responsibilities at some of the Nation's most contaminated Federal properties, which range from realigning and closing military installations and former military properties containing unexploded ordnance, solvents and other industrial chemicals, to Department of Energy sites containing nuclear waste. EPA's Superfund Federal Facilities Response program helps

Federal and local governments, Tribes, states, redevelopment authorities and the affected communities ensure contamination at Federal or former Federal properties is addressed in a manner that protects human health and the environment. For more information on the Superfund Federal Facilities Response program, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/fedfac>.

EPA uses a variety of tools to accomplish cleanups, including permits, enforcement actions, consent agreements, and Federal facility agreements. Cleanup programs at all levels of government work together to ensure that appropriate cleanup tools are used; that resources, activities, and results are coordinated with partners and stakeholders and communicated to the public effectively; and that cleanups are protective and contribute to community revitalization. The Agency's two major cleanup programs, Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action, now rely on similar human health and groundwater protection environmental indicators. EPA is working to coordinate across all of its cleanup programs, while maintaining the flexibility needed to accommodate differences in program authorities and approaches.

EPA fulfills its cleanup and waste management responsibilities on Tribal lands by acknowledging Tribal sovereignty, which means recognizing Tribal governments as the most appropriate authorities for setting standards, making policy decisions, and managing programs consistent with Agency standards and regulations. EPA works with its Federal, state, Tribal, and local government partners to identify facilities and sites on or adjacent to Indian country requiring attention and to monitor changes in priorities.

Even though the Superfund program met its FY 2005 targets for a majority of its existing performance measures, challenges remain for the coming years. The program has a number of projects ready for construction, while it also needs to fund several large, complex remedial projects at an optimal pace. In addition, as the program has matured, it has become necessary for the Agency to devote more resources toward post construction activities, including long-term remedial actions and five-year reviews. Therefore, the Agency proposes to redirect resources from earlier phase activities toward construction in FY 2007.

To meet its objective to control the risks to human health and the environment at contaminated properties or sites through cleanup, stabilization, or other action, and to make land available for reuse, EPA intends to achieve the following results in FY 2007:

- Make 350 final site-assessment decisions under Superfund;
- Increase the total number of Superfund sites where all identified unacceptable human exposures are controlled to at or below health-based levels for current land and/or groundwater use conditions by 10;
- Increase the total number of Superfund sites where the migration of contaminated groundwater is under control through engineered or natural processes by 10;
- Select final remedies at 25 Superfund sites on the National Priorities List (NPL);
- Complete construction of remedies at 40 Superfund sites on the NPL;
- Increase the percentage of high priority RCRA facilities with human exposure to controlled toxins from an estimated 82% in FY 2006 to 89%;
- Increase the percentage of high priority

RCRA facilities with toxic releases to groundwater contamination to 75% from an estimated 68% in FY 2006; and

- Complete 13,000 leaking underground storage tanks cleanups.

Enforcement authorities play a unique role under the Superfund program: they are used to leverage private-party resources to conduct a majority of the cleanup actions and to reimburse the Federal government for cleanups financed by the Trust Fund. The Superfund program's "enforcement first" policy ensures that sites that have viable potentially responsible parties (PRPs) are cleaned up by those parties, allowing EPA to focus appropriated resources on sites where viable PRPs either do not exist or lack funds or capabilities needed to conduct the cleanup. In tandem with this approach, various reforms have been implemented to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, and promote economic development. For more information regarding EPA's enforcement program and its various components, please refer to www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/superfund/.

The Agency also has been encouraging the establishment and use of Special Accounts within the Superfund Trust Fund. These accounts segregate site-specific funds obtained from responsible parties that complete settlement agreements with EPA. These funds may create an incentive for other PRPs at that specific site to perform work they otherwise might not be willing to perform. Alternatively, these funds may be used by the Agency to fund cleanup activities if there are not known or viable PRPs. As a result, the Agency can get more sites cleaned up while preserving the appropriated Trust Fund dollars for sites without viable PRPs.

In FY 2007, the Agency will continue to implement its "enforcement first" strategy. It will negotiate remedial design/remedial action cleanup agreements and removal agreements at contaminated properties. Where negotiations fail, the Agency will either take unilateral enforcement actions to require PRP cleanup or use appropriated dollars to remediate sites. When appropriated dollars are used to clean up sites, the program will recover this money from the PRPs whenever possible. The Agency will also continue its efforts to establish and maximize the use of Special Accounts to facilitate clean up.

By continuing to pursue cost recovery settlements, the program promotes the principle that polluters should perform or pay for cleanups, preserving appropriated Superfund Trust Fund resources for site remediation where there is no known or viable PRP. The Agency's expenditures are recouped through administrative actions, CERCLA section 107 case referrals, and through settlements reached with the use of alternative dispute resolution.

EPA's financial management offices provide a full array of support services to the Superfund program including managing oversight billing for Superfund site cleanups and financial cost recovery. The Department of Justice supports EPA's Superfund Enforcement program through negotiations and judicial actions to compel PRP cleanup and litigation to recover Trust Fund monies spent.

Encouraging Land Revitalization

Land is one of America's most valuable resources. However, where contamination presents a real or perceived threat to human health and the environment, options and even interest in future use of that property may be limited. To address these common

scenarios, EPA's cleanup programs have set a national goal of returning formerly contaminated sites to long-term, sustainable, and productive use. This goal creates greater impetus for selecting and implementing remedies that, in addition to providing clear environmental benefits, support reasonably anticipated future land use options and provide greater economic and social benefits.

To help achieve its land revitalization goals, EPA works with external partners to: (1) promote land revitalization by ensuring that current use or reuse options are considered explicitly in the evaluation of cleanup options; (2) commit the necessary resources to address current use or reuse as a top priority in cleanup decisions; (3) develop new comprehensive policies and programs to address unintended cross-jurisdiction and cross-program barriers to the protective reuse of contaminated properties; (4) promote protective, long-term current use or reuse of properties; (5) promote sustainable reuse to prevent further contamination and indirect environmental problems that may result from some reuse (sustainable reuses include open spaces, energy efficient buildings, low impact design, smart growth community developments, and wildlife habitats); (6) develop and promote a land revitalization research agenda that improves our understanding of and our ability to use protectively or reuse contaminated or potentially contaminated properties; (7) build partnerships to leverage knowledge, expertise, and resources in the revitalization of properties (including government-to-government partnerships at the local, state, Tribal, and Federal levels as well as partnerships with non-government, private, and community organizations); (8) expand community capabilities through improved public involvement tools and information systems on contamination, cleanup, reuse,

and long-term stewardship; (9) expand and promote educational and training programs that encourage and provide needed tools to achieve land revitalization; and (10) promote various approaches to measure and report the status and impacts of the collective efforts to revitalize.

For more information concerning EPA's land revitalization efforts, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/swerrims/landrevitalization/>.

Reducing and Recycling Waste

Preventing pollution before it is generated and poses harm is often less costly than cleanup and remediation. Source reduction and recycling programs can increase resource and energy efficiencies and thereby reduce pressures on the environment. RCRA directs EPA to minimize the amount of waste generated and to improve recovery and conservation of materials through recycling. To this end, EPA builds on partnerships with other Federal agencies; state, Tribal, and local governments; business and industry; and non-governmental organizations. These voluntary partnerships provide information sharing, recognition, and assistance to improve practices in both public and private sectors.

EPA launched the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC) as a major national effort to find flexible, yet more protective ways to conserve our valuable natural resources through waste reduction, energy recovery, and recycling. Through the RCC, EPA challenges every American to prevent pollution, promote recycling and reuse, and conserve energy and materials. The RCC programs foster source reduction and recycling in business, industry, and government; encourage local adoption of economic incentives that further source

reduction and recycling; reduce hazardous wastes containing priority chemicals; promote waste-based industries that concurrently create jobs; foster cost-effective recycling programs in communities and Tribes; enhance markets for recycled materials by increasing procurement of recycled-content products; encourage innovative practices that result in more cost-effective source reduction and recycling; implement the President's Climate Change Action Plan; and provide information to assess and track progress in reaching national goals.

Reducing waste generation has clear benefits in combating the ever-growing stream of municipal solid waste (MSW). MSW includes waste generated from residences, commercial establishments, institutions, and industrial non-process operations. Annual generation of MSW grew steadily from 88 million to 236 million tons between 1960 and 2003.¹³ In FY 2007, EPA's municipal solid waste program will implement a set of coordinated strategies, including source reduction (also called waste prevention), recycling (including composting), combustion with energy recovery, and landfilling. Preference will be given to strategies that maximize the diversion of waste from disposal, with source reduction (including reuse) as the highest priority.

To meet its objective for reducing materials use through product and process redesign, and increasing materials and energy recovery from wastes otherwise requiring disposal, EPA intends to achieve the following results in FY 2007:

- Maintain the national average MSW generation rate at no more than 4.5 pounds per person per day; and
- Divert 85.2 million tons of MSW from landfills and combustion.

Recognizing that some hazardous wastes cannot be completely eliminated or recycled, the RCRA program works to reduce exposure to hazardous wastes by maintaining a cradle-to-grave approach to waste management. The program's primary focus is to prevent hazardous releases from RCRA facilities and reduce emissions from hazardous waste combustion through a combination of regulations, permits and voluntary standards. State program authorization provides the states with primary RCRA implementation and enforcement authority; reduces overlapping and dual implementation by the states and EPA; provides the regulated community with one set of regulations; reduces overall Federal enforcement presence in the states; and can provide the opportunity for some of the newer, less-stringent RCRA regulations to be implemented by the states. To date, 48 States, Guam, and the District of Columbia are authorized to issue permits. Important goals of the RCRA program include strong state partnerships, the authorization of states for all portions of the RCRA hazardous waste program, including regulations addressing waste management issues contained in permits, and results-oriented state oversight.

¹³ US Environmental Protection Agency. *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2003 Facts and Figures*, Executive Summary, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC, October 2003. Available online at www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/msw99.htm. Last updated April 5, 2005.

EPA works with states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to prevent, detect, and correct leaks into the environment from Federally-regulated USTs containing petroleum and hazardous substances. Achieving significant improvements in release prevention and detection requires a sustained emphasis by both EPA and its partners. Because states are the primary enforcers of the UST program requirements, EPA has adopted a decentralized approach to UST program implementation by building and supporting strong state and local programs. Concerns about the use of fuel oxygenates, like MTBE, in gasoline further underscores EPA's and the states' emphasis on promoting compliance with all UST requirements. EPA provides technical information, forums for information exchanges and training opportunities to states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to encourage program development and/or implementation of the UST program. In FY 2007, EPA will make grants to states and Tribes under Section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) for underground storage tank detection, prevention and correction programs and grants or cooperative agreements for new activities authorized by the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005 (USTCA), which was enacted as Title XV, Subtitle B of the EPAct, that are not otherwise provided for in Section 2007 of the SWDA. Due to authority limits, EPA will not use STAG funds for leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities that are authorized by Section 205 of the Superfund Amendments and

Reauthorization

Act of 1986, even if those activities are also authorized by the USTCA.

To meet its objective for reducing releases to the environment by managing hazardous wastes and petroleum products properly,

EPA intends to achieve the following results in FY 2007:

- Prevent releases from RCRA hazardous waste management facilities by increasing the number of facilities with permits or other approved controls by 2.4 percent over the FY 2006 level. At the end of FY 2005, 90 percent of the facilities had permits or other approved controls;¹⁴
- Increase the percentage of UST facilities in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection) requirements to 67 percent of the estimated universe of approximately 256,000 facilities; and
- Reduce the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 10,000 or fewer. (Between FY 1999 and FY 2005, confirmed releases averaged 10,844. The annual number of confirmed releases in FY 2005 was 7,421).

Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Homeland Security

EPA will continue to improve its emergency preparedness and response capability, including homeland security capabilities. EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. Under the multi-agency National Response Plan (NRP), EPA evaluates and responds to thousands of releases annually. EPA's primary role in the NRP is to serve as the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) for spills and releases in the inland zone. As a

¹⁴ This goal currently tracks approximately 2,460 hazardous waste management facilities subject to permitting requirements. This baseline was updated for FY 2006.

result of NRP efforts, many major oil spills and releases of hazardous substances have been contained, minimizing the adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

An important component of EPA's land strategy is to prevent oil spills from reaching our Nation's waters. Under the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act, the Agency requires certain facilities (defined in 40 CFR 112.2) to develop and implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans. Compliance with these requirements reduces the number of oil spills that reach navigable waters and prevents detrimental effects on human health and the environment should a spill occur.

Each year, EPA personnel assess, respond to, mitigate, and clean up thousands of releases, whether accidental, deliberate, or naturally occurring. These incidents range from small spills at chemical or oil facilities to national disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes, to large-scale terrorist events.

EPA will work to improve its capability to respond effectively to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, oil, biological, and radiological substances. The Agency will explore improvements in field and personal protection equipment, expand training for response personnel and continue to participate in multi-agency training and exercises. EPA also will review response data provided in the "after-action" reports prepared by EPA emergency responders following a release and examine "lessons learned" reports to identify which activities work and which need improvement. Application of this information and other data will advance the Agency's state-of-the-art emergency response operations.

EPA's 25-year-old Emergency Response and Removal program is supported by EPA OSCs, the Environmental Response Team (ERT) and the National Decontamination Team (NDT), who respond to small and large scale response actions, disasters and terrorist incidents. Responding to these incidents is one of EPA's traditional responsibilities.

The FY 2007 President's Budget request includes funding to enable EPA to improve the capabilities of EPA's responders through procurement of state-of-the-art equipment, to organize a new Environmental Laboratory Response Network (eLRN) program to strengthen such lab capabilities, expand participation for pre-deployments to national security special events, and develop decontamination protocols.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to implement its homeland security plans and procedures and to meet its responsibilities in order to respond to major hazardous substance, oil, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or nationally significant terrorist incidents. EPA will prepare for the possibility of simultaneous attacks on multiple targets and will implement the National Approach to Response (NAR), which is EPA's internal multi-faceted mechanism to effectively manage and conduct responses to nationally significant events. The NDT will improve its specialized decontamination capabilities to address chemical and biological and/or radiological agents in both environmental and building contamination situations. The ERT will provide training and specialized scientific, technical, and health and safety support to EPA's responders.

To meet its objective to reduce and control the risks posed by accidental or intentional releases of harmful substances by improving

our Nation's capability to prepare for and respond more effectively to these emergencies, EPA intends to achieve the following results in FY 2007:

- Improve the Agency's emergency preparedness by achieving and maintaining the capability to respond to simultaneous large-scale emergencies and by improving response readiness by 10 percent from the previous year using the core emergency response criteria;
- Complete 315 removal actions (excluding actions at Federal facilities and actions by PRPs with enforcement instruments);
- Inspect or conduct exercises or drills at approximately 200 oil storage facilities required to have Facility Response Plans; and
- Respond to 300 oil spills.

Implementing New Legislation

EPA has a critical role to play in implementing the EPCRA. The EPCRA contains numerous provisions that significantly affect Federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs. The EPCRA requires that EPA and states strengthen tank release and prevention programs, such as: mandatory inspections every three years, operator training, prohibition of delivery for non-complying facilities, secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank installers, and various compliance reports. The EPCRA imposes very strict deadlines on EPA and states; EPA is required to develop numerous grant guidelines before the FY 2007 grant cycle and states are required to develop their first new requirements for tank owners by

February 2007.¹⁵ EPA must develop regulations and guidance that states must adopt, and must develop a strategy for USTs in Indian Country to bring them into compliance and to clean up leaks. EPA is currently working with state, tribal, and industry partners to develop and implement the various requirements.

Enhancing Science and Research to Restore and Preserve Land

The FY 2007 land research program supports the Agency's objective of reducing or controlling potential risks to human health and the environment at contaminated waste sites by providing the science to accelerate scientifically defensible and cost-effective decisions for cleanup at complex sites in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA).

In FY 2007, research will focus on contaminated sediments, ground water contamination, site characterization, and technical support to specific sites. Reducing uncertainties in the assessment of contaminated sediments and developing and evaluating remedial options will be the focus of this research theme. Ground water research will continue to develop applications for permeable reactive barriers and address fate and transport and treatment methods for contaminants. Site characterization and sampling methods will continue to support site specific statistical and analytical applications. The technical support centers will continue to provide site specific assistance on technical issues. Oil spill research will address fate and effects of

¹⁵ For more information, please visit http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf and scroll to Title XV - Ethanol and Motor Fuels, Subtitle B Underground Storage Tank Compliance, on pages 500-513 of the pdf file.

non-petroleum oil and dispersion effectiveness. Underground storage tank research will address fate and transport issues for fuel components and remediation methods.

Multimedia decision-making and materials management constitute the two major areas of research under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) in FY 2007, as the Agency works toward identifying releases to inform proper facility management. Multimedia research continues to advance multimedia modeling and uncertainty/sensitivity analysis methodologies that support core RCRA program needs as well as emerging RCRA resource conservation needs which include beneficial reuse issues (e.g., electronic waste recycling and waste-derived products). Materials management research will provide technical reports and technical support on methods to improve industrial and municipal waste management. Materials management research will evaluate landfill caps, containment technologies, as well as leachate issues and hard to treat wastes.

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby providing the basis for sound environmental results. EPA uses the Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through a) the use of research

FY 2005 PARTs

The following programs were assessed by OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for the FY 2005 PART process

strategies and plans, b) peer review, and c) program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB).

In 2005, the BOSC evaluated the Land Research Program to assess the quality and relevance of its research and the program's historical performance. The BOSC will report its findings to the Agency in the 2nd quarter of 2006.

Research is guided by research strategies and plans, which are developed with participation from major clients. The strategy outlines the research needs and priorities. The Agency also maintains multi-year research plans that outline steps for meeting strategic research needs, and annual performance goals and measures for evaluating progress.

Taken together, these mechanisms serve to ensure that EPA's research and science remain relevant, of high quality, and contribute to superior environmental performance.

In order to sustain a viable and credible workforce, the Agency approaches its research programs' workforce planning in a manner consistent with its human capital strategy. Key elements of this strategy include working to develop and implement a holistic approach to recruitment, preserving a diverse workforce that reflects a wide spectrum of viewpoints, and retaining existing talent.

(final PART ratings will be included in the President's Budget):

- Superfund Federal Facilities Response
- Oil Spill
- Superfund Emergency Response and Removal (rePART)

More detailed information is provided in
specific program project description.

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

Protect, sustain, or restore the health of people, communities, and ecosystems using integrated and comprehensive approaches and partnerships.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Prevent and reduce pesticide, chemical, and genetically engineered biological organism risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems.
- Sustain, clean up, and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them.
- Protect, sustain, and restore the health of natural habitats and ecosystems.
- Enhance the Nation's capability to prevent, detect, protect, and recover from acts of terror.
- Through 2008, provide a sound scientific foundation for EPA's goal of protecting, sustaining, and restoring the health of people, communities, and ecosystems by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 4.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority / Obligations
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	\$1,257,846.7	\$1,249,321.4	\$1,228,933.7	(\$20,387.7)
Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks	\$390,156.3	\$399,053.9	\$376,874.5	(\$22,179.4)
Communities	\$290,561.6	\$272,118.6	\$247,874.1	(\$24,244.5)
Ecosystems	\$178,713.5	\$193,885.7	\$199,421.1	\$5,535.4
Enhance Science and Research	\$398,415.4	\$384,263.2	\$404,764.1	\$20,500.9
Total Authorized Workyears	3,874.8	3,812.5	3,834.2	21.7

EPA must bring together a wide variety of programs, tools, approaches and resources to promote healthy communities and ecosystems. Achieving the Agency's goal of protecting, sustaining or restoring healthy communities and ecosystems requires strong partnerships with Federal, state, Tribal and local governments. Programs under this goal focus on reducing chemical and

pesticide risks, addressing high priority ecosystem risks, and supporting local community priorities.

A key component of this goal is protecting human health and the environment by identifying, assessing, and reducing the potential risks presented by the thousands of chemicals and pesticides on which our

society and economy have come to depend. EPA must also address the emerging challenges posed by a growing array of biological organisms—naturally occurring and, increasingly, genetically engineered—that are being used in industrial and agricultural processes.

Biological agents are potential weapons that could be exploited by terrorists against the United States. EPA's pesticides antimicrobial program has been very responsive to addressing this threat by assessing efficacy of antimicrobial products used against biological weapons of mass destruction, and registering products as necessary.

EPA programs under this goal have many indirect benefits. For example, each year the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) New Chemicals program reviews and manages the potential risks from approximately 1,700 new chemicals and 40 products of biotechnology that enter the marketplace. Americans also come into daily contact with any number of chemicals that entered the market before the New Chemicals Program was established in 1978, yet relatively little is known about many of their potential impacts. Obtaining basic hazard testing information on large volume chemicals is one focus of EPA's work in the Existing Chemicals program. EPA also plans a dual approach to address the possible health risks associated with nanoscale materials. EPA is currently reviewing pre-manufacture notices for new nanoscale materials under TSCA to ensure protection of human health and the environment. For new and existing chemical nanoscale materials, EPA is developing a stewardship program.

The Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) Program was designed by EPA to

provide scientifically credible data to directly support chemical emergency planning, response, and prevention programs mandated by Congress. Emergency workers and first responders addressing accidental or intentional chemical releases need to know how dangerous a chemical contaminant may be to breathe or touch, and how long it may remain dangerous. The program develops short-term exposure limits applicable to the general population for a wide range of extremely hazardous substances (approximately 400).

As the population in coastal regions grows, the challenges to preserve and protect these important ecosystems increase. Through the National Estuary Program, coastal areas have proved valuable grounds for combining innovative and community-based approaches with national guidelines and interagency coordination to achieve results.

Wetlands are among the most productive ecosystems in the world, comparable to rain forests and coral reefs. Yet the nation loses an estimated 58,000 acres per year, and existing wetlands may be degraded by excessive sedimentation, nutrient enrichment, and other factors.¹⁶

Large water bodies like the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Chesapeake Bay are surrounded by industrial and other development and have been exposed to substantial pollution over many years at levels higher than current environmental standards permit. As a result, the volume of pollutants in these water bodies has exceeded their natural ability to restore

¹⁶ Dahl, T.E. 1990. *Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1986 to 1997*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Available online at: <http://wetlands.fws.gov/bha/SandT/SandTReport.html> : Report to Congress on the Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1986 to 1997.

balance. Working with stakeholders, EPA has established special programs to protect and restore these unique resources by addressing the vulnerabilities for each.

EPA's Brownfields program promotes the clean up, reuse, and redevelopment of brownfields sites through its assessment, revolving loan fund, and cleanup grants. The program also supports research, training, and technical assistance efforts; clarifies liability issues; and promotes Federal, state and local partnerships toward the goal of putting contaminated land back into productive use.

The Agency will continue to support the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC) which provides the Agency significant input from interested stakeholders such as community-based organizations, business and industry, academic institutions, state, Tribal and local governments, non-governmental organizations and environmental groups.

Pesticides and Chemicals Programs

EPA will continue using both voluntary and regulatory approaches to address risks

associated with the use of pesticides in the home, work environment and agricultural settings. These approaches include identifying and assessing potential risks from pesticides, setting priorities for addressing these risks, strategizing for reducing these risks, and promoting innovative and alternative measures of pest control, such as environmental stewardship and integrated pest management (IPM). In addition, EPA will strengthen education and training of workers and the public and promote the registration and use of reduced risk pesticides.

EPA will make progress towards its objective of protecting human health, communities and ecosystems from pesticide use by focusing on meeting our Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) statutory mandate of completing the assessment of all existing tolerances (9,721). This process includes the issuance of all food use Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs). These regulatory actions will ensure that pesticides on the market and the associated tolerance residues remain safe for the public and the environment. EPA will also continue identifying candidates for countering potential bioterrorist use of pesticides and biopesticides.

Category	Tolerances to be Reassessed	Total Reassessed as of 12/19/05	Tolerances Remaining	Percentage Reassessed
Organophosphates	1691	1147	544	67.83%
Carbamates	545	317	228	58.17%
Organochlorine	253	253	0	100%
Carcinogen	2008	1530	478	76.2%
High Hazard Inert	5	5	0	100%
Other	5219	4578	641	87.70%
TOTALS	9721	7830	1891	80.50%

*EPA's Tolerance Index. Tolerance Tracking Systems and Tolerance Reassessment Database.

EPA plans to emphasize the continuation and further development of programs for the review of new and existing chemicals. The Agency will also continue to carry out its mandate to review potential risks from newly manufactured or imported chemicals before they are introduced to commerce. EPA's "Sustainable Futures" program encourages chemical manufacturers to apply pollution prevention techniques in the design of new chemicals, so that chemicals entering the new chemical review process will be less hazardous and less risky.

In addressing chemicals that have entered the market before the inception of the new chemical review program, EPA will continue to implement its voluntary High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals Program, which challenges industry to develop chemical hazard data on existing chemicals that it chooses to "sponsor." This will enable EPA and the public to screen many chemicals already in commerce for risks they may be posing.

Complementing HPV is the Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP), a high-priority screening program targeting existing chemicals believed to have particular impact on children's health. Inventory Update Reporting Data, due for submission in 2006, will provide the Agency with valuable manufacturing, processing and use information on many chemicals in commerce. We will make special efforts to assess the potential risks of newly developed substitutes for a chemical category of emerging concern: brominated flame retardants. EPA is working to engage stakeholders in a cooperative process to evaluate the efficacy and potential risks of developing flame retardants. In addition, the Agency will continue to evaluate and implement perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) risk management actions as needed and will continue developments of information collection and chemical testing rules to address the needs of the Agency and others.

The lead program is developing a comprehensive program for the management of renovation, repair and painting activities involving lead based paint hazards and will continue to shift its focus from oversight and rule development at the Headquarters level to regional oversight of activities supported through grant funding, such as state-implemented lead-based paint training and certification programs and efforts targeted to high-risk areas, and on implementation of a few of the highest priority regulatory and outreach efforts. The Agency will continue to work with the Maritime Administration (MARAD) in order to dispose of its fleet of obsolete ships containing equipment that uses PCBs and will continue to work with the U.S. Navy to develop a national approval for the reefing of ships.

The Agency will continue Homeland Security activities focused on identifying and reviewing proposed pesticides for use against pathogens of greatest concern for crops, animals, and humans in advance of their potential introduction, including testing of antimicrobial products to determine which are effective against human pathogens. If the safety concerns are met, and the product is effective (in the case of antimicrobials), EPA can approve use of the product. Close cooperation with other Federal agencies and industry will continue in order to carry out these activities which directly respond to requirements in Homeland Security Presidential Directives. Additionally, EPA's Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) program will continue to develop proposed AEGL values.

The Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) program provides the public with information on the releases and other waste management of toxic chemicals. Two laws, Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) and Section 6607 of the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA), mandate that EPA annually collect information on listed toxic chemicals from certain industries and make the information available to the public through various means, including a publicly accessible national database. EPCRA also allows EPA to change reporting frequency by issuing a regulation with a one-year prior notification to Congress.

Water Programs

Protecting the Great Lakes

As the largest freshwater system on the face of the earth (containing 20 percent of the earth's surface water and 84 percent¹⁷ of the surface water in the United States), the Great Lakes ecosystem holds the key to the quality of life and economic prosperity for tens of millions of people. While significant progress has been made to restore the environmental health of the Great Lakes, work remains.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue efforts to protect and restore the Great Lakes, and will work with state, local, and Tribal partners using the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's strategy as a guide. The President's May 2004 Executive Order established the Great Lakes Task Force to coordinate the Federal effort to improve water quality in the Great Lakes. EPA is working with partners to restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem, by implementing Clean Water Act core

¹⁷ Great Lakes National Program Office. Basic Information. <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/basicinfo.html>

programs and other actions including the clean up and de-listing of Areas of Concern (AOC), and a reduction in PCB concentrations in lake trout and walleye. Some of the key activities include preventing and controlling invasive species, cleaning up Areas of Concern through the Great Lakes Legacy Act.

- **Core Clean Water Programs:** While the Great Lakes face a range of unique pollution problems (e.g., extensive sediment contamination) they also face problems common to most other water bodies around the country. Core clean water programs must be fully and effectively implemented throughout the Great Lakes Basin. EPA will focus on assuring that by 2008, 100 percent of the major, permitted discharges to the Lakes or major tributaries have permits that reflect the most current standards. In addition, EPA will focus on assuring that 95 percent of permits are consistent with the national Combined Sewer Overflow Policy.
- **Great Lakes Legacy Act:** Restoration of contaminated sediments around the Great Lakes is a critical step toward meeting water quality goals. In FY 2007, EPA will expedite work to address contaminated sediment. EPA anticipates that FY 2007 funding will result in cleanup of a half million cubic yards of contaminated sediments.
- **Critical Ecosystem Issues:** In FY 2007 EPA will lead the development of management recommendations to mitigate the underlying causes of the annual occurrence of high rates of oxygen depletion which lead to low dissolved-oxygen levels in Lake Erie in the so-called "dead zone." EPA will also lead Canadian and U.S. Federal

agencies and the academic community in exploring causes of the rapid decline of the *Diporeia* population in the Great Lakes. The dead zone occurrence and the *Diporeia* decline are both problems believed to be related to invasive species.

Mexico Border Water Quality

The United States and Mexico have a long-standing commitment to protect the environment and public health in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region. The U.S.-Mexico Border 2012 Program, a joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments, will work with the 10 border states and with border communities to improve the region's environmental health using the *Border 2012 Plan*. Under this *Plan*, EPA expects to take several key actions to improve water quality and protect public health.

- **Core Program Implementation:** EPA will continue to implement core programs under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and related authorities, ranging from discharge permit issuance, to watershed restoration, to nonpoint pollution control.
- **Wastewater Treatment Financing:** Federal, state, and local institutions participate in border area efforts to improve water quality through the construction of infrastructure and development of pretreatment programs. Specifically, Mexico's National Water Commission (CNA) and EPA provide funding and technical assistance for project planning and construction. The program has sufficient resources to carry out currently approved projects and provides \$25 million to address new needs in FY 2007.

- **Build Partnerships:** In FY 2007, EPA will establish a workgroup with Mexico to develop a workplan to define specific steps needed to accomplish the water quality improvement goals expressed in the Border 2012 Plan.

National Estuary Program (NEP)/Coastal Watersheds

The goal of this program is to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the Nation's estuaries and coastal watersheds by protecting and enhancing water quality and living resources.

In FY 2007, EPA will undertake various efforts in support of coastal watershed protection and restoration. In the area of monitoring, we will continue to work with our Federal and state partners on the National Coastal Condition Report, the only statistically-significant measure of U.S. water quality on a nationwide basis. We will also support estuarine monitoring efforts using such tools as the Ocean Survey Vessel *Bold*, EPA's research vessel. EPA will also support coastal watersheds to enhance their efforts to address threats to the health of estuaries and coastal waters through various means, including providing technical assistance on financing estuary and coastal protection projects, developing and disseminating tools and resources for localities on planning for growth, and continuing to play a lead role in the five-year reassessment of the Action Plan for Reducing, Mitigating, and Controlling Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico.

The NEP is EPA's flagship watershed protection effort. The NEP provides inclusive, community-based planning and action at the watershed level and has an established record of improvements to ecosystem conditions.

A top priority in FY 2007 is to continue supporting the efforts to implement Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans in all 28 NEP estuaries. EPA created a baseline to track priority actions in 2004 and now tracks implementation of actions.

The health of the nation's estuarine ecosystems also depends on the maintenance of high-quality habitat. Diminished and degraded habitats are less able to support healthy populations of wildlife and marine organisms and perform the economic, environmental, and aesthetic functions on which coastal populations depend for their livelihood. A key success has been the restoration of over 500,000 acres of habitat over the past decade. For 2007, EPA has set a goal of protecting or restoring an additional 75,000 acres of habitat within the 28 study areas. Finally, EPA will work with NEPs in FY 2007 to provide more focused support for several priority areas, including invasive species, nutrient over-enrichment, and coastal growth.

Wetlands Protection

Wetlands are among our Nation's most critical and productive natural resources. They provide a variety of benefits, such as water quality improvements, flood protection, shoreline erosion control, and ground water exchange. Wetlands are the primary habitat for fish, waterfowl, and wildlife, and as such, provide numerous opportunities for education, recreation, and research. EPA recognizes that the challenges the nation faces to conserve our wetland heritage are daunting and that many partners must work together for this effort to succeed. EPA's strategy for meeting wetland goals in FY 2007 is described below.

- **Net Gain Goal:** Meeting the President's goal of restoring, protecting, or creating 3 million wetland acres primarily will be accomplished by other Federal programs (Farm Bill, agriculture incentive programs, and wetlands acquisition and restoration programs, including those administered by Fish and Wildlife Service) and non-Federal programs. EPA supports the goal through EPA's regulatory programs, including the CWA Section 404/401 permit review, compliance and enforcement, and other programs. EPA will also support states, Tribes, and others to protect and restore wetlands and build capacity to increase wetland functionality. In implementing these responsibilities, each Region will identify watersheds where wetlands and other aquatic resources are most at risk, including from cumulative impacts. EPA will improve levels of protection by integrating wetlands protection into other EPA programs such as Section 319, State Revolving Fund, NEP; working with the COE and/or states on permitting and mitigation compliance; providing grants and technical assistance to state, Tribal or local organizations; and developing information, education and outreach tools.
- Building upon the analysis of existing mitigation data base systems, the COE, EPA, USDA, DOI, and NOAA is in the process of establishing a shared mitigation database. Utilizing the shared database, the Agencies will provide an annual public report card on compensatory mitigation to complement reporting of other wetlands programs. The COE has

initiated six new performance measures designed to improve permitting and mitigation compliance, including compliance inspections and audits, and resolution of enforcement actions.

EPA will work with the COE to ensure application of the 404(b)(1) guidelines, which require that discharges into waters of the U.S. be avoided and minimized to the extent practicable. Each Region will also identify opportunities to partner with the COE in meeting performance measures for compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts. The Agency is also working closely with the COE to develop and implement wetlands and barrier island restoration projects along the Gulf Coast to help ensure an improved level of protection from hurricanes.

Chesapeake Bay Protection and Restoration

The Chesapeake Bay is the largest estuary in the United States and a water resource of tremendous ecological and economic importance. For over twenty years, efforts to protect and restore the Bay have been led by the Chesapeake Bay Executive Council—Bay area governors, the mayor of the District of Columbia; the EPA Administrator, and the chair of the Chesapeake Bay Commission, a tri-state legislative body. This unique regional partnership has defined environmental improvements needed in the Bay and developed a strategy that blends regulatory and voluntary processes.

While there are a number of measures used by the Chesapeake Bay Program, a key measure of success, which integrates both water quality and essential aquatic habitat, is the restoration of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). An additional measure of

environmental improvement in the Bay is the reduction in nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment entering the bay.

To achieve improved water quality needed to restore submerged aquatic vegetation, the Chesapeake Bay Program partners committed to reducing nutrient and sediment pollution loads sufficiently to remove the Bay and the tidal portions of its tributaries from the list of impaired waters by 2010. Key elements of state strategies to achieve these reductions include: the implementation of advanced treatment of wastewater to reduce nutrient discharges, the use of a range of management practices to reduce nutrients and sediments from farms, and the restoration and protection of riparian forests that serve as a buffer against sediment and nutrient pollution that enters waterways from the land.

The targets in EPA's plan for nutrient and sediment reductions are scientifically based and also reflect a multi-state consensus. The Program plans to conduct a full re-evaluation in 2007. In the meantime, the Program continues to pursue program strategies to accelerate nutrient-sediment reduction, including state adoption of enforceable bay-specific water quality standards, an innovative new basin-wide NPDES permitting strategy for nitrogen and phosphorus, and development of a strategy to address excess animal manure and poultry litter for Chesapeake Executive Council endorsement in 2005. Attention is also being given to financing issues.

Protecting and Restoring the Gulf of Mexico

The Gulf of Mexico basin has been called "America's Watershed." Its U.S. coastline is 1,630 miles long; thirty-three major rivers feed into it; and, drainage from 31 states in addition to a similar drainage area from

Mexico flow into it. One sixth of the U.S. population now lives in Gulf Coast states. For FY 2007, EPA has worked with states and other partners to define key activities to support attainment of environmental and health goals. These activities fall into three categories:

- **Core Clean Water Programs:** The Clean Water Act provides authority and resources that are essential to protecting water quality in the Gulf of Mexico and in the larger Mississippi River Basin that contributes pollution, especially oxygen demanding nutrients, to the Gulf. EPA will work with states to assure effective implementation of core clean water programs, including discharge permits, nonpoint pollution controls, wastewater treatment, and protection of wetlands.
- **Protecting and Restoring the Gulf of Mexico:** A central pillar of the strategy to restore the health of the Gulf is restoration of water quality and habitat in 12 priority coastal watersheds. These 12 watersheds include 354 of the impaired segments identified by states around the Gulf and will receive targeted technical and financial assistance to restore impaired waters. The 2008 goal is to fully attain water quality standards in at least 20 percent of these segments.
- **Reducing the Size of the Hypoxic Zone:** Any strategy to improve the overall health of the entire Gulf of Mexico must include a focused effort to reduce the size of the zone of hypoxic conditions (i.e. low oxygen in the water) in the northern Gulf. Actions to address this problem will need to focus on both controlling

localized addition of pollution to the Gulf and on controlling the loadings of nutrients from the Mississippi River.

- In working to accomplish this goal, EPA and other Federal agencies will continue implementation of core clean water programs and partnerships among agencies. Specific efforts in FY 2007 will include:
- Work with states to select a project watershed in each of the states in the Lower Mississippi River Basin to reduce nitrogen loadings to the lower Mississippi River;
- Work with states and other partners to identify "100 Highest Opportunity Watersheds" where nitrogen reduction strategies will be implemented;
- Implement the "Friends of the Gulf" award program to recognize corporations, organizations, or individuals that have taken effective, voluntary measures to reduce nutrient inputs; and
- Work with the private sector to support Industry Led Solutions for reducing both point and nonpoint sources.

Multidisciplinary Programs

Children's Health

EPA's Children's Health program reduces risks to children from a range of environmental hazards. The Agency builds partnerships and effective working relationships with other Federal agencies, health care providers, and international organizations to incorporate children's environmental health concerns into their programs and activities. In addition, work is underway to reduce exposure of older adults

to environmental hazards. Efforts focus on building capacity, providing tools and information for better decision-making, and engaging in outreach activities.

Solid Waste and Emergency Response

To reduce or eliminate the potential risks associated with chemical releases, EPA must first identify and understand potential chemical risks and releases. EPA will use information generated by the Risk Management Program (RMP), Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), and the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) program to supplement data on potential chemical risks and to develop voluntary initiatives and activities to reduce risk at high-risk facilities, priority industry sectors, and/or specific geographic areas.

To meet its objective of protecting human health, communities, and ecosystems from chemical releases through facility risk reduction efforts and building community infrastructures, EPA, working with state and local implementing agencies, intends to complete 400 RMP audits in FY 2007. EPA will also continue to work to transition the RMP submission system to allow complete Internet-based risk management plan submission.

Information collected from the local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) indicating how they have incorporated appropriate facility risk information into their emergency preparedness and community right-to-know programs will serve as a baseline from which EPA will track progress toward this strategic goal in later years. EPA will also continue an initiative to improve and enhance emergency preparedness and prevention in Tribal communities.

Brownfields

Economic changes over several decades have left thousands of communities with these contaminated properties and abandoned sites. Working with its state, Tribal, and local partners to meet its objective to sustain, cleanup, and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them, together with extension of the Brownfields tax credit, EPA intends to achieve the following results in FY 2007:

- Assess 1,000 Brownfields properties
- Clean up 60 properties using Brownfields funding
- Leverage \$900 million in cleanup/redevelopment funding
- Train 200 participants, placing 65 percent in jobs

Smart Growth

The Smart Growth program achieves measurably improved environmental and economic outcomes by working with states, communities, industry leaders, and nonprofit organizations to minimize the environmental impacts of development. EPA provides tools, technical assistance, education, research, and environmental data to help states and communities grow in ways that minimize environmental and health impacts and evaluate environmental consequences of various development patterns. EPA's Smart Growth activities and tools show community and government leaders how they can meet environmental standards through innovative community design, and identify and research new policy initiatives to improve environmental quality by supporting environmentally friendly development patterns. In FY 07, EPA plans to build upon its work in Smart Growth outreach and direct implementation assistance.

EPA will also continue to coordinate smart growth work with EPA's Brownfield program to reuse and revitalize vacant and

abandoned properties. EPA plans to continue developing incentives for brownfield redevelopment, provide direct assistance to communities working on brownfields, and maintain our education and outreach on innovative methods for brownfield redevelopment.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment

EPA supports community-based, multi-media approaches to the reductions of toxics through the Community Action to Renew the Environment (CARE) program. This program fills a gap in our national programs which provide a broad level of basic health and environmental protection but which do not always sufficiently meet the needs of all communities, especially those which are overburdened by toxic pollutants. CARE works to reduce those risks through cost-effective, tailored and immediate actions. Grants will be awarded to provide funding for communities to organize and assess the risks in their community and to take action to reduce those risks. The program also provides multi-media risk reduction and risk assessment tools, models to assist communities in identifying, prioritizing and reducing risks. This program will result in measurable results in the reduction of exposures to toxic pollutants including toxic chemicals, lead, pesticides and particulates, as well as a reduction in exposure to asthma triggers.

Enforcement and Compliance

EPA's continued enforcement efforts will be strengthened through the development of measures to assess the impact of enforcement activities, and assist in targeting areas that pose the greatest risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, and include disproportionately exposed populations.

Environmental Justice

EPA's enforcement program supports Environmental Justice efforts by focusing enforcement actions and criminal investigations on industries that have repeatedly violated environmental laws in minority and/or low-income areas. EPA's environmental justice program will continue education, outreach, and data availability initiatives. The program provides a central point for the Agency to address environmental and human health concerns in minority and/or low-income communities, segments of the population that have been disproportionately exposed to environmental harms and risks. The program will continue to manage the Agency's Environmental Justice Community Small Grants program which assists community-based organizations working to develop solutions to local environmental issues.

The Agency will continue to support the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council (NEJAC). The Council provides the Agency with significant input from interested stakeholders such as community-based organizations, business and industry, academic institutions, state, Tribal and local governments, non-governmental organizations and environmental groups. The Agency will also continue to chair an Interagency Working Group (IWG) consisting of eleven departments and agencies, as well as representatives of various White House offices, to ensure that environmental justice concerns are incorporated into all Federal programs.

International Affairs: Many human health and environmental risks to the American public originate outside our borders. Many pollutants can travel easily across borders - via rivers, air and ocean currents, and

migrating wildlife. Even in the remote Arctic, industrial chemicals such as

polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) have been found in the tissues of local wildlife. Further, differences in public health standards can contribute to global pollution. A chemical of particular concern to one country may not be controlled or regulated in the same way by another. EPA employs a range of strategies for achieving its goals. These strategies include participation in bilateral programs (U.S.-Mexico and U.S.-Canada programs, and the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC)), cooperation with multinational organizations like the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the World Trade Organization and the World Health Organization, and contribution to a set of measurable end points that will show reduction in pollutants of concern and that will reduce exposure to our citizens along the US borders, and the reduction of pollutants at their origin thereby reducing the level of pollutants in the global atmosphere.

Research

EPA has a responsibility to ensure that efforts to reduce potential environmental risks are based on the best available scientific information. Strong science allows identification of the most important sources of risk to human health and the environment as well as the best means to detect, abate, and avoid possible environmental problems, and thereby guides our priorities, policies, and deployment of resources.

To enable the Agency to enhance science and research for healthy people, communities, and ecosystems, EPA will

engage in high priority, multidisciplinary research efforts in areas related to human health, ecosystems, mercury, global change, pesticides and toxics, endocrine disruptors, computational toxicology and Homeland Security. The Agency is also proposing an investment in nanotechnology research, and an investment to promote transparency of and participation in EPA assessments (as part of the IRIS process) in FY 2007.

In FY 2007, the human health research program will continue research efforts on cumulative risks. Research will focus on risk intervention and prevention strategies that ultimately reduce human risk associated with exposures to single and multiple environmental stressors, including reducing chemical exposure in schools. Also, the Agency's human health risk assessment research program will complete 16 human health assessments of high priority chemicals for interagency review or external peer review, and deliver final air quality criteria documents for lead, which will serve as the basis for the EPA staff paper supporting the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS).

In order to balance the growth of human activity with the need to protect the environment, it is important to understand the current condition of ecosystems, what stressors are changing that condition, what the effects are of those changes, and what can be done to prevent, mitigate, or adapt to those changes. To meet these objectives, the Agency's ecosystems research will continue to develop approaches to identify and test the linkages between probability-based and targeted water quality monitoring programs, landscape characteristics, and the probability of water body impairment. The Agency will continue to develop monitoring methods and decision support systems to improve its ability to identify probable causes of ecological impairment in streams. Diagnosis

and forecasting models previously developed will be applied to provide a better scientific basis for ecosystem protection and restoration.

With the completion of critical research efforts in FY 2006 in areas such as the development of tools and approaches for the prioritization of endocrine disruptor screening and testing needs, the computational toxicology research program is positioned to expand efforts in FY 2007 to focus on four key areas: information technology, chemical prioritization and categorization tools, system biology models, and cumulative risk assessment. In the pesticides and toxics research program, research designed to provide updated tools for asbestos risk assessments will be completed in 2007.

In FY 2007, an increased investment in nanotechnology research will accelerate efforts to generate the underlying science needed to better understand and predict the potential implications of nanoparticle releases to the environment and their fate, transport, and potential effects on human health and ecosystems. Nanotechnology research will also identify how nano-scale science can be responsibly used for beneficial environmental applications, such as improved sensors and new control and remediation technologies.

In addition, resources in FY 2007 supporting health risk assessments will elevate and help to ensure acceptance of Agency assessments through identification and airing of scientific issues at an early stage in assessment development, improve transparency in how issues are resolved, and enhance the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of health assessments that result from advice and review from the National Academy of Sciences.

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby providing the basis for sound environmental results. EPA uses the Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through the use of research strategies and plans, program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB), and peer review.

In 2005, the BOSC evaluated the endocrine disruptors, human health, and ecological research programs to assess the quality and relevance of the research and the programs' historical performance. The endocrine disruptors subcommittee concluded that the program's goals and scientific questions are appropriate and represent an understandable and solid framework for setting research priorities. The human health subcommittee concluded that the program's research is of high quality and appropriately focused. In addition, the ecological subcommittee stated that the potential benefits of the program to the public are evident and clearly articulated. The subcommittees also reviewed each program's external research, which is usually conducted through

competitive, peer-reviewed grants under the Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program.

Research is guided by a number of research strategies and plans, which are developed in concert with internal and external partners. Strategies are tailored to specific research needs and priorities. The Agency maintains multi-year research plans (MYP) that outline steps for meeting those strategic research needs and annual performance goals and measures for evaluating progress.

Three major research programs in this Goal have undergone OMB's PART evaluation through FY 2005. They include endocrine disruptors research, ecosystems protection research and human health research. Climate change research is tentatively scheduled for PART review in FY 2006.

Lastly, workforce planning is essential to sustaining a viable and credible research program. The Agency approaches its research program workforce planning in a manner consistent with its human capital strategy. Key elements of this strategy include working to develop and implement a holistic approach to recruitment, preserving a diverse workforce that reflects a wide spectrum of viewpoints, and retaining existing talent.

FY 2005 PARTs

The following programs were assessed by OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for the FY 2005 PART process:

- Lead Risk Reduction
- Human Health Research

- Ecological Research (re-PART)
- Human Health Research
- Oceans and Coastal Programs

More detailed information is provided in specific program project descriptions.

Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Improve environmental performance through compliance with environmental requirements, preventing pollution, and promoting environmental stewardship. Protect human health and the environment by encouraging innovation and providing incentives for governments, businesses, and the public that promote environmental stewardship.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- By 2008, maximize compliance to protect human health and the environment through compliance assistance, compliance incentives, and enforcement by achieving a 5 percent increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated, and achieving a 5 percent increase in the number of regulated entities making improvements in environmental management practices. (Baseline established in 2006.)

- By 2008, improve environmental protection and enhance natural resource conservation on the part of government, business, and the public through the adoption of pollution prevention and sustainable practices that include the design of products and manufacturing processes that generate less pollution, the reduction of regulatory barriers, and the adoption of

results-based, innovative, and multimedia approaches.

- Through 2008, assist all federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

- Through 2008, strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority / Obligations
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	\$773,201.2	\$742,815.3	\$733,539.6	(\$9,275.7)
Improve Compliance	\$470,414.5	\$485,146.6	\$491,033.4	\$5,886.8
Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation	\$121,112.5	\$120,975.7	\$112,735.3	(\$8,240.4)
Build Tribal Capacity	\$88,989.5	\$73,551.6	\$74,630.5	\$1,078.9
Enhance Science and Research	\$92,684.7	\$63,141.4	\$55,140.4	(\$8,001.0)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Total Authorized Workyears	3,464.0	3,495.3	3,480.5	-14.8

In FY 2007, the Environmental Protection Agency will work to improve the nation's environmental protection practices, and to enhance natural resource conservation on the part of government, business, and the public. To accomplish these goals, the Agency will employ a mixture of effective inspection, enforcement and compliance assistance strategies; provide leadership and support for pollution prevention and sustainable practices; reduce regulatory barriers; and refine and apply results-based, innovative, and multimedia approaches to environmental stewardship and safeguarding human health.

In order to be effective, the EPA requires a strong enforcement and compliance program, one which identifies and reduces noncompliance problems; assists the regulated community in understanding environmental laws and regulations; responds to complaints from the public;

Improving Compliance with Environmental Laws

Critical to the success of EPA's mission is a strong commitment to ensuring compliance with environmental laws and policies. Working in partnership with state and Tribal governments, local communities and other Federal agencies, in FY 2007 EPA will identify and address significant environmental and public health problems, strategically deploy its resources, and make use of integrated approaches to reduce noncompliance and achieve strong environmental protection outcomes.

In order to meet the Agency's goals, its "smart enforcement" strategy employs an integrated, common-sense approach to

strives to secure a level economic playing field for law-abiding companies; and deters future violations. In FY 2007, the enforcement program will also carry out actions outlined in the Domenici-Barton Energy Policy Act of 2005, providing compliance assistance to owners and operators of Underground Storage Tanks. The EPA will protect human health and the environment by increasing compliance with existing laws and regulations. Innovation and environmental stewardship will be encouraged. In addition, EPA will assist Federally recognized Tribes in assessing environmental conditions in Indian Country, and will help build their capacity to implement environmental programs. EPA will also strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship

problem-solving and decision-making. An appropriate mix of data collection and analysis; compliance monitoring, assistance and incentives; civil and criminal enforcement resources; and innovative problem-solving approaches are used to address significant environmental issues and achieve environmentally beneficial outcomes.

This approach also requires that the Agency develop and maintain strong and flexible partnerships with regulated entities and a well-informed public, in order to foster a climate of empowerment and shared responsibility for the quality of our nation's land, resources and communities. Thus the Agency can carefully target its enforcement and compliance assurance resources,

personnel and activities to address the most significant risks to human health and the environment, and to ensure that certain populations do not bear a disproportionate environmental burden.

EPA's continued enforcement efforts will be strengthened through the development of meaningful measures to assess the impact of enforcement and compliance activities; assist in targeting areas that pose the greatest risks to human health or the environment; display patterns of noncompliance; or include disproportionately exposed populations. Further, EPA cooperates with states and the international community to enforce and ensure compliance with cross-border environmental regulations, and to help build their capacity to design and implement effective environmental regulatory, enforcement and Environmental Impact Assessment programs.

Compliance Assistance and Incentives:

The Agency's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program uses compliance assistance and incentive tools to encourage compliance with regulatory requirements, and to reduce adverse public health and environmental problems. To achieve compliance, the regulated community must first understand its obligations, and then learn how to best comply with regulatory obligations. Throughout FY 2007, EPA will support the regulated universe by working to assure that requirements are clearly understood. EPA also enables other assistance providers (e.g., states, universities) to provide compliance information to the regulated community.

Compliance Monitoring: The Agency reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and settlement agreements, and to determine whether conditions presenting imminent and

substantial endangerment exist. The majority of work years devoted to compliance monitoring are provided to the Agency's Regional offices to conduct investigations and on-site inspections, and perform monitoring, sampling and emissions testing. FY 2007 Compliance Monitoring activities will be both environmental media- and sector-based. The traditional media-based inspections complement those performed by states and Tribes, and are a key part of our strategy for meeting the long-term and annual goals established for the air, water, pesticides, toxic substances, and hazardous waste environmental goals included in the EPA Strategic Plan. The National Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program will utilize statistically valid noncompliance information to select and evaluate National Priorities.

Enforcement: The Enforcement Program addresses violations of environmental laws, to ensure that violators come into compliance with Federal laws and regulations. In FY 2007, the program will work to achieve the Agency's environmental goals through consistent, fair and focused enforcement of all environmental statutes. The overarching goal of the Enforcement program is to protect human health and the environment, targeting its actions according to degree of health and environmental risk. Further, it aims to level the economic playing field by ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from non-compliance, and also seeks to deter future violations; one way the enforcement program carries this out is by working with the Department of Justice (DOJ) on enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. In FY 2007, EPA will continue to implement its National Compliance and Enforcement Priorities, which address the most widespread types of violations that also pose the most substantive health and environmental risks. The National Compliance and Enforcement Priority list

will use the statistically valid noncompliance information developed by Compliance Monitoring. Also in FY 2007, the enforcement program will also carry out actions outlined in the Domenici-Barton Energy Policy Act of 2005, providing compliance assistance to owners and operators of Underground Storage Tanks.

Auditing and Evaluation Tools: Maximum compliance requires the active efforts of the regulated community to police itself. Evaluation of self-reporting will occur in order to understand the effectiveness and accuracy of such self-reporting. Throughout

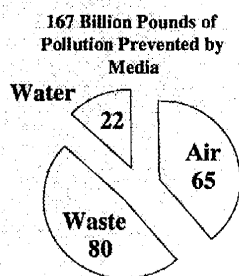
Partnering: State, Tribal and local governments bear much of the responsibility for ensuring compliance, and EPA works in partnership with them and other Federal agencies to promote environmental protection. EPA also develops and maintains productive partnerships with other nations to enable and enforce compliance with U.S. environmental standards and regulations.

Improving Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention



"An Ounce of Pollution Prevention is Worth Over 167 Billion Pounds of Cure"

A Decade of Pollution Prevention Results, 1990-2000



Resources Conserved

- 215 million kWh of energy
- 4.1 billions gallons of water
- \$666 million in cost savings

Source: National Pollution Prevention Roundtable, January 2003 report on achievement of state and local P2

FY 2007, EPA will continue to investigate options for encouraging self-directed audits and disclosures. We will also continue to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of Agency programs in improving compliance rates and provide information and compliance assistance to the regulated community. Further, the Agency will maintain its focus on evaluating the effectiveness of the innovative approaches developed through better communication, fostering partnerships and cooperation, and the application of new technologies.

Through pollution prevention integration, EPA will work to bring about a performance-oriented regulatory system that develops innovative, flexible strategies to achieve measurable results; promotes environmental stewardship in all parts of society; supports sustainable development and pollution prevention; and fosters a culture of creative environmental problem solving.

Partnering with Businesses and Consumers: In 2007, through the Pollution Prevention (P2) program, EPA will continue

to encourage, empower, and assist government and business to “green” the nation’s supply and demand structures to make them more environmentally sound. Through the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program, the Agency will provide enhanced guidance to the Federal building community on model green construction specifications and help Federal agencies identify and procure those products that generate the least pollution, consume fewest non-renewable natural resources, and constitute the least threat to human health and to the environment. EPA’s innovative Green Suppliers Network Program works with large manufacturers to increase energy efficiency; identify cost-saving opportunities; optimize resources and technology through the development of sound business approaches incorporating pollution prevention; and to promote those approaches among their numerous suppliers.

Partnering with Industry: EPA will continue to reduce the amount of toxic chemicals in use by encouraging the design of alternative less toxic chemicals and industry processes through its Green Chemistry and Green Engineering Programs. New emphasis will be placed on the development of environmentally preferable substitutes for emerging chemicals of concern such as brominated flame retardants, perfluorinated acids, and chemicals which are persistent in the environment, toxic, and capable of accumulating in animal, fish, and human tissue. In conjunction with the efforts of the Green Chemistry and Green Engineering Programs, the Design for the Environment Program will continue collaborative partnerships with industries to develop safer products, processes and technologies.

Reducing Impacts in the Electronics Lifecycle: EPA is focusing FY 2007 efforts to address key environmental impacts in the

electronics lifecycle. End-of-life impacts of used and obsolete electronics are part of an increasing and complex waste stream that poses enormous environmental management problems. Almost 3 million tons of consumer electronics entered the municipal waste stream in 2003, up from 2 million in 2001. This includes personal computers, TVs, other video and audio products, telephones, fax machines, printers, and modems. Electronic products contain hazardous materials. Monitors, circuit boards, batteries, and other electronic components contain lead, mercury, brominated flame retardants (BFRs) and cadmium.

Pollution Prevention Grant Program:

Pollution Prevention Grants to states and Tribes enable them to provide technical assistance, education and outreach to assist businesses and industries in identifying strategies and solutions to reduce wastes and pollution at the source. The importance of tracking outcomes from P2 grants has been reinforced by adding key P2 environmental outcome targets to program guidance reporting measures. The P2 grant management system will be enhanced by the incorporation of P2 metrics that capture quantifiable environmental results within individual work plans and sharing those results regionally and nationally.

NEPA Federal Review: EPA fulfills its uniquely Federal responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) by reviewing and commenting on other Federal agency Environmental Impact Statements (EISs). NEPA requires that Federal agencies prepare and submit EISs to identify potential environmental consequences of major proposed activities, and develop plans to mitigate or eliminate negative impacts. The Enforcement and Compliance Assistance Program maximizes its use of NEPA review resources by targeting its efforts toward potentially high-

impact projects, thereby promoting cooperation and innovation, and working towards a more streamlined review process.

Environmental Information Exchange Network: The Exchange Network Grant Program provides funding to states, territories, Tribes, and Tribal consortia to help them develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Environmental Information Exchange Network (Exchange Network). In FY 2007, EPA, states, Tribes, and territories will continue to re-engineer data systems so that information previously not available or not easily available can be exchanged using common data standards. By the end of 2007 all fifty states and approximately ten Tribes will have established nodes on the Exchange Network and will be mapping data for sharing with partners and submission to EPA.

Promoting Environmental Stewardship and Innovation

In FY 2007, EPA will promote environmental stewardship, an ethic that goes beyond the minimum compliance with environmental regulations. The Agency will accomplish this through education, and by providing incentives, tools and technical assistance to states, tribes, communities and businesses. EPA will accomplish its goals using the next generation of voluntary environmental protection strategies, which emphasize results rather than process, and promote business practices that are both environmentally and economically sustainable. EPA will work to achieve a performance-oriented regulatory system that allows flexible strategies to achieve measurable results; environmental stewardship that maintains sustainable development and places pollution prevention first; and a culture of creative environmental problem solving that emphasizes

collaboration and results-driven work. EPA will focus on five areas under its innovation strategy:

- Promote innovative environmental leadership in business, one that uses new ideas, creative partnerships, and sound analysis to grow their business and protect the environment;
- Instill the ethics of environmental stewardship and sustainability in business practices;
- Promote stronger facility-level environmental management, including Environmental Management Systems (EMSs);
- Improve overall environmental performance within high-priority business sectors; and
- Improve program efficiency through increased evaluation and measurement.

Innovation Grant Program: EPA will expand the Innovation Grants program, to encourage states and tribes to develop and test innovative protection strategies, such as permit streamlining and environmental management systems. These grants promote the use of innovative technologies for better environmental results, and demonstrate measurable efficiencies in environmental management.

Performance Track: Performance Track is one of EPA's most successful and fastest growing voluntary programs. Successful because it uses positive incentives to recognize and reward private and public facilities that demonstrate environmental stewardship, and strong environmental performance beyond current requirements. In FY 2007, EPA will move to significantly increase the number of facilities participating in the program, with closer coordination and involvement of states. EPA will expand activities to recruit facilities to participate in Performance Track

and provide assistance to those facilities. In FY 2007 Performance Track members will collectively achieve an annual reduction of: 1.1 billion gallons in water use; 8.4 million MMBTUs in energy use; 20,000 tons in materials use; 360,000 tons of solid waste; 42,000 tons of air releases; and 10,000 tons in water discharges.

Sector-based Stewardship: In FY 2007 EPA will continue to work with twelve industrial business sectors: agribusiness, cement manufacturing, construction, forest products, iron and steel manufacturing, paint and coatings, ports, shipbuilding, metal finishing, die casting and meat processing. EPA will work with national representatives of these business sectors to set pollution reduction goals, measure performance, provide environmental protection tools and technical assistance, remove barriers, develop incentives, reduce unnecessary regulatory burden and test innovative strategies.

Small Business Ombudsman: EPA will continue to support the Small Business Ombudsman who serves as EPA's gateway and leading advocate for small business issues, partnering with state Small Business Assistance Programs, and hundreds of small business trade associations, to reach out to the small business community. These partnerships provide the information and perspective EPA needs to help small businesses reduce waste and materials use, and to achieve their environmental goals. This is a comprehensive program that provides networks, resources, tools and forums for education and advocacy on behalf of small businesses.



Building Tribal Capacity

Since adoption of the EPA Indian Policy in 1984 EPA has worked with Tribes on a government-to-government basis, to affirm the Agency's trust responsibility to federally recognized Tribes. Under Federal environmental statutes, the Agency has responsibility for assuring human health and environmental protection in Indian Country. EPA has worked to establish the internal infrastructure and organize its activities in order to meet this responsibility. EPA's American Indian Environmental program goes a step further in ensuring environmental protection in Indian Country. EPA's strategy for achieving this Objective has three major components:

Establish an Environmental Presence in Indian Country: The Agency will work to create an environmental presence for each Federally recognized Tribe. In FY 2007, using Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) grant resources EPA will provide approximately 517 Federally recognized Tribes and Inter-Tribal Consortia access to resources to hire at least one person working in their community to build a strong, sustainable environment for the future; for these purposes, the universe of eligible entities is 572. Tribal communities can then assess environmental conditions on their lands, and build an environmental program tailored to their specific needs. EPA will also continue to develop environmental and public health outcome-based measures to quantify programmatic success.

Provide Access to Environmental Information: EPA will provide the information needed by Tribes to meet EPA and Tribal environmental priorities. At the same time, we will ensure that the Agency has the ability to view and analyze the conditions in Indian Country, and the impacts of EPA and tribal actions and programs in Indian Country. The Agency

continues to take advantage of new technology to establish direct links to the U.S. Geological Service, Bureau of Reclamation, Indian Health Service, and other Federal agency data systems to further the development of an integrated, comprehensive, multi-agency Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture. The Agency continues to formalize interagency data standards and protocols to ensure quality information is collected and reported consistently among the Federal agencies. To this end, EPA has adopted Tribal Identifier codes that will enable data systems to identify Tribal sources of information. In FY 2007, EPA will integrate two additional existing Agency data systems within the Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture and encourage other agencies to adopt common Tribal codes.

Implementation of Environmental Goals:

The Agency will provide opportunities for the implementation of Tribal environmental programs by Tribes, or directly by EPA, as necessary. In addition to assisting in the building of Tribal environmental capacity, another key role of the environmental presence workforce in Indian Country is to alert EPA of immediate public health and ecological threats, so EPA can work with the Tribe to respond quickly and effectively.

Pollution Prevention and Enforcement Research

EPA has developed and evaluated tools and technologies to monitor, prevent, control, and clean up pollution throughout its history. During the 1970s and 1980s, the agency emphasized controlling or remediating environmental dangers. Since the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, the agency has increasingly focused on preventative and sustainable approaches to health and environmental problems. Sustainable approaches require: (1) innovative design and production techniques

that minimize or eliminate environmental liabilities; (2) integrated management of air, water, and land resources; and (3) changes in the traditional methods of creating and distributing goods and services. EPA remains committed to helping industry achieve these ideals while at the same time adopting more effective and efficient practices, materials, and technologies.

EPA's pollution prevention work promotes innovative new technology, assessing the interaction of stressors threatening human and environmental health, and developing cost-effective responses to those stressors (R&D Criteria: Relevance). In FY 2007, research will continue to explore the principles governing sustainable systems and the integration of social, economic, and environmental objectives in environmental assessment and management. In a broader context, the program will focus not just on the industrial sectors, but on all decision-makers in areas critical to environmental stewardship (e.g., municipal sector and ecosystems) such as testing the effectiveness of a market-based incentive as a tool to manage storm water run-off in urban watersheds. Efforts within environmental economics and decision science research are designed to improve EPA's decision making, cost-benefit analyses, and implementation strategies (R&D Criteria: Performance). Research will focus on benefit transfer methods and better understanding of and design for practical trading programs. These two areas are high priorities for EPA's program offices and have broad applications to the Agency's regulatory work.

Also in FY 2007, the innovative student design competition award program known as P3 (People, Prosperity, and Planet) will support up to 50 student design projects from around the country. This awards program encourages technological innovation in a wide range of activities. This

competition promotes innovative thinking in sustainable approaches toward research, development and design of scientific and technical solutions to environmental problems. In FY 2006 several awards have already moved from the design stage to business plan and may soon be ready for commercialization (R&D Criteria: Relevance; Performance).

Recognizing that environmental policy and regulatory decisions will only be as good as the science upon which they are based, EPA makes every effort to ensure that its science is of the highest quality and relevance, thereby, providing the basis for sound environmental results. EPA uses the Research and Development (R&D) Investment Criteria of quality, relevance, and performance in its decision-making processes through a) the use of research strategies and plans, b) peer review, and c) program review and evaluation by the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) and the Science Advisory Board (SAB). EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB), an independently chartered Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) committee, annually conducts in-depth reviews and analyses of EPA's Science and Technology (S&T) account and other science activities. The SAB provides its findings to the House Science Committee of Congress and reports them to EPA's Administrator.

Research is guided by research strategies and plans, which are developed with participation from our major clients (R&D Criteria: Quality; Relevance). The strategy outlines the research needs and priorities. The Agency also maintains multi-year research plans (MYP) that outline steps for meeting strategic research needs, and annual performance goals and measures for evaluating progress. Taken together, these mechanisms serve to ensure that EPA's research and science remain relevant, of

high quality, and contribute to superior environmental performance.

In order to sustain a viable and credible workforce, the Agency approaches its research programs' workforce planning in a manner consistent with its human capital strategy. Key elements of this strategy include working to develop and implement a holistic approach to recruitment, preserving a diverse workforce that reflects a wide spectrum of viewpoints, and retaining existing talent.

FY 2005 PARTs

The following programs were assessed by OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) for the FY 2005 PART process:

- No programs within Goal 5 were assessed by OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) in FY 2005.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop a measure that assesses the State permitting programs' quality, efficiency, and compliance.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Develop policy and criteria for transitioning the fine particulate matter (PM2.5) monitoring program from Clean Air Act Section 103 grant funding to Clean Air Act Section 105 grant funding.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	Review and update current grant allocation processes to ensure resources are properly targeted.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Develop program regulations that improve oversight and accountability and reduce chances for waste, fraud, and abuse.	No action taken
2006	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	Reduce program funding by \$20 million until there is greater confidence that the funds are achieving the desired results.	Not enacted
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Complete performance measures that are under development including a new cross-agency measure that tracks brownfields redevelopment.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Conduct regional program reviews to share and implement best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2005	Brownfields Revitalization	Improve grantee use of electronic reporting systems to reduce data lags in performance information.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	EPA will focus on improving the quality and breadth of CWSRF performance data. In particular, EPA needs to focus on collecting data on minor systems, which receive a significant proportion of CWSRF funding, and waterborne disease.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Research	Develop a performance measure which tracks the efficiency with which the program delivers its services to its primary client, the EPA Office of Water.	No action taken
2006	Drinking Water Research	Develop baselines and targets for all long term and annual performance measures. These will allow the program to set quantitative goals and assess progress through time.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Drinking Water Research	Improve oversight of non-grant partners and require non-grant partners to work towards the annual and long term goals of the program.	No action taken
2005	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Develop a new long-term outcome performance measure to assess the impact of drinking water compliance improvements on public health.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	Implement recommendations from the second triennial drinking water data quality review which are designed to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system.	Action taken, but not completed

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2004	Endocrine Disruptors	Articulate clearly R&D priorities to ensure compelling, merit-based justifications for funding allocations.	Completed
2005	Endocrine Disruptors	By the end of CY 2006, develop baseline data for an efficiency measure that compares dollars/labor hours in validating chemical assays.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Endocrine Disruptors	Maintain funding at approximately the FY 2005 President's Budget level.	Completed
2006	EPA Acid Rain Program	Remove statutory requirements that prevent program from having more impact including (but not limited to) barriers that; set maximum emissions reduction targets, exempt certain viable facilities from contributing, and limit the scope of emission reduction credit trading. The Administration's Clear Skies proposal adequately addresses these and other statutory impediments. Program should work as appropriate to promote the enactment of the Clear Skies legislation.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Acid Rain Program	Program should develop efficiency measures to track and improve overall program efficiency. Measures should consider the full cost of the program, not just the federal contribution.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Climate Change Programs	EPA will complete an assessment and comparison of the potential benefits and efforts of the Clean Automotive Technology program to other agency's efforts with similar goals by April 1, 2005.	Action taken, but not completed

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	EPA Climate Change Programs	The Clean Automotive Technology program will work to develop better performance measures that more clearly link to greenhouse gas reduction potential in the near term.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Develop a program-specific customer survey to improve the program's utility to the Agency.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Link budget resources to annual and long-term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health Research and Ecosystem Research funding separately.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	EPA Ecological Research	Refine the questions used in independent scientific reviews to improve EPA's understanding of program utility and performance in relationship to environmental outcomes.	Work will begin in 2006.
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Calculate and evaluate recidivism rates.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Continue to expand and improve use of statistically valid non-compliance rates.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Develop meaningful baseline and targets for outcome oriented performance measures, with particular emphasis on pounds of pollutants reduced characterized for risk.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Direct funds toward completion of the Permit Compliance System (PCS)	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	No action taken

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	Target resources based on workload analysis and take into account recommendations by the intra-agency Superfund Review completed in April 2004.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Created standardized definitions (completed) and merging data bases from within the agency to allow easier implementation and evaluation of measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Developing baselines and targets to measure recidivism.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	Developing a baseline and targets for the outcome measure, pounds of pollutants reduced, that is characterized as to risk.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Environmental Education	The administration is continuing its recommendation to terminate the program at EPA and rely on NSF programs to fulfill scientific education initiatives.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Create outcome measures for AEGLs.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a cost efficiency measure for management of the Toxic Substances Control Act 8(e) Hazard Notification process.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop a long-term outcome efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Develop an efficiency measure for Acute Exposure Guidance Levels	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Existing Chemicals Program	Maintain funding at the 2004 President's Budget level.	Completed

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2005	EPA Human Health Research	Develop ambitious long-term performance targets that clearly define what outcomes would represent a successful program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Human Health Research	Improve ability to link budget resources to annual and long-term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health research and Ecosystem research funding as separate program-projects.	No action taken
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Improve transparency by making State radon grantee performance data available to the public via a website or other easily accessible means.	No action taken
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Link budget requests more explicitly to accomplishment of performance goals, specifically by stipulating how adjustments to resource levels would impact performance.	No action taken
2006	EPA Indoor Air Quality	Use efficiency measures to demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness in achieving program goals.	No action taken
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Develop and implement a method of measuring the impacts of the program's outreach and education efforts.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Improve the consistency of grantee and regional office accountability mechanisms and develop a system that ensures all relevant performance data from grantees and the Regional offices is being collected for the purposes of focusing program actions.	Work will begin in 2006.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals, especially for program grant and contractor funding.	Work will begin in 2006.
2005	EPA New Chemicals Program	Develop an efficiency measure to target improvements in the initial phases of EPA's management of Pre-Manufacture Notices (PMNs).	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Establish targets and timeframes for its measures, including efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Maintain funding at the 2004 President's Budget level.	Completed
2003	EPA New Chemicals Program	Propose appropriations language to change the Toxic Substances Control Act to lift the cap on fees that the Agency can collect for new chemical reviews.	Completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop a forum for sharing and implementing best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop a second long-term outcome measure and at least one annual outcome measure.	No action taken
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Develop stronger strategic planning procedures to ensure continuous improvement in the program, including regular procedures that will track and document key decisions and work products.	No action taken

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	EPA Oil Spill Control	Evaluate the data quality of key data sources used by the program to improve the accuracy and reliability of performance information.	No action taken
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Develop targets and baselines.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Evaluate why cost effectiveness appears inversely proportional to amount of Federal funding.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	Work to develop appropriate outcome performance measures.	Completed
2005	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Conduct one evaluation on an aspect of the program to identify areas and means for program improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	Work with other Federal agencies to support attainment of long-term environmental and human health goals.	No action taken
2003	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	EPA will develop ambitious performance targets for its annual and efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	EPA will improve the program's accountability.	Completed
2006	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Improving data quality both in terms of scope and reliability to assist in setting meaningful targets for program improvement.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA Tribal General Assistance Program	Work to increase the implementation and delegation of environmental programs on Indian lands.	Action taken, but not completed

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Continuously improving the program by identifying where compliance costs are excessive and reducing the cost of compliance where appropriate (i.e. RCRA manifest rule).	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Develop an efficiency measure for the waste minimization component of the RCRA base program.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	Develop a new regulatory definition of solid waste that satisfies the judicial requirements while ensuring that costs are not inappropriately shifted to the Superfund or other corrective action programs by narrowing the exclusion of previously regulated substances.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	In response to initial findings that the program needed better long-term outcome goals with adequate baselines and targets, the program has been participating in an Office of Pesticide	Completed
2006	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Completed
2005	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Begin collecting data to support two new efficiency measures - one long and one short-term - to enable the program to measure further efficiency improvements.	Action taken, but not completed

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2005	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Request \$66 million for EPA's mobile source programs, \$1.5 million more than the 2005 President's Budget request.	Completed
2005	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	Systematically review existing regulations to maintain consistency and ensure that regulations maximize net benefits. Conduct thorough ex ante economic analyses and evaluations of alternatives in support of regulatory development.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Implement improvements within current statutory limitations that address deficiencies in design and implementation and identify and evaluate needed improvements that are beyond current statutory authority.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Develop an annual measure that more directly demonstrates progress on toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in identified research areas of high priority.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Develop and implement adequate methods for determining progress on the program's two new long-term measures (uncertainty and source-to-health linkage measures) as well as for the new annual measure (customer survey measure).	Work will begin in 2006.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	Improve multi-year plan (MYP) and financial data tracking systems and procedures to better and more transparently integrate grantee and program performance with financial information.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	The program must develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects the efficiency of the program.	Work will begin in 2006.
2005	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	No action taken
2005	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	To continue to improve this program and meet its long-term goals, EPA will focus on ensuring its funds are used for the most beneficial projects.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Develop an additional performance measure for non-estuary program activities.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Develop an annual performance measure for the Ocean Dumping Program.	Work will begin in 2006.
2006	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	Developing more ambitious targets for the National Estuary Program's annual and long term measures on habitat acres protected and restored.	Work will begin in 2006.
2004	Pesticide Field Programs	Develop and implement a method of compiling and disseminating Field Programs grantee performance data in a manner easily accessible to the public.	Action taken, but not completed

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) – Follow-Up Actions

Year Work Started	PART Program Title	Follow-Up Action	Action Taken**
2004	Pesticide Field Programs	Develop and implement annual goals and efficiency measures and continue development of baselines and targets for long-term outcome measures for all Field Programs.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pesticide Field Programs	Make the Field Programs budgeting more transparent and more clearly link to adequate and relevant program-specific measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The Administration recommends maintaining funding at the 2004 President's Budget level adjusted for the annual pay increase.	Completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The program will also work on long-term outcome efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2003	Pesticide Registration	The program will develop long-term risk-based outcome performance measures that will supplement the existing long-term measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pesticide Reregistration	Per the Agency targets develop and finalize appropriate regional performance targets.	Action taken, but not completed
2005	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Address the issue; priorities among goals and activities; human and capital resources anticipated; and intended program outcomes against which success may later be assessed.	Action taken, but not completed
2004	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Establish performance measures, including efficiency measures.	Action taken, but not completed
2006	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	Institute a plan for regular, external reviews of the quality of the program's research and research performers, including a plan to use the results from these reviews to guide future program decisions.	Action taken, but not completed

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	Segments
Impaired Gulf coastal river and estuary segments implementing watershed restoration actions (incremental).	137	95	71.20	Data lag			
Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is improved				Data lag	2.4	2.4	5-point National Coastal Condition Index (1= poor; 5=good)
Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the five year running average				12,700.0 0	14,128	14,128	sq km

Baseline: There are 95 coastal watersheds at the 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) scale on the Gulf coast. The Gulf of Mexico Program has identified 12 priority coastal areas for assistance. These 12 areas include 30 of the 95 coastal watersheds. Within the 30 priority watersheds, the Gulf States have identified 354 segments that are impaired and not meeting full designated uses under the States' water quality standards. 71 or 20% is the target proposed to reinforce Gulf State efforts to implement 5-year basin rotation schedules. The target of 71 is divided by 5 to achieve the goal for assistance provided in at least 14 impaired segments each year for the next 5 years. The 1996-2000 running average size = 14,128 km². In 2002, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 1.9 where the rating is based on a 5-point system in which 1 is poor and 5 is good and is expressed as an aerially weighted mean of regional scores using the National Coastal Condition Report indicators.

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Great Lakes Implementation Actions

In 2007	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.
In 2006	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved.
In 2005	Reduced by 5% average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.
In 2004	The reduction in the phosphorus concentration in Lake Erie was not met; the problem continues to be studied in conjunction with the Canadian government.
In 2003	Phosphorus concentrations were exceeded.
In 2002	By removing or containing contaminated sediments, 100,000-200,000 pounds of persistent toxics which could adversely affect human health will no longer be biologically available through the food chain. This contributes to decreasing fish contaminants and advances the goal of removing fish advisories

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved (cumulative)				21.9 points		21	40 point Great Lakes Ecosystem Scale (1=poor; 40=excellen t)
Cubic yards (in millions) of contaminated sediment remediated in the Great Lakes. (cumulative from 1997)				3.7 M cubic yds		4.5 M	Cubic yards/M

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Total phosphorus concentrations (long-term) in the Lake Erie Central Basin.	Mixed	18.40	21.2 ug/l	11 ug/l			ug/l
Average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples will decline.	Declining	Data lag	10%	5%	5%	5%	Annual Decrease
Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air in the Great Lakes basin will decline	declining	Data lag	8.4%	5%	7%	7%	Annual Decrease
Restore and delist Areas of Concern (AOCs) within the Great Lakes basin				0	3	4	AOC

Baseline: In 2003, Great Lakes rating of 20 on a 40 point scale where the rating uses select Great Lakes State of the Lakes Ecosystem indicators based on a 1 to 5 rating system for each indicator, where 1 is poor and 5 is good. The trend (starting with 1972 data) for toxics in Great Lakes top predator fish is expected to be less than 2 parts per million (the FDA action level) but far above the Great Lakes Initiative target or levels at which fish advisories can be removed. The trend (starting with 1992 data) for PCB concentrations in the air is expected to range from 50 to 250 picograms per cubic meter. In 2002, no Areas of Concern had been delisted. The 2.1 million yards of remediated sediments are the cumulative number of yards from 1997 to 2001.

Wetland and River Corridor Projects

In 2007	Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.
In 2006	Working with partners, achieve no net loss of wetlands.
In 2005	EPA is working with partners to achieve an increase of wetlands with additional focus on biological and functional measures. Annually, in partnership with the Corps of Engineers and states, EPA is working to achieve no net loss of wetlands in the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Working with partners, achieve a net increase of wetlands				Data lag	100,000	100,000	Acres/year
Annually, in partnership with the Corps of Engineers and States, achieve no net loss of wetlands in the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program				Data lag	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
Baseline:	Annual net loss of an estimated 58,500 acres. In partnership with the Corps of Engineers, a baseline and initial reporting will begin in FY 2004 on net loss of wetlands in the CWA Section 404 regulatory programs.						

Chesapeake Bay Habitat

In 2007	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 100,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)
In 2007	Reduce nitrogen loads by 80 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 9.0 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.16 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels.
In 2006	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay is improved enough so that there are 90,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)
In 2006	Reduce nitrogen loads by 74 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 8.7 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 1.06 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels.
In 2005	Prevented water pollution and protected aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of the Chesapeake Bay was improved enough so that there was 89,659 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation. (cumulative)

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

- In 2005 EPA reduced nitrogen loads by 67 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads by 8.4 million pounds per year, and sediment loads by 0.92 million tons per year from entering the Chesapeake Bay, from 1985 levels.
- In 2004 Due to record wet weather in 2003, massive amounts of nutrients and sediments were washed into the Chesapeake Bay, which resulted in a 30% decline in submerged aquatic vegetation in a single year.
- In 2003 Improved habitat in the Chesapeake Bay.
- In 2002 Meeting the annual performance goal to improve habitat in the Bay requires adherence to commitments made by the Chesapeake 2000 agreement partners and monumental effort/resources from all levels of government (local, state, and a range of Federal agencies) and from private organizations/citizens.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Reduction, from 1985 levels, of nitrogen (M/lbs), phosphorus (M/lbs), and sediment loads (tons) entering Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)				67/8.4/0.92	74/8.7/1.06	80/9.0/1.16	Lbs/Lbs/Tons
Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)	85,252	89,659	64,709.0	89,659	90,000	100,000	Acres

Baseline: In 1984, there were 37,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation in the Chesapeake Bay. In 2002, baseline for nitrogen loads was 51 million pounds per year; phosphorus loads was 8.0 million pounds per year; and sediment loads was 0.8 million tons per year.

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Through 2008, provide a sound scientific foundation for EPA's goal of protecting, sustaining, and restoring the health of people, communities, and ecosystems by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of environmental outcomes under Goal 4.

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Research

Research on Commercial Chemicals and Microorganism

In 2007 Reduction of uncertainty in characterizing the impacts of biotechnology (genetically modified crops) on ecosystems.

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Improved risk assessment tools and characterization of ecological risks of genetically modified crops.						6	reports

Baseline: EPA has developed performance indicators that monitor research activities and outputs. The targets referenced for biotechnology research include products that contribute to reducing scientific uncertainty such as reports on the development of tools and their applications in assessments to characterize the impacts of genetically modified crops on ecosystems.

Global Change Research - Human Health and Ecosystems

In 2007 A preliminary evaluation of the direct effects of climate change on regional air quality for input to the Climate Change Science Program's Synthesis and Assessment Products.

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Conduct numerical air quality simulations using as input regional climate modeling, emissions modeling, and driver scenarios.						1	evaluation

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Baseline: This goal represents an important new contribution because it focuses on the effects of climate change on air quality, rather than the effects of air quality on climate change. This represents a unique contribution by EPA, as a member agency in the U.S. Climate Change Science Program (CCSP). This work is important due to its potentially significant implications for the ability of states and cities to meet EPA's air quality standards. Also, the results of this work are supporting the production of CCSP Synthesis & Assessment (S&A) Reports, due to be completed in December 2007. For this reason, communication and dissemination of the results of this work will be closely coordinated with the CCSP. This effort responds to President Bush's direction that climate change research activities be accelerated to provide the best possible scientific information to support public discussion and decision making on climate-related issues.

Estuarine Ecosystem Conditions

In 2007 30 states having estuarine resources use a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of states using a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of national programs and policies.						30	States
Baseline:	ORD has developed a standard protocol for monitoring the ecological condition of estuaries; including, probabilistic sampling designs, response designs for indicators, laboratory analyses, statistical analyses and reporting formats. By 2007, ORD is targeting that 30 states having estuarine resources used a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies. In 2005, 22 states used a common monitoring design.						

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Human Health Risk Assessment Research

- In 2007 Complete 16 human health assessments of high priority chemicals for interagency or external peer review so that EPA program offices and regions, states and local risk assessors have state-of-the-science health hazard assessment information on priority substances
- In 2007 Complete the Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) for Lead in support of the EPA/OAQPS review and promulgation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).
- In 2006 By 2006, deliver at least 20 dose-response assessments, provisional values, or pathogen risk assessments so that by 2010, at least 100 assessments have been made available through the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database and other communications to EPA program offices, regions, states and Tribes providing the necessary information to predict risk and make risk management decisions that protect public health.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Completed dose-response assessments, provisional values, or pathogen risk assessments					20		Assessments
Complete 16 human health assessments of high priority chemicals for interagency or external peer review, including acrylonitrile, methanol, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, and dioxin.						16	assessments
Final AQCD for Lead which serves as the basis for the EPA/OAQPS staff paper for the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)						1	AQCD
Baseline:	The Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is an electronic data base used in risk assessments, decision-making, and regulatory activities. EPA produces many of its major health assessments under the auspices of IRIS, the primary						

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

EPA database containing the Agency's scientific positions on human health effects that might result from exposure to various substances found in the environment. Through the IRIS Program, ORD administers an Agency-wide process of chemical nomination, assessment, consensus building, and peer review through which assessments on IRIS are produced and updated. The schedule of IRIS products for FYs 2006 and 2007 represent the highest program priorities.

National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) are required by the Clean Air Act to protect against health and welfare (environmental) effects of ambient concentrations of widespread major air pollutants (particulate matter, ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and lead). The NAAQS and its scientific bases ("criteria") must periodically be reviewed and revised as appropriate. The last Lead NAAQS review was 1990. Criteria for review of the Lead NAAQS are developed in the Lead Air Quality Criteria Document (AQCD) which covers chemical and physical properties, sources and emissions, environmental concentrations, human exposure, toxicology, epidemiology, and environmental effects. The Lead AQCD will be used by the Office of Air Quality, Planning and Standards to develop a Staff Paper risk assessment.

Research on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals

- In 2007 By 2007, develop improved protocols for screening and testing for the Agency's Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program and reduce scientific uncertainty on effects, exposure, and risk management issues
- In 2006 By 2006, develop and transfer standardized protocols for screening chemicals for their potential effects on the endocrine system, so that EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances has the necessary protocols to validate for use in the Agency's Endocrine Disruptors Screening Program, mandated by the Food Quality Protection Act, as determined by independent expert review.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Report on a protocol to screen environmental chemicals for their ability to interact with the male hormone receptor					1		Report
<i>Improved protocols for screening and testing</i>						6	<i>Reports</i>

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Effects and exposure milestones met</i>						4	<i>Reports</i>
<i>Assessment milestones met</i>						0	<i>Reports</i>
<i>Risk management milestones met</i>						3	<i>Reports</i>

Baseline: The Endocrine Disruptors program provides EPA with the scientific information necessary for the Agency to reduce or prevent potential unreasonable risks to human health and wildlife from exposures to chemicals that adversely affect the endocrine system, called endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs). In 1998, the Endocrine Disruptors Screening and Testing Advisory Committee, a FACA convened by EPA to provide advice on the development and implementation of a screening program, identified a few assays to use as starting points. However, as they affirmed, no assays were considered to be "validated" at the time. EPA's endocrine disruptor research program refined these assays and developed new ones when the starting point assays were found to be unreliable or inadequate. Between FY 2000 and FY 2006, EPA will have completed 22 milestones associated with this APG, including reducing scientific uncertainty regarding the mechanisms by which chemicals interfere with the endocrine system, developing reports on a variety of screening assays in different animal species (e.g., fish, frogs, rats), and transferring protocols that have been standardized in our laboratories and accompanying background documentation to OPPTS. OPPTS will have the protocols validated by an external peer review panel and will implement a screening program using them. The data that will be developed from the application of the validated protocols will enable the Agency to conduct risk assessments from which decisions can be made that will reduce or prevent unreasonable risks to humans and wildlife from exposure to endocrine disruptors.

Beginning in FY 2005, regular evaluations by independent and external panels will provide reviews of EPA research programs' relevance, quality, and successful performance to date, and will determine whether EPA has been successful in meeting its annual and long-term commitments for research.

Homeland Security Research

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- In 2007 Enhance public health and safety and mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical, biological, or radiological materials into the environment.
- In 2006 Provide methods, guidance documents, technologies and tools to first responders and decision-makers to enhance safety and to mitigate adverse effects of the purposeful introduction of hazardous chemical or biological materials into the environment.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Comprehensive guidance document for building owners and managers on restoration of buildings after terrorist contamination with biological or chemical hazards					1		Guidance
Guidance document for emergency and remedial response personnel and water utility operators for the restoration of water systems after terrorist contamination with biological or chemical hazards					1		Guidance
Comprehensive guidance package including data, methodologies, and other risk assessment tools that will assist emergency responders in establishing remediation goals at incident sites					1		Guidance
Provide guidance documents to support efficient and effective outdoor clean-ups and safe disposal of decontamination wastes.						3	products
Develop emergency/laboratory capacity documents to improve the standardization of methods and/or safety of personnel involved						3	protocols

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Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
with the collection of environmental samples during a significant event.						
Test and evaluate homeland security-related technologies, producing technology evaluation reports.						13 reports
Provide products to enhance security of water systems through early detection and prepare for a terrorist attack on water system for treatment of the water and decontamination of the infrastructure.						3 reports
Evaluate relevant health and risk-related data to support risk assessors in the rapid assessment of risk.						40 advisory levels
Baseline: The goal of the National Homeland Security Research Center is to provide appropriate and effective threat and consequence assessment guidance and technologies to help decision-makers prepare for and respond to attacks involving chemical, biological and radiological contaminants. This goal encompasses improving ways to detect and contain contaminants, and providing improved methods to decontaminate buildings, water infrastructure systems and outdoor environments. The Center is also committed to providing emergency response support, expanded laboratory capacity and capabilities, and evaluations of homeland security-related technologies. The Center was created in recognition of terrorists threats to the United States and its citizens and the need to improve the nation's domestic preparedness and response to intentional attacks.						

Computational Toxicology

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

In 2007 Initiation of a research program (ToxCast) to categorize the potential hazard of chemicals using modern tools of computational toxicology.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud 1	
Identification and evaluation of in silico and molecular indicators that can be used to validate the predictiveness of high through put tools for categorizing potential for toxicity							method

Baseline: Despite pressing needs of a number of EPA Program Offices, there is no scientifically acceptable method for efficiently and effectively prioritizing broad lists of chemicals (e.g., endocrine disrupting chemicals, high production volume chemicals) for toxicological testing. This research program will create the foundation for such a method.

Human Health Research

In 2007 Increased use of human health research products

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud 100	
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of public health outcomes long-term goal.</i>							<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of mechanistic data long-term goal.</i>						100	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of aggregate and cumulative risk long-term goal.</i>						100	<i>Percent</i>
<i>Percentage of planned outputs delivered in</i>						100	<i>Percent</i>

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>support of the susceptible subpopulations long-term goal.</i>						
<i>Average time (in days) to process research grant proposals from RFA closure to submittal to EPA's GAD, while maintaining a credible and efficient competitive merit review system</i>					292	<i>Average Days</i>

Baseline: To assess progress toward the goal of increased use of human health research products, ORD will measure the percentage of planned outputs delivered on time for each long-term goal. As an efficiency measure, the program will also track the average time to process research grants proposals.

GOAL: COMPLIANCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Improve environmental performance through compliance with environmental requirements, preventing pollution, and promoting environmental stewardship. Protect human health and the environment by encouraging innovation and providing incentives for governments, businesses, and the public that promote environmental stewardship.

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE COMPLIANCE

By 2008, maximize compliance to protect human health and the environment through compliance assistance, compliance incentives, and enforcement by achieving a 5 percent increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated, and achieving a 5 percent increase in the number of regulated entities making improvements in environmental management practices.

Non-Compliance Reduction

In 2007 Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices.

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- In 2006 Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA will increase complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improve environmental management practices.
- In 2005 Through monitoring and enforcement actions, EPA increased complying actions, pollutant reduction or treatment, and improved environmental management practices (EMP), reducing 1.1 billion pounds of pollutants in FY 2005.
- In 2004 Enforcement actions taken in 2004 required defendants to reduce, treat, or eliminate 1 billion pounds of illegal emissions and discharges, and establish improved EMPs that will help detect and prevent potential future non-compliance; the 21,000 inspections, 425 criminal investigations, and 455 civil investigations conducted maintain an effective deterrent to violations of federal environmental laws.
- In 2003 EPA directed enforcement actions to maximize compliance and address environmental and human health problems.
- In 2002 Based upon one measure, this APG was not met.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Millions of pounds of pollutants required to be reduced through enforcement actions settled this fiscal year.(core optional)	261	600	1,000				Million pounds
<i>Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)</i>				1,100	450	500	Million pounds
<i>Percentage of concluded enforcement cases (including SEPs) requiring that pollution be reduced, treated, or eliminated.</i>				28.8	30	30	Percentage
<i>Percentage of concluded enforcement cases including SEPs requiring implementation of</i>				72.5	65	70	Percentage

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>improved environmental management practices.</i>							
Percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations.				19	25	30	Percentage
Dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices as a result of concluded enforcement actions (i.e., injunctive relief and SEPs)				\$10 Billion	\$4.1 Billion	\$4.2 Billion	Dollars
Percent of concluded enforcement actions that require an action that results in environmental benefits and/or changes in facility management or information practices.	77	63	83				Percent
Baseline:	The FY2005 baseline for the number of facilities taking complying actions to address deficiencies identified during on-site compliance inspections and evaluations is 947 facilities that took complying actions. The 2008 strategic target is a 5% increase in complying actions taken during inspections compared to the FY2005 baseline of 947 facilities. The FY2005 baseline for the percent of enforcement actions requiring that pollutants be reduced, treated, or eliminated is 28.8%. The strategic target is a 5% increase in the percent of enforcement actions requiring that pollutants be reduced, treated, or eliminated by FY 2008 based on the FY2005 baseline. The FY2005 baseline for the percent of enforcement actions requiring improvement of EMPs is 72.5%. The FY2005 baseline for the increase in the pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated is 620 million pounds. The baseline for the number of regulated entities making improvements in EMPs is 5,220 regulated entities. The strategic target is a 5% increase in the percent of enforcement actions requiring improvement in environmental management practices by FY2008.						

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Compliance Incentives

- In 2007 Identify and correct noncompliance and reduce environmental risks through an increase in the percent of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve environmental management practices.
- In 2006 Through self-disclosure policies, EPA will increase the percentage of audits or other actions reducing pollutants or improving EMP.
- In 2005 Through self-disclosure policies, EPA increased the percentage of audits or other actions reducing 1.9 million pounds of pollutants & improved environmental management practices.
- In 2004 In FY2004, over 900 facilities voluntarily self-disclosed and corrected violations for reduced or eliminated penalties. The incentives programs have helped return thousands of facilities to compliance, furthering environmental stewardship through the provision of information, incentives and innovation approaches to reduce or eliminate pollution.
- In 2003 Increased opportunities through new targeted sector initiatives for industries to voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations on a corporate-wide basis.
- In 2002 The number of facilities that participated in voluntary self-audit programs, disclosed and corrected violations greatly exceeded the target.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated, as a result of audit agreements.</i>				<i>1.9 million</i>	<i>0.4 million</i>	<i>0.4 million</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Facilities voluntarily self-disclose and correct violations with reduced or no penalty as a result	1,467	848	969				Facilities

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
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of EPA self-disclosure policies.

Baseline: The FY2005 baseline for the number of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve EMPs is 1,095 regulated entities. The strategic target by FY2008 is a 5% increase in the percent of facilities that use EPA incentive policies to conduct environmental audits or other actions that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution or improve environmental management practices. The baseline for the pounds of pollutants reduced, treated or eliminated as a result of audits or other actions and for the dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved EMPs will be developed in FY2006.

Regulated Communities

In 2007	Prevent noncompliance or reduce environmental risks through EPA compliance assistance by achieving: an increase in the percent of regulated entities that improve their understanding of environmental requirements; an increase in the number of regulated entities that improve environmental management practices; and an increase in the percentage of regulated entities that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution.
In 2006	Through compliance assistance, EPA will increase the understanding of regulated entities, improve Environmental Management Practices, and reduce pollutants.
In 2005	Through compliance assistance, EPA increased the understanding of regulated entities, improved Environmental Management Practices, and reduced pollutants. Seventy-eight percent of the Compliance Assistance Centers' survey respondents from the regulated community improved environmental management practices as a result of information provided by the Centers.
In 2004	In FY 2004, EPA provided compliance assistance to 731,000 entities. Providing compliance assistance to businesses, local governments, and federal facilities, improved understanding of regulations, promoted best management practices and reduced pollution while saving regulated entities money.

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In 2003 Increased the regulated community's compliance with environmental requirements through their expanded use of compliance assistance. The Agency continued to support small business compliance assistance centers and developed compliance assistance tools such as sector notebooks and compliance guides.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMP as a result of EPA assistance.				72	50	50	Percentage
Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution, as a result of EPA assistance.				13	15	15	Percentage

Baseline: The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of regulated entities that improve their understanding of environmental requirements is 80%. The strategic target is a 5% increase in the number of regulated entities that increase their understanding of environmental requirements by FY2008. The FY2005 baseline for the percent increase in the number of regulated entities that improve environmental management practices is 1,602 entities. The strategic target for increasing environmental management practices through compliance assistance is a 5% increase (1,682 regulated entities) by FY 2008. The FY2005 baseline for the percent of regulated entities that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution as a result of EPA compliance assistance is 10%. The strategic target for increasing the percentage of compliance assistance recipients that reduce, treat, or eliminate pollution is 5% by FY2008.

OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE THROUGH POLLUTION PREVENTION AND INNOVATION

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By 2008, improve environmental protection and enhance natural resource conservation on the part of government, business, and the public through the adoption of pollution prevention and sustainable practices that include the design of products and manufacturing processes that generate less pollution, the reduction of regulatory barriers, and the adoption of results-based, innovative, and multimedia approaches.

Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams

In 2007 Reduce pollution in business operations.

In 2006 Reduce pollution in business operations.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of pounds reduced (in millions) in generation of priority list chemicals from 2001 baseline of 84 million pounds.					1.2 million	0.6 million	Pounds

Baseline: In FY 2001, the baseline of priority chemicals in waste streams was initially established at 88 million pounds; however, the baseline changes from year to year as industrial facilities correct past reporting errors. This necessitates adjustments to annual targets. The FY 2008 goal is a reduction of 8.4 million pounds (10%). This is a two-year lag reporting actual reductions.

Innovation Activities

In 2007 Performance Track facilities collectively will meet 4 of the 6 annual performance improvement targets for 3.7 billion gallons of water use, 16.3 million MMBTUs of energy use, 1,050 tons materials use, 460,000 tons of non-hazardous solid waste, 66,000 tons of air releases, and 12,400 tons of discharges to water.

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In 2006 Performance Track members collectively will meet targets for annual performance improvement targets for water use, energy use, materials use, non-hazardous solid waste, air releases, and discharges to water.

In 2005 In FY 2005, Performance Track members collectively reduced water use by 528 million gallons, increased energy use by 22 million MMBTUs, increased solid waste by 22,000 tons, reduced air releases by 7,700 tons, reduced water discharges by 7,700 tons, and increased materials use by 125,000 tons.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Specific annual reductions in six media/resource areas: water use, energy use, solid waste, air releases, water discharges, & materials use.				1			Media Reductions
Reduce 3.7 billion gallons of water use; 16.3 million MMBTUs of energy use; 1,050 tons of materials use; 460,000 tons of solid waste; 66,000 tons of air releases; & 12,400 tons of water discharges.						4	Media Reductions
Reduce 3.5 billion gallons of water use; 15.5 million MMBTUs of energy use; 1,000 tons of materials use; 440,000 tons of solid waste; 66,000 tons of air releases; & 12,400 tons of water discharges.					6		Media Reductions
Baseline:	Annual performance goals are based on the collective normalized (production adjusted) improvements achieved by Performance Track members in FY 2004 in 6 media areas. The FY 2004 improvements, normalized to FY 2003 economic activity levels were a reduction of 3,387,333,545 gallons of water use; a reduction of 14,809,395 MMBTUs of energy use; an increase of 1,752 tons of materials use; a reduction of 418,421 tons of non-hazardous solid waste; a reduction of 63,123 tons of air releases and a reduction of 12,109 tons of water discharges.						

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

Reduction of Industrial /Commercial Chemicals

- In 2007 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and municipal solid wastes.
- In 2006 Prevent, reduce and recycle hazardous industrial/commercial chemicals and improve environmental stewardship practices.
- In 2005 FY 2005 data will be available in FY 2007.
- In 2004 FY 2004 data will be available in FY 2006 to verify whether the quantity of Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2004, (normalized for changes in industrial production) was reduced by 200 million pounds, or 2%, from 2002.
- In 2003 The quantity of TRI pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2003 decreased by 622 million pounds of TRI pollutants.
- In 2002 The quantity of TRI pollutants released, disposed of, treated or combusted for energy recovery in 2002, (normalized for changes in industrial production) increased by 366 million pounds of TRI pollutants, or 2%, from 2002.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Reduction of TRI non-recycled waste (normalized)	366 M Lbs	622 M	Data Avail. FY 2006 460				Pounds
Quantity of hazardous chemicals/solvents eliminated through the Green Chemistry Challenge Awards Program							Pounds
Percent reduction in both Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) chemical releases to the				Data Avail.	28%	28%	Releases (Cum)

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
environment from the business sector per unit of production ("Clean Index")				FY 2007		
Percent reduction in TRI chemicals in production-related wastes generated by the business sector per unit of production ("Green Index").				Data Avail. FY 2007	14%	14.5% Waste (Cum)
Reduction in overall pounds of pollution.				Data Avail. FY 2006	42 Billion	40.8 Billion Pounds (Cum)
Millions of dollars saved through reductions in pollution.				Data Avail. FY 2006	\$170 Million	\$175 Million Dollars (Cum)
Annual cumulative quantity of water conserved.				Data Avail. FY 2006	1.5 Billion	1.6 Billion Gallons
Billions of BTUs of energy conserved.				Data Avail. FY 2006	175 Billion	176 Billion BTUs (Cum)
<i>Annual cumulative quantity of water conserved.</i>					Data Avail. FY 2007	600 Million Gallons
<i>Cumulative conservation of millions of BTUs of energy and gallons of water.</i>					Data Avail. FY 2007	25/600 BTUs/Gallons (in millions)
<i>Cumulative reduction of hazardous chemical releases to the environment and hazardous chemicals in industrial waste, in millions of</i>						820 Million Pounds

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud

pounds.

Baseline: The baseline for TRI non-recycled wastes is 622M pounds based on 2003 TRI data reported in FY2005. The 2003 baseline for cumulative reduction of industrial hazardous chemical releases to the environment and hazardous chemicals in industrial wastes is 326 million pounds. The FY 2005 baseline for conservation of BTUs is 15 billion BTUs. The FY 2002 baseline for gallons of water is 330 million gallons. The 2005 baseline for money saved is \$2.9 million. The 2003 baseline for the Clean Index is 8.1% of releases and the FY 2003 baseline for the Green Index is 7.5% of waste.

OBJECTIVE: BUILD TRIBAL CAPACITY

Through 2008, assist all federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

Build Tribal Capacity

In 2007	Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.
In 2006	Assist federally recognized tribes in assessing the condition of their environment, help in building their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implement programs in Indian country where needed to address environmental issues.

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

- In 2005 EPA assisted Federally recognized tribes with assessing the condition of their environment, helped build their capacity to implement environmental programs where needed to improve tribal health and environments, and implemented programs in Indian Country where needed to address environmental issues.
- In 2004 86% of Tribes have an environmental presence (e.g. one or more persons to assist in building Tribal capacity to develop and implement environmental programs).
- In 2003 In 2003, AIEO evaluated non-Federal sources of environmental data pertaining to conditions in Indian Country to enrich the Tribal Baseline Assessment Project.
- In 2002 A cumulative total of 331 environmental assessments have been completed.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
<i>Percent of Tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans (cumulative).</i>			26	33	39	42	% Tribes
<i>Percent of Tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative).</i>			28	47	48	49	% Tribes
<i>Percent of Tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring (cumulative).</i>			44	29	30	31	% Tribes
<i>Number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars.</i>				12.3	12.4	12.5	Programs

Baseline: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans is 33% of tribes. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of tribes with



Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

delegated and non-delegated programs is 47% of tribes. The FY 2005 baseline for the percent of tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring is 29% of tribes. The FY 2005 baseline for the number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars is 12.3 programs.

OBJECTIVE: ENHANCE SCIENCE AND RESEARCH

Through 2008, strengthen the scientific evidence and research supporting environmental policies and decisions on compliance, pollution prevention, and environmental stewardship.

Research

Pollution Prevention Tools and Methodologies

In 2007 Ten percent increase in Pollution Prevention/Sustainability program publications rated as highly cited papers

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Percentage of Pollution Prevention/Sustainability program publications rated as highly cited papers (top 1%) in research journals.						44.2	%

Baseline: Bibliometric analysis will be used to assess the impact of peer-reviewed publications. Recent results from a bibliometric analysis completed for the P2/Sustainability research program will be used as the baseline for assessing impact in the scientific community. In 2005, 34.2% of P2 papers qualified as highly cited. The P2/Sustainability research program proposes to quantify citation rate increases for the program's top publications.

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

NPM: OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION & RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Energy Consumption Reduction

- In 2007 As required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA will achieve a 4% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.
- In 2006 As required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, EPA will achieve a 2% reduction in energy consumption from the Agency's 2003 baseline.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.					2	4	Percent
Baseline:	For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the 2003 energy consumption of British Thermal Units (BTUs) per square foot is 341,123 BTUs per square foot.						

Human Capital

- In 2007 EPA will develop workforce planning strategies that link current and future Human Capital needs to mission accomplishments which will result in significant reductions in skill gaps for Mission Critical Occupations. In addition, EPA's recruitment strategy will focus on hiring needs that will encourage the use of hiring flexibilities, build on centralized and local recruitment approaches, and focus on attracting applicants who are talented, diverse, and committed to EPA's mission.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
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**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Percent to which competency/skill gaps are reduced (beginner to intermediate) in Mission Critical Occupations.						25	Percent
Percent to which competency/skill gaps are reduced (intermediate to expert) in Mission Critical Occupations.						15	Percent
Number of new hires recruited through EPA's Environmental Intern Program in Mission Critical Occupations.						100	Percent
Average time to hire non-SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.						45	Days
For SES positions, the average time from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.						90	Days

Baseline: Baseline will be established by FY 2007.

NPM: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Information Exchange Network

In 2007 Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

- In 2006 Improve the quality, comparability, and availability of environmental data for sound environmental decision-making through the Central Data Exchange (CDX).
- In 2005 Progress in developing the Central Exchange Network continues.
- In 2004 Significant progress has been made in developing the Exchange Network over the past three years. The numbers of Exchange Network nodes and data flows have increased making it possible to exchange and integrate large volumes of environmental data to enhance environmental decision-making. A key component to the Network is EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) and its ability to facilitate data exchange and information sharing. As a result, EPA has experienced a tremendous growth in users of CDX and the Network.
- In 2003 Continued to improve data access to ensure that decision makers have access to the environmental data that EPA collects and manages to make sound environmental decisions while minimizing the reporting burden on data providers.
- In 2002 The Central Data Exchange (CDX), a key component of the environmental information exchange network, became fully operational and 45 states are using it to send data to EPA; thereby improving data consistency with participating states.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
States using the Central Data Exchange (CDX) to send data to EPA.	45	49					States
Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.				22	29	36	Systems
States will be able to exchange data with CDX through state nodes in real time, using new web-based data standards that allow for automated				40	50		States

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
data-quality checking.							
Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA.				45,000	47,000	55000	Users
Percent of customer help desk calls resolved in a timely manner.				96	96	96	Percent
In preparation for increasing the exchange of information through CDX, implement four data standards in 13 major systems and develop four additional standards in 2003.		7					Data Standards
Number of private sector and local government entities, such as water authorities, will use CDX to exchange environmental data with EPA.			7,050				Entities
CDX offers online data exchange for all major national systems by the end of FY 2004.			13				Systems
Number of states using CDX as the means by which they routinely exchange environmental data with two or more EPA media programs or Regions.			49				States

Baseline: The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001, the baseline is 70 data flows. The baseline of users for the scheduled deployment of data flows is approximately 75,000 users.

Data Quality

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

In 2007	EPA will improve the quality and scope of information available to the public for environmental decision-making.
In 2006	EPA will improve the quality and scope of information available to the public for environmental decision-making.
In 2005	EPA continues to improve the quality and scope of information available to the public for environmental decision-making.
In 2004	In FY 2004, EPA developed a management report on options for enhancing access to the next Report on the Environment by making it easily available electronically.
In 2003	The public had access to a wide range of Federal, state, and local information about local environmental conditions and features in an area of their choice.
In 2002	100% of the publicly available facility data from EPA's national systems accessible on the EPA Website is part of the Integrated Error Correction Process; thereby reducing data error.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Publicly available facility data from EPA's national systems, accessible on the EPA Website, will be part of the Integrated Error Correction Process.	100						Percent
Responders to the baseline questionnaire on customer satisfaction on the EPA Website report overall satisfaction with their visit to EPA.GOV.				63			Percent
Window-to-My Environment is nationally deployed and provides citizens across the country with Federal, state, and local		Nationall y					Deployed

**Enabling/Support Programs
Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud
environmental information specific to an area of their choice.						
Establish the baseline for the suite of indicators that are used by EPA's programs and partners in the Agency's strategic planning and performance measurement process.			1			Report

Baseline: An effort to develop a State of the Environment report based on environmental indicators was initiated in FY 2002.

Information Security

In 2007	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
In 2006	OMB reports that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
In 2005	EPA continues to make progress in improving its information security program.
In 2004	EPA has made significant progress over the last 4 years in improving its information security program. For example, EPA succeeded for a second year in achieving 100% intrusion detection, and the Agency's compliance with OMB's security program criteria increased from 75% in FY 2003 to 91% in FY 2004.
In 2003	OMB reported that all EPA information systems meet/exceed established standards for security.
In 2002	Completed risk assessments on the Agency's critical infrastructure systems (12), critical financial systems (13), and mission critical environmental systems (5).

Performance Measures	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
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Annual Performance Goals and Measures**

	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Enacted	Pres Bud	
Critical infrastructure systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.	12						Systems
Critical financial systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.	13						Systems
Mission critical environmental systems risk assessment findings will be formally documented and transmitted to systems owners and managers in a formal Risk Assessment document.	5						Systems
Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.	75	91	94	100	100		Percent
Percent of intrusion detection monitoring sensors installed and operational.	75	100					Percent

Baseline: In FY 2002, the Agency started planning an effort to expand and strengthen its information security infrastructure.

NPM: OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Fraud Detection and Deterrence

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In 2007	In 2007, the OIG will improve Agency business and program operations by identifying 840 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 230 actions for better business operations, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing risk or loss of integrity.
In 2006	In 2006, the OIG will improve Agency business and program operations by identifying 820 recommendations, potential savings and recoveries equal to 150 percent of the annual investment in the OIG, 225 actions for better business operations, and 80 criminal, civil, or administrative actions reducing risk or loss of integrity.
In 2005	The OIG has begun including the non-monetary results of "Single Audits" and audits performed for OIG in its targets and results. Therefore, OIG adjusted its original targets submitted to OMB to account for the large increase in the expected and actual number of improved business practices and systems and the number of business recommendations, risks, and best practices identified. The number of criminal, civil and administrative actions has increased, reflecting a greater number of debarments and suspensions of contractors, and the number of cases involving laboratories, which are time-lag results of prior years' performance. The 285 percent return on the dollar investment in OIG represent \$143.8 million in questioned costs, recommended efficiencies and fines, recoveries, and penalties.
In 2004	The OIG exceeded its annual targets except it only achieved a 48% potential dollar return on its budget.
In 2003	The OIG exceeded the targets for this goal by including measures of results in promoting economy and efficiency and preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse in EPA programs and operations in addition to measures of environmental recommendations and improvement.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of improved business practices and systems.			133	724	225	230	Improvements
Number of criminal, civil, and administrative actions.			108	125	80	80	Actions

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Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of business recommendations, risks, and best practices identified.		312	390	1,119	820	840	Recommend a-tions
Return on the annual dollar investment in the OIG.		856	48	285	150	150	Percent

Baseline: In FY 2002, the OIG established a baseline of 150 business recommendations, 70 improved business practices, and 50 criminal, civil, and administrative actions for improving Agency management; and a 100% potential dollar return on the investment in the OIG from savings and recoveries.

Audit and Advisory Services

In 2007 In 2007, the OIG will contribute to improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 115 environmental recommendations, best practices, risks, or opportunities for improvement; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 33 environmental or infrastructure security risks; and 55 actions influencing environmental improvements or program changes.

In 2006 In 2006, the OIG will contribute to improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 105 environmental recommendations, best practices, risks, or opportunities for improvement; contributing to the reduction or elimination of 28 environmental or infrastructure security risks; and 50 actions influencing environmental improvements or program changes.

In 2005 These performance results generally represent complex environmental actions to be taken subsequently to OIG recommendations, risks, and best practices identified. While the results for Environmental Actions and Improvements indicate the measure was not met, the system used to track this information currently does not capture actions taken by EPA program managers prior to the issuance of the Inspector General's final report, which means the number of actions taken (35) is probably artificially low from errors of omission. Further, there are a considerable number of primary and secondary actions and improvements that are time lagged, occurring beyond the immediate scope of recognition as

Enabling/Support Programs Annual Performance Goals and Measures

reportable results because of their complexity and expanded residual effect, thereby making them difficult to track. Therefore, the reported results for this measure are conservative and do not fully reflect the scope or number of actions taken and improvements made.

In 2004 Exceeded its targets by identifying 116 environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices; contributing to the reduction of 45 environmental risks; and 49 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.

In 2003 Improved environmental quality and human health by identifying 312 environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices; contributing to the reduction of 92 environmental risks, and 185 actions influencing positive environmental or health impacts.

Performance Measures	FY 2002 Actuals	FY 2003 Actuals	FY 2004 Actuals	FY 2005 Actuals	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	
Number of environmental risks reduced.		92	45	35	28	33	Risks
Number of environmental actions.		185	49	35	50	55	Improvements
Number of environmental recommendations, risks, and best practices identified.		485	116	112	105	115	Recommendations
Baseline:	In FY 2002, the OIG established a baseline of: 75 recommendations, best practices and risks identified contributing to improved Agency environmental goals; 15 environmental actions; and the reduction of 15 environmental risks						

COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES - ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS

Goal 1- Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective: Healthier Outdoor Air

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) cooperates with other Federal, state, Tribal, and local agencies in achieving goals related to ground level ozone and PM. EPA continues to work closely with the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service in developing its burning policy and reviewing practices that can reduce emissions. EPA, the Department of Transportation (DOT), and the Army Corps of Engineers (COE) work with state and local agencies to integrate transportation and air quality plans, reduce traffic congestion, and promote livable communities. EPA continues to work with the Department of the Interior (DOI), National Park Service (NPS), in developing its regional haze program and deploying the IMPROVE visibility monitoring network. The operation and analysis of data produced by the particulate matter (PM) monitoring system is an example of the close coordination of effort between the EPA and state and Tribal governments.

For pollution assessments and transport, EPA is working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on technology transfer using satellite imagery. EPA will be working to further distribute NASA satellite products to and NOAA air quality forecast products to Regions, states, local agencies, and Tribes to provide better understanding of air quality on a day-to-day basis and to assist with PM forecasting. EPA will also work with

NASA to develop a better understanding of PM formation using satellite data. EPA works with the Department of the Army, Department of Defense (DoD) on advancing emission measurement technology and with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce for meteorological support for our modeling and monitoring efforts.

To better understand the magnitude, sources, and causes of mobile source pollution, EPA works with the Departments of Energy (DOE) and DOT to fund research projects. A program to characterize the exhaust emissions from light-duty gasoline vehicles is being co-funded by DOE and DOT. Other DOT mobile source projects include TRANSIMS (TRansportation ANalysis and SIMulation System) and other transportation modeling projects; DOE is funding these projects through the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. EPA also works closely with DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses and the development of clean fuel programs. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency is participating in a collaborative effort with DOT's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) designed to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and human health. This community-based public education initiative also includes the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). In addition, EPA is working with DOE to identify opportunities in the Clean Cities program. EPA also works with other Federal agencies such as

the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) on air emission issues. Other programs targeted to reduce air toxics from mobile sources are coordinated with DOT. These partnerships can involve policy assessments and toxic emission reduction strategies in different regions of the country.

To develop new continuous source monitoring technology for toxic metals emitted from smokestacks, EPA has partnered with the DoD. This partnership will provide a new source monitoring tool that will streamline source monitoring requirements that a number of DoD incinerators are required to meet and improve the operation of DoD incinerators with real-time emissions information resulting in reduced releases of air toxics to the environment. In time, this technology is expected to be available for use at non-DoD facilities.

For the clean fuel programs, EPA works closely with the DOE on refinery cost modeling analyses. For mobile sources program outreach, the Agency is participating in a collaborative effort with FHWA and FTA designed to educate the public about the impacts of transportation choices on traffic congestion, air quality, and public health. This community-based public education initiative also includes the CDC. In addition, EPA works with DOE to identify opportunities in the Clean Cities program. EPA also works cooperatively with DOE to better characterize gasoline PM emissions and characterize the contribution of gasoline vehicles and engine emissions to ambient PM levels.

To reduce air toxic emissions that do not inadvertently increase worker exposures, EPA is continuing to work closely with the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to coordinate the development of EPA and

OSHA standards. EPA also works closely with other health agencies such as the CDC, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health on health risk characterization. To assess atmospheric deposition and characterize ecological effects, EPA works with NOAA and the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

The Agency has worked extensively with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) on the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Study to identify mercury accumulations in humans. EPA also has worked with DOE on the 'Fate of Mercury' study to characterize mercury transport and traceability in Lake Superior.

To determine the extent to which agricultural activities contribute to air pollution, EPA will continue to work closely with the USDA through the joint USDA/EPA Agricultural Air Quality Task Force (AAQTF). The AAQTF is a workgroup set up by Congress to oversee agricultural air quality-related issues and to develop cost-effective ways in which the agricultural community can improve air quality. In addition, the AAQTF coordinates research on agricultural air quality issues to avoid duplication and ensure data quality and sound interpretation of data.

In developing regional and international air quality programs and projects and working on regional agreements, EPA works primarily with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (USAID), and the DOE as well as with regional organizations. EPA's international air quality management program will complement EPA's programs on children's health, Trade and the Environment, and trans-boundary air pollution. In addition,

EPA will partner with others worldwide, including international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Union, the Organization for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Japan.

Objective: Healthier Indoor Air

EPA works closely through a variety of mechanisms with a broad range of Federal, state, Tribal, and local government agencies, industry, non-profit organizations, and individuals, as well as other nations, to promote more effective approaches to identifying and solving indoor air quality problems. At the Federal level, EPA works closely with several departments or agencies:

- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop and conduction programs aimed at reducing children's exposure to known indoor triggers of asthma, including secondhand smoke;
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on home health and safety issues, especially those affecting children;
- Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) to identify and mitigate the health hazards of consumer products designed for indoor use;
- Department of Education (DoEd) to encourage construction and operation of schools with good indoor air quality; and
- Department of Agriculture (USDA) to encourage USDA Extension Agents to conduct local projects designed to reduce risks from indoor air quality. EPA plays a leadership role on the

President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children, particularly with respect to asthma and school environmental health issues.

As Co-chair of the interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality (CIAQ), EPA works with the CPSC, DOE, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, and OSHA to review EPA draft publications, arrange the distribution of EPA publications, and coordinate the efforts of Federal agencies with those of state and local agencies concerned with indoor air issues.

Objective: Protect the Ozone Layer

In an effort to curb the illegal importation of ozone depleting substances (ODSs), an interagency task force was formed consisting of representatives from EPA, the Departments of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of State, Department of Commerce, and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). Venting of illegally imported chemicals has the potential to prevent the United States from meeting the goals of the Montreal Protocol to restore the ozone layer.

EPA works very closely with the Department of State and other Federal agencies as appropriate in international negotiations among Parties to the Protocol. EPA works with the Office of the United States Trade Representative to analyze potential trade implications in stratospheric protection regulations that affect imports and exports.

EPA is working with USDA and the Department of State to facilitate research and development of alternatives to methyl bromide. EPA collaborates with these agencies to prepare U.S. requests for emergency and critical use exemptions of methyl bromide. EPA is providing input to

USDA on rulemakings for methyl bromide-related programs. EPA consults with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) on the potential for domestic methyl bromide needs.

EPA also coordinates closely with FDA to ensure that sufficient supplies of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) are available for the production of life-saving metered-dose inhalers for the treatment of asthma and other lung diseases. This partnership between EPA and FDA combines the critical goals of protecting public health and limiting damage to the stratospheric ozone layer.

EPA works with the CDC and the National Weather Service (NWS) to coordinate the Ultraviolet Radiation (UV) Index and the health messages that accompany index reports. EPA is a member of the Federal Council on Skin Cancer Prevention, which educates and protects all Federal employees from the risks of overexposure to UV radiation.

In addition to collecting its own UV data, EPA coordinates with NASA and NOAA to monitor the state of the stratospheric ozone layer. EPA works with NASA on assessing essential uses and other exemptions for critical shuttle and rocket needs, as well as effects of direct emissions of high-speed aircraft flying in the stratosphere.

EPA coordinates with the Small Business Administration (SBA) to ensure that proposed rules are developed in accordance with the Small Business Regulatory Flexibility Act.

Objective: Radiation

In addition to the specific activities described above, EPA continues to work with Federal agencies including Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and DHS to prevent metals and finished products

suspected of having radioactive contamination from entering the country. EPA also works with the DOT on initiatives to promote use of non-nuclear density gauges for highway paving, and with the DOE and NRC to develop state-of-the-art tracking systems for radioactive sources in U.S. commerce.

Objective: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity

Voluntary climate protection programs government-wide stimulate the development and use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient products that will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The effort is led by EPA and DOE with significant involvement from USDA, HUD and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

Agencies throughout the government make significant contributions to the climate protection programs. For example, DOE will pursue actions such as promoting the research, development, and deployment of advanced technologies (for example, renewable energy sources). The Treasury Department will administer proposed tax incentives for specific investments that will reduce emissions. EPA is working with DOE to demonstrate technologies that oxidize ventilation air methane from coal mines. EPA is broadening its public information transportation choices campaign as a joint effort with DOT. EPA coordinates with each of the above-mentioned agencies to ensure that our programs are complementary and in no way duplicative.

This coordination is evident in work recently completed by an interagency task force, including representatives from the Department of State, EPA, DOE, USDA, DOT, Office of Management and Budget (OMB), Department of Commerce,

USGCRP, NOAA, NASA, and the DoD, to prepare the Third National Communication to the Secretariat as required under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The FCCC was ratified by the United States Senate in 1992. A portion of the Third National Communication describes policies and measures (such as ENERGY STAR and EPA's Clean Automotive Technology initiative) undertaken by the U.S. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, implementation status of the policies and measures, and their actual and projected benefits. One result of this interagency review process has been a refinement of future goals for these policies and measures which were communicated to the Secretariat of the FCCC in 2002. The "U.S. Climate Action Report 2002: Third National Communication of the United States of America under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" is available at:

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/usnc3.pdf>

EPA works primarily with the Department of State, USAID and DOE as well as with regional organizations in implementing climate-related programs and projects. In addition, EPA partners with others worldwide, including international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Energy Agency, the OECD, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe and Japan.

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Objective: Enhance Science and Research

EPA works with the National Park Service in operating Clean Air Status and Trends Network (CASTNET). In addition, DOE will pursue actions such as promoting the research, development, and deployment of advanced technologies (for example, renewable energy sources). In the case of fuel cell vehicle technology, EPA is working closely with DOE as the Administration's FreedomCAR initiative develops, taking the lead on emissions-related issues.

The President's call for a greatly expanded and coordinated inter-agency particulate matter (PM) research effort led to the creation in 1999 of the Particulate Matter Workgroup, which is administered by the Air Quality Research Subcommittee of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). This workgroup, co-chaired by EPA and NIEHS, has completed its Strategic Research Plan for Particulate Matter²⁴ to guide the coordinated Federal research program over the next five to ten years.

The body of national PM research dealing with atmospheric sciences is coordinated under North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone) NARSTO.²⁵ Its

²⁴ Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, Air Quality Research Subcommittee, *Strategic Research Plan for Particulate Matter* (Washington: CENR, 2002). Available at:

<http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/reports/SRPPM.pdf>

²⁵ Formerly an acronym for the North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone, the term NARSTO now describes a public-private partnership across the U.S.,

membership of more than 65 organizations, which includes all major Federal, state, and provincial governments, private industry, and utilities, recently released an assessment²⁶ of PM atmospheric science to help policy makers implement air quality standards for PM. It presents the latest understanding of PM atmospheric phenomena over North America and recommends additional work to fill identified gaps.

EPA's air toxics research is coordinated as needed with other Federal agencies, such as the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) and the National Toxicology Program (as a source of toxicity testing data). EPA also supports the Health Effects Institute (HEI),²⁷ which coordinates with industry partners. In addition, EPA conducts research on advanced source measurement approaches jointly with the Department of Defense through the Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP).²⁸

Canada, and Mexico for dealing with tropospheric pollution, including ozone and suspended particulate matter. For more information, visit:

<<http://www.cgenv.com/narsto>>

²⁶ NARSTO, *Particulate Matter Science for Policy Makers: A NARSTO Assessment* (London: Cambridge University Press, 2004). Available at:

<<http://www.cambridge.org/us/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521842875>>

²⁷ For more information, visit:

<<http://www.healtheffects.org>>

²⁸ For more information, visit: <<http://www.serdp.org>>

Goal 2- Clean and Safe Water

Objective: Protect Human Health

The 1996 SDWA amendments include a provision that mandates joint EPA/CDC study of waterborne diseases and occurrence studies in public water supplies. CDC is involved in assisting EPA in training health care providers (doctors, nurses, public health officials, etc.) on public health issues related to drinking water contamination and there is close CDC/EPA coordination on research on microbial contaminants in drinking water. EPA has in place a MOU and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) with the CDC to implement this provision.

In implementing its source water assessment and protection efforts, the Agency coordinates many of its activities with other Federal agencies. There are three major areas of relationships with other agencies concerning source water assessments and protection.

Public Water Systems (PWS)

Some Federal agencies, (i.e., USDA (Forest Service), DoD, DOE, DOI/NPS, and USPS), own and operate public water systems. EPA's coordination with these agencies focuses primarily on ensuring that they cooperate with the states in which their systems are located, and that they are accounted for in the states' source water assessment programs as mandated in the 1996 amendments to the SDWA.

Data Availability, Outreach and Technical Assistance

EPA coordinates with USGS, USDA (Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), Rural Utilities Service); DOT,

DoD, DOE, DOI (NPS and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Land Management, and Reclamation); HHS (Indian Health Service) and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

Tribal Access Coordination

EPA will continue to work with other Federal agencies to develop a coordinated approach to improving tribal access to safe drinking water. In response to commitments made during the 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg, the EPA committed to the goal of coordinating with other Federal agencies to reduce by half the number of households on tribal lands lacking access to safe drinking water by 2015. United Nations. 2002. *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development: Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August – 4 September, 2002*. New York, NY: United Nations.

Collaboration with USGS

EPA and USGS have identified the need to engage in joint, collaborative field activities, research and testing, data exchange, and analyses, in areas such as the occurrence of unregulated contaminants, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, evaluation of currently regulated contaminants, improved protection area delineation methods, laboratory methods, and test methods evaluation. EPA has an IAG with USGS to accomplish such activities. This collaborative effort has improved the quality of information to support risk management decision-making at all levels of government, generated valuable new data, and eliminated potential redundancies.

Collaboration with Public and Private Partners on Critical Water Infrastructure Protection

EPA coordinates with other Federal agencies, primarily DHS, CDC, FDA and DoD on biological, chemical, and radiological contaminants, and how to respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. A close linkage with the FBI, particularly with respect to ensuring the effectiveness of the ISAC, will be continued. The Agency is strengthening its working relationships with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation, the Water Environment Research Federation and other research institutions to increase our knowledge on technologies to detect contaminants, monitoring protocols and techniques, and treatment effectiveness.

Collaboration with FDA

EPA and FDA have issued joint national fish consumption advisories to protect the public from exposure to mercury in commercially and recreationally caught fish, as well as fish caught for subsistence. EPA's advisory covers the recreational and subsistence fisheries in fresh waters where states and Tribes have not assessed the waters for the need for an advisory. *ibid.* <http://map1.epa.gov/html/federaladv> FDA's advisory covers commercially caught fish, and fish caught in marine waters. *Ibid.* <http://map1.epa.gov/html/federaladv> EPA works closely with FDA to distribute the advisory to the public. In addition, EPA works with FDA to investigate the need for advisories for other contaminants and to ensure that these federal advisories support and augment advisories issued by states and Tribes.

Beach Monitoring and Public Notification

The BEACH Act requires that all Federal agencies with jurisdiction over coastal and Great Lakes recreation waters adjacent to beaches used by the public implement beach monitoring and public notification programs. These programs must be consistent with guidance published by EPA. *ibid.* "National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants." EPA will continue to work with the USPS and other Federal agencies to ensure that their beach water quality monitoring and notification programs are technically sound and consistent with program performance criteria published by EPA.

Objective. Protect Water Quality

Watersheds

Protecting and restoring watersheds will depend largely on the direct involvement of many Federal agencies and state, Tribal and local governments who manage the multitude of programs necessary to address water quality on a watershed basis. Federal agency involvement will include USDA (Natural Resources Conservation Service, Forest Service, Agriculture Research Service), DOI (Bureau of Land Management, Office of Surface Mining, USGS, USFWS, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs), NOAA, DOT, and DoD (Navy and COE). At the state level, agencies involved in watershed management typically include departments of natural resources or the environment, public health agencies, and forestry and recreation agencies. Locally, numerous agencies are involved, including Regional planning entities such as councils of governments, as well as local departments of environment, health and recreation who frequently have strong interests in watershed projects.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (NPDES)

Since inception of the NPDES program under Section 402 of the CWA, EPA and the authorized states have developed expanded relationships with various Federal agencies to implement pollution controls for point sources. EPA works closely with USFWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service on consultation for protection of endangered species through a Memorandum of Agreement. EPA works with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on National Historic Preservation Act implementation. EPA and the states rely on monitoring data from USGS to help confirm pollution control decisions. The Agency also works closely with SBA and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to ensure that regulatory programs are fair and reasonable. The Agency coordinates with the NOAA on efforts to ensure that NPDES programs support coastal and national estuary efforts; and with the DOI on mining issues.

Joint Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations

The Agency is working closely with the USDA to implement the Unified National Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations finalized on March 9, 1999. The Strategy sets forth a framework of actions that USDA and EPA will take to minimize water quality and public health impacts from improperly managed animal wastes in a manner designed to preserve and enhance the long-term sustainability of livestock production. EPA's recent revisions to the CAFO Regulations (effluent guidelines and NPDES permit regulations) will be a key element of EPA and USDA's plan to address water pollution from CAFOs. EPA and USDA senior management meet routinely to ensure

effective coordination across the two agencies.

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

Representatives from EPA's SRF program, HUD's Community Development Block Grant program, and USDA's Rural Utility Service have signed a MOU committing to assisting state or Federal implementers in: (1) coordination of the funding cycles of the three Federal agencies; (2) consolidation of plans of action (operating plans, intended use plans, strategic plans, etc.); and (3) preparation of one environmental review document, when possible, to satisfy the requirements of all participating Federal agencies. A coordination group at the Federal level has been formed to further these efforts and maintain lines of communication. In many states, coordination committees have been established with representatives from the three programs.

In implementation of the Indian set-aside grant program under Title VI of the CWA, EPA works closely with the Indian Health Service to administer grant funds to the various Indian Tribes, including determination of the priority ranking system for the various wastewater needs in Indian Country. In 1998, EPA and the Rural Utilities Service of the USDA formalized a partnership between the two agencies to provide coordinated financial and technical assistance to Tribes.

Construction Grants Program - US Army Corps of Engineers

Throughout the history of the construction grants program under Title II of the CWA, EPA and the delegated states have made broad use of the construction expertise of the COE to provide varied assistance in construction oversight and administrative matters. EPA works with the Corps to

provide oversight for construction of the special projects that Congress has designated. The mechanism for this expertise has been and continues to be an IAG between the two agencies.

Nonpoint Sources

EPA will continue to work closely with its Federal partners to achieve the ambitious strategic objective of reducing pollutant discharges, including at least 20 percent from 1992 erosion levels. Most significantly, EPA will continue to work with the USDA, which has a key role in reducing sediment loadings through its continued implementation of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Reserve Program, and other conservation programs. USDA also plays a major role in reducing nutrient discharges through these same programs and through activities related to the AFO Strategy. EPA will also continue to work closely with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, whose programs can contribute significantly to reduced pollutant loadings of sediment, especially on the vast public lands that comprise 29 percent of all land in the United States. EPA will work with these agencies, USGS, and the states to document improvements in land management and water quality.

EPA will also work with other Federal agencies to advance a watershed approach to Federal land and resource management to help ensure that Federal land management agencies serve as a model for water quality stewardship in the prevention of water pollution and the restoration of degraded water resources. Implementation of a watershed approach will require coordination among Federal agencies at a watershed scale and collaboration with states, Tribes and other interested stakeholders.

Vessel Discharges

Regarding vessel discharges, EPA will continue working closely with the USCG on addressing ballast water discharges domestically, and with the interagency work group and U.S. delegation to Marine Environmental Protection Committee (MEPC) on international controls. EPA will continue to work closely with the USCG, Alaska and other states, and the International Council of Cruise Lines regarding regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to managing wastewater discharges from cruise ships. EPA will also continue to work with the Coast Guard regarding the vessel sewage discharge standards and with the Navy on developing Uniform National Discharge Standards for Armed Forces vessels. Regarding dredged material management, EPA will continue to work closely with the COE on standards for permit review, as well as site selection/designation and monitoring.

OIA also serves as the primary point-of-contact and liaison with USAID. Specially drawing on expertise from throughout EPA, OIA administers a number of interagency agreements for environmental assistance.

EPA works closely with a number of other Federal agencies with environmental, health, or safety mandates. These include (among others) the DOL, DOT, USDA, DOI, HHS and FDA.

EPA works with the Department of State, NOAA, USCG, Navy, and other Federal agencies in developing the technical basis and policy decisions necessary for negotiating global treaties concerning marine antifouling systems, invasive species, and air pollution from ships. EPA also works with the same Agencies in addressing land-based sources of marine

pollution in the Gulf of Mexico and Wider Caribbean Basin.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

While EPA is the Federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other Federal and non-Federal entities are conducting research that complements EPA's research program on priority contaminants in drinking water. For example, the CDC and NIEHS conduct health effects and exposure research. FDA also performs research on children's risks.

Many of these research activities are being conducted in collaboration with EPA scientists. The private sector, particularly the water treatment industry, is conducting research in such areas as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research. EPA is also working with USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

EPA has developed joint research initiatives with NOAA and USGS for linking monitoring data and field study information with available toxicity data and assessment models for developing sediment criteria.

The issue of eutrophication, hypoxia, and harmful algal blooms (HABs) is a priority

with the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). An interagency research strategy for pfiesteria and other harmful algal species was developed in 1998, and EPA is continuing to implement that strategy. EPA is working closely with NOAA on the issue of nutrients and risks posed by HABs. This CENR is also coordinating the research efforts among Federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico.

Urban wet weather flow research is being coordinated with other organizations such as the Water Environment Research Foundation's Wet Weather Advisory Panel, the ASCE Urban Water Resources Research Council, the COE, and USGS. Research on the characterization and management of pollutants from agricultural operations (e.g., CAFOs) is being coordinated with USDA through workshops and other discussions.

EPA is pursuing collaborative research projects with the USGS to utilize water quality data from urban areas obtained through the USGS National Ambient Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program, showing levels of pesticides that are even higher than in many agricultural area streams. These data have potential uses for identifying sources of urban pesticides, and EPA will evaluate how the USGS data could be integrated into the Geographic Information System (GIS) database system.

Goal 3-Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective: Preserve Land

Pollution prevention activities entail coordination with other Federal departments/agencies, such as the General Services Administration (GSA) (use of safer products for indoor painting and cleaning), the DoD (use of safer paving materials for parking lots), and Defense Logistics Agency (safer solvents). The program also works with the NIST, the International Standards Organization, and other groups to develop standards for Environmental Management Systems.

In addition to business, industry and other non-governmental organizations, EPA will work with Federal, state, Tribal, and local governments to encourage reduced generation as well as the safe recycling of wastes. Frequently, successful programs require multiple partners to address the multi-media nature of effective source reduction and recycling. The Agency has brought together a range of stakeholders to examine alternatives in specific industrial sectors, and several regulatory changes have followed which encourage hazardous waste recycling. Partners in this effort include the Environmental Council of States, the Tribal Association on Solid Waste and Emergency Response, and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

As Federal partners, EPA and the USPS work together on several municipal solid waste projects. For instance, rather than dispose of returned or unwanted mail, EPA and the USPS developed and implemented successful recycling procedures and markets. For example, unwanted mail (advertisements, catalogues, etc.) is being

returned to the Post Office for recycling rather than disposal by the recipient. In addition, Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans are being implemented at parks in western states because of Regional offices' assistance to the NPS. EPA also works with the SBA to provide support to recycling businesses.

The Federal government is the single largest potential source for "green" procurement in the country for office products as well as products for industrial use. EPA works with other Federal agencies and departments in advancing the purchase and use of recycled-content and other "green" products. In particular, the Agency is currently engaged with other organizations within the Executive Branch to foster compliance with Executive Order 13101 and in tracking and reporting purchases of products made with recycled contents.

In addition, the Agency is currently engaged with the DoD, DoEd, DOE, USPS, and other agencies to foster proper management of surplus electronics equipment, with a preference for reuse and recycling. With these agencies, and in cooperation with the electronics industry, EPA participated in developing a draft interagency MOU which will lead to increased reuse and recycling of an array of computers and other electronics hardware used by civilian and military agencies. Implementation of this MOU will divert substantial quantities of plastic, glass, lead, mercury, silver, and other materials from disposal. Currently, EPA works with USDA and FDA on a variety of issues related to the disposal of agricultural products (food and/or animals), contaminated with chemical or biological pathogens.

Concerns about the use of contaminants of concern (e.g., methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, or MTBE) in gasoline further underscores EPA's and the state's emphasis on promoting compliance with all Underground Storage Tanks (UST) requirements. EPA provides technical information, forums for information exchanges and training opportunities to states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to encourage program development and/or implementation of the UST program. In FY 2007, EPA will continue to promote cross media opportunities (e.g. targeted public health protection through UST and Source Water Protection Programs, support core development and implementation of state and Tribal UST programs, strengthen partnerships among stakeholders and provide technical assistance, compliance assistance, and training to promote and enforce UST facilities' compliance.

Objective: Restore Land

Superfund Remedial Program

The Superfund Remedial program coordinates with many other Federal and state agencies in accomplishing its mission. Currently, EPA has active interagency agreements with NOAA, DOI, OSHA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and USCG.

These agencies provide numerous Superfund related services such as providing technical support during hazardous waste site investigations and identifying and evaluating the severity of risks posed to natural resources from hazardous waste sites; providing scientific support for response operations in EPA's Regional offices; supporting the national response system by providing emergency preparedness expertise and administrative support to the National

Response Team and the Regional Response Teams; assisting in the coordination among Federal and state natural resource trustee agencies; conducting outreach to states, Indian Tribes and Federal natural resource trustee officials regarding natural resource damage assessments; conducting compliance assistance visits to review site safety and health plans and developing guidelines for assessing safety and health at hazardous waste sites; supporting the Superfund program in the management and coordination of training programs for local officials through the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy; responding to actual or potential releases of hazardous substances involving the coastal zones, including the Great Lakes and designated inland river ports; and, litigating and settling cleanup agreements and cost recovery cases.

Superfund Federal Facilities Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Program coordinates with Federal agencies (e.g. DoD, DOE, DOI, etc.), states, Tribes and state associations and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure cleanup and property reuse. The Federal Facilities Program provides technical and regulatory oversight at Federal facilities to ensure human health and environment are protected. Executive Order 12580 delegates certain authorities for implementing Superfund to other Federal agencies. EPA's participation in the acceleration process of the first four rounds of Base Realignment and Closures (BRAC) was funded through an IAG which expires on September 30, 2008. BRAC Round 5, finalized in 2005, will result in additional work requirements in FY 2006 and outyears. In expediting DOE's cleanup program, DOE has signed IAGs with EPA for technical input regarding innovative and flexible regulatory

approaches, streamlining of documentation, integration of projects, deletion of sites from the NPL, field assessments, and development of management documents and processes. The IAGs have received recognition by DOE as a model for potential use at other DOE field offices.

The Agency also works in partnership with state and Tribal governments to strengthen their hazardous waste programs and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the nation's overall hazardous waste response capability. EPA assists the states in developing their Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) implementation programs through infrastructure support, financial and technical assistance, and training. Partnerships with states increase the number of site cleanups, improve the timeliness of responses, and make land available for economic redevelopment earlier in the process, while allowing for more direct local involvement in the cleanup process.

EPA partners with other Federal agencies, state and local governments, and private industry to fulfill Superfund program priorities when a site is radioactively contaminated. Under CERCLA, radioactively contaminated sites are addressed in a manner consistent with how chemically contaminated sites are addressed, accounting for the technical differences. The radiation program provides radiological scientific and technical expertise and leadership in evaluating projects as well as providing field and laboratory support.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Agency maintains a close relationship with the state agencies that are authorized to implement the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Permitting and

Corrective Action Programs. EPA expects states to achieve the same level of Federal standards as the Agency, including annual performance goals of human exposures and groundwater releases controlled, as well as the number of facilities brought under approved controls. As part of the state grant process, Regional offices negotiate with the states their progress in meeting the corrective action environmental indicator goals.

Encouraging states to become authorized for the RCRA Corrective Action Program remains a priority. Currently, 41 states and territories have been authorized to implement the program. EPA also encourages states to use alternate (non-RCRA) authorities to accomplish the goals of the Corrective Action Program. These include state Superfund and voluntary programs.

The RCRA Permitting and Corrective Action Programs also coordinate closely with other Federal agencies, primarily the DoD and DOE, which have many sites in the corrective action universe. Encouraging Federal facilities to meet the RCRA Corrective Action program's goals remains a top priority.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

EPA, with very few exceptions, does not perform the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (LUST). States and territories use the LUST Trust Fund to administer their corrective action programs, oversee cleanups by responsible parties, undertake necessary enforcement actions, and pay for cleanups in cases where a responsible party cannot be found or is unwilling or unable to pay for a cleanup. Thirty-seven states have their own cleanup funds to pay for the majority of owners' and operators' cleanup costs. The vast majority of LUST cleanups

are paid for by state LUST cleanup funds and not by private parties; state funds are separate from the Federal LUST Trust Fund.

States are key to achieving the objectives and long-term strategic goals. Except in Indian Country, EPA relies on state agencies to implement the LUST Program, including overseeing cleanups by responsible parties and responding to emergency LUST releases. LUST cooperative agreements awarded by EPA are directly given to the states to assist them in implementing their oversight and programmatic role. The EPA LUST Program also coordinates its efforts with EPA's Office of Water to jointly work with the states to address contamination in areas that are the sources of drinking water.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. This requires continuous coordination with many Federal, state and local agencies. As the Federal on-scene coordinator (OSC) in the inland zone, EPA evaluates and responds to thousands of releases annually as part of the National Response Plan (NRP). The NRP is a multi-agency preparedness and response mechanism that includes the following key components: the National Response Center (NRC); the National Response Team (NRT), composed of 16 Federal agencies; 13 Regional Response Teams (RRTs); and Federal OSCs. These organizations work with state and local officials to develop and maintain contingency plans will enable the Nation to respond effectively to hazardous substance and oil emergencies.

In addition, the Agency plays a leadership role in crisis management, requiring participation on a number of interagency committees and workgroups. Building on

current efforts to enhance national emergency response management, EPA and its role on the NRT will continue implementation of the new National Incident Management System (NIMS).

The NRP, under the direction of DHS provides for the delivery of Federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events as well as natural and other significant disasters. EPA has the lead responsibility for the plan's Emergency Support Function covering hazardous materials and inland petroleum releases. Accordingly, EPA participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRP planning and implementation at the operational level. Through this interagency organization, Federal agencies handle issue formulation and resolution, review after-action reports, and evaluate the need for changes to NRP planning and implementation strategies. They also participate in NRP exercises, training and post event evaluation actions, coordinating these activities closely with the NRT.

EPA coordinates its preparedness activities with DHS, FEMA, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), other Federal agencies, states and local governments. EPA will also continue to clarify its roles and responsibilities to ensure that Agency security programs are consistent with the national homeland security strategy.

EPA provides staff support to the Homeland Security Operations Center (HSOC) during national disasters and emergencies, response to terrorist incidents and other responses under the NRP. EPA will also continue to develop and participate in training courses on emergency support function responsibilities, deliver presentations on the NRP to national forums and participate in nationwide exercises to test and improve the

Federal government's preparedness and response system as well as its capabilities.

Under the Oil Spill Program, EPA works with other Federal agencies such as USFWS, NOAA, USCG, FEMA, DOI, DOT, DOE, and other Federal agencies and states, as well as with local government authorities to develop Area Contingency Plans. DOJ also provides assistance to agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. EPA and the USCG work in coordination with other Federal authorities to implement the National Preparedness for Response Program.

The COE and the Bureau of Reclamation contribute to the cleanup of Superfund sites by providing technical support for the design and construction of many remediation projects through site-specific interagency agreements. These Federal partners have the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regions in implementing most of Superfund's high-cost fund-financed remedial action projects. The two agencies also provide technical on-site support to Regions in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).

EPA expends substantial effort coordinating its research with other Federal agencies, including work with DoD in its Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) and the Environmental Security Technology Certification Program, DOE and its Office of Health and Environmental Research. EPA also conducts collaborative laboratory research with DoD, DOE, DOI (particularly the USGS), and NASA to improve characterization and risk management options for dealing with subsurface contamination.

Other research efforts involving coordination include the unique controlled-spill field research facility designed in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Geophysical research experiments and development of software for subsurface characterization and detection of contaminants are being conducted with the USGS and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. The USGS also has a number of programs, such as the Toxic Substances Hydrology Program, that support studies related to contamination of surface water and groundwater by hazardous materials.

The Agency is also working with NIEHS, which manages a large basic research program focusing on Superfund issues, to advance fundamental Superfund research. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) also provides critical health-based information to assist EPA in making effective cleanup decisions. EPA works with these agencies on collaborative projects, information exchange, and identification of research issues and has a MOU with each agency. Additionally, the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) has proved an effective forum for coordinating Federal and state activities and for defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields EPA has developed an MOU²⁹ with several other agencies [DOE, DoD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA] for multimedia modeling research and development.

²⁹ For more information please go to: Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, <http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm>

Goal 4-Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective: Chemical, Organism and Pesticide Risks

Coordination with state lead agencies and with the USDA provides added impetus to the implementation of the Certification and Training program. States also provide essential activities in developing and implementing the Endangered Species and Worker Protection programs and are involved in numerous special projects and investigations, including emergency response efforts. The Regions provide technical guidance and assistance to the states and Tribes in the implementation of all pesticide program activities.

EPA uses a range of outreach and coordination approaches for pesticide users, agencies implementing various pesticide programs and projects, and the general public. Outreach and coordination activities are essential to effective implementation of regulatory decisions. In addition coordination activities protect workers and endangered species, provide training for pesticide applicators, promote integrated pest management and environmental stewardship, and support for compliance through EPA's Regional programs and those of the states and Tribes.

In addition to the training that EPA provides to farm workers and restricted use pesticide applicators, EPA works with the State Cooperative Extension Services designing and providing specialized training for various groups. Such training includes instructing private applicators on the proper use of personal protective equipment and application equipment calibration, handling spill and injury situations, farm family safety, preventing pesticide spray drift, and pesticide and container disposal. Other

specialized training is provided to public works employees on grounds maintenance, to pesticide control operators on proper insect identification, and on weed control for agribusiness.

EPA coordinates with and uses information from a variety of Federal, state and international organizations and agencies in our efforts to protect the safety of America's health and environment from hazardous or higher risk pesticides. In May 1991, the USDA implemented the Pesticide Data Program (PDP) to collect objective and statistically reliable data on pesticide residues on food commodities. This action was in response to public concern about the effects of pesticides on human health and environmental quality. EPA uses PDP data to improve dietary risk assessment to support the registration of pesticides for minor crop uses.

PDP is critical to implementing the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA). The system provides improved data collection of pesticide residues, standardized analytical and reporting methods, and sampling of foods most likely consumed by infants and children. PDP sampling, residue, testing and data reporting are coordinated by the Agricultural Marketing Service using cooperative agreements with ten participating states representing all regions of the country. PDP serves as a showcase for Federal-state cooperation on pesticide and food safety issues.

FQPA requires EPA to consult with other government agencies on major decisions. EPA, USDA and FDA work closely together using both a MOU and working committees to deal with a variety of issues that affect the involved agencies' missions. For example,

agencies work together on residue testing programs and on enforcement actions that involve pesticide residues on food, and we coordinate our review of antimicrobial pesticides. The Agency coordinates with USDA/ARS in promotion and communication of resistance management strategies. Additionally, we participate actively in the Federal Interagency Committee on Invasive Animals and Pathogens (ITAP) which includes members from USDA, DOL, DoD, DHS and CDC to coordinate planning and technical advice among Federal entities involved in invasive species research, control and management.

While EPA is responsible for making registration and tolerance decisions, the Agency relies on others to carry out some of the enforcement activities. Registration-related requirements under FIFRA are enforced by the states. The HSS/FDA enforces tolerances for most foods and the USDA/Food Safety and Inspection Service enforces tolerances for meat, poultry and some egg products.

Internationally, the Agency collaborates with the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the CODEX Alimentarius Commission, the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (NACEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and NAFTA Commission. These activities serve to coordinate policies, harmonize guidelines, share information, correct deficiencies, build other nations' capacity to reduce risk, develop strategies to deal with potentially harmful pesticides and develop greater confidence in the safety of the food supply.

One of the Agency's most valuable partners on pesticide issues is the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), which brings together a broad cross-section of

knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing divergent views to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy and implementation issues. The PPDC consists of members from industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups and others.

The PPDC provides a structured environment for meaningful information exchanges and consensus building discussions, keeping the public involved in decisions that affect them. Dialogue with outside groups is essential if the Agency is to remain responsive to the needs of the affected public, growers and industry organizations.

EPA works closely with Federal agencies to improve the health of children and older adults. Working with the CDC, the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS), and the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO), a national action agenda to reduce environmental triggers of childhood asthma was developed and implemented.

The Agency continues to work with other Federal agencies in the development of children's environmental health indicators used to monitor the outcomes of children's health efforts. The Agency collaborates with the CDC, National Center for Health Statistics and obtains approval from the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (www.childstats.gov) on the reporting of appropriate children's health indicators and data. EPA also participates in the development of the annual report entitled "America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being."

As a member of the Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, EPA helps to assure that key indicators associated with

important aspects of older Americans' lives are considered in reports such as "Older Americans 2004: Key Indicators of Well-Being."

EPA and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) support the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units (PEHSUs) which provide education and consultation services on children's environmental health issues to health professionals, public health officials, and the public.

EPA works closely with other Federal agencies to improve children's health in schools. For example, EPA has incorporated into the new Healthy School Environments Assessment Tool (HealthySEAT), a number of recommendations and requirements from the Department of Education, the CDC, DOT, DOE, CPSC and OSHA.

EPA relies on data from HHS to help assess the risk of pesticides to children. Other collaborative efforts that go beyond our reliance on the data they collect include developing and validating methods to analyze domestic and imported food samples for organophosphates, carcinogens, neurotoxins and other chemicals of concern. These joint efforts protect Americans from unhealthy pesticide residue levels.

EPA's chemical testing data provides information for the OSHA worker protection programs, NIOSH for research, and the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) for informing consumers about products through labeling. EPA frequently consults with these Agencies on project design, progress and the results of chemical testing projects.

The Agency works with a full range of stakeholders on homeland security issues: USDA, CDC, other Federal agencies,

industry and the scientific community. Review of the agents that may be effective against anthrax has involved GSA, State Department, Research Institute for Infectious Disease, FDA, EOSA, USPS, and others, and this effort will build on this network.

The Acute Exposure Guidelines (AEGL) program is a collaborative effort that includes ten Federal agencies (EPA, DHS, DOE, DoD, DOT, NIOSH, OSHA, CDC, ATSDR, and FDA), numerous state agencies, private industry, academia, emergency medical associations, unions, and other organizations in the private sector. The program also has been supported internationally by the OECD and includes active participation by the Netherlands, Germany and France.

The success of EPA's lead program is due in part to effective coordination with other Federal agencies, states and Indian Tribes through the President's Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to Children. EPA will continue to coordinate with HUD to clarify how new rules may affect existing EPA and HUD regulatory programs, and with the FHWA and OSHA on worker protection issues. EPA will continue to work closely with state and Federally recognized Tribes to ensure that authorized state and Tribal programs continue to comply with requirements established under TSCA, that the ongoing Federal accreditation certification and training program for lead professionals is administered effectively, and states and Tribes adopt the Renovation and Remodeling and the Buildings and Structures Rules when these rules become effective.

EPA has a MOU with HUD on coordination of efforts on lead-based paint issues. As a result of the MOU, EPA and HUD have co-

chaired the President's Task Force since 1997. There are fourteen other Federal agencies including CDC and DoD on the Task Force. HUD and EPA also maintain the National Lead Information Center and share enforcement of the Disclosure Rule.

Mitigation of existing risk is a common interest for other Federal agencies addressing issues of asbestos and PCBs. EPA will continue to coordinate interagency strategies for assessing and managing potential risks from asbestos and other fibers. Coordination on safe PCB disposal is an area of ongoing emphasis with the DoD, and particularly with the U.S. Navy, which has special concerns regarding PCBs encountered during ship scrapping. PCBs and mercury storage and safe disposal are also important issues requiring coordination with the Department of Energy and DoD as they develop alternatives and explore better technologies for storing and disposing high risk chemicals.

To effectively participate in the international agreements on POPs, heavy metals and PIC substances, EPA must continue to coordinate with other Federal agencies and external stakeholders, such as Congressional staff, industry, and environmental groups. For example, EPA has an interest in ensuring that the listing of chemicals, including the application of criteria and processes for evaluating future chemicals for possible international controls, is based on sound science. Similarly, the Agency typically coordinates with FDA's National Toxicology Program, the CDC/ATSDR, NIEHS and/or the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) on matters relating to OECD test guideline harmonization.

EPA's objective is to promote improved health and environmental protection, both domestically and worldwide. The success of

this objective is dependent on successful coordination not only with other countries, but also with various international organizations such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (NACEC), OECD, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. NAFTA and cooperation with Canada and Mexico play an integral part in the harmonization of data requirements.

EPA is a leader in global discussions on mercury and was instrumental in the launch of UNEP's Global Mercury Program, and we will continue to work with developing countries and with other developed countries in the context of that program. In addition, we have developed a strong network of domestic partners interested in working on this issue, including the DOE and the USGS.

EPA has developed cooperative efforts on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) with key international organizations and bodies, such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Program, the Arctic Council, and the World Bank. EPA is partnering with domestic and international industry groups and foreign governments to develop successful programs.

Objective: Communities

The Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed, in November 1993, to assist communities on both sides of the border in coordinating and carrying out environmental infrastructure projects. The agreement between Mexico and the United States furthers the goals of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. To this purpose, the

governments established two international institutions, the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADBank), which manages the Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), to support the financing and construction of much need environmental infrastructure.

The BECC, with headquarters in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, assists local communities and other sponsors in developing and implementing environmental infrastructure projects. The BECC also certifies projects as eligible for NADBank financing. The NADBank, with headquarters in San Antonio, Texas, is capitalized in equal shares by the United States and Mexico. NADBank provides new financing to supplement existing sources of funds and foster the expanded participation of private capital.

A significant number of residents along the U.S.-Mexico border area are without basic services such as potable water and wastewater treatment and the problem has become progressively worse in the last few decades. Over the last several years, EPA has continued to work with the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission to further efforts to improve water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km of the U.S.-Mexico border. Recently, EPA has been involved in efforts to plan, design and construct more than 10 water and wastewater facilities in the border region.

EPA's environmental mandate and expertise make it uniquely qualified to represent the nation's environmental interests abroad. While the Department of State is responsible for the conduct of overall U.S. foreign policy, implementation of particular programs, projects, and agreements is often the responsibility of other agencies with

specific technical expertise and resources. Relations between EPA and DOS cut across several offices and/or bureaus in both organizations.

EPA works extensively with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), as well as the USTR-chaired interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) system, to ensure that U.S. trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive. (The TPSC system consists of various interagency workgroups that develop trade policy for political level review and decision.) For example, through the Agency's participation in the negotiation of both regional and bilateral trade agreements and the World Trade Organization Agreements, EPA works with USTR to ensure that U.S. obligations under international trade agreements do not hamper the ability of Federal and state governments to maintain high levels of domestic environmental protection.

The two agencies also work together to ensure that new obligations are consistent with U.S. law and EPA's rules, regulations, and programs. In addition to the work with USTR, EPA also cooperates with many other Federal agencies in the development and execution of U.S. trade policy, and in performing environmental reviews of trade agreements, developing and implementing environmental cooperation agreements associated with each new FTA, and developing and implementing the associated environmental capacity building projects. EPA works most closely with the Department of State, USAID and USTR in the capacity building area. Finally, the Agency also serves as the co-lead (with USTR) of the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), a formally-constituted advisory body made up of respected experts from industry, NGOs and academia.

Brownfields

Under the Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda, EPA and its partnering agencies work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and sustainably reuse brownfields. More than 20 federal agencies dedicated to brownfields cleanup and redevelopment have committed their resources to help revitalize communities throughout the nation. Building on these partnerships, EPA is initiating a collaborative effort with other agencies involved in brownfields revitalization to develop a shared performance standard that focuses on property reuse. Through this effort, EPA and its partners will analyze methods to demonstrate and measure the transition of brownfields into productive reuse.

Objective: Ecosystems

National Estuary Program

Effectively implementing successful comprehensive management plans for the estuaries in the NEP depends on the cooperation, involvement, and commitment of Federal and state agency partners that have some role in protecting and/or managing those estuaries. Common Federal partners include NOAA, USFWS, COE, and USDA. Other partners include state and local government agencies, universities, industry, non-governmental organizations (NGO), and members of the public.

Wetlands

Federal agencies share the goal of increasing wetlands functions and values, and implementing a fair and flexible approach to wetlands regulations. In addition, EPA has committed to working with ACOE to ensure that the Clean Water Act Section 404

program is more open, consistent, predictable, and based on sound science.

Coastal America

In efforts to better leverage our collaborative authorities to address coastal communities' environmental issues (e.g., coastal habitat losses, nonpoint source pollution, endangered species, invasive species, etc.), EPA, by memorandum of agreement in 2002 entered into an agreement with Multi-agency signatories. November 2002. *Coastal America 2002 Memorandum of Understanding*. Available online at <http://www.coastalamerica.gov/text/mou02.htm>

Great Lakes

Pursuant to the mandate in Section 118 of the Clean Water Act to "coordinate action of the Agency with the actions of other Federal agencies and state and local authorities..." Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) is engaged in extensive coordination efforts with state, Tribal, and other Federal agencies, as well as with our counterparts in Canada. EPA and its local, state, tribal and Federal partners are coordinating restoration of the Great Lakes pursuant to a Great Lakes Regional Collaboration. EPA previously joined with states, Tribes, and Federal agencies that have stewardship responsibilities for the Lakes in developing the new Great Lakes Strategy. In addition to the eight Great Lakes States and interested Tribes, partners include the COE, USCG, USFWS, USGS, NOAA and NRCS. The Strategy joins environmental protection agencies with natural resource agencies in pursuit of common goals. These organizations meet semi-annually as the Great Lakes U.S. Policy Committee to strategically plan and

prioritize environmental actions. GLNPO monitoring involves extensive coordination among these partners, both in terms of implementing the monitoring program, and in utilizing results from the monitoring to manage environmental programs. GLNPO's sediments program works closely with the states and the Corps regarding dredging issues. Implementation of the Binational Toxics Strategy involves extensive coordination with Great Lakes States. GLNPO works closely with states, Tribes, FWS, and NRCS in addressing habitat issues in the Great Lakes. EPA also coordinates with these partners regarding development and implementation of Lakewide Management Plans for each of the Great Lakes and for Remedial Action Plans for the 31 U.S./binational Areas of Concern.

Chesapeake Bay

The Chesapeake Bay Program has a Federal Agencies Committee, chaired by EPA, which was formed in 1984 and has met regularly ever since. There are currently over 20 different Federal agencies actively involved with the Bay Program through the Federal Agencies Committee. The Federal agencies have worked together over the past decade to implement the commitments laid out in the 1994 *Agreement of Federal Agencies on Ecosystem Management in the Chesapeake Bay* and the 1998 *Federal Agencies Chesapeake Ecosystem Unified Plan (FACEUP)*. The Federal Agencies Committee has been focusing on how its members can help to achieve the 104 commitments contained in the *Chesapeake 2000* agreement adopted by the Chesapeake Bay Program in June 2000. Through this interagency partnership Federal agencies have contributed to some major successes, such as the U.S. Forest Service helping to meet the year 2010 goal to restore 2,010 miles of riparian forest buffers eight years early; the NPS the effort to establish over

500 miles of water trails three years early; and the USFWS in reaching the Program's fish passage goal of reopening 1,357 miles of formerly blocked river habitat in 2004. Also in 2004, through the Federal Agencies Committee, the members sought better coordination of agency budgets and other programs to try to leverage maximum benefit to the state, private, and Federal efforts protect and restore the Bay.

Gulf of Mexico

Key to the continued progress of the Gulf of Mexico Program is a broad multi-organizational Gulf states-led partnership comprised of regional; business and industry; agriculture; state and local government; citizens; environmental and fishery interests; and, numerous Federal departments and agencies. This Gulf partnership is comprised of members of the Gulf Program's Policy Review Board, subcommittees, and workgroups. Established in 1988, the Gulf of Mexico Program is designed to assist the Gulf States and stakeholders in developing a regional, ecosystem-based framework for restoring and protecting the Gulf of Mexico through coordinated Gulf-wide as well as priority area-specific efforts. The Gulf States strategically identify the key environmental issues and work at the regional, state, and local level to define, recommend, and voluntarily implement the supporting solutions. To achieve the Program's environmental objectives, the partnership must target specific Federal, state, local, and private programs, processes, and financial authorities in order to leverage the resources needed to support state and community actions.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

Several Federal agencies sponsor research on variability and susceptibility in risks from

exposure to environmental contaminants. EPA collaborates with a number of the Institutes within the NIH and CDC. For example, NIEHS conducts multi-disciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies. The NIEHS program includes an effort to study the effects of chemicals, including pesticides and other toxics, on children. EPA collaborates with NIEHS in supporting the Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention, which study whether and how environmental factors play a role in children's health.

Research in ecosystems protection is coordinated government-wide through the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA is an active participant in the CENR, and all work is fully consistent and complementary with other Committee member activities. EPA researchers work within the CENR on the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) and other ecosystems protection research, including the restoration of habitats and species, impacts of landscape change, invasive species and inventory and monitoring programs.

The Mid-Atlantic Landscape Atlas represents one of the EMAP's first regional-scale ecological assessments, and was developed in cooperation with NOAA, USFWS, the University of Tennessee, and DOE's Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Development of the Networking and Information Technology Research & Development (NITR) Modeling System is coordinated with the COE, USDA and DOE. Through interagency agreements with USGS, EPA has worked to investigate and develop tools for assessing the impact of hydrogeology on riparian restoration efforts. The collaborative work with the USGS continues to play a vital role in investigating

the impact and fate of atmospheric loadings of nitrogen and nitrogen applications as part of restoration technologies on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. All of these efforts have significant implications for risk management in watersheds, total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation, and management of non-point source pollutants.

The Agency, through partnerships with private sector companies, non-profits, other Federal agencies, universities, and states, including California EPA, has worked to identify and control human exposure to methyl-mercury. EPA has also been working with DOE and USGS to address risk management issues associated with mercury emissions from utilities.

Homeland Security research is conducted in collaboration with numerous agencies, leveraging funding across multiple programs and producing synergistic results. EPA's National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC) works closely with the DHS to assure that EPA's efforts are directly supportive of DHS priorities. EPA is also working with DHS to provide support and guidance to DHS in the startup of their University Centers of Excellence program. Recognizing that the DoD has significant expertise and facilities related to biological and chemical warfare agents, the NHSRC works closely with the Edgewood Chemical and Biological Center (ECBC), the Technical Support Working Group, the Army Corps of Engineers, and other Department of Defense organizations to address areas of mutual interest and concern. In conducting biological agent research, the NHSRC is also collaborating with CDC. The NHSRC works with DOE to access and support research conducted by DOE's National Laboratories, as well as to obtain data related to radioactive materials.

In addition to these major collaborations, the NHSRC has relationships with numerous other Federal agencies, including the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy, FDA, USGS, and NIST. Also, the NHSRC is working with state and local emergency response personnel to understand better their needs and build relationships, which will enable the quick deployment of NHSRC products. In the water infrastructure arena, the NHSRC is providing information to the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC) operated by the Association of Metropolitan Water Agencies (AMWA). The National Academy of Sciences has also been engaged to provide advice on the long-term direction of the water research and technical support program.

Goal 5-Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective: Improve Compliance

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program coordinates closely with DOJ on all enforcement matters. In addition, the program coordinates with other agencies on specific environmental issues as described herein.

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) coordinates with the Chemical Safety and Accident Investigation Board, OSHA, and Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry in preventing and responding to accidental releases and endangerment situations, with the BIA on Tribal issues relative to compliance with environmental laws on Tribal Lands, and with the SBA on the implementation of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act (SBREFA). OECA also shares information with the IRS on cases which require defendants to pay civil penalties, thereby assisting the IRS in assuring compliance with tax laws. In addition, it coordinates with the SBA and a number of other Federal agencies in implementing the Business Compliance One-Stop Project, an "E-Government" project that is part of the President's Regulatory Management Agenda. OECA also works with a variety of Federal agencies including the DOL and the IRS to organize a Federal Compliance Assistance Roundtable to address cross cutting compliance assistance issues. Coordination also occurs with the COE on wetlands.

Due to changes in the Food Security Act, the USDA/NRCS has a major role in determining whether areas on agricultural

lands meet the definition of wetlands and are therefore regulated under the CWA. Civil Enforcement coordinates with USDA/NRCS on these issues also. The program coordinates closely with the USDA on the implementation of the Unified National Strategy for Animal Feedlot Operations. EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program also coordinates with USDA on food safety issues arising from the misuse of pesticides, and shares joint jurisdiction with Federal Trade Commission (FTC) on pesticide labeling and advertising. Coordination also occurs with Customs on pesticide imports. EPA and the FDA share jurisdiction over general-purpose disinfectants used on non-critical surfaces and some dental and medical equipment surfaces (e.g., wheelchairs). The Agency has entered into a MOU with HUD concerning lead poisoning.

The Criminal Enforcement program coordinates with other Federal law enforcement agencies (i.e. FBI, Customs, DOL, U.S. Treasury, USCG and DOJ) and with state and local law enforcement organizations in the investigation and prosecution of environmental crimes. EPA also actively works with DOJ to establish task forces that bring together Federal, state and local law enforcement organizations to address environmental crimes. In addition, the program has an Interagency Agreement with the DHS to provide specialized criminal environmental training to Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement personnel at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA.

Under Executive Order 12088, EPA is directed to provide technical assistance to other Federal agencies to help ensure their compliance with all environmental laws. The Federal Facility Enforcement Program coordinates with other Federal agencies, states, local, and tribal governments to ensure compliance by Federal agencies with all environmental laws.

OECA collaborates with the states and Tribes. States perform the vast majority of inspections, direct compliance assistance, and enforcement actions. Most EPA statutes envision a partnership between EPA and the states under which EPA develops national standards and policies and the states implement the program under authority delegated by EPA. If a state does not seek approval of a program, EPA must implement that program in the state. Historically, the level of state approvals has increased as programs mature and state capacity expands, with many of the key environmental programs approaching approval in nearly all states. EPA will increase its effort to coordinate with states on training, compliance assistance, capacity building and enforcement. EPA will continue to enhance the network of state and tribal compliance assistance providers.

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance chairs the Interagency Environmental Leadership Workgroup established by Executive Order 13148. The Workgroup consists of over 100 representatives from most Federal departments and agencies. Its mission is to assist all Federal agencies with meeting the mandates of the Executive Order, including implementation of environmental management systems and environmental compliance auditing programs, reducing both releases and uses of toxic chemicals, and compliance with pollution prevention

and pollution reporting requirements. In FY 2007, the OECA will work directly with a number of other Federal agencies to improve CWA compliance at Federal facilities. OECA and other agencies will jointly investigate the underlying causes of persistent CWA violations and design and implement fixes to the problems to keep facilities in compliance over the long term. OECA anticipates that FY 2007 will see the completion of a multiple-year partnership with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA), a part of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). OECA and the VHA formed the partnership in 2002 to improve compliance at VHA medical centers across the nation. Since then, EPA and VHA have jointly designed and begun implementing environmental management systems at all VHA medical centers, completed multi-day onsite reviews at more than 20 medical centers to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their environmental programs and to guide the VHA in making program improvements at all its medical centers, and delivered multiple environmental compliance courses for VHA staff and managers.

EPA works directly with Canada and Mexico bilaterally and in the trilateral Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). EPA's border activities require close coordination with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Justice, and the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas.

Objective: Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation

EPA is involved in a broad range of pollution prevention (P2) activities which can yield reductions in waste generation and energy consumption in both the public and

private sectors. For example, the EPP initiative, which implements Executive Orders 12873 and 13101, promotes the use of cleaner products by Federal agencies. This is aimed at stimulating demand for the development of such products by industry.

This effort includes a number of demonstration projects with other federal Departments and agencies, such as the NPS (to use Green Purchasing as a tool to achieve the sustainability goals of the parks), DoD (use of environmentally preferable construction materials), and Defense Logistics Agency (identification of environmental attributes for products in its purchasing system). The program is also working within EPA to “green” its own operations. The program also works with NIST to develop a life-cycle based decision support tool for purchasers.

Under the Suppliers’ Partnership for the Environment program and its umbrella program, the GSN, EPA’s P2 Program is working closely with NIST and its Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program to provide technical assistance to the process of “greening” industry supply chains. The EPA is also working with the DOE’s Industrial Technologies Program to provide energy audits and technical assistance to these supply chains.

The Agency is required to review environmental impact statements and other major actions impacting the environment and public health proposed by all Federal agencies, and make recommendations to the proposing Federal agency on how to remedy/mitigate those impacts. Although EPA is required under § 309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to review and comment on proposed Federal actions, neither the National Environmental Policy Act nor § 309 CAA require a Federal agency to modify its proposal to accommodate EPA’s

concerns. EPA does have authority under these statutes to refer major disagreements with other Federal agencies to the Council on Environmental Quality. Accordingly, many of the beneficial environmental changes or mitigation that EPA recommends must be negotiated with the other Federal agency. The majority of the actions EPA reviews are proposed by the Forest Service, Department of Transportation (including FHWA and FAA), COE, DOI (including Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service and NPS), DOE (including Federal Regulatory Commission), and DoD.

EPA and DOI are coordinating an Interagency Tribal Information Steering Committee that includes the Bureau of Reclamation, DOE, HUD, USGS, Federal Geographic Data Committee, BIA, Indian Health Service, Department of the Treasury, and DOJ. This Interagency effort is aimed to coordinate the exchange of selected sets of environmental, resource, and programmatic information pertaining to Indian Country among Federal agencies in a “dynamic” information management system that is continuously and automatically updated and refreshed, to be shared equally among partners and other constituents.

Under a two-party interagency agreement, EPA works extensively with the Indian Health Service to cooperatively address the drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of Indian Tribes. EPA is developing protocols with the Indian Health Service Sanitation Facilities Construction Program for integration of databases of the two agencies, within the framework of the Tribal Enterprise Architecture.

EPA has organized a Tribal Data Working Group under the Federal Geographic Data Committee, and, along with BIA, is the co-chair of this group. EPA will play a lead

role in establishing common geographic data and metadata standards for Tribal data, and in establishing protocols for exchange of information among Federal, non-Federal and Tribal cooperating partners.

EPA is developing protocols with the Bureau of Reclamation, Native American Program, for integration of databases of the two agencies, within the framework of the Tribal Enterprise Architecture. EPA is also developing agreements to share information with the Alaska District, COE.

To promote mutual goals as leadership programs with industry, the Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation (OPEI) through its National Environmental Performance Track, works with the Voluntary Protection Programs (VPP) in the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). EPA and OSHA collaborate in developing incentives for members, identifying potential members, providing joint recognition, and sharing best practices from their experience in managing leadership programs.

Under a MOU, EPA and NPS established a partnership to share resources for promoting environmental management system approaches that are good for both the environment and business. The MOU promotes the implementation of cost-effective environmental management practices for businesses in the tourism industry, including the approximately 600 NPS concessionaires that provide various visitor services in more than 130 national parks.

Information on regulations and other issues that may have an adverse impact on small businesses is shared regularly with the Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. An ongoing activity includes the coordination of interactions among the

Office of Air and Radiation, the State Small Business Assistance Program's National Steering Committee, and the Office of Advocacy in the development of the proposed 55 area source Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) rules that will impact small businesses and state programs.

The Sector Strategies program addresses issues that directly affect the environmental performance of selected industries and other sectors of the economy. At times, actions taken to enhance sector-wide performance involve other Federal agencies. This work tends to be informal and issue-specific, as opposed to formal inter-agency partnerships. For example, previous work on Agribusiness sector issues involved the Natural Resource Conservation Service of the USDA. Energy conservation work with the Metal Foundry sector involved the DOE's innovative technologies program. In 2005, Port sector stakeholders include the U.S. Maritime Administration (DOT), COE and NOAA. Data work with the Cement sector involves USGS contacts. And future "green highway" work of the Construction Sector may involve the FHWA.

Activities associated with the Environmental Education Program are coordinated with other Federal agencies in a variety of ways:

EPA currently funds approximately \$1.5M for eight interagency agreements with four Federal agencies. Current projects are focused on helping these agencies to better coordinate their environmental education efforts (see www.handsontheland.org) and improving capacity to measure environmental education program outcomes.

All of the activities are funded jointly by the cooperating Federal agency and a third non-profit partner. Detailed information about the interagency agreements is available at

<http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/iag.html>. EPA chairs the Task Force on Environmental Education which meets periodically to share information. The current focus involves sharing information on linking environmental education programs to the strategic planning initiatives of Federal agencies and developing program impact measures.

As a participant on the following interagency workgroups, EPA remains informed of related efforts across the government and provides coordination assistance as necessary: The Interagency Committee on Education (Chair: Department of Education); Partners in Resource Education (Chair: National Environmental Education and Training Foundation); the Federal Interagency Committee on Interpretation (Chair: National Park Service); Ocean Education Task Force (workgroup of the U.S. Ocean Commission); and the Afterschool.gov (Chair: General Services Administration).

EPA's web portal of all Federal environmental education program web sites is:
<http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/FTFmemws.html>.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

EPA is coordinating with DoD's Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) in an ongoing partnership, especially in the areas of pollution prevention research and incorporation of materials lifecycle analysis into the manufacturing process for weapons and military equipment. The agency has also made contact with USDA regarding lifecycle analysis of biologically- and genetically-altered products. EPA and the COE will address the costs and benefits associated with new engineering projects and technologies in order to respond to the

economic impacts of environmental innovation. EPA's People, Prosperity, and Planet (P3) student design competition for sustainability will partner with NASA, NSF, OFEE, USAID, USDA, CEQ, and OSTP.

EPA will continue work under the MOA with the USCG and the State of Massachusetts on ballast water treatment technologies and mercury continuous emission monitors. The agency also coordinates technology verifications with NOAA (multiparameter water quality probes); DOE (mercury continuous emission monitors); DoD (explosives monitors, PCB detectors, dust suppressants); USDA (ambient ammonia monitors); Alaska and Pennsylvania (arsenic removal); Georgia, Kentucky, and Michigan (storm water treatment); and Colorado and New York (waste-to-energy technologies).

COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES – ENABLING SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Office of the Administrator (OA)

EPA collaborates with other Federal agencies in the collection of economic data used in the conduct of economic benefit-cost analyses of environmental regulations and policies. The Agency collaborates with the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census on the Pollution Abatement Costs and Expenditure (PACE) survey in order to obtain information on pollution abatement expenditures by industry. In our effort to measure the beneficial outcomes of Agency programs, we co-sponsor with several other agencies the U.S. Forest Service's National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE), which measures national recreation participation and recreation trends. EPA also collaborates with other natural resource agencies (e.g., USDA, Department of Interior, Forest Service, NOAA) to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting of economic information by collaboratively supporting workshops and symposiums on environmental economics topics (ecosystem valuation resource evaluation); economics of invasive species; and measuring health benefits.

The Agency also continues to work with other Federal agencies in the development of children's environmental health indicators used to monitor the outcomes of children's health efforts. The Agency collaborates with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics to obtain approval of the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics (www.childstats.gov) on the reporting of appropriate children's health indicators and data.

The Office of Homeland Security (OHS) continues to focus on broad, Agency and government-wide homeland security policy issues that *cannot* be adequately addressed by a single program office, as well as ensuring implementation of EPA's *Homeland Security Strategy*. A significant amount of the responsibilities require close coordination with Federal partners, through Policy Coordinating Committees (PCCs), briefings and discussions with individual senior Federal officials. OHS represents the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and other senior Agency officials at meetings with personnel from the White House and Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and other high-level stakeholders. OHS coordinates the development of responses to inquiries from the White House, DHS, the Congress, and others with oversight responsibilities for homeland security efforts. EPA's ability to effectively implement its broad range of homeland security responsibilities is significantly enhanced through these efforts. OHS helps to reduce/eliminate redundancy in homeland security efforts, therefore ensuring consistent development and implementation of the Agency's policies and procedures, while building an external network of partners so that EPA's efforts can be integrated into, and build upon, the efforts of other Federal agencies.

The Science Advisory Board (SAB) primarily provides the Administrator with independent peer reviews and advice on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues to inform the Agency's environmental decision-making. Often, the Agency program office seeking the SAB's review and advice has identified the Federal agencies interested in the scientific topic at

issue. The SAB coordinates with those Federal agencies by providing notice of its activities through the Federal Register, and as appropriate, inviting Federal agency experts to participate in the peer review or advisory activity. The SAB, from time to time, also convenes science workshops on emerging issues, and invites Federal agency participation through the greater Federal scientific and research community.

EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) works with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and other federal agencies to increase the participation of small and disadvantaged businesses in EPA's procurement of goods, services, equipment, and construction. OSDBU works with the SBA to develop EPA's goals for contracting with small and disadvantaged businesses; address bonding issues that pose a roadblock for small businesses in specific industries, such as environmental clean-up and construction; and address data-collection issues that are of concern to OSDBUs throughout the federal government. EPA's OSDBU works closely with the Center for Veterans Enterprise and EPA's regional and program offices to increase the amount of EPA procurement dollars awarded to Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses. It also works with the Department of Education and the White House HBCU (Historically Black College and University) Workgroup to increase opportunities for HBCUs to partner with small businesses and federal agencies, especially in the area of scientific research and development. Work is also coordinated with the Minority Business Development Agency to fund opportunities for small disadvantaged businesses, and to collaborate to provide outreach to small disadvantage businesses and Minority-Serving Institutions throughout the United States and the trust territories. EPA's OSDBU Director is an

active participant in the federal OSDBU Council (www.osdbu.gov), and served as the Council's Chairperson in FY 2004 and FY 2006. The OSDBU Directors collaborate to the extent possible to support major outreach efforts to small and disadvantaged businesses, Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses, and minority-serving educational institutions via conferences, business fairs, and speaking engagements.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

To achieve its mission, EPA has undertaken specific coordination efforts with Federal and state agencies and departments through two separate vehicles: 1) the National Academy of Public Administration's Consortium on Improving Government Performance; 2) active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including the Chief Financial Officers Council and the Federal Financial Managers' Council. These groups are focused on improving resources management and accountability throughout the Federal government. EPA also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other Federal agencies, such as Department of Treasury, Office of Management of Budget, and the Government Accountability Office.

Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM)

EPA is committed to working with federal partners that focus on improving management and accountability throughout the federal government. The Agency provides leadership and expertise to Government-wide activities in various areas of human resources, grants administration, contracts management and Homeland

Security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts with Federal agencies and departments through the following activities:

Chief Human Capital Officers, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the federal government;

Legislative & Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other federal agency representatives who assist Office of Personnel Management in developing plans and policies for training and development across the government;

The Agency is participating in the government's implementation of Public Law 106-107 to improve the effectiveness and performance of Federal financial assistance programs, simplify application and reporting requirements, and improve the delivery of services to the public. This includes membership on the Grants Policy Committee, the Grants Executive Board, and the Grants.gov Users Group. EPA also participates in the Federal Demonstration Partnership to reduce the administrative burdens associated with research grants;

The Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system. The Council also is focused on promoting the President's Management Agenda in all aspects of the acquisition system, as well as the President's specific acquisition-related initiatives and policies; and

EPA is working with the Office of Management and Budget, General Services Administrations, and Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology to implement Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 12 -

Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.

Office of Environmental Information (OEI)

EPA is a leader in many areas, such as E-dockets. EPA has a modern well-supported system that can host other Agencies' docket systems, thereby reducing their costs to develop or deploy such a system. EPA will also continue to coordinate with state agencies on IT infrastructure and security issues through state organizations such as the National Association of State Information Resources Executives. In addition, EPA, along with other Federal agencies, is involved in the OMB led e-Gov initiatives. As part of this effort, EPA, OMB, the Department of Transportation, and ten other Federal agencies are examining the expansion of EPA's Regulatory Public Access System, a consolidated on-line rule-making docket system providing a single point of access for all Federal rules. EPA is also coordinating efforts with the National Archives and Records Administration on an e-records initiative. This effort is aimed at establishing uniform procedures, requirements, and standards for electronic record keeping of Federal e-Gov records.

EPA works with its state partners under the State/EPA Information Management Workgroup and the Network Steering Board. This workgroup has created action teams to jointly develop key information projects. Action teams consist of EPA, state, and Tribal members. They are structured to result in consensus solutions to information management issues which affect states, tribes, and EPA, such as the development and use of environmental data standards, and implementation of new

technologies for collecting and reporting information.

EPA also participates in multiple workgroups with other Federal agencies including the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), and CIO Council (<http://www.cio.gov/>). The Agency is actively involved with several agencies in developing government-wide e-government reforms, and continues to participate with the Office of Homeland Security and national security agencies on homeland security. These multi-agency workgroups are designed to ensure consistent implementation of standards and technologies across Federal agencies in order to support efficient data sharing.

EPA will continue to coordinate with key Federal data sharing partners including the USGS, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Fish and Wildlife Service as well as state and local data sharing partners in public access information initiatives. With respect to community-based environmental programs, EPA coordinates with state, Tribal, and local agencies, and with non-governmental organizations, to design and implement specific projects.

The nature and degree of EPA's interaction with other entities varies widely, depending on the nature of the project and the location(s) in which it is implemented. EPA is working closely with the FGDC and the USGS to develop and implement the infrastructure for national spatial data. EPA is coordinating its program with other state and Federal organizations, including the Council for Environmental Quality and the Environmental Council of States, to insure that the appropriate context is represented for observed environmental and human health conditions.

EPA will continue to coordinate with other Federal agencies on IT infrastructure and security issues by participating on the Federal CIO Council. For example, EPA (along with the Department of Labor) recently co-chaired a Federal government committee on security. EPA will continue to participate on the CIO Council committees on security, capital planning, workforce development, interoperability, and e-Gov, and will engage with other Federal agencies in ensuring the infrastructure for homeland security.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The EPA Inspector General is a member of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), an organization comprised of Federal Inspectors General (IG). The PCIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits and investigations, and completes projects of government-wide interest. The EPA IG chairs the PCIE's Environmental Consortium, GPRA Roundtable, and Human Resources Committee. The Consortium, which seeks effective solutions to cross-cutting environmental issues, currently includes representatives from 19 executive agencies and GAO. The OIG Computer Crimes Unit coordinates activities with other law enforcement organizations that have computer crimes units such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, and the Department of Justice. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums, professional associations, and other cross-governmental forums to exchange information, share best practices, and direct collaborative efforts.

MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

In April 2005, EPA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified areas they consider to be EPA's most pressing management challenges. While OIG identified the majority of the areas, GAO raised a number of the same concerns, such as human capital and assistance agreements. Notably, neither OIG nor GAO suggested elevating any of the issues to the level of a material weakness—a reportable condition that could adversely impact the integrity of Agency programs and activities. Most of the challenges identified are recurring issues that take time to resolve. EPA has been working to address these long-standing issues and has made great progress.

EPA senior managers are committed to resolving current issues and identifying and addressing emerging issues before they become serious problems. EPA continues to strengthen its management practices by maintaining a system of internal controls that helps identify and resolve potential management vulnerabilities. In FY 2005, for the fourth consecutive year, EPA reported no material weaknesses under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). The Agency resolved two of its internal Agency-level weaknesses, which are reportable conditions less severe than material weaknesses, but that merit the attention of the Administrator. Currently, EPA has elevated three management challenges (human capital, assistance agreement, and homeland security) to the level of Agency-level weaknesses under FMFIA. EPA leaders meet periodically to review and discuss the progress the Agency

is making to address the issues, and each year the Agency reports on the status of its efforts in its Performance and Accountability Report and Budget Submissions.

OMB continues to recognize EPA's efforts to maintain effective and efficient management controls. Since June 2003, the Agency has maintained its "green" status score for Improved Financial Performance under the President's Management Agenda (PMA). Following are discussions of the Agency's management challenges and the progress made in addressing them.

Challenges in Addressing the Air Toxics Regulatory Program Goals

Scope of Challenge: *While EPA has achieved its Phase 1 goal of issuing technology-based standards, there are concerns about EPA's efforts to assess and implement Phase 2, residual risk standards, as well as the accuracy of air toxics data used in measuring progress.*

Agency Response: The Air Toxics Program faces significant challenges because much remains to be done to address requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments (e.g., issuance of final standards for 70 stationary area source categories). However, the Agency has made great progress in reducing air toxic emissions. In FY 2004, EPA closed Air Toxics Program as an Agency-level weakness because it had developed a strategy for achieving toxic risk reductions. EPA issued 96 MACT standards that apply to 174 industrial categories. These MACT standards have resulted in annual reductions of 1.5 million tons of toxic emissions. By 2007, even greater reductions will be achieved when all major

stationary sources come into compliance under the MACT program. To date, EPA has completed 16 area source standards and is working to develop standards for an additional 25 (4 of which are under court-ordered deadlines). Once completed, standards for the 25 area source categories will address a significant portion of urban hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions, as outlined in EPA's FY 1999 Integrated Urban Air Toxics Strategy. EPA also expects to have completed the first eight residual risk standards by the end of 2006.

Implementing the residual risk program, as dictated by the Clean Air Act, remains a significant time and resource challenge. The statute requires a comprehensive quantitative assessment of the exposures and risks associated with air emissions from all of the sources in each category to inform the potential development of a standard for the category which is more stringent than the original standard. It also, therefore, requires knowledge of the methods available to reduce emissions and risks beyond those required in the original standard, as well as the quantitative knowledge of the emission reductions expected from implementation of each of those methods. Each of these assessments is turning out to be quite extensive in terms of the resources and time required to conduct, and the uncertainties associated with the results remain fairly large compared to the desired outcome and the decisions required. For example, we estimate that the development of the average residual risk regulation, from start to finish, requires significant funding and FTE over the course of 4 years. Given the fact that this requirement extends to about 170 source categories over 10 years, it is easy to see that the entire program will entail significant resources to complete, and all of this is occurring in a time of dwindling resources

for EPA in general and the air toxics program specifically

In the meantime, we have embarked on developing a voluntary process rule, which may reduce any potential cost burden associated with residual risk rules, and which will allow the residual risk program to focus its resources on addressing the most significant risks associated with major stationary sources of air toxics. This rule, the Total Facility Low Risk Demonstration (TFLRD) rule, will allow individual facilities which are currently subject to technology-based standards to conduct their own risk assessments in order to demonstrate to us and to their local permitting authority that they present negligible health and environmental risks to their surrounding community, and thereby ensure their future compliance with any subsequently developed residual risk rules. This will provide EPA with more accurate site-specific emissions information about low-risk sources and help to focus residual risk requirements on those sources which present significant risks. This should help to reduce the resource burden required to develop residual risk standards in addition to reducing the implementation burden associated with standards which are developed.

Modeling studies, such as the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), predict that the air toxic risks to the public occur on two distinct geographic scales. To improve our ability to characterize these risks, EPA along with its state, local government, and tribal partners recently started a national air toxic monitoring network with regional and local components to measure ambient levels of key air toxics pollutants. Several air toxic pollutants have been predicted to contribute to widespread regional and/or national exposures and risks. The regional

component of the national air toxic monitoring network, the National Air Toxic Trends Sites (NATTS), comprises 22 sites nationwide designed to capture the impacts of these pollutants. The first year of NATTS monitoring was completed. The local component of the monitoring network comprises unique local scale monitoring projects designed to answer specific questions pertaining to local air toxic issues. Thirteen local scale projects awarded in 2005 are nearing completion. In early 2006, the Agency will award grants to communities to initiate 19 new local scale monitoring projects.

The NATA provides nationwide census tract resolution of cancer and non-cancer risk estimates from HAPs. The Agency uses NATA information to help set priorities, measure progress against goals, and develop study plans for more detailed local assessments. These detailed local assessments will help identify areas where potentially higher exposures (i.e., hotspots) may exist in urban environments and link these concerns to local risk reductions. The NATA is updated periodically.

The Agency will continue to make Air Toxics Program tracking a high priority and will adjust its strategy as necessary to comport with legal constraints and to maximize air toxic risk reduction.

Highlights of Progress:

- Completed one residual risk standard for coke ovens.
- Proposed 5 additional residual risk rules.
- Continue to work on seven residual risk assessments for the 2-, 4-year source categories with court-ordered dates.

- In addition to EPA's 23 National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS), EPA funded \$6.3 million in 19 separate grants to State and local agencies to support additional local-scale monitoring efforts and methods development in FY06.

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Continue to develop tools and databases to more accurately perform and improve the quality and the timeliness of risk characterization.
- Continue to develop a performance measure, toxicity-weight emission, to act as a surrogate for risk reduction progress.
- Exploring pollution prevention approaches for area sources and engaging with five industry groups to explore and pilot these ideas.
- Developing an "Area Source Program White Paper" to provide flexibility in how the states and /or EPA address the area source program.
- Continuing to improve the quality and timeliness of EPA's air toxic emissions inventories.
- Developing an air toxic monitoring network to supplement "toxicity-weighted emissions" as a measure of progress in risk reduction.
- Developing a mobile source air toxics rulemaking to examine the need for and feasibility of additional mobile source controls options for gasoline, motor vehicles, and portable gasoline containers.
- Conducting research on near-roadway exposure to assist federal, state, and local transportation and air quality planners.

Superfund Evaluation and Policy Identification

Scope of Challenge: *OIG believes EPA faces significant challenges in its ability to effectively meet current and future Superfund fiscal and program management challenges and needs to establish a strong working relationship between states and tribes in order to achieve its environmental goals.*

Agency Response: While acknowledging its fiscal and program management challenges, EPA does not believe it has any weaknesses in the area of Superfund evaluation and policy identification. Despite the program's complexity and unique administrative structure, the Agency has made and continues to make significant progress in cleaning up Superfund sites and reducing risk to human health and the environment.

With regard to OIG's concern that EPA has failed to proactively identify or communicate current fiscal and other program management challenges, EPA has taken a number of actions to improve program performance and address management challenges. During FY 2004, EPA completed and published an internal review of its Superfund program, *Superfund: Building on the Past, Looking to the Future*. The purpose of this 120-Day Study was to identify opportunities for program efficiencies that would enable the Agency to begin and ultimately complete more long-term cleanups with current resources. An in-house workgroup has been established to review and implement the recommendations and to track progress made in improving the Superfund program. Some of the recommendations that have been or are being addressed include: establishing the Superfund Board of Directors, which issued the "Principles for Superfund Cleanup in the 21st Century" and set a hierarchy of goals for

the program; increasing the number of Records of Decisions that will be reviewed by the Remedy Review Board by 5 to 10 percent; and establishing a new enforcement performance measure to implement the "Enforcement First" policy.

The Agency's three major initiatives since 1998 have produced some positive results and lessons that have been incorporated into its current strategy for managing the tribal role. To ensure tribal needs are addressed, EPA established the Superfund tribal forum as a mechanism for sharing information among regions to provide learning or improvement opportunities. The Superfund program will continue to coordinate with tribes and EPA regions in implementing a final Superfund tribal strategy.

Highlights of Progress:

- Published *Superfund: Building on the Past, Looking to the Future*, an internal review of the Superfund program that contains recommendations for program improvements.
- Published the *120-Day Study Action Plan*, which outlines how EPA will carry out the recommendations of the study (February 2005).
- Initiated a formal benchmarking program to identify best practices that can be used throughout the program.
- Benchmarked site-specific payroll charging practices in the regions to identify and transfer best practices to properly account for staff time spent working on site-specific activities for cost recovery and public accountability purposes.
- Improved communication of site cleanup progress in new and innovative ways through the recently

released Superfund Site Progress Profiles on the internet.

- Completed the Superfund Tribal Strategy and Implementation Plan (June 2005).

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Continue to develop an Out-year Liability Model to support forecasting costs and accomplishments of the Superfund Program over a 30-year period.
- Analyze all unliquidated obligations balances to determine whether they can be made available through the deobligation process.
- Initiate a workforce analysis on the effects of workload changes on FTE needs for Agency programs.
- Develop a brochure for EPA Superfund staff working with tribes that provides ideas for consultation.

Information System Security

Scope of Challenge: *Due to the dynamic nature of information security, EPA needs to continue its emphasis and vigilance on strong information security.*

Agency Response: EPA acknowledges that as technology evolves, security of all types (personnel, physical and cyber) remains a key concern for both public and private sector organizations. While OIG commends EPA for its efforts to enhance its security program through strengthened management controls, risk assessments, penetration testing, and monitoring of the Agency's firewalls, the dynamics of security require continued emphasis and vigilance. In FY 2004, EPA closed Information Security as an Agency-level weakness because it had addressed OIG's specific management control concerns.

OIG stated that the Agency needs to develop and ensure implementation of a training program for employees with significant security responsibilities. EPA currently has a robust training program that requires all EPA employees with significant security responsibilities to complete at least two role-based security training courses. This requirement is in addition to the annual mandatory Security Awareness Training that EPA employees are required to complete. The status of all employee security training is tracked in a web-based database.

In FY 2005, OMB identified EPA as one of only eight agencies deemed "green" in its color coded scorecard for progress and status under the President's Management Agenda (PMA). The Agency will continue to implement a PMA "green" security program which includes all necessary and many innovative security processes to ensure the collection and analysis of quality data now and in the future.

Highlights of Progress:

- Established a robust training program that requires all EPA employees with significant security responsibilities to complete at least two role-based security training courses.
- Developed a draft EPA Certification & Accreditation (C&A) Guide, a tool designed to help assist EPA staff in conducting C&A for EPA information systems.
- Continued to use the Plan of Action and Milestones process to effectively monitor program offices' mitigation progress for IT security weaknesses identified and reported to the Chief Information Officer.

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Continue to implement a PMA “green” security program which includes innovative security processes to ensure the collection and analysis of quality data now and in the future.

Information Resources Management (IRM) and Data Quality

Scope of Challenge: EPA faces a number of challenges (e.g., implementing data standards to facilitate data sharing; establishing quality assurance practices to improve the reliability, accuracy, and scientific basis of environmental data) with the data it uses to make decisions and monitor progress against environmental goals.

Agency Response: EPA has made significant progress in addressing this challenge. In FY 2001, EPA acknowledged both laboratory quality system practices and data management practices as Agency-level weaknesses. In FY 2004, the Agency corrected its laboratory quality system practices as a FMFIA weakness. The Agency’s actions to address and validate the effectiveness of corrective actions included providing tools, technical evaluations, and training for environmental laboratories and coordinating discussions with internal and external representatives on how to assure the quality of laboratory data. Additionally, the Science Policy Council’s Forum on Environmental Measurement developed an approach to ensure and document the competency of Agency laboratories, which was issued as a policy directive in February 2004. Under this policy, Agency laboratories must demonstrate on-going performance through independent external assessments and participation in inter-laboratory comparison studies.

In FY 2005, the Agency corrected its data management practices as an Agency-level weakness. EPA completed specific corrective actions for this weakness and validated those actions to ensure deficiencies identified were effectively eliminated. Specifically, EPA developed an effective data standards program and promulgated six Reinventing Environmental Information Data Standards for the Agency. Additionally, EPA developed an Agency Data Architecture which serves as a blueprint for the information needed to support cross-organizational activities. Having a well-defined and reliable architecture to guide information management decisions promotes improved data quality and enables multiple and secondary uses of the data. In FY 2005, the Agency developed a process for ensuring data management policies and procedures are planned, maintained, and revised as appropriate. For example, the Agency changed the structure and operating procedures of the Quality and Information Council (QIC) to better fulfill its role as the information-policy-making body.

Data standards are an essential component of EPA’s information program. As part of its process for developing data standards, EPA has established a System of Registries that provides a reference point for implementing the standards. However, coordinating data standards in information collections, from initial planning to data analysis, is not yet routine in all programs. EPA requires a process for ensuring that each data standard adopted by the Agency is fully implemented in a cost-effective and timely manner. Therefore, EPA is proposing a new Agency-level weakness, Implementation of Data Standards, to address the issue.

Highlights of Progress:

- Developed an Agency-approved planning process to identify key data gaps by building on data gaps information included in EPA's *Draft Report on the Environment 2003*.³⁰
- Proposed a new Agency-level weakness, Implementation of Data Standards, to ensure that new standards adopted by the Agency are fully implemented in a cost effective and timely manner.

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Establish a procedure for reporting on the process of implementation across the Agency to the QIC and the Chief Financial Officer on a regular basis.
- Develop a detailed description of the Agency's strategy to correct the *Implementation of Data Standards* weakness, including major milestones and a validation plan.

Human Capital Strategy Implementation/Employee Competencies

Scope of Challenge: *While EPA has made progress in addressing human capital concerns, OIG believes EPA continues to face challenges in developing and sustaining a highly skilled, diverse, result-oriented workforce with the right mix of technical expertise, experience and leadership capabilities.*

Agency Response: OIG and GAO acknowledge the Agency's progress in addressing human capital concerns, but believe EPA needs to continue monitoring its Agency-wide implementation of human capital activities. In FY 2005, EPA initiated

a number of activities that helped the Agency make progress in addressing many of its human capital challenges. Specifically, EPA implemented a human capital accountability system to monitor and report on the Agency's progress in human capital management. This allows EPA to gauge the overall effectiveness of its *Strategy for Human Capital* and to determine whether the Agency is achieving its desired results. Additionally, each headquarters program and regional office was required to develop a local-level human capital action plan by adopting the required goals and strategies identified in the Agency's *Strategy for Human Capital* and reporting on its results. To further the Agency's workforce planning efforts in developing an agency-level Strategic Workforce Plan (SWP), each headquarters and regional office submitted workforce (occupation-based) needs using a planning template. This information was used to develop a high-level SWP to identify competency needs and frame the Agency's comprehensive National Recruitment and Outreach Strategy that coordinates outreach activities for a variety of positions and Agency programs, particularly focusing on Hispanics, African Americans, and American Indians/Alaska Natives.

EPA is committed to addressing its human capital challenges. The Agency will continue to implement an aggressive corrective action plan to ensure that deficiencies identified do not impair the Agency's ability to accomplish its mission.

Highlights of Progress:

- Established a Senior Human Capital Official in each program and regional office.

³⁰ U.S. EPA, *EPA Draft Report on the Environment 2003* (EPA-260-R-02-006). Available at <http://www.epa.gov/indicators/roe/index.htm>

- Completed a review of the Human Capital Strategy conducted by EPA's Human Resources Council resulting in improved outcome-based goals.
- Revised EPA's approach to its Agency-wide strategic workforce planning and began integrating workforce planning into the Agency's planning and budgeting process.
- Developed human capital measures and achievements for inclusion in the FY 2007 Annual Plan.
- Completed advertising for EPA's eighth Intern Program class to facilitate outreach and recruitment efforts.

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Develop a Strategic Workforce Plan for the Agency that will be revised in conjunction with the Agency's *Strategic Plan*.
- Continue to train and develop coaches to increase the Agency's diverse "Coaching Cadre."
- Identify a competency assessment tool and/or survey instrument to capture workforce competencies mission critical occupations (MCO), including leaders (Senior Executive Service and GS-13, 14, and 15 supervisors and managers). Technical competencies will be developed for MCOs throughout FY 2006.
- Work with programs and regions to report on effective strategies and solutions used to close competency gap.

Agency Efforts in Support of Homeland Security (formerly, Protecting Critical Infrastructure from Non-traditional Attacks)

Scope of Challenge: *EPA needs to continue to work with stakeholders to develop performance measures for water security, identify impediments preventing water*

systems from addressing vulnerabilities in computer systems, take steps to ensure it is performing all designated BioWatch responsibilities, and develop a better process for identifying, obtaining, maintaining, and tracking response equipment necessary for Nationally Significant Incidents.

Agency Response: EPA continues to refine its role and strengthen its efforts in Homeland Security. In FY 2005, EPA declared Homeland Security an Agency weakness and is developing a detailed strategy to correct the weakness, including major milestones, a validation plan, and anticipated correction date.

The Agency has done extensive research on various aspects of water security and is making important progress on the WaterSentinel surveillance and monitoring project, including beginning a pilot testing program. EPA continues to work with state and local stakeholders to develop comprehensive and accurate performance measures for water security and to identify impediments preventing water systems from addressing vulnerabilities in computer systems. EPA has taken multiple steps to ensure that all of its BioWatch responsibilities are performed. The Agency has on-going dialogue with the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), as well as state and local stakeholders, to ensure strong lines of communication on this critical project. EPA is involved in many aspects of BioWatch: from the technical recommendations that aid in developing the monitors to their installation in the field. Additionally, EPA is directly involved with emergency response activities regarding BioWatch. The Agency is currently developing a better process for identifying, obtaining, maintaining, and tracking response equipment necessary for Nationally

Significant Incidents using the lessons learned from the response to Hurricane Katrina. Using real-world examples like these will ensure the accuracy of the process and its applicability to the Agency's actual needs.

Highlights of Progress:

- Updated EPA's Homeland Security Strategic Plan to identify the range of EPA's homeland security activities, taking into consideration the evolving role of the DHS.
- Began the WaterSentinel pilot. This pilot will gather valuable information that will be used to design EPA's most important water monitoring projects.
- Strengthened relationships with the DHS, as well as with state and local stakeholders, relative to BioWatch. Constantly evaluating and revising techniques and standards of operation to ensure maximum efficiency.

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Continue to enhance and improve the WaterSentinel, based on lessons learned from the pilot.
- Finalize a process for identifying, obtaining, maintaining, and tracking response equipment necessary for Nationally Significant Incidents.
- Develop performance measures for EPA's major homeland security projects.

Linking Mission and Management

Scope of Challenge: *OIG believes that while EPA has begun linking costs to goals, it must continue to work with its partners to develop appropriate outcome measures and accounting systems that track environmental and human health results across the Agency's new goal structure. This information must then become an integral*

part of the Agency's decision-making process.

Agency Response: EPA has sustained its commitment to improving the way the Agency manages for results and uses cost and performance information in decision making. During FY 2005, the Agency developed and implemented a new performance tracking feature in its Annual Commitment System (ACS). This function supports the entry and tracking of actual performance data against annual regional performance commitments, most of which are directly linked to national performance goals that support the Agency's *Strategic Plan*. The Agency continues to experience a high demand for access to the ACS as more national programs begin to use the system to track regional performance against key program measures. To date, six national program offices and all ten regional offices use the ACS. Also in FY 2005, the Agency redefined its cost accounting unit from Sub-Objective to Program/Project to allow EPA to develop a variety of reports to address financial requirements of Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards No. 4, Managerial Cost Accounting.

OMB continues to recognize EPA for its efforts to improve the way the Agency manages for results and uses cost and performance information in decision making. Since September 2003 (eight consecutive quarters), EPA has maintained a "green" status score for Improved Financial Performance under PMA. EPA has also received a progress score of "green" for Budget and Performance Integration for all but one consecutive quarter since June 2002.

Highlights of Progress:

- Developed and implemented a new performance tracking feature in the

Agency's Annual Commitment System that supports the entry and tracking of annual performance data against annual regional performance commitments.

- Improved PART scores. (As of July 2005, 6 of the 32 EPA programs assessed show results not demonstrated.)
- Enhanced the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's Reporting and Business Intelligence Tool (ORBIT) functionality by expanding the programmatic and performance reporting capability and adding additional data sources (Administrative Data Mart).
- Began to develop the Agency's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan, including outreach to partners and stakeholders and consultation with state and tribal partners.
- Implemented a comprehensive strategy to integrate PART measures and related performance information into EPA's external GPRA documents (i.e., OMB Submission, Annual Plan & Congressional Justification, Performance and Accountability Report).

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Continue to develop the Agency's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan, including outreach to partners and stakeholders and consultation with state and tribal partners to develop outcome-oriented goals and objectives.
- Continue to improve PART scores by developing efficiency measures for environmental programs.

Grants Management and Use of Assistance Agreements

Scope of Challenge: *EPA needs to improve oversight for awarding and administering assistance agreements to ensure effective*

and efficient use of resources in attaining environmental goals. Recent OIG and GAO audits continue to identify problems in the use of assistance agreements.

Agency Response: Assistance agreements are one of EPA's primary mechanisms for carrying out its mission to protect human health and the environment. The Agency awards approximately half of its budget to organizations through assistance agreements. Thus it is imperative that the Agency use good management practices in awarding and overseeing these agreements to ensure they contribute cost effectively to attaining environmental goals.

EPA acknowledges OIG and GAO concerns regarding the management of assistance agreements, and tracks this issue as an Agency weakness in the FMFIA process. The Agency has made significant progress in developing and implementing a comprehensive system of management controls to correct grants management problems. EPA issued its first long-term Grants Management Plan,³¹ with associated performance measures, in April 2003. The plan, which GAO recognizes as a comprehensive and coordinated plan for strengthening grants management, outlines an aggressive approach to ensure that the commitments are fully implemented and that employees are held accountable for managing grants effectively. Also, EPA established a Grants Management Council, composed of EPA's Senior Resource Officials, to provide the leadership, coordination, and accountability needed to implement the plan.

Highlights of Progress:

³¹ U.S. EPA, EPA Grants Management Plan. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/EO/finalreport.pdf>

- Issued a long-term Training Plan that outlines the Agency's strategy for ensuring that employees and grant applicants are knowledgeable about their grant management obligations.
- Issued a revised Grants Competition Policy that substantially reduced the competition threshold from \$75,000 to \$15,000. In FY 2005, EPA competed approximately 87% of new non-profit grants covered by the policy.
- Posted grant opportunities and application packages to www.grants.gov making it easier for potential recipients to obtain information about Federal grants and submit application for those grants.
- Established a new "Grant Awards Database" to improve the transparency and accessibility of grants data to the public. The database contains a summary of records for all non-construction EPA grants awarded in the last 10 years and can be accessed at http://yosemite.epa.gov/oarm/igms_egf.nsf/HomePage?ReadForm
- Issued a new Environment Results Order designed to ensure that grants are outcome-oriented and linked to EPA strategic goals.
- Issued a new policy on the internal review of discretionary grants. The policy requires Assistant and Regional Administrators to certify that non-competitive discretionary grants and competitive announcements have appropriate environmental outcomes and support program goals.
- Issued a new Order designed to assess, at the pre-award stage, the administrative and programmatic capabilities of non-profit organizations applying for EPA assistance agreements.
- Improve the delivery and availability of training programs by developing on-line training for project officers, grant specialists, managers and supervisors, and grant recipients.
- Strengthen external peer review of competitive grant applications to ensure that taxpayer dollars are used appropriately and promote accountability, transparency and results.
- Improve EPA project officers' efficiency and effectiveness by developing project officer workforce plans. In 2006, each EPA office/region will be required to develop a strategy for managing its workforce to promote more accountable grants management.
- Strengthen Agency processes under the Environmental Results Order for identifying and reporting on significant grant results information (e.g., highlighting results achieved through grants in the FY 2005 *Performance and Accountability Report*).
- Enhance accountability by incorporating grants management responsibilities in the Agency's new Performance Assessment Rating System.
- Begin pilot testing a statistical approach for selecting recipients for post-award monitoring reviews, which should help the Agency obtain more accurate information on trends in grantee compliance.

Inconsistency Among EPA's Regional Offices

Scope of Challenge: *GAO feels that inconsistency in program delivery among EPA's regional offices has often gone beyond the level that should be expected to take into account geographical diversity.*

Plans for Further Improvements:

GAO has reported inconsistent approaches in program delivery among regions,

particularly in approving or disapproving proposals by states to change their water quality standards and in enforcement philosophy. GAO feels that while EPA attempts to achieve some level of consistency to ensure that the public is afforded equal protection under environmental laws and that regulated parties, taxpayers, and rate payers are not subjected to widely varying costs of environmental compliance, the extent of variations is well beyond the level that should be expected.

While EPA has mechanisms in place to ensure basic consistency in environmental programs, the Agency expects and encourages some variation in regional-state interaction. States are allowed, by statute, to have variations in their programs, and some states have chosen to put standards in place that are more stringent than federal requirements. States and regions have differing ecological, economic, and other factors that influence which environmental laws and regulations require the most immediate attention, and the manner in which they can be most effectively managed.

EPA has a significant effort underway with the states to better align state, regional, and national planning processes and better define performance expectations. This effort, which began in 2004, provides expanded opportunities for states to participate in all aspects of the EPA planning process—setting mutual goals and priorities and accountability for results. Efforts underway include:

- The EPA Strategic Plan is the overarching framework for all of the planning, budgeting and priority setting systems. The EPA Annual Plan and Budget establishes annual performance

targets and funding levels for the fiscal year to support accomplishment of the Strategic Plan. Regional Plans, new in 2005, explain how regional offices will make progress toward the Agency's strategic goals over the next three to five years.

- Workplans for Performance Partnership Agreements and Performance Partnership Grants reflect the results of previous joint planning and priority setting efforts.
- An automated Annual Commitment System through which the regions identify their performance commitments for the upcoming fiscal year. The system allows states and tribes to review and comment on draft commitments, offering an unprecedented level of transparency and collaboration and increasing opportunities to align national, regional, state and tribal priorities.
- Several Strategic Planning Pilots are underway, through a cooperative agreement with the Environmental Council of the States. The pilots help build states' planning capabilities, stimulate state-regional joint planning, improve performance reporting, and support improvements to Performance Partnership Agreements and other state-EPA agreements. For example, Texas focused on improving alignment of EPA and state performance measures. A crosswalk of the measures showed that 43% to 53% of water measures and 55% of air measures were highly related. Region 6 and Texas are now striving to revise or establish complementary measures.

Some additional activities and studies are underway that will also look at the issues of flexibility and consistency in environmental programs. First, the U.S. Senate

Environment and Public Works (EPW) Committee is initiating a review of oversight of enforcement approaches among EPA regions. EPW staff will visit EPA's regional offices to review enforcement consistency. This is expected to be a major, comprehensive study. Second, GAO is scoping a potential study that will focus on the EPA-state relationship with regard to enforcement: how priorities are established, and how the programs are implemented. Third, EPA expects to receive a report from the National Academy of Public Administration by the end of 2006 that discusses how environmental services are delivered in the nation.

component and better link priorities to PART, the EPA Annual Commitment System, and the Agency's budget and accounting system.

Highlights of Progress:

- Improved alignment of EPA and state planning and budgeting processes to better define performance expectations (as discussed above).
- Developed the State Enforcement Program Review Framework to achieve greater consistency among state and regional enforcement programs.
- Established various internal and external working groups to improve program consistency, communications and coordination on water quality standards issues across regions and states.

Plans for Further Improvements:

- Continue to convene monthly meetings of the Water Quality Standards (WQS) Managers Association, Regional WQS Coordinators, and Regional Endangered Species Act Coordinators to discuss issues of national significance and ensure an appropriate level of consistency.
- Reflect regional and state priorities in EPA's FY2007 Regional Plans and include a strong measurement

EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

In FY 2007, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows:

Current Fees: Pesticides

The FY 2007 President's Budget reflects the continued collection of Maintenance Fees for review of existing pesticide registrations, and Enhanced Registration Service Fees for the accelerated review of new pesticide registration applications.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

The Maintenance Fee provides funding for the Reregistration program and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving "me-too" or inert ingredients. The Agency is scheduled to complete issuance of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions for the Reregistration program in 2008. In FY 2007, the Agency expects to collect \$21,000,000 in Maintenance fees.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA specifically for accelerated pesticide registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. In FY 2007, the Agency expects to collect \$10,000,000 in

Enhanced Registration Service fees under current law.

Current Fees: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Since 1989, the Pre-Manufacturing Notifications (PMN) fee has been collected for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacturing notifications submitted to EPA by the chemical industry. These fees are paid at the time of submission of the PMN for review by EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. PMN Fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. EPA is authorized to collect up to \$1,800,000 in PMN Fees in FY 2007 under current law.

- **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

The Toxic Substances Control Act, Title IV, Section 402(a)(3), mandates the development of a schedule of fees for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement is done safely. Fees collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that less than \$500,000 will be deposited in FY 2007.

- **Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee**

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is managed by the Office of Air and Radiation. Fee collections began in August 1992. This fee is imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light and heavy trucks and motorcycles. The fees cover EPA's cost of certifying new engines and vehicles and monitoring compliance of in-use engines and vehicles. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees established for new compliance programs are also imposed on heavy-duty, in-use, and nonroad industries, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, tugs, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, snowmobiles). In FY 2007, EPA expects to collect \$19,000,000 from this fee.

Fee Proposals: Pesticides

- **Registration Review Fees**

As the Reregistration program approaches completion, the Registration Review program, through periodic 15-year cycle reviews, will be initiated to ensure that registered pesticides in the marketplace continue to be safe for use in accordance with the latest

scientific information. In 2007, the President's Budget proposes to collect \$22,000,000 through a new Registration Review fee aligned with estimated costs associated with registration review and evaluating potential effects of pesticides on endangered species.

- **Pesticides Tolerance Fee**

A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue in and on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances on raw agricultural commodities and in food commodities. The collection of this fee has been blocked by Congressional action through 2008. Language will be submitted to eliminate the prohibition on collecting pesticide Tolerance fees. In FY 2007, the President's Budget proposes to collect \$13,000,000 in Tolerance Fees.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

In FY 2007, the President's Budget proposes to publish a new fee schedule and restructuring proposal for registration services to collect an additional \$12,000,000.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

Under current law, the Agency expects to collect \$21,000,000 in Maintenance fees in FY 2007. Language will be submitted to increase the authorized level of collections and restructure the fee in 2007 to collect an additional

\$9,000,000 in order to align more closely with program costs.

Fee Proposals: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Under the current fee structure, the Agency would collect \$1,800,000 in FY 2007. Language will be submitted to remove the statutory cap in the Toxic Substances Control Act on Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. In FY 2007, EPA expects to collect an additional \$4,000,000 by removing the statutory cap.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

In FY 2007, the Agency begins its eleventh year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). It is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and EPA's FY 1997 Appropriations Act. Permanent WCF authority was contained in the Agency's FY 1998 Appropriations Act.

The Chief Financial Officer initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: (1) be accountable to Agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress; (2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and (3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by the Associate Chief Financial Officer, is composed of eighteen permanent members from the program and regional offices.

Two Agency Activities begun in FY 1997 will continue into FY 2007. These are the Agency's information technology and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Environmental Information, and Agency postage costs, managed by the Office of Administration. A third Activity, Financial Management, will be provided pending a successful WCF pilot program in

FY 2006. This Activity provides the Integrated Financial Management System

(IFMS), which is the core accounting system for the Agency, and it is managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

The Agency's FY 2007 budget request includes resources for these three Activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$170.0 million. These estimated resources may be increased to incorporate program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2007, the Agency will continue to market its information technology services to other Federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to EPA, which will result in lower costs to EPA customers.

ACRONYMS FOR STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

AEA: Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and Reorganization Plan #3

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

BEACH Act of 2000: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

CCAA: Canadian Clean Air Act

CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

CICA: Competition in Contracting Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

CWPPR: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990

CWA: Clean Water Act

CZARA: Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

DPA: Deepwater Ports Act

DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act

EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act

EPAAR: EPA Acquisition Regulations

EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act

EPACT: Energy Policy Act

EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

ERD&DAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act

ESA: Endangered Species Act

ESECA: Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act

FACA: Federal Advisory Committee Act

FAIR: Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

FCMA: Fishery Conservation and Management Act

FEPCA: Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act; enacted as amendments to FIFRA.

FFDCA: Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

FGCAA: Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act

FIFRA: Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

FLPMA: Federal Land Policy and Management Act

FMFIA: Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act

FOIA: Freedom of Information Act

FPA: Federal Pesticide Act

FPPA: Federal Pollution Prevention Act

FPR: Federal Procurement Regulation

FQPA: Food Quality Protection Act

FRA: Federal Register Act

FSA: Food Security Act

FUA: Fuel Use Act

FWCA: Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

FWPCA: Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (aka CWA)

GISRA: Government Information Security Reform Act

GMRA: Government Management Reform Act

GPRA: Government Performance and Results Act

HMTA: Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

HSWA: Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments

IGA: Inspector General Act

IPA: Intergovernmental Personnel Act

IPIA: Improper Payments Information Act

ISTEA: Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

LPA-US/MX-BR: 1983 La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region

MPPRCA: Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act of 1987

MPRSA: Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

NAAEC: North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

NAAQS: National Ambient Air Quality Standard

NAWCA: North American Wetlands Conservation Act,

NEPA: National Environmental Policy Act

NHPA: National Historic Preservation Act

NIPDWR: National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations

NISA: National Invasive Species Act of 1996

ODA: Ocean Dumping Act

OPA: The Oil Pollution Act

PFCRA: Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

PHSA: Public Health Service Act

PLIRRA: Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

PR: Privacy Act

PRA: Paperwork Reduction Act

QCA: Quiet Communities Act

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RLBPHRA: Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

RFA: Regulatory Flexibility Act

RICO: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

SARA: Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SBREFA: Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

SBLRBRERA: Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

SDWA: Safe Drinking Water Act

SICEA: Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

SMCRA: Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

SPA: Shore Protection Act of 1988

SWDA: Solid Waste Disposal Act

TCA: Tribal Cooperative Agreement

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

UMRA: Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

UMTRLWA: Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

USC: United States Code

USTCA: Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

WQA: Water Quality Act of 1987

WRDA: Water Resources Development Act

WSRA: Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

WWWQA: Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

FY 2007 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS

Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses (Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, §103	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA	S/L monitoring and data collection activities in support of the establishment of a PM _{2.5} monitoring network and associated program costs	\$42,500.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$0.0
State and Local Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, §103	Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and Tribal representatives and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states)	Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to addressing regional haze	\$5,000.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$2,500.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, Sections 103, 105, 106	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible as of 2/1/99	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs; Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA; Supporting training for CAA section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff; and Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to control interstate air pollution	\$172,761.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$182,679.5

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	Clean Air Act, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/ Tribal college or university	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting training for CAA for federally recognized Tribes	\$10,887.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$10,939.5
Radon	Toxic Substances Control Act, Sections 10 and 306; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon	\$7,439.0	Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$8,073.5
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, §106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia, and Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDL's, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	\$216,172.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$221,661.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, § 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved state and tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund priority projects as selected by the State.	\$204,278.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$194,040.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, §104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, and Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management and restoration of wetland resources.	\$15,765.0	Goal 4, Obj. 3	\$16,830.0
Targeted Watershed Grants	Department of Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2006 Public Law 109-54	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, and Non-Profit Organizations	Assistance for watersheds to expand and improve existing watershed protection efforts.	\$16,608.0	Goal 4, Obj. 3	\$6,930.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	Safe Drinking Water Act, §1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	\$98,279.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$99,099.0
Homeland Security Grants	Safe Drinking Water Act, 1442; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, and Intertribal Consortia	To assist States and Tribes in coordinating their water security activities with other homeland security efforts.	\$4,926.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$4,950.0
Underground Injection Control [UIC]	Safe Drinking Water Act, § 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	\$10,838.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$10,890.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Beaches Protection	Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	\$9,853.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$9,900.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	Resource Conservation Recovery Act, § 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	\$101,944.0	Goal 3, Obj. 1 Obj. 2	\$103,345.5
Brownfields	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, Section 128	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Build and support Brownfields programs which will assess contaminated properties, oversee private party cleanups, provide cleanup support through low interest loans, and provide certainty for liability related issues.	\$49,264.0	Goal 4, Obj. 2	\$49,494.9

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Underground Storage Tanks [UST]	Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1976, Section 2007(f)(2), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2) and implemented by regulations at 40 CFR 35.330; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Section 204 of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act, as amended at 42 U.S.C. 3334; Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act of 1999, Public Law 105-276, (112 Stat. 2461, 2499; 42 U.S.C. 6908a); Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005; Section 2007 (f)	States, federally-recognized Tribes and Intertribal Consortia	Develop and/or implement state or Indian UST program; provide funding for SEE enrollees to work on the state's underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	\$11,774.0	Goal 3 Obj. 1	\$37,566.7

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Pesticides Program Implementation	The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act § 20 & 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia	Assist States and Tribes to develop and implement pesticide programs, including programs that protect workers, ground-water, and endangered species from pesticide risks, and other pesticide management programs designated by the Administrator; develop and implement programs for certification and training of pesticide applicators; develop Integrated Pesticides Management (IPM) programs; support pesticides education, outreach, and sampling efforts for Tribes.	\$12,907.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$12,968.9
Lead	Toxic Substances Control Act, § 404 (g); TSCA 10; FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To support and assist States and Tribes to develop and carry out authorized state lead abatement certification, training and accreditation programs; and to assist tribes in development of lead programs.	\$13,499.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$13,563.1

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Toxic Substances Compliance	Toxic Substances Control Act, §28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in developing and implementing toxic substances enforcement programs for PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint	\$5,074.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$5,098.5
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in implementing cooperative pesticide enforcement programs	\$18,622.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$18,711.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/ Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	As appropriate, Clean Air Act, Sec. 103; Clean Water Act, Sec. 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Sec. 8001; FIFRA, Sec 20; TSCA, Sec. 10 and 28; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Sec. 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Sec. 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); Pollution Prevention Act, Sec. 6605; FY 2002 Appropriations Act and FY 2003 Appropriations Acts.	States, tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortium, and other agencies with related environmental information activities.	Assists states and others to better integrate environmental information systems, better enable data-sharing across programs, and improve access to information.	\$19,706.0	Goal 4 Obj. 2	\$14,850.0
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, §6605; TSCA 10; FY2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To assist state and tribal programs to promote the use of source reduction techniques by businesses and to promote other Pollution Prevention activities at the state and tribal levels.	\$4,926.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$5,940.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients*	Eligible Uses	FY 2006 Enacted Dollars(X1000)	FY 2007 Goal/Objective	FY 2007 Request Dollars(X1000)
Sector Program (previously Enforcement & Compliance Assurance)	As appropriate, Clean Air Act, Sec. 103; Clean Water Act, Sec. 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, Sec. 8001; FIFRA, Sec 20; TSCA, Sec. 10 and 28; Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, Sec. 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Sec. 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Multi-jurisdictional Organizations	Assist in developing innovative sector-based, multi-media, or single-media approaches to enforcement and compliance assurance	\$2,217.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$2,227.5
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments and Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	\$56,654.0	Goal 5, Obj. 3	\$56,925.0

INFRASTRUCTURE / STAG PROJECT FINANCING

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2006 Enacted Budget	FY 2007 President's Budget Request
<i>Infrastructure Financing</i>		
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)	\$886.8	\$687.6
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)	\$837.5	\$841.5
<i>STAG Projects</i>		
Brownfields Environmental Projects	\$88.7	\$89.1
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$6.9	\$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Program	\$0.0	\$49.5
Mexico Border Projects	\$49.3	\$24.8
Alaska Native Villages	\$34.5	\$14.9
Targeted Projects - Puerto Rico	\$0.0	\$1.0
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>\$1,903.7</i>	<i>\$1,708.4</i>

Infrastructure and Special Projects Funds

The President's Budget includes a total of \$1,708.4 million in 2007 for EPA's Infrastructure programs and State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) projects. Approximately \$1,545 million will support EPA's Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water, \$114 million will support EPA's Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems and \$50 million will support Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change.

Infrastructure and targeted projects funding under the STAG appropriation provides financial assistance to states, municipalities, interstates, and Tribal governments to fund a variety of drinking water, wastewater, air and Brownfields environmental projects. These funds are essential to fulfill the Federal government's commitment to help our state, Tribal and local partners obtain adequate funding to construct the facilities required to comply with Federal environmental requirements and ensure

public health and revitalize contaminated properties.

Providing STAG funds to capitalize State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, EPA works in partnership with the states to provide low-cost loans to municipalities for infrastructure construction. As set-asides of the SRF programs, grants are available to Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs based on national priority lists. The Brownfields Environmental Program provides states, Tribes, and political subdivisions (including cities, towns, and counties) the necessary tools, information, and strategies for promoting a unified approach to environmental assessment, cleanup, characterization, and redevelopment at sites contaminated with hazardous wastes and petroleum contaminants.

The resources included in this budget will enable the Agency, in conjunction with

EPA's state, local, and Tribal partners, to achieve several important goals for 2007. Some of these goals include:

- 94 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards.
- Award 101 assessment grants under the Brownfields program, bringing the cumulative total grants awarded to 1,081 by the end of FY 2007 paving the way for productive reuse of these properties. This will bring the total number of sites assessed to 9,000 while leveraging a total of \$10 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds since 1995.

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program

In FY 2007, EPA will support the National Clean Diesel program, authorized in Sections 791-797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. This program focuses on reducing particulate matter (PM) by up to 95% from existing diesel engines, including on-highway and nonroad equipment and reducing other, smog-forming emissions such as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. Five sectors are targeted for reduction: freight, construction, school buses, agriculture, and ports. Grants will be provided to eligible entities in areas of the country that are not meeting ambient air quality standards. This program will help provide immediate reductions by retrofitting the engines with emission control technologies sooner than would otherwise occur through normal turnover of the fleet because these engines often remain in

service for 20 or more years. In 2007, up to 30 percent of the appropriated funds will be used to provide formula grants to states for the purpose of establishing state grant and loan programs. EPA expects to fund at least 200 new grants deploying technology in various sectors using diesel engines. These funds will also support competitive grants for replacing, repowering and retrofitting older school buses with emission control technology, potentially reducing PM emissions by up to 95 percent.

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Capitalizing Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs demonstrate a true partnership between states, localities and the Federal government. These programs provide Federal financial assistance to states, localities, and Tribal governments to protect the nation's water resources by providing funds for the construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. The state revolving funds are two important elements of the nation's substantial investment in sewage treatment and drinking water systems, which provides Americans with significant benefits in the form of reduced water pollution and safe drinking water.

EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects include nonpoint source, estuary, storm water, and sewer overflow projects. The dramatic progress made in improving the quality of wastewater treatment since the 1970s is a national success. In 1972, only 84 million people were served by secondary or advanced wastewater treatment facilities.

Today, 99 percent of community wastewater treatment plants, serving 181 million people, use secondary treatment or better. Water infrastructure projects supported by the program contribute to direct ecosystem improvements by lowering the amount of nutrients and toxic pollutants in all types of surface waters. While great progress has been made, many rivers, lakes and ocean/coastal areas still suffer an enormous influx of pollutants after heavy rains. The contaminants result in beach closures, infect fish and degrade the ability of the watersheds to sustain a healthy ecosystem. Improvements to our cities infrastructure remain a top priority if we are to reclaim our water resources.

The FY 2007 President's Budget Request includes \$687.6 million in funding for the CWSRF. More than \$23 billion has already been provided to capitalize the CWSRF, well over twice the original Clean Water Act authorized level of \$8.4 billion. Total CWSRF funding available for loans since 1987, reflecting loan repayments, state match dollars, and other funding sources, is approximately \$55 billion, of which more than \$52 billion has been provided to communities as financial assistance.

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The DWSRF will be self-sustaining in the long run and will help offset the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assisting small communities in meeting their responsibilities. Since its inception in 1997, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

(DWSRF) program has made available \$11.1 billion to finance 4,196 infrastructure improvement projects nationwide, with a return of \$1.73 for every \$1 of Federal funds invested.

Set-Asides for Tribes: To improve public health and water quality on Tribal lands, the Agency will continue the 1 ½ percent CWSRF set-aside for funding wastewater grants to tribes as provided in the Agency's 2002 appropriation. The 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg adopted the goal of reducing the number of people lacking access to basic sanitation by 50 percent by 2015. Through this program, EPA contributes to this goal which will provide for the development of sanitation facilities for tribes and Alaska Native Villages.

Alaska Native Villages

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

Puerto Rico

The President's Budget includes \$1.0 million for the next design phase of upgrades to Metropolitano's Sergio Cuevas treatment plant in San Juan, Puerto Rico. EPA and Puerto Rico provided \$7 million to date (\$3.8 and \$3.2 million, respectively). When all upgrades are complete, EPA estimates that about 1.4 million people will enjoy safer, cleaner drinking water.

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems***Brownfields Environmental Projects***

The President's Budget includes \$89.0 million for Brownfields environmental projects. EPA will award grants for assessment activities, cleanup, and revolving loan funds (RLF). Additionally, this includes cleanup of sites contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products and environmental job training grants. In FY 2007, the funding provided will result in the assessment of 1,000 Brownfields properties. Brownfields grantees will leverage cleanup and redevelopment jobs and \$900,000 in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

Mexico Border

The OMB Submission includes a total of \$25.0 million for water infrastructure projects along the U.S./Mexico Border. The goal of this program is to reduce

environmental and human health risks along the U.S./Mexico Border. EPA's U.S./Mexico Border program provides funds to support the planning, design and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment projects along the border. The Agency's goal is to provide protection of people in the U.S.-Mexico border area for health risks by increasing the number of homes connected to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems. The program has sufficient resources to carry out currently approved projects and provides \$25 million to address new needs in FY 2007.

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY APPROPRIATION (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Science & Technology				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$8,476.1	\$8,527.0	\$9,259.4	\$732.4
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$10,747.8	\$10,012.0	\$10,272.9	\$260.9
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$3,040.8	\$2,225.0	\$2,264.7	\$39.7
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification				
<i>Energy Policy Act & Related Authorities Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$11,400.0	\$11,400.0
<i>Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification (other activities)</i>	\$60,614.9	\$58,613.0	\$56,924.5	(\$1,688.5)
Subtotal, Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$60,614.9	\$58,613.0	\$68,324.5	\$9,711.5
Radiation: Protection	\$2,552.0	\$2,086.0	\$2,054.3	(\$31.7)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,460.0	\$3,468.0	\$3,585.9	\$117.9
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	\$87,891.6	\$84,931.0	\$95,761.7	\$10,830.7
Climate Protection Program				
Climate Protection Program	\$20,448.0	\$18,648.0	\$12,549.6	(\$6,098.4)
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	\$13,377.9	\$13,129.0	\$13,185.2	\$56.2
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Water sentinel and related training</i>	\$0.0	\$8,131.0	\$41,735.2	\$33,604.2
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$17,952.2	\$4,262.0	\$3,515.8	(\$746.2)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$17,952.2	\$12,393.0	\$45,251.0	\$32,858.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$0.0	\$16,868.0	\$24,666.7	\$7,798.7
<i>Laboratory Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery</i>	\$0.0	\$591.0	\$600.0	\$9.0
<i>Safe Building</i>	\$0.0	\$3,722.0	\$4,000.0	\$278.0
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$33,417.3	\$14,571.0	\$15,231.4	\$660.4
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$33,417.3	\$35,752.0	\$44,498.1	\$8,746.1
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$2,517.6	\$2,050.0	\$2,079.0	\$29.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$53,887.1	\$50,195.0	\$91,828.1	\$41,633.1

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Indoor Air				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$696.7	\$429.0	\$442.2	\$13.2
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$909.5	\$810.0	\$828.7	\$18.7
Subtotal, Indoor Air	\$1,606.2	\$1,239.0	\$1,270.9	\$31.9
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	\$4,141.3	\$4,173.0	\$4,268.0	\$95.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$8,892.1	\$8,511.0	\$70,239.5	\$61,728.5
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$2,473.1	\$2,463.0	\$2,766.1	\$303.1
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$2,471.1	\$2,480.0	\$2,820.4	\$340.4
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$4,944.2	\$4,943.0	\$5,586.5	\$643.5
Research / Congressional Priorities	\$74,485.5	\$32,919.0	\$0.0	(\$32,919.0)
Research: Clean Air				
Research: Air Toxics	\$14,472.5	\$16,226.0	\$12,274.2	(\$3,951.8)
Research: Global Change	\$19,395.9	\$18,619.0	\$17,456.4	(\$1,162.6)
Research: NAAQS	\$63,156.4	\$66,777.0	\$65,455.6	(\$1,321.4)
Subtotal, Research: Clean Air	\$97,024.8	\$101,622.0	\$95,186.2	(\$6,435.8)
Research: Clean Water				
Research: Drinking Water	\$46,824.0	\$45,170.0	\$49,242.5	\$4,072.5
Research: Water Quality	\$46,243.2	\$51,269.0	\$56,988.2	\$5,719.2
Subtotal, Research: Clean Water	\$93,067.2	\$96,439.0	\$106,230.7	\$9,791.7
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$33,247.5	\$35,637.0	\$34,488.5	(\$1,148.5)
Research: Computational Toxicology	\$12,002.9	\$12,327.0	\$14,983.1	\$2,656.1
Research: Endocrine Disruptor	\$12,559.5	\$10,494.0	\$9,081.2	(\$1,412.8)
Research: Fellowships	\$14,476.8	\$11,691.0	\$8,383.0	(\$3,308.0)
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	\$169,805.8	\$167,703.0	\$161,312.7	(\$6,390.3)
Subtotal, Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	\$242,092.5	\$237,852.0	\$228,248.5	(\$9,603.5)
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$10,257.6	\$11,606.0	\$10,552.8	(\$1,053.2)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Research: Sustainability				
Research: Economics and Decision Science(EDS)	\$2,465.6	\$2,361.0	\$2,494.6	\$133.6
Research: Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)	\$3,364.9	\$2,990.0	\$0.0	(\$2,990.0)
Research: Sustainability	\$36,354.6	\$25,803.0	\$21,404.9	(\$4,398.1)
Subtotal, Research: Sustainability	\$42,185.1	\$31,154.0	\$23,899.5	(\$7,254.5)
Toxic Research and Prevention				
Research: Pesticides and Toxics	\$28,276.0	\$30,357.0	\$26,223.7	(\$4,133.3)
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	\$3,326.0	\$3,092.0	\$3,243.1	\$151.1
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	\$0.0	(\$1,000.0)	\$0.0	\$1,000.0
Total, Science & Technology	\$785,903.1	\$729,810.0	\$788,274.0	\$58,464.0
Environmental Program & Management				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$17,513.5	\$17,708.0	\$19,126.4	\$1,418.4
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$20,555.3	\$23,215.0	\$25,678.3	\$2,463.3
Federal Support for Air Quality Management				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,800.0	\$2,800.0
<i>Clean Diesel Initiative</i>	\$0.0	\$5,867.0	\$0.0	(\$5,867.0)
<i>Federal Support for Air Quality Management (other activities)</i>	\$89,350.1	\$90,082.0	\$85,265.6	(\$4,816.4)
Subtotal, Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$89,350.1	\$95,949.0	\$88,065.6	(\$7,883.4)
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$23,518.7	\$25,405.0	\$25,513.7	\$108.7
Radiation: Protection	\$11,694.4	\$11,178.0	\$10,648.6	(\$529.4)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,284.4	\$2,632.0	\$2,688.7	\$56.7
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$4,478.1	\$4,938.0	\$5,221.4	\$283.4
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$9,920.0	\$8,600.0	\$13,365.0	\$4,765.0
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	\$179,314.5	\$189,625.0	\$190,307.7	\$682.7
Brownfields				
Brownfields	\$27,248.4	\$24,534.0	\$24,637.3	\$103.3
Climate Protection Program				
Climate Protection Program				
<i>Energy Star</i>	\$0.0	\$49,536.0	\$45,722.8	(\$3,813.2)
<i>Methane to Markets</i>	\$0.0	\$1,971.0	\$4,420.5	\$2,449.5

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
<i>Climate Protection Program (other activities)</i>	\$92,457.2	\$39,327.0	\$41,700.0	\$2,373.0
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$92,457.2	\$90,834.0	\$91,843.3	\$1,009.3
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$92,457.2	\$90,834.0	\$91,843.3	\$1,009.3
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$111.2	\$111.2
<i>Compliance Assistance and Centers (other activities)</i>	\$27,207.0	\$27,935.0	\$28,779.5	\$844.5
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$27,207.0	\$27,935.0	\$28,890.7	\$955.7
Compliance Incentives	\$10,135.7	\$9,412.0	\$9,702.2	\$290.2
Compliance Monitoring				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$986.9	\$986.9
<i>Compliance Monitoring (other activities)</i>	\$85,297.9	\$85,463.0	\$92,031.9	\$6,568.9
Subtotal, Compliance Monitoring	\$85,297.9	\$85,463.0	\$93,018.8	\$7,555.8
Subtotal, Compliance	\$122,640.6	\$122,810.0	\$131,611.7	\$8,801.7
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$753.2	\$753.2
<i>Civil Enforcement (other activities)</i>	\$113,719.7	\$117,807.0	\$120,024.5	\$2,217.5
Subtotal, Civil Enforcement	\$113,719.7	\$117,807.0	\$120,777.7	\$2,970.7
Criminal Enforcement	\$35,109.3	\$37,565.0	\$37,793.5	\$228.5
Enforcement Training	\$3,766.2	\$2,945.0	\$2,503.7	(\$441.3)
Environmental Justice	\$4,853.2	\$5,569.0	\$3,859.0	(\$1,710.0)
NEPA Implementation	\$13,016.8	\$12,640.0	\$13,787.5	\$1,147.5
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$170,465.2	\$176,526.0	\$178,721.4	\$2,195.4
Environmental Protection / Congressional Priorities	\$89,868.8	\$49,799.0	\$0.0	(\$49,799.0)
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$22,886.6	\$22,118.0	\$26,397.7	\$4,279.7
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	\$21,098.8	\$21,164.0	\$20,577.1	(\$586.9)
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$3,739.8	\$4,809.0	\$4,310.7	(\$498.3)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$686.3	\$1,926.0	\$933.8	(\$992.2)
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$2,132.7	\$470.0	\$466.9	(\$3.1)
Geographic Program: Other				
<i>Geographic Program: Puget Sound</i>	\$0.0	\$1,971.0	\$0.0	(\$1,971.0)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
<i>Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)</i>	\$0.0	\$2,862.0	\$4,448.4	\$1,586.4
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$6,786.1	\$5,124.0	\$4,601.6	(\$522.4)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$6,786.1	\$9,957.0	\$9,050.0	(\$907.0)
Regional Geographic Initiatives	\$8,057.0	\$8,060.0	\$9,137.3	\$1,077.3
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	\$65,387.3	\$68,504.0	\$70,873.5	\$2,369.5

Homeland Security

Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$0.0	\$1,212.0	\$1,200.0	(\$12.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Communication and Information (other activities)</i>	\$5,432.4	\$5,263.0	\$5,599.7	\$336.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$5,432.4	\$6,475.0	\$6,799.7	\$324.7
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$0.0	\$98.0	\$99.0	\$1.0
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$6,700.6	\$6,689.0	\$7,143.7	\$454.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$6,700.6	\$6,787.0	\$7,242.7	\$455.7
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$2,620.2	\$3,252.0	\$3,328.7	\$76.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$2,620.2	\$3,252.0	\$3,328.7	\$76.7
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$9,102.2	\$6,199.0	\$6,268.9	\$69.9
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$23,855.4	\$22,713.0	\$23,640.0	\$927.0

Indoor Air

Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$5,986.6	\$5,159.0	\$5,519.2	\$360.2
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$21,464.4	\$23,137.0	\$23,464.3	\$327.3
Subtotal, Indoor Air	\$27,451.0	\$28,296.0	\$28,983.5	\$687.5

Information Exchange / Outreach

Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$7,135.8	\$5,633.0	\$6,063.8	\$430.8
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$48,407.3	\$50,291.0	\$52,142.7	\$1,851.7
Environmental Education	\$8,648.1	\$8,889.0	\$0.0	(\$8,889.0)
Exchange Network	\$16,723.0	\$17,700.0	\$16,048.5	(\$1,651.5)
Small Business Ombudsman	\$3,691.3	\$3,343.0	\$3,501.7	\$158.7
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,245.7	\$2,503.0	\$2,646.6	\$143.6
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$11,327.5	\$11,377.0	\$12,508.4	\$1,131.4

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
TRI/ Right to Know	\$15,380.7	\$14,289.0	\$15,243.4	\$954.4
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$10,937.7	\$11,049.0	\$11,435.7	\$386.7
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$124,497.1	\$125,074.0	\$119,590.8	(\$5,483.2)
International Programs				
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$3,370.5	\$4,116.0	\$4,137.0	\$21.0
Environment and Trade	\$2,211.7	\$1,766.0	\$1,861.2	\$95.2
International Capacity Building	\$10,548.5	\$6,138.0	\$6,390.3	\$252.3
POPs Implementation	\$3,196.5	\$1,697.0	\$1,808.7	\$111.7
US Mexico Border	\$5,951.5	\$5,749.0	\$6,061.0	\$312.0
Subtotal, International Programs	\$25,278.7	\$19,466.0	\$20,258.2	\$792.2
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$4,745.6	\$3,751.0	\$5,562.1	\$1,811.1
IT / Data Management	\$84,371.1	\$94,567.0	\$96,807.2	\$2,240.2
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$89,116.7	\$98,318.0	\$102,369.3	\$4,051.3
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Administrative Law	\$4,784.2	\$4,607.0	\$4,860.9	\$253.9
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,531.0	\$1,048.0	\$1,229.8	\$181.8
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$10,905.7	\$10,575.0	\$11,053.7	\$478.7
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$32,764.8	\$35,931.0	\$37,525.5	\$1,594.5
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$13,864.0	\$13,206.0	\$13,465.9	\$259.9
Regional Science and Technology	\$3,424.8	\$3,522.0	\$3,520.7	(\$1.3)
Regulatory Innovation	\$21,215.1	\$21,511.0	\$25,853.6	\$4,342.6
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$13,875.1	\$16,551.0	\$17,554.8	\$1,003.8
Science Advisory Board	\$4,660.8	\$4,402.0	\$4,615.7	\$213.7
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$107,025.5	\$111,353.0	\$119,680.6	\$8,327.6
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	\$21,830.4	\$23,265.0	\$25,418.3	\$2,153.3
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$68,045.9	\$73,680.0	\$83,548.1	\$9,868.1
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$317,744.7	\$343,908.0	\$294,760.1	(\$49,147.9)
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$22,223.9	\$23,168.0	\$21,847.0	(\$1,321.0)
Human Resources Management	\$46,795.7	\$41,275.0	\$40,202.5	(\$1,072.5)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$476,640.6	\$505,296.0	\$465,776.0	(\$39,520.0)
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Field Programs	\$25,649.5	\$24,516.0	\$24,926.3	\$410.3

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$39,321.6	\$41,604.0	\$39,767.6	(\$1,836.4)
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$49,074.7	\$57,458.0	\$51,814.6	(\$5,643.4)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,961.5	\$1,694.0	\$1,754.0	\$60.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$116,007.3	\$125,272.0	\$118,262.5	(\$7,009.5)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$36,575.0	\$39,396.0	\$40,372.3	\$976.3
RCRA: Waste Management	\$67,842.9	\$65,793.0	\$67,887.3	\$2,094.3
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$10,878.7	\$11,825.0	\$12,235.1	\$410.1
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$115,296.6	\$117,014.0	\$120,494.7	\$3,480.7
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$8,462.3	\$9,008.0	\$7,736.5	(\$1,271.5)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$45,781.1	\$46,542.0	\$44,637.0	(\$1,905.0)
Endocrine Disruptors	\$8,696.4	\$8,767.0	\$7,985.4	(\$781.6)
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$13,280.9	\$10,162.0	\$11,367.6	\$1,205.6
Pollution Prevention Program	\$15,889.3	\$16,621.0	\$21,292.4	\$4,671.4
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$92,110.0	\$91,100.0	\$93,018.9	\$1,918.9
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$6,459.2	\$7,763.0	\$11,713.7	\$3,950.7
Water: Ecosystems				
Great Lakes Legacy Act	\$13,946.6	\$28,989.0	\$49,600.0	\$20,611.0
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$25,902.3	\$23,773.0	\$18,417.2	(\$5,355.8)
Wetlands	\$20,126.7	\$19,416.0	\$20,992.2	\$1,576.2
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	\$59,975.6	\$72,178.0	\$89,009.4	\$16,831.4
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	\$3,723.7	\$3,156.0	\$2,653.9	(\$502.1)
Drinking Water Programs	\$94,559.1	\$95,656.0	\$99,121.0	\$3,465.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	\$98,282.8	\$98,812.0	\$101,774.9	\$2,962.9
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	\$13,114.0	\$12,212.0	\$12,462.4	\$250.4
Surface Water Protection				
<i>Water Quality Monitoring</i>	\$0.0	\$7,193.0	\$7,120.7	(\$72.3)
<i>Surface Water Protection (other activities)</i>	\$186,745.5	\$182,019.0	\$184,466.5	\$2,447.5
Subtotal, Surface Water Protection	\$186,745.5	\$189,212.0	\$191,587.2	\$2,375.2

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	\$199,859.5	\$201,424.0	\$204,049.6	\$2,625.6
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	\$0.0	(\$2,000.0)	\$0.0	\$2,000.0
Total, Environmental Program & Management	\$2,309,238.0	\$2,344,711.0	\$2,306,617.0	(\$38,094.0)
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$44,580.7	\$36,904.0	\$35,100.0	(\$1,804.0)
Inspector General Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$426.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total, Inspector General	\$45,007.1	\$36,904.0	\$35,100.0	(\$1,804.0)
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$12,936.5	\$11,331.0	\$11,385.1	\$54.1
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$32,244.5	\$28,295.0	\$28,430.9	\$135.9
Total, Building and Facilities	\$45,181.0	\$39,626.0	\$39,816.0	\$190.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Radiation: Protection	\$1,969.4	\$2,120.0	\$2,323.3	\$203.3
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$15,182.0	\$13,337.0	\$13,316.0	(\$21.0)
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$0.0	\$11.0	\$22.2	\$11.2
Compliance Incentives	\$148.9	\$186.0	\$142.7	(\$43.3)
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,452.4	\$955.0	\$1,144.1	\$189.1
Subtotal, Compliance	\$1,601.3	\$1,152.0	\$1,309.0	\$157.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$625.2	\$796.0	\$883.0	\$87.0
Criminal Enforcement	\$8,070.1	\$8,275.0	\$8,502.2	\$227.2
Enforcement Training	\$897.8	\$581.0	\$621.9	\$40.9
Environmental Justice	\$921.5	\$827.0	\$756.7	(\$70.3)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Forensics Support	\$3,599.5	\$3,643.0	\$4,184.2	\$541.2
Superfund: Enforcement	\$165,634.0	\$156,653.0	\$163,650.5	\$6,997.5
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$8,900.3	\$9,410.0	\$10,196.9	\$786.9
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$188,648.4	\$180,185.0	\$188,795.4	\$8,610.4
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$0.0	\$296.0	\$300.0	\$4.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$0.0	\$296.0	\$300.0	\$4.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$0.0	\$197.0	\$198.0	\$1.0
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$1,348.2	\$1,245.0	\$1,373.6	\$128.6
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$1,348.2	\$1,442.0	\$1,571.6	\$129.6
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$0.0	\$10,395.0	\$12,271.3	\$1,876.3
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$9,500.0	\$9,500.0
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$38,131.8	\$27,184.0	\$28,003.6	\$819.6
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$38,131.8	\$37,579.0	\$49,774.9	\$12,195.9
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$694.2	\$588.0	\$594.2	\$6.2
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$40,174.2	\$39,905.0	\$52,240.7	\$12,335.7
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$111.7	\$48.0	\$130.4	\$82.4
Exchange Network	\$2,330.3	\$1,650.0	\$1,432.4	(\$217.6)
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$2,442.0	\$1,698.0	\$1,562.8	(\$135.2)
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$234.6	\$341.0	\$788.6	\$447.6
IT / Data Management	\$17,734.0	\$17,053.0	\$17,120.4	\$67.4
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$17,968.6	\$17,394.0	\$17,909.0	\$515.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$980.4	\$975.0	\$887.2	(\$87.8)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$722.8	\$755.0	\$690.8	(\$64.2)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$1,703.2	\$1,730.0	\$1,578.0	(\$152.0)
Operations and Administration				
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$3,109.3	\$3,060.0	\$2,920.8	(\$139.2)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$65,156.8	\$69,667.0	\$73,944.7	\$4,277.7
Acquisition Management	\$17,464.2	\$19,727.0	\$23,514.3	\$3,787.3
Human Resources Management	\$5,250.8	\$5,665.0	\$5,270.2	(\$394.8)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$20,620.3	\$24,349.0	\$25,540.8	\$1,191.8
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$111,601.4	\$122,468.0	\$131,190.8	\$8,722.8
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$3,848.8	\$3,755.0	\$3,847.2	\$92.2
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$23,322.6	\$22,927.0	\$21,963.9	(\$963.1)
Research: SITE Program	\$6,730.9	\$1,206.0	\$0.0	(\$1,206.0)
Subtotal, Research: Land Protection	\$30,053.5	\$24,133.0	\$21,963.9	(\$2,169.1)
Research: Sustainability				
Research: Sustainability	\$501.0	\$292.0	\$0.0	(\$292.0)
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$197,032.3	\$193,584.0	\$192,398.9	(\$1,185.1)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$11,387.4	\$10,540.0	\$8,863.1	(\$1,676.9)
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$31,063.4	\$31,336.0	\$31,486.6	\$150.6
Superfund: Remedial	\$711,969.6	\$588,905.0	\$581,594.9	(\$7,310.1)
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	\$5,444.0	\$9,540.0	\$8,575.4	(\$964.6)
Brownfields Projects	\$2,299.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	\$959,195.7	\$833,905.0	\$822,918.9	(\$10,986.1)
Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	\$0.0	(\$11,000.0)	\$0.0	\$11,000.0
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,374,889.5	\$1,231,074.0	\$1,258,955.0	\$27,881.0
(Transfer to Office of Inspector General)	(\$15,182.0)	(\$13,337.0)	(\$13,316.0)	\$21.0
(Transfer to Science and Technology)	(\$38,821.1)	(\$30,156.0)	(\$27,811.1)	\$2,344.9
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$531.6	\$711.0	\$839.1	\$128.1

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	\$108.0	\$182.0	\$175.9	(\$6.1)
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	\$337.0	\$358.0	\$360.8	\$2.8
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$730.4	\$1,010.0	\$1,014.8	\$4.8
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$982.9	\$894.0	\$916.8	\$22.8
Human Resources Management	\$5.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$2,055.3	\$2,265.0	\$2,295.4	\$30.4
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$699.3	\$634.0	\$651.3	\$17.3
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$10,146.4	\$10,514.0	\$10,590.1	\$76.1
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$57,048.9	\$65,647.0	\$58,207.2	(\$7,439.8)
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$67,195.3	\$76,161.0	\$68,797.3	(\$7,363.7)
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$70,589.5	\$79,953.0	\$72,759.0	(\$7,194.0)
Oil Spill Response				
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$270.1	\$284.0	\$280.2	(\$3.8)
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$1,900.7	\$1,910.0	\$1,826.3	(\$83.7)
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	\$39.5	\$31.0	\$32.5	\$1.5
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$13,991.5	\$12,066.0	\$12,964.6	\$898.6
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$552.1	\$500.0	\$499.3	(\$0.7)
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$841.0	\$838.0	\$903.1	\$65.1
Total, Oil Spill Response	\$17,594.9	\$15,629.0	\$16,506.0	\$877.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$0.0	\$6,897.0	\$0.0	(\$6,897.0)
Brownfields				
Brownfields Projects	\$88,065.1	\$88,676.0	\$89,119.4	\$443.4
Infrastructure Assistance				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$50,866.5	\$34,485.0	\$14,850.0	(\$19,635.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,110,473.7	\$886,759.0	\$687,555.0	(\$199,204.0)
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$49,500.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$847,519.2	\$837,495.0	\$841,500.0	\$4,005.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$66,176.9	\$49,264.0	\$24,750.0	(\$24,514.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Puerto Rico	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$990.0	\$990.0
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assistance	\$2,075,036.3	\$1,808,003.0	\$1,619,145.0	(\$188,858.0)
STAG Infrastructure Grants / Congressional Priorities	\$255,255.6	\$197,058.0	\$0.0	(\$197,058.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (excluding categorical grants)	\$2,418,357.0	\$2,100,634.0	\$1,708,264.4	(\$392,369.6)
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$13,262.7	\$9,853.0	\$9,900.0	\$47.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$47,411.0	\$49,264.0	\$49,494.9	\$230.9
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$19,837.0	\$19,706.0	\$14,850.0	(\$4,856.0)
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$105,786.4	\$101,944.0	\$103,345.5	\$1,401.5
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	\$4,988.8	\$4,926.0	\$4,950.0	\$24.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,169.0	\$13,499.0	\$13,563.1	\$64.1
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$225,194.2	\$204,278.0	\$194,040.0	(\$10,238.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$20,468.4	\$18,622.0	\$18,711.0	\$89.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,347.2	\$12,907.0	\$12,968.9	\$61.9
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
<i>Water Quality Monitoring Grants</i>	\$0.0	\$18,228.0	\$18,500.0	\$272.0
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$211,124.6	\$197,944.0	\$203,161.0	\$5,217.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$211,124.6	\$216,172.0	\$221,661.0	\$5,489.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$5,161.7	\$4,926.0	\$5,940.0	\$1,014.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$104,043.6	\$98,279.0	\$99,099.0	\$820.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,739.4	\$7,439.0	\$8,073.5	\$634.5
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	\$2,464.3	\$2,217.0	\$2,227.5	\$10.5
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$233,758.6	\$220,261.0	\$185,179.5	(\$35,081.5)
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	\$17,706.0	\$16,608.0	\$6,930.0	(\$9,678.0)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,516.4	\$5,074.0	\$5,098.5	\$24.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$12,977.1	\$10,887.0	\$10,939.5	\$52.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$72,212.5	\$56,654.0	\$56,925.0	\$271.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$11,537.5	\$10,838.0	\$10,890.0	\$52.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$12,073.1	\$11,774.0	\$37,566.7	\$25,792.7
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	\$943.0	\$1,182.0	\$0.0	(\$1,182.0)
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$12,372.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,027.2	\$15,765.0	\$16,830.0	\$1,065.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,190,122.6	\$1,113,075.0	\$1,089,183.6	(\$23,891.4)
 Rescission of Prior Year Expired Contracts, Grants, and Interagency Agreements	 \$0.0	 (\$66,000.0)	 \$0.0	 \$66,000.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$3,608,479.6	\$3,147,709.0	\$2,797,448.0	(\$350,261.0)