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Introduction and Overview

EPA's Mission

The mission of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is to protect human health and safeguard the environment. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 Budget request represents the highest level of funding for EPA in its 39 year history. EPA's Budget supports innovation, investment, and technologies to advance a green economy, and a green environment.

Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

The EPA's FY 2010 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification requests \$10.5 billion in discretionary budget authority and 17,384.3 Full Time Equivalents (FTE) to accomplish EPA's efforts to build a greener economy, move into a clean energy future, and protect the human health and environment in communities across the nation. The FY 2010 Budget provides a substantial increase, reflecting greater opportunity for the Agency to address public health and environmental challenges that can no longer be postponed, in vital areas such as water infrastructure, protecting our freshwater resources, laying the foundation to address climate change and addressing gaps in research as well as chemical management. Below are funding highlights of the 2010 Budget.

Invests in Water Infrastructure

The FY 2010 Budget requests \$3.9 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (SRFs) to fund water infrastructure projects for states, tribes, and territories. This 157% increase will help

states and communities meet the challenges of updating our nation's water infrastructure. The Clean Water and Drinking Water SRFs provide grants to States to capitalize their own revolving funds, making water infrastructure more efficient and supporting green jobs in the 21st century. Because repayments and interest are recycled back into the program, SRFs generate funding for loans even without Federal capitalization. EPA estimates that for every Federal dollar invested, approximately two dollars in financing is provided to municipalities.

This historic investment will support urgently needed projects to rebuild and enhance America's aging clean and drinking water facilities. Combined with \$6 billion provided through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act in FY 2009, a total of nearly \$10 billion will be invested through Federal capitalization grants into the Clean Water and Drinking Water SRFs over the course of two years. This investment will encourage efficient water delivery and "green infrastructure" projects to further promote clean water. In addition, the Administration will pursue program reforms that will put resources for these program's ongoing needs on a firmer foundation. EPA will continue to work with state and local partners to develop a sustainability policy, including management and pricing for future infrastructure, encourage conservation, provide adequate long-term funding for future capital needs, and provide equitable consideration of small system customers.

Accelerates Great Lakes Restoration

The Great Lakes basin, which is home to 34 million people in the U.S. and Canada, holds

20 percent of the world's fresh surface water, has 10,000 miles of coastline, and contains a diverse array of biological communities. The FY 2010 Budget requests \$475 million for programs and projects that strategically target the most significant problems in the region, such as aquatic invasive species, nonpoint source pollution, toxics and contained sediment, and habitat and species loss. This Initiative represents the federal government's commitment to significantly advance Great Lakes protection and restoration. Consequently, the Initiative will use outcome-oriented performance goals and measures to target the most significant problems and track progress in addressing them. EPA and its Federal partners will coordinate state, Tribal, local, and industry actions to protect, maintain, and restore the chemical, biological, and physical integrity of the Great Lakes.

Initiates a Comprehensive Approach to Slow Global Warming

The FY 2010 Budget includes a \$19 million increase for EPA to work on a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions inventory and work with industry sectors to report high-quality GHG emission data. This increase will also be used to develop environmentally sound methodological approaches needed to implement a possible cap and trade program, including offsets, and to strengthen climate partnership programs. FY 2010 funding supports the Administration's effort to develop a comprehensive energy and climate change plan to support America's transition to a clean energy economy, and slow global warming.

Enhances Vital Research Efforts

The FY 2010 Budget requests an additional \$17.5 million for research to help advance the deployment of green infrastructure for water treatment, make continued progress on

the computational toxicology models, increase the annual assessments and updates of IRIS data and support further development of biofuels lifecycle and sustainability information. New research will assess, develop and compile scientifically rigorous tools to assist in incorporating green infrastructure into existing practices. IRIS and Comptox work will help improve the management of risks from exposure to chemicals in the environment, and the biofuels research will provide decision-makers with better information on the trade offs and opportunities associated with increased production.

Continues Superfund Cleanup

The FY 2010 Budget requests an overall annual appropriation of over \$1.3 billion for Superfund. The Budget request for the Superfund Remedial program is approximately \$605 million, sustaining the FY 2009 Enacted level. EPA will continue to devote more resources toward post-construction activities, as well as beginning construction at new sites and continuing to fund large and complex ongoing construction projects. In FY 2010, EPA estimates it will achieve 22 site construction completions for a cumulative total of 1,102 (69 percent) National Priorities List (NPL) sites. These construction completions will contribute to the increase in EPA's target from 30 sites to 65 sites.

Strengthens Enforcement

The FY 2010 Budget includes approximately \$600 million for EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program, representing the highest enforcement budget ever, and a \$32 million increase over the FY 2009 Enacted level. The Budget reflects this Administration's strong commitment to vigorous enforcement

of our nation's environmental laws and ensures that EPA will have the resources necessary to maintain a robust and effective criminal and civil enforcement program. Specifically, the request includes an increase of nearly 30 FTE to hire additional civil and criminal enforcement staff, enhance efforts to integrate environmental justice considerations in EPA's programs and policies as well as fulfill environmental requirements with respect to other federal agencies' projects funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

FTE. This workforce adjustment will allow EPA to achieve its revitalized stewardship responsibilities for the American people. EPA will use workforce planning strategies to attract, reward, and retain a highly skilled and innovative staff essential to fulfill its mission. The goal of this workforce effort is to ensure EPA has a performance driven, results-oriented staff with the right mix of technical expertise, professional experience, and leadership capability.

Protects Our Nation's Water Supply

The FY 2010 Budget provides \$24 million to fully fund five Water Security Initiative (WSI) pilot cooperative agreements and Water Alliance for Threat Reduction Activities. The WSI was launched in 2006 to demonstrate, test, and evaluate contamination warning systems at drinking water utilities. Adoption of effective water security guidance on contamination systems will be issued upon completion of these projects.

Moves EPA Forward

The FY 2010 Budget includes \$3.9 billion for EPA's operating budget. The operating budget supports the heart of EPA research, regulation, and enforcement activities that are the foundation for science based decisions necessary to meet the 21st century challenges of climate change, public health protection, and environmental preservation. Additionally, \$1.1 billion is requested in grants for States and Tribes to invest in environmental programs that support cleaner air, water, and land where Americans live, work, play, and learn.

The FY 2010 Budget proposes an increase to EPA's FTE ceiling by approximately 132 FTE bringing the total ceiling to 17,384

Resource Summary Tables

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals		FY 2009 Enacted		FY 2010 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	\$763,442.3		\$790,051.0		\$842,349.0
Environmental Program & Management	\$2,362,491.2		\$2,392,079.0		\$2,940,564.0
Inspector General	\$41,896.5		\$44,791.0		\$44,791.0
Building and Facilities	\$36,307.4		\$35,001.0		\$37,001.0
Oil Spill Response	\$17,325.3		\$17,687.0		\$18,379.0
<i>Superfund Program</i>	\$1,385,080.3		\$1,248,632.0		\$1,271,732.0
<i>IG Transfer</i>	\$12,037.8		\$9,975.0		\$9,975.0
<i>S&T Transfer</i>	\$28,470.7		\$26,417.0		\$26,834.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,425,588.8		\$1,285,024.0		\$1,308,541.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$108,093.9		\$112,577.0		\$113,101.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$3,237,929.7		\$2,976,464.0		\$5,191,274.0
<i>SUB-TOTAL, EPA</i>	<i>\$7,993,075.1</i>		<i>\$7,653,674.0</i>		<i>\$10,496,000.0</i>
<i>Rescission of Prior Year Funds</i>					
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$5,000.0)		(\$10,000.0)		(\$10,000.0)
TOTAL, EPA	\$7,993,075.1		\$7,643,674.0		\$10,486,000.0

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Full-time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2008 Actuals		FY 2009 Enacted		FY 2010 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	2,407.9		2,432.5		2,442.5
Science and Tech. - Reim	1.8		3.0		3.0
Environmental Program & Management	10,605.2		10,786.2		10,892.6
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	34.4		0.0		0.0
Inspector General	224.6		271.4		296.0
Oil Spill Response	92.1		102.2		102.2
Oil Spill Response - Reim	9.3		0.0		0.0
<i>Superfund Program</i>	2,904.6		3,031.7		3,017.5
<i>IG Transfer</i>	62.5		60.4		65.8
<i>S&T Transfer</i>	99.3		110.0		110.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	3,066.4		3,202.1		3,193.3
Superfund Reimbursables	97.8		75.5		75.5
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	65.6		75.3		75.3
FEMA - Reim	1.5		0.0		0.0
WCF-REIMB	115.2		136.1		136.1
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	136.9		167.8		167.8
Pesticide Registration Fund	57.7		0.0		0.0
TOTAL, EPA	16,916.4		17,252.1		17,384.3

Goal and Objective Overview

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	\$984,806.8	\$1,037,151.9	\$1,069,772.9
Environmental Program & Management	\$457,849.3	\$453,274.0	\$488,859.8
Science & Technology	\$224,788.0	\$234,932.7	\$255,662.4
Building and Facilities	\$8,124.2	\$7,882.6	\$8,343.2
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$284,897.9	\$330,454.0	\$307,954.0
Inspector General	\$5,990.8	\$7,050.9	\$4,815.4
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$3,156.5	\$3,557.7	\$4,138.0
 Clean and Safe Water	 \$3,119,201.2	 \$2,879,615.5	 \$5,137,301.6
Environmental Program & Management	\$476,274.1	\$478,249.3	\$480,611.6
Science & Technology	\$152,683.6	\$148,259.3	\$157,653.4
Building and Facilities	\$5,535.1	\$5,185.8	\$5,463.6
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$2,463,043.0	\$2,225,802.0	\$4,466,612.0
Inspector General	\$21,665.5	\$22,119.1	\$26,961.0
 Land Preservation and Restoration	 \$1,852,645.6	 \$1,732,403.0	 \$1,761,418.6
Environmental Program & Management	\$216,201.3	\$214,034.7	\$224,776.6
Science & Technology	\$12,722.3	\$15,477.9	\$15,645.6
Building and Facilities	\$4,257.0	\$4,456.7	\$4,607.8
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$108,294.1	\$111,846.0	\$108,846.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$108,093.9	\$112,577.0	\$113,101.0
Oil Spill Response	\$17,325.3	\$17,687.0	\$18,379.0
Inspector General	\$2,742.8	\$3,114.4	\$2,089.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,383,008.8	\$1,253,209.2	\$1,273,973.7
 Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	 \$1,296,975.2	 \$1,254,336.0	 \$1,738,429.6
Environmental Program & Management	\$650,795.3	\$666,029.9	\$1,131,330.2
Science & Technology	\$330,187.3	\$349,835.1	\$373,222.5
Building and Facilities	\$13,211.1	\$12,183.8	\$12,926.2
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$276,548.2	\$209,859.0	\$204,409.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud
Inspector General	\$7,594.7	\$8,153.6	\$7,877.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$18,638.5	\$8,274.5	\$8,663.8
Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	\$739,446.2	\$750,167.6	\$789,077.2
Environmental Program & Management	\$561,371.2	\$580,491.0	\$614,985.7
Science & Technology	\$43,061.0	\$41,545.9	\$40,165.2
Building and Facilities	\$5,179.9	\$5,292.1	\$5,660.1
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$105,146.5	\$98,503.0	\$103,453.0
Inspector General	\$3,902.6	\$4,353.0	\$3,047.7
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$20,785.0	\$19,982.6	\$21,765.5
<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>\$7,993,075.1</i>	<i>\$7,653,674.0</i>	<i>\$10,496,000.0</i>
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	<i>(\$5000.0.0)</i>	<i>(\$10,000.0)</i>	<i>(\$10,000.0)</i>
TOTAL	\$7,988,075.1	\$7,643,674.0	\$10,486,000.0
<i>(Totals may not sum due to rounding)</i>			

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Authorized Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	2,607.3	2,675.2	2,673.1
Environmental Program & Management	1,856.8	1,856.2	1,865.3
Science & Technology	672.1	724.6	724.6
Inspector General	32.1	42.7	31.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	15.3	18.2	18.5
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	3.1	0.0	0.0
Science and Tech. - Reim	1.4	3.0	3.0
FEMA - Reim	0.7	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	25.8	30.5	30.0
Clean and Safe Water	2,815.1	2,878.7	2,892.7
Environmental Program & Management	2,182.1	2,239.1	2,209.7
Science & Technology	494.8	484.4	484.3
Inspector General	116.1	134.0	178.2
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	3.6	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	18.5	21.2	20.5
Land Preservation and Restoration	4,448.9	4,576.1	4,564.8
Environmental Program & Management	1,162.5	1,157.2	1,160.4
Science & Technology	49.3	59.2	59.2
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	65.6	75.3	75.3
Oil Spill Response	92.1	102.2	102.2
Inspector General	14.7	18.9	13.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	2,932.4	3,071.5	3,062.6
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	11.8	0.0	0.0
Oil Spill Response - Reim	9.3	0.0	0.0
FEMA - Reim	0.8	0.0	0.0
Superfund Reimbursables	97.8	75.5	75.5
WCF-REIMB	12.6	16.3	15.8
Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	3,750.0	3,719.4	3,846.9
Environmental Program & Management	2,400.2	2,426.7	2,539.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud
Science & Technology	1,035.2	1,001.9	1,011.9
Inspector General	40.7	49.4	52.1
Rereg. & Exped. Proc. Rev Fund	136.9	167.8	167.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	28.0	27.0	27.3
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	9.8	0.0	0.0
Science and Tech. - Reim	0.4	0.0	0.0
Pesticide Registration Fund	57.7	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	41.1	46.7	48.7
 Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	 3,295.1	 3,402.8	 3,406.8
Environmental Program & Management	3,003.7	3,107.1	3,118.2
Science & Technology	156.5	162.5	162.5
Inspector General	20.9	26.4	20.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	90.7	85.4	84.9
Envir. Program & Mgmt - Reim	6.2	0.0	0.0
WCF-REIMB	17.2	21.4	21.1
 TOTAL	 16,916.4	 17,252.1	 17,384.3

(Totals may not sum due to rounding)

CLEAN AIR AND GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

Protect and improve the air so it is healthy to breathe 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 2014, 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.
- Through 2014, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.
- Through 2014, continue efforts to restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of UV radiation.
- Through 2014, 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 2014, continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through voluntary climate protection programs that accelerate the adoption of cost-effective greenhouse gas reducing technologies and practices.
- By 2013, meet or exceed expectations of an independent expert review assessment of the utility of EPA research for protecting the air and reducing risks to human health.

GOAL, APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
Clean Air and Global Climate Change	\$984,806.8	\$1,037,151.9	\$1,069,772.9	\$32,621.0
Healthier Outdoor Air	\$646,703.1	\$689,404.9	\$703,302.3	\$13,897.4
Healthier Indoor Air	\$49,839.8	\$44,530.4	\$45,607.3	\$1,076.9
Protect the Ozone Layer	\$17,456.1	\$18,224.9	\$18,729.8	\$504.9
Radiation	\$40,234.9	\$41,463.0	\$43,582.6	\$2,119.6
Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	\$137,117.3	\$143,511.1	\$155,750.7	\$12,239.6
Enhance Science and Research	\$93,455.6	\$100,017.7	\$102,800.1	\$2,782.4
Total Authorized Workyears	2,607.3	2,675.2	2,673.1	-2.1

Protect and improve the air so it is healthy to breathe and risks to human health and the environment are reduced. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by enhancing

partnerships with businesses and other organizations across all sectors of the economy.

EPA implements the Clean Air and Global Climate Change goal through national, state, Tribal, local and Regional programs designed to provide healthier outdoor and indoor air for all Americans, reduce greenhouse gases, protect the stratospheric ozone layer, minimize the risks from radiation releases, and enhance science and research. These programs are all founded on several common principles: using health and environmental risks to set priorities, streamlining programs through regulatory reforms; encouraging market-based approaches; facilitating deployment of cost-effective technologies; promoting energy efficiency and clean energy supply; using sound science, and maintaining partnerships with states, tribes, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and industry.

EPA's key clean air programs – including those addressing six common “criteria” pollutants: particulate matter, ozone, lead, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and carbon monoxide; 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. Every year, state and Federal air pollution programs, established under the Clean Air Act, 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.

Clean Air

Cleaner cars, industries and consumer products have contributed to cleaner air for much of the U.S. Since 1990, nationwide air quality for the six criteria air pollutants, for which there are national ambient air quality standards, has improved significantly. Despite this progress, millions of Americans still live in areas that exceed

one or more of the national standards. Ground-level ozone and particle pollution still present challenges in many areas of the country. In 2008, EPA promulgated more protective standards for ozone and lead. In FY 2010, the Agency will continue to work with state agencies to ensure active progress toward meeting these new standards. In FY 2010, EPA will promulgate nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide primary standards and propose secondary standards for those criteria pollutants, and the Agency will consider further strengthening the standards for particle pollution.

EPA's NO_x SIP Call, Clean Air Interstate Rule, and Acid Rain Program have contributed to significant improvements in air quality and environmental health. The required reductions in sulfur dioxide and oxides of nitrogen have reduced ozone and particle pollution, improved visibility in our treasured national parks, and led to significant decreases in atmospheric deposition. The decreases in deposition have contributed to improved water quality in lakes and streams. Specifically, between the 1989-1991 and 2005-2007 time periods, wet sulfate deposition decreased by more than 30 percent and wet inorganic nitrogen decreased by approximately 15 percent in the eastern U.S. Scientists have observed measurable improvements and signs of recovery in a number of water bodies. Lake and stream water acidity is decreasing in three of the four acid-sensitive regions being monitored. A critical load analysis shows that emission reductions achieved by the Acid Rain Program have resulted in improved environmental conditions and increased ecosystem protection in the Adirondack Mountain region.

From 1990 to 2005, emissions of air toxics declined by 42 percent – the result of a number of regulations on industrial and transportation sources. EPA has issued 96

industrial air toxics standards, affecting 174 categories of industry. When fully implemented, these standards will reduce 1.7 million tons of air toxics every year. In FY 2010, EPA will continue to review and revise, as necessary, stationary air toxic standards to address any legal deficiencies within these rules, as well as address risk and technology developments. EPA will complete initial air toxics monitoring and analysis work at 50-100 schools nationwide. In FY 2010, EPA will analyze the initial results from this assessment and determine how best to proceed, which could involve additional monitoring.

EPA also will continue efforts, begun in 2009, to set air toxic standards for utilities, in light of the 2008 vacature of the Clean Air Mercury Rule. EPA also will continue to fulfill its obligation to set toxic standards for area sources. To date, EPA has promulgated rules for 51 of the 70 listed area source categories. EPA estimates that in 2030 the Mobile Source Air Toxics Rule would reduce total emissions of mobile source air toxics from vehicles and fuels by 330 thousand tons and VOC emissions (precursors to ozone and PM_{2.5}) by over 1 million tons. In FY 2010, EPA will continue its ongoing program to review and revise, as necessary, new source performance standards (NSPS) for criteria pollutant emissions from stationary sources.

In FY 2010, EPA will promulgate more stringent nitrogen oxide and particulate matter emission standards for ocean-going vessels. The designation of U.S. coastal areas as Emission Control Areas (ECA) pursuant to MARPOL Annex VI fuel sulfur provisions also will be critical to achieving particulate matter reductions from ocean-going vessels. In FY 2010, EPA will establish standards for U.S. emissions control areas while working with the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

In FY 2010, EPA also will continue to implement comprehensive certification and compliance programs for existing vehicle, engine, and fuel regulations including the Tier II light-duty (LD) vehicle program, the Mobile Sources Air Toxics (MSAT) programs, the 2007-2010 Clean Heavy-Duty (HD) Diesel standards, and the Clean Non-Road Diesel Tier 4 standards (and earlier nonroad standards) in order to ensure the public health and environmental benefits of these clean air programs.

Climate Protection

For more than a decade, businesses and other organizations have partnered with EPA, through voluntary climate protection programs, to pursue common sense approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Voluntary programs, such as Energy Star and SmartWay Transport, have increased the use of energy-efficient products and practices, spurred investment in clean energy development, and reduced emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and other greenhouse gases with very high global warming potentials. The Agency's Clean Automotive Technology program develops cost-effective advanced clean and low greenhouse gas emitting engines and hybrid technologies. Through this program, EPA transfers innovations and know-how to automotive and truck companies wanting to commercialize significant elements of these practical low-GHG innovations. These partnership programs break down market barriers and promote the deployment of cost-effective technologies and processes designed to yield greenhouse gas reductions over the life of the investment.

In FY 2010, EPA will complete development of the Greenhouse Gas mandatory reporting rule and start the implementation activities necessary for the

rule. The purpose of the rule is to collect accurate and comprehensive emissions data to inform future policy decisions. In addition, funding also is included to allow for work on the necessary steps to address greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act and toward implementing a comprehensive climate bill.

Energy

EPA, under the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007, is responsible for implementing regulations to ensure that gasoline sold in the United States contains a minimum volume of renewable fuel. In FY 2010, EPA will continue work on establishing new Renewable Fuel Standards (RFS2) and will implement several other actions required by the Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 2005 and EISA. The RFS2 program aims to increase the volume of renewable fuel required to be blended into gasoline from 9 billion gallons in 2008 to 36 billion gallons by 2022. In FY 2010, EPA will invest increased resources to upgrade its vehicle and fuel testing capability at the National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL) to certify and assess the emissions and fuel economy performance of vehicles and engines using increased volumes of renewable fuel. EPA also will invest resources in other EISA implementation activities, including information technology to establish and manage a renewable fuels credit trading system. EPA estimates that the RFS program could cut petroleum use by up to 3.9 billion gallons and greenhouse gas emissions by up to 13.1 million metric tons annually by 2012—the equivalent of eliminating the greenhouse gas emissions of 2.3 million cars.

Reduce Risks to Indoor Air and Radon Programs

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 those techniques and other actions they can take 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 and 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 carries out a national radon program that encourages and facilitates voluntary national, regional, state, and Tribal programs and activities that support initiatives targeted to radon testing and mitigation, as well as to radon resistant new construction. Radon is second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer.

Stratospheric Ozone – Domestic and Montreal Protocol

In FY 2010, EPA's 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), and contribute to the reduction and control of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in the U.S. EPA will continue to lower health risks to the American public associated with exposure to UV radiation, including preventing an estimated 6.3 million cases of fatal skin

cancer in the U.S. In addition, through the Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, EPA will invest in cost-effective projects that are designed to build capacity and eliminate ODS production and consumption in over 60 developing countries. The Multilateral Fund continues to support over six thousand activities in 148 countries, and when fully implemented, will prevent annual emissions of more than 431 thousand metric tons of ODS. Additional projects will be considered and approved in accordance with Multilateral Fund guidelines.

Radiation

In FY 2010, EPA will continue upgrading the national radiation monitoring system to expand the population and geographic areas covered, and to increase the speed at which the system samples the air, analyzes the measurements, and transmits the results. Deployable monitors will be maintained in ready condition so that during emergencies or unusual events they can be quickly transported to monitor radiation levels at locations near and downwind from the initial point of release. The Agency will continue to upgrade laboratory response capacity and capability for radiological incidents. EPA also will continue to improve the readiness of the Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) to support Federal response and recovery operations.

Research

EPA, in accordance with the Administration's policy of scientific integrity, conducts research to provide a scientific foundation for the Agency's actions to protect the air all Americans

breathe. The Agency's air research program supports implementation of the Clean Air Act, especially the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), which sets limits on how much tropospheric ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and lead, are allowed in the atmosphere. EPA also conducts research on hazardous air pollutants, also known as air toxics.

In FY 2010, the Agency's air research program will continue research to understand the sources and composition of air pollution; develop methods for controlling sources' emissions; study atmospheric chemistry and model U.S. air quality; investigate Americans' exposure to air pollution; and conduct epidemiological, clinical, and toxicological studies of air pollution's health effects. In FY 2010, the program will continue to focus on the effects of air pollution near roads on human health, as well as the development and evaluation of effective mitigation strategies. The Agency also will fund research grants to universities and nonprofits to study topics such as the relationship between long-term exposure to fine particles and air pollution mixtures in the atmosphere and the frequency and progression of pulmonary and cardiovascular diseases. In FY 2010, EPA requests \$83.2 million for the Clean Air Research program to continue studying Americans' exposure to air pollution, and the links between sources of pollution and health outcomes.

Climate Change Research is discussed in the Goal 4 overview section.

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.
- By 2014, conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research to support the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems—specifically, the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams, and coastal and ocean waters.

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
Clean and Safe Water	\$3,119,201.2	\$2,879,615.5	\$5,137,301.6	\$2,257,686.1
Protect Human Health	\$1,329,226.1	\$1,192,479.9	\$1,827,503.2	\$635,023.3
Protect Water Quality	\$1,658,310.4	\$1,546,946.2	\$3,168,933.8	\$1,621,987.6
Enhance Science and Research	\$131,664.7	\$140,189.5	\$140,864.7	\$675.2
Total Authorized Workyears	2,815.1	2,878.7	2,892.7	14.0

EPA achieves its Clean and Safe Water goal through programs designed to secure our national drinking water and to protect and improve surface waters, such as our rivers, lakes, and coastal waters. In FY 2010, EPA will collaborate with states and tribes to achieve clean and safe water objectives. The Agency also will support additional water initiatives, including carbon sequestration, water security, and sustainable infrastructure.

In FY 2010, EPA has increased its commitment toward upgrading drinking water and wastewater infrastructure with a substantial combined investment of \$3.9 billion for the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs. This investment will both facilitate continued progress toward drinking water and clean water goals, and result in increased job opportunities at the local level. In conjunction with this investment, EPA will develop a sustainability policy including management and pricing to encourage

conservation and adequate long-term funding for future capital needs.

The National Water Program will continue to place emphasis on sustainable infrastructure, watershed stewardship, full cost pricing, watershed based approaches, water efficiencies, and best practices through Environmental Management Systems. EPA will specifically focus on innovative financing and leveraging for infrastructure sustainability, green infrastructure, banking for wetlands conservation, and trading among point sources and non-point sources for water quality upgrades. In FY 2010, the Agency will continue advancing the water quality monitoring initiative and a water quality standards strategy under the Clean Water Act, as well as, important rules and activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Related efforts to improve monitoring and surveillance will help advance water security nationwide.

Drinking Water

During FY 2010, EPA, the states and community water systems will build on past successes while working toward the FY 2010 goal of assuring that 90 percent of the population served by community water systems receives drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. To promote compliance with drinking water standards, states carry out a variety of activities, such as conducting onsite sanitary surveys of water systems and working with small systems to improve their capabilities. EPA will work to improve compliance rates by providing guidance, training, and technical assistance; ensuring proper certification of water system operators; promoting consumer awareness of drinking water safety; maintaining the rate of system sanitary surveys and onsite reviews; and

taking appropriate action for noncompliance. In FY 2010, states and EPA will process Underground Injection Control permit applications for experimental carbon sequestration and gather information from these pilots to facilitate the permitting of large-scale commercial carbon sequestration in the future. To help ensure that water is safe to drink, EPA provides \$1.5 billion, nearly doubling prior year funding, for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Clean Water

In FY 2010, EPA will continue to collaborate with states and tribes to make progress toward EPA's clean water goals. EPA will implement core clean water programs and apply promising innovations on a watershed basis to accelerate water quality improvements. Building on 30 years of clean water successes, EPA, in conjunction with states and tribes, will implement the Clean Water Act by focusing on: TMDLs and NPDES permits built upon scientifically sound water quality standards, effective water monitoring, strong programs for controlling nonpoint sources of pollution, stringent discharge permit programs, and revolving fund capitalization grants to our partners to build, revive, and "green" our aging infrastructure. Green infrastructure research will be expanded to assess, develop and compile scientifically rigorous tools and models that will be used by OW, States, and municipalities.

The Agency's FY 2010 request continues the monitoring initiative begun in 2005 to strengthen the nationwide monitoring network and complete the baseline water quality assessment of the nation's waters. These efforts are resulting in scientifically defensible water quality data and information essential for cleaning up and protecting the nation's waters. Progress in

improving coastal and ocean waters, documented in the National Coastal Condition Report, will be maintained by focusing on: assessing coastal conditions, reducing vessel discharges, implementing coastal nonpoint source pollution programs, managing dredged material, and supporting international marine pollution control. EPA will continue to provide annual capitalization to the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) to enable EPA partners to improve wastewater treatment, non-point sources of pollution, and estuary revitalization. Realizing the long-term benefits derived from CWSRF, EPA is roughly tripling its CWSRF commitment to \$2.4 billion in FY 2010.

Nutrients

Monitoring data shows that excessive nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) remain one of the top causes of water quality impairment in the U.S. This request includes a \$5.0 million increase to accelerate the development and adoption of numeric nutrient standards by delegated states/tribes water quality programs, thereby boosting the efficiency and effectiveness of both point source techniques (NPDES permitting and TMDL development) and non-point source plans using watershed-based strategies.

Developing numeric water quality criteria and effectively translating them into TMDLs and NPDES permits is critical to preventing and remediating hypoxia and other problems caused by excessive nutrients. Current narrative nutrient standards are more difficult to interpret and implement. While states are charged with developing water quality criteria for achieving and

maintaining designated beneficial uses of surface water, twenty-five states do not have numeric standards. The remaining twenty-five states have very limited numeric standards. Recent litigation and the resulting determination by EPA to craft numeric nutrient standards for the State of Florida underscores the importance of this FY 2010 request.

Homeland Security

EPA has a major role in supporting the protection of the nation's critical water infrastructure from terrorist threats. In FY 2010, EPA will continue to support the Water Security Initiative (WSI) pilot program and water sector-specific agency responsibilities, including the Water Alliance for Threat Reduction (WATR), to protect the nation's critical water infrastructure. The FY 2010 budget request provides \$31.5 million for water security efforts. This includes a request of \$22.4 million for WSI and \$1.3 million for WATR which will continue efforts to demonstrate the concept of an effective contamination warning system that drinking water utilities in high threat cities of all sizes and characteristics could adopt. In FY 2010, there will be increased training and outreach exercises for Regional Water Emergency Response/Technical Assistance Team members, consistent with the National Approach to Response. Also, the Agency, in collaboration with our water sector security stakeholders, will continue efforts to develop, implement and initiate tracking of national measures related to homeland security critical infrastructure protection activities.

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 2014, 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 2014, 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 2014, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research, which through collaboration, leads to preferred environmental outcomes.

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
Land Preservation and Restoration	\$1,852,645.6	\$1,732,403.0	\$1,761,418.6	\$29,015.6
Preserve Land	\$208,260.7	\$241,275.0	\$251,575.5	\$10,300.5
Restore Land	\$1,597,505.0	\$1,437,803.4	\$1,453,867.6	\$16,064.2
Enhance Science and Research	\$46,880.0	\$53,324.5	\$55,975.5	\$2,651.0
Total Authorized Workyears	4,448.9	4,576.1	4,564.8	-11.3

Land is one of America's most valuable resources. Hazardous and non-hazardous 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. To protect the land, human health and the environment, EPA implements the Land Preservation and Restoration goal with the following approaches—prevention, protection, and response activities to address risks posed by releases of harmful substances on land; emergency preparedness, response and

homeland security to address immediate risks to human health and the environment; enforcement and compliance assistance to determine what needs to be done and who should pay; and sound science and research to address risk factors and new, innovative solutions. EPA's Land Research program, in accordance with the Agency's policy of scientific integrity¹, provides the scientific foundation for actions to protect America's land.

¹ For more information, see http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Memorandum-for-the-Heads-of-Executive-Departments-and-Agencies-3-9-09/.

Prevention, Protection, and Response Activities

EPA leads the country's activities to prevent and reduce the risks posed by releases of harmful substances and to preserve and restore land with effective waste management and cleanup methods. In FY 2010, the Agency requests \$1,705.4 million to continue to apply the most effective approach to preserve and restore land by developing and implementing prevention programs, improving response capabilities, and maximizing the effectiveness of response and cleanup actions. This approach will help ensure that human health and the environment are protected and that land is returned to beneficial use.

In FY 2010, EPA also will continue to use 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.²

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), known as Superfund, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide legal authority for EPA's work to restore and protect the land. The Agency and its partners use Superfund authority to clean up uncontrolled or

abandoned hazardous waste sites, allowing land to be returned 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 non-hazardous waste.

In addition, EPA 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. In FY 2010, EPA will continue to ensure that it is adequately prepared to minimize contamination and harm to the environment from spills and releases of hazardous materials by improving its readiness to respond to emergencies through training as well as maintaining a highly skilled, well-trained, and equipped response workforce.

The following themes characterize EPA's land program activities under Goal 3 in FY 2010: Revitalization; Recycling, Waste Minimization and Energy Recovery; and implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct).

- **Revitalization:** All of EPA's cleanup programs (Superfund Remedial, Superfund Federal Facilities Response, Superfund Emergency Response and Removal, RCRA Corrective Action, and Underground Storage Tanks) and their partners are taking proactive steps to facilitate the cleanup and revitalization of contaminated properties. In FY 2010, the Agency requests \$943.3 million to help communities revitalize these once productive properties by removing blight, satisfying the growing demand for land, helping limit urban sprawl, fostering

² Additional information on these programs can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/>, http://www.epa.gov/oem/content/er_cleanup.htm, <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/>, <http://www.epa.gov/swerustl/>, <http://www.epa.gov/swerffrr/> and <http://www.epa.gov/swerrims/landrevitalization/>.

ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling economic development, and maintaining or improving quality of life. In reflection of the high priority the Agency has placed on land revitalization, EPA has adopted a series of acres-based, cross-program revitalization measures (CPRMs) to help document progress in cleaning up and promoting the productive and protective use of previously contaminated land. Building upon its successful land revitalization and reuse efforts, in FY 2008 EPA launched the RE-Powering America's Land initiative³ and partnered with the Department of Energy to develop an interactive Google Earth Mapping application that shows the potential of thousands of environmentally impaired properties across the country to host solar, wind, or biomass energy facilities. These sites offer appropriate location, existing infrastructure, such as transmission lines and roads and rail, and are often zoned for this type of development. Finding suitable environmentally impaired lands to site renewable energy facilities is one significant way EPA and the States can help the Administration meet its goals of 10 percent renewable energy by 2010 and 25 percent by 2025.

- Recycling, Waste Minimization and Energy Recovery: EPA requests \$10.6 million in FY 2010 to support EPA's strategy for reducing waste generation and increasing recycling. EPA's strategy will continue to be based on: (1) establishing and expanding partnerships with businesses, industries, tribes, states, communities, and consumers; (2) stimulating infrastructure development and environmentally responsible behavior by product manufacturers, users, and disposers; and (3) helping businesses, government, institutions,

and consumers reduce waste generation and increase recycling through education, outreach, training, and technical assistance. In FY 2010, EPA will continue 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 RCC, the Agency also will pursue the advancement of alternative domestic energy sources as well as clean energy, which power our economy and drive our environmental successes.

- Implementing the EPO Act: The EPO Act⁴ contains numerous provisions that significantly affect Federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs and requires that EPA and states strengthen tank release and prevention programs. In FY 2007, working with its tank partners, EPA developed grant guidelines⁵ which implement the UST provisions of the EPO Act. In FY 2010, EPA requests \$49.4 million to provide assistance to states to help them meet their EPO Act responsibilities, which include: (1) mandatory inspections every three years for all underground storage tanks; (2) operator training; (3) prohibition of delivery for non-complying facilities⁶; and (4) secondary containment or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers.

⁴ For more information, refer to http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf (scroll to Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B - Underground Storage Tank Compliance, on pages 500-513 of the pdf file).

⁵ For more information, refer to <http://www.epa.gov/oust/>.

⁶ Refer to *Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Delivery Prohibition Provision of the Energy Policy Act of 2005*, August 2006, EPA-510-R-06-003, http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final.

³ Additional information on this initiative can be found on <http://www.epa.gov/renewableenergyland/>.

In addition to these themes, EPA's Homeland Security and Enforcement work are important components of the Agency's prevention, protection, and response activities.

Homeland Security

EPA will continue to improve its emergency preparedness and response capability, including homeland security capabilities. In FY 2010, the Agency requests \$51.5 million to improve its capability to respond effectively to incidents that may involve harmful chemical, biological, and radiological substances. The Agency will provide training to build the cadre of volunteers in the Response Support Corps (RSC) and members of an Incident Management Team (IMT), and will continue to participate in multi-agency training and exercises.

In FY 2010, EPA will continue to operate and expand the Environmental Response Laboratory Network (ERLN). Activities include the improvement of an electronic data deliverable (EDD) for use by all ERLN laboratories. The EDD enables laboratories to report analytical data electronically rather than manually via hard copy reports, which will support and potentially expedite decision-making. EPA also will continue to maximize the effectiveness of its involvement in national security events through pre-deployments of assets such as emergency response personnel and field detection equipment.

EPA also will continue to maintain and improve the Emergency Management Portal (EMP). EPA will continue to manage, collect, and validate new information for new and existing Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) agents as decontamination techniques are developed

or as other information emerges from the scientific community.

Enforcement

EPA's Superfund enforcement program ensures prompt site cleanup and uses an "enforcement first" approach that maximizes the participation of liable and viable parties in performing and paying for cleanups in both remedial and removal programs. The Superfund enforcement program includes nationally significant or precedential civil, judicial and administrative site remediation cases, and provides legal and technical enforcement support on Superfund enforcement actions and emerging issues. The Superfund enforcement program also develops waste cleanup enforcement policies, and provides guidance and tools that clarify potential environmental cleanup liability, with specific attention to the reuse and revitalization of contaminated properties, including Brownfield properties.

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 appropriations. In FY 2010, the Agency requests \$183.6 million to support enforcement activities at Federal and non-Federal Superfund sites. EPA's "enforcement first" approach ensures that sites with financially 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, promote economic development, and make sites

available for appropriate reuse.⁷ 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. In FY 2008, the Superfund Enforcement program secured private party commitments that exceeded \$1.8 billion. Of this amount, PRPs have committed to future response work with an estimated value of approximately \$1,575 million; PRPs have agreed to reimburse the Agency for more than \$232 million in past costs; and PRPs have been billed by the EPA for approximately \$75 million in oversight costs. These results can be directly linked to Goal 3. EPA also works to ensure that required legally enforceable institutional controls and financial assurance instruments are in place and adhered to at Superfund sites and at facilities subject to RCRA Corrective Action to ensure the long-term protectiveness of cleanup actions.

In FY 2010, the Agency 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 (or both). When appropriated dollars are used to clean up sites, the program will recover the associated cleanup costs from the PRPs. If future work remains at a site, recovered funds could be placed in a site-specific special account. Special accounts are sub-accounts within the Trust Fund which segregate funds obtained from responsible parties who enter into settlement agreements with EPA. These funds act as an incentive for other PRPs to perform cleanup work and

can be used by the Agency to fund cleanup at that site. The Agency also will continue its efforts to establish and use special accounts to facilitate cleanup, improve tracking and plan the use of special account funds. Through the end of FY 2008, more than 860 site-specific special accounts have been established and over \$2.7 billion have been deposited into special accounts (including earned interest). Approximately \$1.4 billion from special accounts has been used by EPA for site response actions.

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 and Enforcement 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.⁸ In addition, EPA ensures that Federal entities are held accountable for the commitments made in Federal Facility Agreements. EPA also is evaluating the enforcement approach for formerly-utilized Defense sites and mine sites with Federal ownership.

Enhancing Science and Research to Restore and Preserve Land

EPA's Land Research program, in accordance with the Administration's policy

⁷ For more information regarding EPA's enforcement program and its various components, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/cleanup/superfund/>.

⁸ For more information on the Superfund Federal Facilities Response and Enforcement program, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/fedfac/>.

of scientific integrity⁹, provides the scientific foundation for the Agency's actions to protect America's land. The FY 2010 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 CERCLA.

In FY 2010, EPA requests \$55.9 million in support of EPA's efforts to enhance science and research for land preservation and restoration. Research activities in FY 2010 will focus on materials management, land reuse and revitalization issues, emerging research topics, contaminated sediments, ground water contamination, multi-media, and site-specific technical support. Research will advance EPA's ability to accurately characterize the risks posed by contaminated sediments and to determine the range and scientific foundation for remedy selection options. In addition, research aimed at developing data to support dosimetric and toxicologic assessment of amphibole asbestos fiber-containing material from Libby, Montana, will continue. Groundwater research will focus on the transport of contaminants in that medium and the subsequent intrusion of contaminant vapors into buildings, as well as the development of applications for permeable reactive barriers.

Oil spill remediation research will continue on physical, chemical, and biological risk management methods for petroleum and non-petroleum oil spills in freshwater and marine environments as well as

development of a protocol for testing solidifiers and treating oil. Underground storage tank research will address the development of online transport models that can be used by state project managers. Research areas such as resource conservation, corrective action, multi-media modeling, leaching, containment systems, and landfill bioreactors will constitute the major areas of research and support for RCRA activities in FY 2010. EPA also will continue to develop a site-specific management approach of brownfields sites, develop validated acceptable practices for land revitalization, collaborate with the private sector to conduct field sampling, and work with the states to optimize operations and monitoring of several landfill bioreactors and to determine their potential to provide alternative energy in the form of landfill gas while increasing the nation's landfill capacity.

In FY 2010, research will continue in the area of nanotechnology fate and transport as part of the Land Research program efforts to address emerging issues and strategic EPA issues. The goal of this research is to lead the Federal government in addressing key science questions on the persistence and movement of nanomaterials in the environment.

⁹ For more information, see http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Memorandum-for-the-Heads-of-Executive-Departments-and-Agencies-3-9-09/.

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES AND ECOSYSTEMS

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- By 2014, prevent and reduce pesticide and industrial chemical 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 critical natural habitats and ecosystems.
- Through 2014, identify and synthesize the best available scientific information, models, methods, and analyses to support Agency guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems. Focus research on pesticides and chemical toxicology; global change; and comprehensive, cross-cutting studies of human, community, and ecosystem health.

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY

Budget Authority
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	\$1,296,975.2	\$1,254,336.0	\$1,738,429.6	\$484,093.6
Chemical and Pesticide Risks	\$394,785.0	\$394,141.0	\$420,544.6	\$26,403.6
Communities	\$305,252.4	\$246,550.7	\$245,987.1	(\$563.6)
Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems	\$224,338.0	\$225,395.4	\$659,037.0	\$433,641.6
Enhance Science and Research	\$372,599.7	\$388,248.9	\$412,860.9	\$24,612.0
Total Authorized Workyears	3,750.0	3,719.4	3,846.9	127.5

In FY 2010, the Environmental Protection Agency will protect, sustain or restore the health of communities and ecosystems by bringing together a variety of programs, tools, approaches and resources, including partnerships with stakeholders and Federal, state, Tribal, and local government agencies. EPA manages environmental risks to watersheds, communities, homes, and workplaces to protect human health and the environmental integrity of ecosystems. The Agency has a responsibility to ensure that

efforts to reduce these potential environmental risks are based on the best available scientific information.

The Agency employs a mix of regulatory programs and partnership approaches to achieve results in ways that are efficient, innovative, and sustainable. Ideally, EPA can implement a strategy of preventing pollution at the source; however, where programs to prevent pollution or ecosystem damage are not viable, EPA promotes waste

minimization, avoidance of impact on habitat, safe disposal, and remediation. Continuing Environmental Justice (EJ) efforts address the environmental and public health concerns of minority, low income, Tribal, and other disproportionately burdened communities and focus on improving environmental and public health protection in these communities. The Agency's efforts ensure that EPA actions do not unfairly burden these or other communities facing disproportionate environmental or public health challenges.

In managing risk and in ensuring that environmental rules protect all Americans, EPA directs its efforts toward identifying and mitigating exposures and other factors in our communities, homes, and workplaces that might negatively impact human health and environmental quality. To do so, EPA conducts research to understand both how specific groups of people may differ in their inherent biological susceptibility to adverse impacts of pollutants and whether certain groups may be disproportionately exposed based on where they live and how they behave. For example, in comparison with adults, children may be disproportionately exposed to certain contaminants because of their unique behavior patterns such as crawling on the floor and putting things into their mouths and because of their unique diets.

Children and older Americans may be inherently more sensitive to certain exposures. For children, sensitivity can be based on developmental stage, which can determine how they metabolize (absorb and detoxify) chemicals. People living in communities near certain industrial sources of pollution and/or roadways with high traffic volume may be disproportionately impacted. And Native Americans, or other Americans who rely on traditional sources

of food, may consume more fish or other locally gathered foods and may be disproportionately exposed to contaminants in those foods.

Pesticides Programs

A key component of protecting the health of people, communities, and ecosystems is identifying, assessing, and reducing the risks presented by the thousands of chemicals on which our society and economy have come to depend. Toward that end, EPA is investing \$137.5 million in Pesticides Licensing programs in FY 2010. Chemical and biological pesticides help meet national and global demands for food; provide effective pest control for homes, schools, gardens, highways, utility lines, hospitals, and drinking water treatment facilities; and control animal vectors of disease.

During FY 2010, EPA will continue to review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other registration requests in accordance with Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) standards and Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 2) timeframes. EPA will continue to process these registration requests, with special consideration given to susceptible populations, especially children. Specifically, EPA will focus special attention on the foods commonly eaten by children to reduce their pesticide exposure where the science identifies potential concerns.

Reduced concentrations of pesticides in water sources indicate the efficacy of EPA's risk assessment, management, mitigation, and communication activities. Using sampling data, collected under the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Quality Assessment program for urban watersheds, EPA will monitor the impact of

our regulatory decisions for four pesticides of concern—diazinon, chlorpyrifos, malathion, and cabaryl—and consider whether any additional action is necessary.¹⁰ In FY 2010, the Agency will continue to work with USGS to develop sampling plans and refine goals, and the Agency will ask USGS to add additional insecticides to sampling protocols and establish baselines for newer products that are replacing organophosphates, such as synthetic pyrethroids.

EPA's statutory and regulatory functions include registration, Reregistration Eligibility Decisions implementation, registration review, risk reduction implementation, rulemaking and program management. Many of these actions involve reduced-risk pesticides which, once registered, will result in increased societal benefits. Working together with the affected user communities through programs such as the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship program and the Strategic Agricultural Initiative, the Agency will find ways to accelerate the adoption of these lower-risk products.

Along with assessing the risks that pesticides pose to human health, EPA conducts ecological risk assessments, under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), to determine potential effects on plants, animals, and ecosystems. To ensure unreasonable risks are avoided, EPA may impose risk mitigation measures such as modifying use rates or application methods, restricting uses, or denying uses. EPA must ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions

will not adversely modify critical habitat or jeopardize the continued existence of species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service as threatened or endangered.

In the biodefense arena, EPA will continue work to develop and validate methods to evaluate the efficacy of antimicrobial products against bioterrorism agents, expanding this work to address unique formulations, additional surface types, and additional bioterrorism agents and emerging pathogens. The Agency will address critical gaps in efficacy test methodology and knowledge of microbial resistance. In addition to vegetative bacteria, in FY 2010, EPA will address threatening viruses and other emerging pathogens in environmental media. EPA will continue to invest in the development and evaluation of efficacy test protocols for products designed to control viruses in the environment during decontamination. The development of "decon toolboxes" for specific bioterrorism agents or classes of bacteria/viruses will continue into FY 2010.

In order to improve the Agency's ability to respond to events involving biothreat agents, EPA will increase the number of standardized and validated methods for evaluating the efficacy of decontamination agents. EPA will continue to seek independent third-party analysis for method validation efforts through recognized standard setting organizations. As new methods are developed, statistical modeling for various biodefense scenarios will be critical to the development of science-based performance standards. Microbial persistence, resistance to antimicrobial agents, and an understanding of biofilm environments are also key factors in evaluating the efficacy of decontamination tools. This work is taking place in the

¹⁰ Gilliom, R.J., et al. 2006. *The Quality of Our Nation's Waters: Pesticides in the Nation's Streams and Ground Water, 1992–2001*. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1291. 171p. Available on the internet at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/2005/1291/>.

Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response and Recovery program. The FY 2010 request level for this area is \$5.7 million.

Toxics Programs

EPA programs under this goal have many direct and many indirect benefits. For example, each year the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) New Chemicals program reviews and manages the potential risks from approximately 1,500 new chemicals and 40 products of biotechnology, and new chemical nanoscale materials prior to their entry into the marketplace. This new chemical review process not only protects the public from the possible immediate threats of harmful chemicals, but it also has contributed to changing the behavior of the chemical industry, making industry more aware and responsible for the impact these chemicals have on human health and the environment.

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 and has assigned values to 246 chemicals to date.

In addressing chemicals that have entered the market before the inception of the New Chemical Review program, EPA is revising and strengthening its chemicals management and risk assessment programs investing \$8

million in FY 2010 to accelerate assessing the safety of thousands of un-reviewed existing chemicals and deploying the full arsenal of TSCA regulatory authorities to quickly and effectively eliminate or significantly reduce identified risks. The enhanced toxics program draws on chemical hazard data developed through the High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals program for approximately 2,100 HPV chemicals in conjunction with new exposure data obtained through the expanded TSCA Inventory Update Rule to produce Risk-Based Prioritizations (RBPs) that will guide subsequent risk management actions such as TSCA Section 6 use prohibitions and Significant New Use Rules. The program also will expand on EPA's work on HPV chemicals to assess approximately 3,900 moderate production volume chemicals (those chemicals produced or imported in excess of 25 thousand pounds per year), for which Hazard-Based Prioritizations (HBPs) will be developed.

In FY 2010 EPA expects to bring the pilot phase of the Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation program (VCCEP) to a conclusion by ensuring that data needs decisions for the 20 pilot chemicals are completed. Most were completed by the end of FY 2008. Future VCCEP chemicals will be identified through the RBPs and HBPs, and the VCCEP framework will become an integral component of the enhanced chemical risk management strategy. The Agency also will continue to manage its programs to address specific chemicals and toxics of concern, including lead; mineral fibers; mercury; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA); and persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals.

The lead program is focusing efforts on reducing lead hazards, and in FY 2010, will

implement a final regulation and a comprehensive program to address lead hazards created by renovation, repair and painting activities in homes with lead-based paint. In FY 2010 the EPA is requesting an increase of \$1 million for lead grants to accelerate the program's certification and training of contractors to provide additional support for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's work under the Lead Hazard Reduction Program provided in the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*. The program also will continue to improve methods to reach vulnerable populations and communities with a high concentration of children with elevated blood-lead levels and emphasize grant-supported activities such as state-implemented lead-based paint training and certification programs.

Water Programs

EPA's ecosystem protection programs encompass a wide range of approaches that address specific at-risk regional areas and larger categories of threatened systems, such as estuaries and wetlands. Locally generated pollution, combined with pollution carried by rivers and streams and through air deposition, can accumulate in these ecosystems and degrade them over time. Large water bodies, such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Chesapeake Bay, have been exposed to substantial pollution over many years. Coastal estuaries and wetlands are also vulnerable. As the populations in coastal regions grow, the challenges to preserve and protect these important ecosystems increase. Working with stakeholders, EPA has established special programs to protect and restore these unique resources.

In FY 2010, EPA will lead the implementation of a new Great Lakes

Restoration Initiative. The Initiative identifies \$475 million for programs and projects strategically chosen to target the most significant environmental problems in the Great Lakes ecosystem. EPA will collaborate closely with its federal partners in the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force to implement the Initiative. The Initiative will use outcome-oriented performance goals and measures to direct Great Lakes protection and restoration funding to the following areas:

- Toxic Substances and Areas of Concern
- Invasive Species
- Nearshore Health and Nonpoint Source
- Habitat and Wildlife Protection and Restoration
- Accountability, Monitoring, Evaluation, Communication, and Partnerships

Funds will be used to strategically implement both federal projects and prioritized/competitive grants. These funds will not be directed toward water infrastructure programs that are addressed under the Clean Water or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund program. Funding will be distributed directly by EPA or through the transfer of funds to other federal agencies for subsequent use and distribution.

In FY 2010, EPA will continue cooperation with Federal, state and Tribal governments and other stakeholders toward achieving the national goal of an overall increase in the acreage and condition of wetlands. FY 2010 funding supports and monitors all 28 National Estuary programs (NEPs) in implementing approved Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs), which identify more than 2,000 priority actions needed to protect and restore

the estuaries. The FY 2010 budget for NEPs and coastal watersheds is \$26.6 million.

The \$35.1 million Chesapeake Bay program FY 2010 budget request will enable EPA to continue work with program partners to accelerate implementation of pollution reduction and aquatic habitat restoration efforts and ensure that water quality objectives are achieved as soon as possible. EPA is committed to its ambitious long-term goals of 100 percent attainment of dissolved oxygen standards in waters of the Chesapeake Bay and 185 thousand acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV). The FY 2010 request will bring the Agency closer to addressing key priority coastal and ocean issues in the Gulf of Mexico, such as coastal restoration, water quality for healthy beaches and shellfish beds through improved detection and forecasting of harmful algal blooms and microbial source tracking methodologies, and reduction of nutrient inputs to coastal ecosystems.

In conducting special initiatives and planning activities, in FY 2010, EPA is investing \$2.2 million in the South Florida program to assist with coordinating and facilitating the ongoing implementation of the Water Quality Protection program for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS), conduct studies to determine cause and effect relationships among pollutants and biological resources, implement wastewater and storm water master plans, and provide public education and outreach activities.

The strategic targets for the South Florida program, in the 2009-2014 Strategic Plan, address important environmental markers such as stony coral cover, health and functionality of seagrass beds, water quality in the FKNMS, phosphorus levels throughout the Everglades Protection Area

and effluent limits for all discharges, including storm water treatment areas.

Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)

CARE is a competitive grant program that offers an innovative way for communities to take action to reduce toxic pollution. Through CARE, communities create local collaborative partnerships that implement local solutions to minimize exposure to toxic pollutants and reduce their release. In FY 2010, the Agency is investing \$2.4 million in the program to award approximately 14 new grants, provide technical resources and training to approximately 89 communities, and work with other federal agencies to coordinate support for communities.

Brownfields

EPA works collaboratively with state, Tribal, and local partners to promote the assessment, cleanup, and sustainable reuse of brownfields and other contaminated properties. EPA's enforcement program plays an essential role in supporting the Agency's land reuse priorities by clarifying potential environmental cleanup liability and providing greater certainty for parties seeking to reuse contaminated properties.

Improving a community's ability to make decisions that affect its environment is at the heart of EPA's community-centered work. EPA shares information and builds community capacity to consider the many aspects of planned development or redevelopment. EPA encourages community development by providing funds to assist communities with inventory, assessment, and clean up of the contaminated properties that lie abandoned or unused. In addition, the Smart Growth program works with stakeholders to create an improved

economic and institutional climate for brownfields redevelopment. Addressing these challenges requires combining innovative and community-based approaches with national guidelines and interagency coordination to achieve results.

International Activities

EPA leads efforts to address global environmental issues. To sustain and enhance domestic and international environmental progress, EPA enlists the cooperation of other nations and international organizations to help predict, understand, and solve environmental problems of mutual concern. EPA assists in the coordination of its international and domestic environmental policies in order that U.S. international obligations are informed by domestic policy and expertise, that domestic programs fulfill international obligations, and that actions by other countries needed to reach domestic goals are catalyzed and promoted. By assisting developing countries to manage their natural resources and protect the health of their citizens, EPA also helps to protect human health and the environment in the U.S.

The Agency also works to include environmental protection provisions and commitments, by all parties, to effectively enforce environmental laws and regulations in all international trade agreements negotiated by the United States. As an example, EPA contributes to the associated environmental reviews of all trade agreements by providing information regarding potential domestic and transboundary environmental effects resulting from trade liberalization. In addition, the Agency helps negotiate environmental cooperation mechanisms to advance the objectives of each trade agreement, and provide technical expertise

to implement these cooperation mechanisms.

Addressing local pollution and infrastructure deficiencies along the U.S.-Mexico border are also priorities for Mexico and the United States under the Border 2012 Agreement. The key to sustaining and enhancing progress, both domestically and internationally, is the collaborative efforts of national, Tribal, state, and local governments, international organizations, the private sector, and concerned citizens.

Environmental Justice

EPA is committed to addressing the environmental and public health concerns of communities disproportionately burdened by environmental harms and risks by focusing on efforts to improve environmental and public health protection for these communities. These efforts will ensure that EPA actions do not adversely affect these or other communities facing disproportionate environmental or public health burdens.

Toward that end, the Agency continues to integrate Environmental Justice (EJ) in its programs, policies, and activities to improve environmental and public health protection for minority, low income, Tribal, and other disproportionately burdened communities. Environmental justice activities will continue to focus on eight national priorities including the following:

- Reducing asthma attacks,
- Reducing exposure to air toxics,
- Reducing incidence of elevated blood lead levels,
- Ensuring that fish and shellfish are safe to eat,
- Ensuring that water is safe to drink,
- Revitalizing brownfields and contaminated sites, and

- Using collaborative problem-solving to address environmental and public health concerns.

In addition, the Agency will focus efforts to make a tangible difference in enabling access of communities to green jobs. The Agency supports proactive and meaningful approaches to encouraging informed public participation particularly among traditionally underrepresented groups in EPA's decision-making process. EPA provides financial and technical assistance to build the long-term capacity for communities to protect and improve the conditions in their own environments. Finally, the Agency will continue to provide leadership and assistance to other Federal agencies to support their efforts to integrate environmental justice and to leverage opportunities to foster economic, environmental, public health and safety and other benefits to communities disproportionately burdened.

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 for 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 accelerate the pace of environmental protection for healthy people, communities, and ecosystems, EPA will engage in high-priority, cutting-edge, multidisciplinary research efforts in areas related to human health, ecosystems, mercury, global change, pesticides and toxics, endocrine disruptors,

computational toxicology, nanotechnology, human health risk assessment, and homeland security. EPA also conducts research through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) grants program, which is competitive and peer-reviewed and is integrated with EPA's overall research efforts. The Agency proposes \$10.9 million for the Fellowships research program in FY 2010 which will allow EPA to award approximately 131 new fellowships.

In FY 2010, the Human Health Research program is working to maintain its success with characterizing and reducing uncertainties in exposure and risk assessment as well as developing improved tools for predicting the safety of chemicals and products. The program is orienting this work toward understanding linkages along the source-exposure-effects-disease continuum and demonstrating reductions in human risk. This strategic shift is designed to include research that addresses limitations, gaps, and health-related challenges articulated in the health chapter of the EPA Report on the Environment (2007). Research includes development of sensitive and predictive methods to identify viable bio-indicators of exposure, susceptibility, and effect that could be applied to evaluate public health impacts at various geospatial and temporal scales. The Agency is requesting \$82 million in FY 2010 for Human Health research.

In FY 2010, the Agency's Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) program will continue to implement a process to identify, compile, characterize, and prioritize new scientific studies into Integrated Science Assessments (ISAs) of criteria air pollutants to assist EPA's air and radiation programs in determining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The program will deliver final ISAs for particulate matter

and carbon monoxide and release external review draft ISAs for ozone and lead. In addition, the HHRA research program will complete multiple human health assessments of high priority chemicals for interagency review or external peer review and post several completed human health assessments in the integrated risk information system. In FY 2010, EPA requests \$45 million for the Human Health Risk Assessment program, which includes an increase of \$5.0 million and 10 work years to allow the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) program to increase the annual output of new IRIS assessments and updates of existing assessments.

In order to assess the benefits of ecosystem services to human and ecological well-being, it is important to define ecosystem services and their implications, to measure, monitor and map those services at multiple scales over time, to develop predictive models for quantifying the changes in ecosystem services, and to develop decision platforms for decision makers to protect and restore ecosystem services through informed decision making. The Agency is requesting a total of \$76 million in FY 2010 to support Ecosystems research. The Ecosystem Services research program has transitioned to focus on advancing the science of ecosystems services and its application to decision making. For FY 2010, the program will focus on the following:

- Defining ecosystem services and their implications for human well-being and economic valuation;
- Measuring, monitoring and mapping ecosystem services at multiple scales over time;
- Developing predictive models for quantifying and forecasting the changes in ecosystem services under

alternative management scenarios; and

- Developing a decision support framework that enables decision makers to integrate, visualize, and maximize diverse data, models and tools.

Over the last decade, the endocrine disruptor research program conducted the underlying research, developed and standardized protocols, prepared background materials for transfer to EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, briefed Agency advisory committees, participated on international committees on harmonization of protocols, and participated in the validation of 19 different *in vitro* and/or *in vivo* assays for the development and implementation of the Agency's two-tiered Endocrine Disruptors Screening program (EDSP). In FY 2010, EPA is requesting \$11.4 million for the continued development, evaluation, and application of innovative tools for endocrine disrupting chemicals. Research efforts will continue to achieve the following:

- Develop novel *in vitro* assays as improved alternatives that may further reduce the quantity of animals used;
- Finalize the Tier 2 amphibian developmental/reproductive assay and the fish 2 generation study for validation;
- Provide the underlying science that will help in the interpretation of studies submitted to the Agency under EDSP; and
- Determine the impact of EDCs on the environment and develop methods for preventing and mitigating exposures.

In FY 2010, the National Center for Computational Toxicology (NCCT) will play a critical role in coordinating and implementing these activities across the Agency. In addition, greater emphasis will be placed on using systems biology-based approaches to advance health-based assessments. In FY 2010, EPA is requesting \$19.6 million to support application of mathematical and computer models to help assess chemical risk to human health and the environment. The computational toxicology research program's strategic direction is guided by three long term goals:

- Improving the linkages in the source-outcome paradigm;
- Providing tools for screening and prioritizing of chemicals under regulatory review; and
- Enhancing quantitative risk assessment.

In FY 2010, continued pesticides and toxics research will focus on characterizing toxicity and pharmacokinetic profiles of perfluoroalkyl chemicals, examining the potential for selected perfluorinated telomers to degrade to perfluorooctanoic acid or its precursors, and developing methods and models to forecast the fate of pesticides and byproducts from source waters through drinking water treatment systems and ultimately to the U.S. population. The program also will conduct research to develop spatially-explicit probabilistic models for ecological assessments and evaluate the potential environmental and human health impacts of genetically engineered crops. In FY 2010, EPA requests \$27.8 million for continued pesticides and toxics research to support the scientific foundation for addressing the risks of exposure to pesticides and toxic chemicals in humans and wildlife.

EPA will continue to investigate nanotechnology's environmental, health, and safety implications in FY 2010. This research will examine which processes govern the environmental fate of nanomaterials and what data are available and needed to enable nanomaterial risk assessment. Research will continue to improve our measurement, understanding, and control of mercury, with a research focus on the fate and transport of mercury and mercury compounds. The Agency also will cultivate the next generation of environmental scientists by awarding fellowships to pursue higher education in environmentally-related fields and by hosting recent graduates at its facilities. EPA is requesting \$17.8 million for the Nanomaterials Research program in FY 2010 to expand the availability of information to ensure the safe development, use, recycling and disposal of products that contain nanoscale materials.

EPA will continue research to better understand how global change (*e.g.*, climate change) will affect the environment, including the environmental and human health implications of greenhouse gas adaptation and mitigation strategies, and the implications of climate change for the Agency's fulfillment of its statutory, regulatory and programmatic requirements. The Agency's climate change research also includes the development of decision support tools to help resource managers adapt to changing climate conditions. In FY 2010, EPA requests \$20.9 million for the Global Change Research program to enhance understanding of the effects of global change on the environment.

In FY 2010, the Agency will continue to enhance the nation's preparedness, response and recovery capabilities for homeland security incidents through research,

development, and technical support activities in the areas of decontamination, water infrastructure protection, and safe

buildings. The FY 2010 request level for this area is \$35.6 million.

Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Protect human health and the environment through ensuring compliance with environmental requirements by enforcing environmental statutes, preventing pollution, and promoting environmental stewardship. Encourage innovation and provide incentives for governments, businesses, and the public that promote environmental stewardship and long-term sustainable outcomes.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

- Address environmental problems, promote compliance and deter violations, by achieving goals for national priorities and programs including those with potential environmental justice concerns and those in Indian country.
- Enhance public health and environmental protection and increase conservation of natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.
- Protect human health and the environment on tribal lands by assisting federally-recognized tribes to build environmental management capacity, assess environmental conditions and measure results, and implement environmental programs in Indian country.
- Conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research on pollution prevention, new technology development, and sustainable systems. The products of this research will provide critical and key evidence in informing Agency policies and decisions and solving complex multimedia problems for the Agency and its partners and stakeholders.

GOAL, OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

Budget Authority
Full-time Equivalents
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	\$739,446.2	\$750,167.6	\$789,077.2	\$38,909.6
Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance	\$496,562.3	\$512,260.5	\$539,951.0	\$27,690.5
Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Other Stewardship Practices	\$112,770.5	\$110,361.6	\$116,834.5	\$6,472.9
Improve Human Health and the	\$76,996.6	\$75,824.5	\$81,551.1	\$5,726.6

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
Environment in Indian Country				
Enhance Societies Capacity for Sustainability through Science and Research	\$53,116.9	\$51,720.9	\$50,740.6	(\$980.3)
Total Authorized Workyears	3,295.1	3,402.8	3,406.8	4.0

(Totals may not sum due to rounding)

Protecting the public and the environment from risks posed by violations of environmental regulations is central to the Environmental Protection Agency's mission. Many of America's historic environmental improvements are attributable to a strong set of environmental laws and an assurance of compliance with those laws. EPA's strong and aggressive enforcement program has been the centerpiece of efforts to ensure compliance, and has achieved significant improvements in the protection of human health and the environment. To help the Agency meet its mission, EPA will employ a mixture of effective monitoring, enforcement and compliance strategies, provide leadership and support for pollution prevention and sustainable practices, reduce regulatory barriers, and refine and apply results-based, innovative, and multi-media approaches to environmental stewardship and safeguarding human health.

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

Improving Compliance with Environmental Laws

To be effective, 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, strives to secure a level economic playing field for law-abiding companies, and deters future violations. In order to meet the Agency's goals, the program employs an integrated, common-sense approach to problem-solving and decision-making. An appropriate mix of data collection and analysis, compliance monitoring, assistance and incentives, civil and criminal enforcement efforts, and innovative problem-solving approaches address significant environmental issues and achieve environmentally beneficial outcomes. The total proposed FY 2010 budget to support compliance and environmental stewardship is \$789.1 million.

EPA's enforcement and compliance program uses compliance assistance to educate the regulated community and promote compliance with regulatory requirements to reduce adverse public health and environmental problems. To achieve compliance, the regulated community must first understand its obligations and how to comply with regulatory obligations. The Compliance Assistance program is

especially important for small businesses and other entities that might not have substantial expertise in the area of environmental compliance. In FY 2010, the Compliance Assistance and Centers program's proposed budget is \$26.1 million.

The Agency's Compliance Monitoring program 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. FY 2010 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. To ensure that wastes are properly handled in accordance with international agreements and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations, the Agency reviews and responds to 100 percent of the notices for trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste. In FY 2010, the Compliance Monitoring program's proposed budget is \$101.1 million.

Maximum compliance requires the active efforts of the regulated community. EPA provides a series of compliance incentives to complement its enforcement of environmental violations. EPA's Audit Policy encourages corporate audits of environmental compliance and subsequent correction of self-discovered violations, providing a uniform enforcement response toward disclosures of violations. Evaluation of the results of violations disclosed through self-reporting will occur in order to understand the effectiveness and accuracy of such self-reporting. Throughout FY 2010,

EPA will continue to investigate options for encouraging self-directed audits and disclosures with particular emphasis on companies in the process of mergers and/or acquisitions. In FY 2010, the Compliance Incentives program's proposed budget is \$10.7 million.

The Enforcement program addresses violations to ensure that violators come into compliance with Federal laws and regulations and reduce pollution. In FY 2010, the program will achieve these environmental goals through consistent, fair, and focused enforcement of all environmental statutes. 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. In FY 2010, we will continue to build upon our achievements. Our enforcement cases have resulted in commitments to reduce, treat, or eliminate over 8.6 billion pounds of pollutants from 2002 to 2008. Also in FY 2010, EPA will continue to develop meaningful measures to assess the impact of enforcement and compliance activities and target areas that pose the greatest risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, or include disproportionately exposed populations.

A strong Civil Enforcement program's overarching goal is to protect human health and the environment, targeting enforcement actions according to degree of health and environmental risk. The program works with the Department of Justice to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. The program seeks to level the economic playing field by ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and to deter future violations. The Civil Enforcement program develops, litigates,

and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws. In FY 2010, the Agency will aggressively implement its core Civil Enforcement program, as well as the National Compliance and Enforcement Priorities established for calendar years 2008-2010. The nation's top priorities for enforcement include Clean Water Act "Wet Weather" discharges (water contamination resulting from sewer overflows, contaminated storm water runoff, and runoff from concentrated animal feeding operations), violations of the Clean Air Act New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements and Air Toxics regulations, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) violations at Mineral Processing facilities, violations of Financial Responsibility requirements for the RCRA, Safe Drinking Water Act, and Toxic Substances Control Act programs, and ensuring compliance in Indian Country. The Civil Enforcement program also will support the Environmental Justice program by focusing enforcement actions on industries that have repeatedly violated environmental laws in communities that may be disproportionately exposed to risks and harms from the environment, including minority and/or low-income areas. In FY 2010, the Civil Enforcement program's proposed budget is \$145.2 million.

EPA's Criminal Enforcement program investigates and helps prosecute environmental violations which seriously threaten public health and the environment and which involve intentional, deliberate, or criminal behavior on the part of the violator. The Criminal Enforcement program deters violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating that the regulated community will be held accountable, through jail sentences and criminal fines, for such violations. Bringing

criminal cases sends a strong message for potential violators, enhancing aggregate compliance with laws and regulations. In FY 2010, the criminal enforcement program will continue to expand its identification and investigation of cases with significant environmental, human health, and deterrence impact while balancing its overall case load of "core" cases across all pollution statutes (e.g., traditional cases involving wastewater; hazardous waste; the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act, etc.). The program will increase the number of agents to complete its three-year hiring strategy of raising its special agent workforce to 200 criminal investigators. With these resources, the program will expand its capacity in supporting efforts to address complex environmental cases. In FY 2010, the Criminal Enforcement program's proposed budget is \$57.7 million.

NEPA Federal Review

EPA fulfills its uniquely Federal responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act by reviewing and commenting on other Federal agency Environmental Impact Statements (EISs), making the comments available to the public, and allowing public input. 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 adverse impacts. A focal point in the near term will be implementing the Agency's NEPA responsibilities with respect to projects funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). In FY 2010, additional personnel resources will enable EPA to meet these increased environmental review responsibilities, which will help with the expeditious approval and

implementation of Federal economic stimulus projects. EPA will continue to work with other Federal agencies to streamline and to improve their NEPA processes. Work also will focus on a number of key areas such as review and comment on on-shore and off-shore liquid natural gas facilities, coal bed methane development and other energy-related projects, nuclear power/hydro-power plant licensing/re-licensing, highway and airport expansion, military base realignment/redevelopment, flood control and port development, and management of national forests and public lands. In FY 2010, the NEPA program's proposed budget is \$18.3 million.

Improving Environmental Performance through Innovation and Pollution Prevention and Stewardship

In FY 2010, with a budget of approximately \$23.8 million, the Pollution Prevention program will continue being one of the Agency's primary tools for minimizing and preventing adverse environmental impacts by preventing the generation of pollution at the source. 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 FY 2010, through the Pollution Prevention (P2) program, EPA will promote technology transfer and technical assistance and to spur development of greener chemicals, processes and products through eight programs: Green Chemistry, Design for the Environment,

Green Suppliers Network, Regional Grants, Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange, Partnership for Sustainable Healthcare, Green Engineering, and Environmentally Preferable Purchasing. Also in FY 2010, EPA will continue to encourage, empower, and assist government and business to adopt source reduction practices and promote strong collaboration among Regions to promote geographically specific approaches to address unique local problems. P2 grants to states and tribes enable them to provide technical assistance, education, and outreach to assist businesses.

In FY 2010, through the Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Program (EPP), the Agency also will implement the Federal Electronics Challenge and promote the use of the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT), a procurement tool designed to help institutional purchasers compare and select desktop computers, laptops, and monitors based on environmental attributes. In addition, EPA's innovative Green Suppliers Network Program works with large manufacturers to engage their small and medium-sized suppliers in low-cost technical reviews that focus on process improvements and waste reduction. Finally, through the Green Chemistry and Design for the Environment Program (DfE), EPA works to promote and recognize greener chemicals, synthetic pathways, and formulations. DfE has incorporated green formulations into over 1,000 recognized products to date.

- **Promoting Innovation and Stewardship:** In FY 2010, 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.

In FY 2010, through an annual Program Evaluation Competition managed by the National Center for Environmental Innovation, resources will be provided to EPA programs and Regional offices to conduct rigorous evaluations. Specific consideration will be given to evaluations that support the Government Performance and Results Act, provide evidence-based assessments of performance and outcomes for a wide range of current EPA programs, and allow EPA to improve and invest in promising environmental program innovations.

The Sector Strategies program will engage industry, non governmental organizations, state, and Federal stakeholders in policy dialogue and strategic planning, including a dialogue with states on data templates and climate analysis. In addition, EPA plans to initiate discussions with states on the design and implementation of sector-specific strategies and performance improvement projects that will address GHG reductions (sectors represent 29 percent of total GHG emissions), toxic air emissions (34 percent of national releases), hazardous waste (80 percent of hazardous waste releases), and water impact issues.

In FY 2010, the Smart Growth program plans to build upon its work in outreach and direct implementation assistance. EPA will provide national best practices to communities and use its local, on-the-ground work to communicate its national research and policy agenda.

Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

Since adopting the EPA Indian Policy in 1984, EPA has worked with Federally

recognized tribes on a government-to-government basis, in recognition of the Federal government's trust responsibility to Federally recognized tribes. Under Federal environmental statutes, the Agency is responsible for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. EPA's American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) leads an Agency wide effort to work with tribes, Alaska Native Villages, and inter-tribal consortia to fulfill this responsibility. EPA's strategy for achieving this objective has three major components:

- **Establish an Environmental Presence in Indian Country:** The Agency will continue to provide funding through the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) so each federally-recognized tribe can establish an environmental presence.
- **Provide Access to Environmental Information:** EPA will provide the information tribes need to meet EPA and Tribal environmental priorities, as well as characterize the environmental and public health improvements that result from joint actions.
- **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 FY 2010, EPA will provide \$62.9 million in GAP grants to help build Tribal environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available information, and build an environmental program tailored to tribes' needs. The grants will develop environmental education and outreach programs, develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans, and alert EPA to serious conditions that pose immediate public health and ecological threats. Through GAP

program guidance, EPA emphasizes outcome based results.

Research

The Agency proposes \$24.1 million to enhance capacity for sustainability through science and research. EPA has developed and evaluated tools and technologies to monitor, prevent, control, and clean up pollution throughout its history. EPA's Science and Technology for Sustainability (STS) research program, in accordance with the Agency's policy of scientific integrity,¹¹ provides the scientific foundation for the Agency's actions for the integrated management of air, water, and land resources, as well as changes in traditional methods of creating and distributing goods and services. Since the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, the Agency has increasingly focused on preventative and sustainable approaches to health and environmental problems. EPA's efforts in this area support research specifically designed to address the issue of advancing sustainability goals.

Sustainable approaches require: innovative design and production techniques that minimize or eliminate environmental liabilities; integrated management of air, water, and land resources; and changes in the traditional methods of creating and distributing goods and services. And in addition to conducting research related to human health and environmental threats, EPA is committed to promoting sustainability—achieving economic prosperity while protecting natural systems and quality of life for the long term.

The FY 2010 EPA budget request includes a \$5.0 million increase for a biofuels research

initiative to help decision-makers better understand the risk tradeoffs associated with biofuels production and use. The work will inform the life-cycle analysis and mandatory reporting requirements contained in the Energy Independence and Security Act.

EPA's STS research program will continue efforts aimed at creating a suite of science-based sustainability metrics that are readily understood by the public. This work will address both large and small systems, including the implementation and tracking of sustainability metrics across the biofuels system. In addition, the People, Prosperity, and Planet Award will support up to 50 student design projects from around the country, focusing on challenges in areas such as materials and chemicals, energy, resources, and water.

¹¹ For more information, see http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Memorandum-for-the-Heads-of-Executive-Departments-and-Agencies-3-9-09/.

PERFORMANCE – 4 YEAR ARRAY

GOAL 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

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

Objective – Healthier Outdoor Air: *Through 2014, 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.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Reduce Criteria Pollutants and Regional Haze	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	21	42	25	Data Avail 2009	29	33	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline was zero in 2003.							
	Tons of PM-10 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	87,026	87,026	99,458	Data Avail 2009	111,890	124,322	Tons
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM-10 from mobile source is 613,000 tons.							
	Cumulative percent reduction in population- weighted ambient concentrations of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	6	6	8	Data Avail 2009	10	11	Percentage
	Cumulative percent reduction in the average number of days during the ozone season that the ozone standard is exceeded in baseline non-attainment areas, weighted by population.	16	28	19	Data Avail 2009	23	26	Percentage
	Limit the increase of CO emissions (in tons) from mobile sources compared to a 2000 baseline.	1.18M	1.18M	1.35M	Data Avail 2009	1.52M	1.69	Tons
	Millions of Tons of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	1.20M	1.20M	1.37M	Data Avail 2009	1.54M	1.71	Tons
	Millions of Tons of Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Reduced since 2000 Reduced from Mobile Sources.	2.37M	2.37M	2.71M	Data Avail 2009	3.05M	3.39	Tons
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The ozone concentration measure reflects improvements (reductions) in ambient ozone concentrations across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate the weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. The units for this measure are therefore, "million people parts per billion." The 2003 baseline is 15,972 million people-ppb. In FY 2005, the Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline year for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline was 7.7M tons for mobile source VOC emissions, and 11.8M tons for mobile source NOx emissions. In FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emission. The 2000 baseline was 79.2M tons for mobile source CO emissions. While on-							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	Actual	FY 2008 Target	Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Reduce Criteria Pollutants and Regional Haze	road CO emissions continue to decrease, there is an overall increase in mobile source CO emissions due to a growth in nonroad CO.							
	Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	3	8	4	Data Avail 2009	5	6	Percentage
	Tons of PM-2.5 Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources	85,704	85,704	97,947	Data Avail 2009	110,190	122,434	Tons
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The PM 2.5 concentration reduction annual measure reflects improvements (reductions) in the ambient concentration of fine particulate matter PM2.5 pollution across all monitored counties, weighted by the populations in those areas. To calculate this weighting, pollutant concentrations in monitored counties are multiplied by the associated county populations. Therefore, the units for this measure are "million people micrograms per meter cubed: (million people ug/mg3." The 2003 baseline is 2,581 baseline is 2,581 million people-ug/mg3. In FY 2005, the 2000 Mobile6 inventory is used as the baseline for mobile source emissions. The 2000 baseline for PM 2.5 from mobile sources is 613,000 tons.							
	Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.	75	83	78	Data Avail 2009	78	78	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application is 61% in 2004.							
	Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	94	81	97	Data Avail 2009	100	100	Percentage
	Percent of significant and new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	87	51	91	Data Avail 2009	95	99	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The 2004 baseline for significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application is 100% and the baseline for new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application is 95%.							
Reduce the Adverse Effects of Acid Deposition	Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources	7,500,000	8,450,000	8,000,000	Data Avail 2009	8,000,000	8,450,000	Tons Reduced
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline year is 1980. The 1980 SO2 emissions inventory totals 17.4 million tons for electric utility sources. This inventory was developed by National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program (NAPAP) and is used as the basis for reductions in Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments. This data is also contained in EPA's National Air Pollutant Emissions Trends Report. Statutory SO2 emissions cap for year 2010 and later is at 8.95 million tons, approximately 8.5 million tons below 1980 emissions level. "Allowable SO2 emission level" consists of allowance allocations granted to sources each year under several provisions of the Act and additional allowances carried over, or banked, from previous years.							
Reduce Air Toxics	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	35	Data Avail 2009	35	Data Avail 2011	36	36	Percentage
	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	58	Data Avail 2009	59	Data Avail 2011	59	59	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will also utilize the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. the baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993. The baseline is in 1993. Air toxics emissions data are revised every three years to generate inventories for the National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which replaced the							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	National Toxics Inventory (NTI). In intervening years between updates of the NEI, the model EMS-HAP (Emissions Modeling System for Hazardous Air Pollutants) is used to estimate and project annual emissions of air toxics. As new inventories are completed and improved inventory data is added, the baseline (or total tons of air toxics) is adjusted. The toxicity-weighted emission inventory will also utilize the NEI for air toxics along with the Agency's compendium of cancer and noncancer health risk criteria to develop a risk metric that can be tabulated and tracked on an annual basis. The baseline is based on emission inventory data from 1990-1993. The 2002 NEI was completed in fall of 2006 so there is a 4yr. lag. 2005 NEI will be an improvement so we should have actuals in early 2009.							

Objective – Healthier Indoor Air: Through 2014, working with partners, reduce human health risks by reducing exposure to indoor air contaminants through the promotion of voluntary actions by the public.

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Exposure to Radon	Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features	190,000	183,000	225,000	Data Avail 2009	265,000	280,000	Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> By 2008, number of people living in homes built (new or existing) with radon reducing features will be 225,000. The baseline for the performance measure was 1996 (107,000 homes). Annual Surveys are conducted by our partners to gather information such as types of houses built, lot sizes, foundation designs, types of lumber used, types of doors and windows used. End-of-year performance for the asthma program is a best professional estimate using all data sources (including annual measures on partner performance and advertising awareness outlined below). The survey provides statistically sound results every three years for one period of time. Also, the surveys gather information on the use of radon-resistant design features in new houses. Each year, the survey of building practices is typically mailed out to home builders. The survey responses are analyzed, with respect to State market areas and Census Division in the U.S., to assess the percentage and number of homes built each year that incorporate radon-reducing features. The data are also used to assess the percentage and number of homes built with radon-reducing features in high radon potential areas in the United States (high risk areas). Other analyses include radon-reducing features as a function of housing type, foundation type, and different techniques for radon-resistant new home construction.							
Reduce Exposure to Asthma Triggers	Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.	>20	No Data Avail	>20	Data Avail 2009	>20	>30	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> No tracking study was done for this measure in FY2007, therefore the percentage of public awareness is not known.							
	Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	2,000	4,582	2,000	Data Avail 2009	2,000	2,000	Number
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Asthma is a serious, life-threatening respiratory disease that affects more than 20 million Americans. Rates of asthma have risen sharply over the past 30 years, particularly among children aged 5 to14. Although there is no cure, asthma can be controlled by managing environmental asthma triggers and through medical treatment. EPA's goal is to reduce exposure to asthma triggers and improve the quality of life for 4.9 million people by 2008. Toward this end, EPA provides educational material about the environmental factors -- indoor and outdoor -- that trigger asthma. Through 2006, 4.2 million people are estimated to be taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers and approximately 60,000 emergency room visits are avoided annually. This measure is reported in 3-year increments.							

Reduce Exposure to Indoor Air Contaminants in Schools	Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.	1,100	1,346	1,100	Data Avail 2009	1,000	1,000	Number
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The nation has approximately 118,000 (updated to include new construction)* schools. Each school has an average of 525 students, faculty, and staff for a total estimated population of 62,000,000. The IAQ "Tools for Schools" Guidance implementation began in 1997. Results from a 2002 IAQ practices in schools survey suggest that approximately 20-22% of U.S. schools report an adequate effective IAQ management plan that is in accordance with EPA guidelines.							

Objective – Protect the Ozone Layer: *Through 2014, continue efforts to restore the earth's stratospheric ozone layer and protect the public from the harmful effects of UV radiation.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Emissions of Ozone-Depleting Substances	Remaining US Consumption of Class II ODS, measured in tons of ozone depleting potential (ODP).	<9,900	Data Avail 2009	<9,900	Data Avail 2009	<9,900	<3,811	ODP MTs
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The base of comparison for assessing progress on the 2005 annual performance goal is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone - this is its ozone-depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.							

Objective – Radiation: *Through 2014, working with partners, minimize unnecessary releases of radiation and be prepared to minimize impacts to human health and the environment should unwanted releases occur.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Monitor the Environment for Radiation	Percentage of most populous US cities with a RadNet ambient radiation air monitoring system, which will provide data to assist in protective action determinations.	80	87	85	92	90	95	Percentage
	Average time of availability of quality assured ambient radiation air monitoring data during an emergency.	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	Days
	Time to approve site changes affecting waste characterization at DOE waste generator sites to ensure safe disposal of transuranic radioactive waste at WIPP (measured as percentage reduction from a 2004 baseline).	40	43	46	50	53	53	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baseline is 55% for most populous cities. Baseline is 2.5 days for average time of availability of quality assured air monitoring data during an emergency. Time of approve is measured by percentage of days with a baseline of 150 days at 0%. (e.g., FY 2007 Target was 40% (90 days) and actual was 43% (86 days).							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Prepare for and Respond to Radiological Emergencies	Level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations (measured as percentage of radiation response team members and assets that meet scenario-based response criteria).	80	83	85	87	90	90	Percentage
	Level of readiness of national environmental radiological laboratory capacity (measured as percentage of laboratories adhering to EPA quality criteria for emergency response and recovery decisions).	20	21	35	37	50	60	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for the emergency response program readiness was 50 percent.							

Objective – Greenhouse Gas Intensity: *Through 2014, continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through voluntary climate protection programs that accelerate the adoption of cost-effective greenhouse gas reducing technologies and practices.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	29.4	36.1	32.4	Data Avail 2009	35.5	39.0	MMTCE
	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	0.9	1.15	1.5	1.6	2.6	4.3	MMTCE
	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	62.6	72.9	67.7	Data Avail 2009	72.9	82.9	MMCTE
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for evaluating program performance is a projection of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions in the absence of the U.S. climate change programs. The baseline was developed as part of an interagency evaluation of the U.S. climate change programs in 2002, which built on similar baseline forecasts developed in 1997 and 1993. Baseline data for carbon emissions related to energy use is based on data from the Energy Information Agency (EIA) and from EPA's Integrated Planning Model of the U.S. electric power sector. Baseline data for non-carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emissions, including nitrous oxide and other high global warming potential gases are maintained by EPA. Baseline information is discussed at length in the U.S. Climate Action Report 2002 (http://yosemite.epa.gov/oar/GlobalWarming.nsf/content/ResourceCenterPublicationsUSClimateActionReport.html), which provides a discussion of differences in assumptions between the 1997 baseline and the 2002 update, including which portion of energy efficiency programs are included in the estimates. EPA develops the non-CO ₂ emissions baselines and projections using information from partners and other sources. EPA continues to develop annual inventories as well as update methodologies as new information becomes available.							

Objective – Enhance Science and Research: *By 2014, provide sound science to support EPA's goal of clean air by conducting leading-edge research and developing a better understanding and characterization of human health and environmental outcomes.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Clean Air Research	Percentage of NAAQS program publications rated as highly cited papers (Research)	35.7	32.9	No Target Established			No Target Established	Percent
	Percent planned actions accomplished toward the long-term goal of reducing uncertainty in the science that support standard setting and air quality management decisions. (Research)	100	100	100	100 33.9	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in 1) assessing the linkage between health impacts and air pollutant sources and reducing the uncertainties that impede the understanding and usefulness of these linkages, and 2) reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in three ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends. 3) Increase the percentage of ORD-developed outputs appearing in the Office of Air and Radiation National Ambient Air Quality Standard Staff Paper (a measure of the utility and use of ORD's research). The program is also working toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health.							

GOAL 2: 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.

Objective – Protect Human Health: *Protect human health by reducing exposure to contaminants in drinking water (including protecting source waters), in fish and shellfish, and in recreational waters.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Water Safe to Drink	Percent of the population in Indian country served by community water systems that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	87	87	87	83	87	87	Percent Population
	Percent of population served by community water systems that will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through approaches incl. effective treatment & source water protection.	94	91.5	90	92	90	90	Percent Population
	Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.	85	88	86	90	89	89	Rate
	Number of additional projects initiating operations.	430	438	440	445	445	450	Number of Projects
	Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance.)	94	92	95	87	95	95	Percent CWS
	Percent of identified Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells and other high priority Class V wells closed or permitted.	88	85	90	88	75	80	Percent Class V Wells
	Percent of community water systems that meet all applicable health-based standards through approaches that include effective treatment and source water protection.	89	88.9	89.5	89	90	90	Percent Systems
	Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.	N/A	96.8	95	97	95	95	Percent CWS
	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to inject industrial, municipal, or hazardous waste(Class I) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.					89	92	Percent Wells
	Percent of deep injection wells that are used to enhance oil/natural gas recovery or for the injection of other (Class II)						89	Percent Wells

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Water Safe to Drink	fluids associated with oil and natural gas production that have lost mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.							
	Percent of deep injection wells that are used for salt solution mining (Class III) that lose mechanical integrity and are returned to compliance within 180 days thereby reducing the potential to endanger underground sources of drinking water.					91	93	Percent Wells
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 1998, 85% of the population that was served by community water systems and 96% of the population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems received drinking water for which no violations of Federally enforceable health standards had occurred during the year.							
Fish and Shellfish Safe to Eat and Water Safe for Swimming	Percent of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.			5.5	Data Avail 2009	5.2	5.1	Percent of Women
	Number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters measured as a 5-year average.			2	0	2	2	Number of Outbreaks
	Percent of days of beach season that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	92.6	95.2	92.6	95	93	95	Percent Days/Season
	<i>Additional Information:</i> These territories have a higher percentage of beach season day closures resulting in a lower percentage of days at the regional and national levels.							

Objective – Protect Water Quality: *Protect the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis and protect coastal and ocean waters.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	1,166	1,409	1,550	2165	2,270	2,525	Number of Segments
	Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.	93.4	96.7	93.5	98	94.5	94.5	Percent Rate
	Percent of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards.			86	86	86	86	Percent POTWs
	Estimated annual reduction in millions of pounds of phosphorus from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section	4.5 85.8	7.5	4.5	Data Avail 2009	4.5	4.5	Pounds in Millions

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Improve Water Quality on a Watershed Basis	319 funded projects only)							
	Estimated additional reduction in million pounds of nitrogen from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section 319 funded projects only)	8.5	19.1	8.5	Data Avail 2009	8.5	8.5	Pounds in Millions
	Estimated additional reduction in thousands of tons of sediment from nonpoint sources to waterbodies. (Section 319 funded projects only)	700,000	3,900,000	700,000	Data Avail 2009	700,000	700,000	Tons
	Number of TMDLs that are established by States and approved by EPA [State TMDL] on schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	20,232	21,685	28,527	30,658	33,540	36,495	Number of TMDLs
	Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.	95	112	95	120	95	95	Percent Permits
	Percentage of major dischargers in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	22.5	22.6	22.5	23.9	22.5	22.5	Percent Dischargers
	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	85	85.6	87	92.5	85	85	Percent State/Territories Submissions
	Number of TMDLs that are established or approved by EPA [Total TMDL] on a schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative). A TMDL is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.	25,274	26,844	33,801	35,979	38,978	41,992	Number of TMDLs
	Percent of waters assessed using statistically valid surveys.	54	54	65	65	65	82	Percent Waters
	Percent of high priority EPA and state NPDES permits that are reissued on schedule.	95	110	95	119	95	95	Percent Permits
	Percent of States & Territories that, within the preceding 3-yr. period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific info from EPA or sources not considered in previous standards.	67	66.1	68	62.5	68	66	Percent State/Territories
	Remove the specific causes of waterbody impairment identified by states in 2002 (cumulative).	N/A	4,033	4,607	6,723	6,891	7,720	Number of Causes Removed
	Improve water quality conditions in impaired watersheds nationwide using the watershed approach (cumulative).	N/A	21	40	60	102	128	Number of Watersheds

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Improve Coastal and Ocean Water	Percent of active dredged material ocean dumping sites that will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plan).	N/A	84.8	95	99	98	95	Percent Sites
Alaska Native Villages	Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	87	92	94	Data Avail 2009	96	98	Percent Homes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2003, 77% of serviceable rural Alaska homes had access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal. A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) is a technical plan for reducing pollutants in order to attain water quality standards. The terms "approved" and "established" refer to the completion and approval of the TMDL itself.							

Objective – Enhance Science and Research: *By 2014, conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research to support the protection of human health through the reduction of human exposure to contaminants in drinking water, fish and shellfish, and recreational waters and to support the protection of aquatic ecosystems-specifically, the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams, and coastal and ocean waters.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Drinking Water Research	Percentage of planned risk management research products delivered to support EPA's Office of Water, Regions, water utilities, and other key stakeholders to manage public health risks associated with exposure to drinking water, implement effective safeguards on the quality and availability of surface and underground sources of drinking water, improve the water infrastructure, and establish health-based measures of program effectiveness.			100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned methodologies, data, and tools delivered in support of EPA's Office of Water and other key stakeholders needs for developing health risk assessments, producing regulatory decisions, implementing new and revised rules, and achieving simultaneous compliance under the Safe Drinking Water Act. (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in 1) developing data, tools, and technologies to support scientifically sound Six Year Review decisions; and 2) developing data, tools, and technologies to support scientifically sound Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) decisions. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness); and 2) the number of its papers actually used by EPA's Office of Water in Six Year Review and CCL decisions (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research).							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Water Quality Research	Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #1) delivered (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #2) delivered (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs (in support of WQRP long-term goal #3) delivered (Research)	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percent of WQRP publications in high impact journals. (Research)	No Target Established		14.7	13.8	No Target Established	15.7	Percent
	Percent of WQRP publications rated as highly cited publications (Research)	No Target Established		15.7	15.2	No Target Established	16.7	Percent
	Additional Information: The program aims to make measurable progress in 1) supporting water quality criteria development; 2) developing diagnostic tools that aid in establishing causal relationships between pollution and water quality impairments; and 3) providing information that supports sustainable watershed management practices through the demonstration of technologies, the application of decision tools and for forecasting restoration and benefits of management practices. Research under these three rubrics is designed to lead to the promulgation of protective standards, the identification of contaminant contributions to impaired waters, and the tools needed to restore and protect the nation's waters. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in two ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							

GOAL 3: 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.

Objective – Preserve Land: *By 2014, 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.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Municipal Solid Waste Source Reduction	Billions of pounds of municipal solid waste reduced, reused, or recycled.					19.5	20.5	Billion lbs.
	Increase in percentage of coal combustion ash that is used instead of disposed.	1.8	-0.7	1.8	Data Avail 2009	1.8	1.8	Percentage
	Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian Country or on other tribal lands.	30	107	30	166	27	22	Open Dumps
	Number of tribes covered by an integrated solid waste management plan.	27	28	26	35	16	23	Tribes
	<i>Additional Information:</i> An analysis conducted at the end of FY 2006 shows approximately 4.6 lbs of MSW per person daily generation. For coal combustion ash, approximately 125 million tons of coal combustion ash is generated annually, and in 2007, 42.7 percent was used rather than landfilled. While annual increases in use are targeted, associated increases in generation are also expected. There is a one-year data lag in reporting these data. With respect to the tribal data, targets are established relative to 2006 when new criteria for reporting were identified.							
Waste and Petroleum Management Controls	Number of hazardous waste facilities with new controls or updated controls.					100	100	Facilities
	Minimize the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 9,000 or fewer each year.	<10,000	7,570	<10,000	7,364	<9,000	<9,000	UST Releases
	Increase the percentage of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance (SOC) with both release detection and release prevention requirements by 0.5% over the previous year's target.	67	63	68	66	65.0	65.5	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Implementing the 2005 Energy Policy Act requirements, EPA and states are inspecting infrequently inspected facilities, and are finding many out of compliance, impacting our ability to achieve compliance rate goals. As a result, the significant operational compliance targets have been adjusted to reflect a 0.5% increase each year to maintain aggressive goals. Between FY 1999 and FY 2008, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,656, and the annual number of confirmed releases in FY 2008 was 7,364. In FY 2008, there were significantly fewer releases from underground storage tanks than the goal of no more than 10,000 releases. To account for this success, the program has made its FY 2009 and future goals more challenging by lowering the goal to no more than 9,000 releases. By 2014, 600 RCRA hazardous waste facilities will have initial approved controls or upgraded controls. There are an estimated 820 facilities that will require these controls out of the universe of 2,450 facilities.							

Objective – Restore Land: By 2014, 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.

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Superfund Cost Recovery	Refer to DOJ, settle, or write off 100% of Statute of Limitations (SOLs) cases for SF sites with total unaddressed past costs equal to or greater than \$200,000 and report value of costs recovered.	100	98	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 98 the Agency will have addressed 100% of Cost Recovery at all NPL & non-NPL sites with total past costs equal or greater than \$200,000.							
Superfund Potentially Responsible Party Participate	Percentage of Superfund sites at which settlement or enforcement action taken before the start of RA.	95	98	95	100	95	95	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 98 approximately 70% of new remedial work at NPL sites (excluding Federal facilities) was initiated by private parties. In FY2003, a settlement was reached or an enforcement action was taken with non-Federal PRPs before the start of the remedial action at approximately 90 percent of Superfund sites.							
Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land	Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet state risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration.	13,000	13,862	13,000	12,768	12,250	12,250	Cleanups
	Number of LUST cleanups completed that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and groundwater migration in Indian Country.	30	54	30	40	30	30	Cleanups
	Superfund final site assessment decisions completed.	350	395	400	415	400	330	Assessments
	Annual number of Superfund sites with remedy construction completed.	24	24	30	30	20	22	Completions
	Number of Superfund sites with human exposures under control.	10	13	10	24	10	10	Sites
	Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater migration under control.	10	19	15	20	15	10	Sites
	Number of Superfund sites ready for anticipated use site-wide.	30	64	30	85	45	65	Sites
	Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where all remedies have completed construction.	56	59	60	61	64	68	Sites
	Number of Federal Facility Superfund sites where the final remedial decision for contaminants at the site has been determined.	76	71	81	73	77	92	Remedies
	Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with final remedies constructed.						30	Percent
	Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with human						63	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Assess and Cleanup Contaminated Land	exposures to toxins under control.							
	Cumulative percentage of RCRA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control.						55	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Through the end of FY 2008, Superfund had made a cumulative total of 40,187 final assessment decisions at potentially hazardous sites, completed construction at 1,060 final and deleted NPL sites, and ensured that 343 final and deleted NPL sites met the criteria for Site-wide Ready for Anticipated Use. Additionally, as of October 1, 2008, Superfund had controlled human exposures at 1,309 final and deleted NPL sites and controlled groundwater migration at 996 final and deleted NPL sites. The new measures for RCRA Corrective Action reflect a universe of 3,746 of the high National Corrective Action Prioritization System-ranked facilities. At the end of FY 2008, cleanup remedies had been constructed at 24 percent of the 3,746 facilities, potential human exposures to toxins were controlled at 58 percent of facilities, and migration of contaminated groundwater was controlled at 50 percent of facilities. Through FY 2008, EPA completed a cumulative total of 377,019 leaking underground storage tank cleanups.							
Prepare / Respond to Accidental / Intentional Release	Superfund-lead removal actions completed annually.	195	200	195	215	195	170	Removals
	PRP removal completions (including voluntary, AOC, and UAO actions) overseen by EPA.						170	Removals
	Percent of all SPCC inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.						15	Percent
	Percent of all FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.						15	Percent
	Score on annual Core NAR.						55	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Between 2002 and 2008 EPA completed an average 202 Superfund-lead removal response actions. In FY 2010, EPA will begin implementing a new measure to track removals undertaken by potentially responsible parties, either voluntarily or pursuant to an enforcement instrument, where EPA has overseen the removals. Between 2004 and 2008, the Oil Program has conducted 1,439 inspections and exercises. Beginning in FY 2007, EPA regional, HQ, and Special Teams scores were determined according to a set of readiness criteria to enhance and strengthen the core emergency response program. Consistent with the government-wide National Response Framework (NRF), EPA will work to fully implement the priorities under its internal NAR so that the Agency is prepared to respond to multiple nationally significant incidents. Some of these activities, e.g., building adequate laboratory capacity will take extensive coordination and resources. Specifically, by 2014, EPA will achieve and maintain at least 75 percent of the maximum score on readiness evaluation criteria.							

Objective – Enhance Science and Research: *Through 2014, provide and apply sound science for protecting and restoring land by conducting leading-edge research, which through collaboration, leads to preferred environmental outcomes.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the manage material streams, conserve resources and appropriately manage waste long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Land Protection and Restoration Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the mitigation, management and long-term stewardship of contaminated sites long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of Land publications in high-impact journals	No Target Established			26.2	No Target Established	26.7	Percent
	Percentage of Land publications rated as highly cited publications	No Target Established	25.7		18	No Target Established	27.8	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in providing timely, cutting edge, problem-driven research products to support sound science decisions by EPA offices engaged in activities to preserve land quality and remediate contaminated land for beneficial reuse. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness); and 2) the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" and of "high impact" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							

GOAL 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

Objective – Chemical And Pesticide Risks: *By 2014, prevent and reduce pesticide and industrial chemical risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	18	20	18.5	Data Avail 10/2009	20	21	Percent Acre-Treatments
	Improve or maintain a rate of incidents per 100,000 potential risk events in population occupationally exposed to pesticides.			<= 3.5 / 100,000	<= 3.5 / 100,000	<= 3.5 / 100,000	<= 3.5 / 100,000	Incidents/ 100,000
	Percent reduction in concentrations of pesticides detected in general population.	10	5	No target Established	N/A	30	No target Established	Percent Cum. Reduction
	Percent reduction in moderate to severe incidents for six acutely toxic agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rate.			20	43	30	40	Percent Cum. Reduction
	Percent of decisions completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date).						99	Percent
<i>Additional Information:</i> There were 1,388 incidents out of 39,850,000 potential risk events for those occupationally exposed to pesticides in FY 2003. According to NHANES data for FY 1999-2002 the concentration of pesticides residues detected in blood samples from the general population are: Dimethylphosphaste = 0.41 ug/L; Dimethylthiophosphate = 1.06 ug/L; Dimethyldithiophosphate = 0.07 ug/L; Diethylphosphate = 0.78 ug/L; Diethylthiophosphate = 0.5 ug/L; Diethyldithiophosphate = 0.07 ug/L; and 3,5,6-Trichloro-2-pyridinol = 1.9 ug/L. The rates for moderate to severe incidents for exposure to agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rates base on FY 1999 -2003 data were: Chlorpyrifos, 67 incidents; diazinon, 51 incidents; malathion, 36 incidents; pyrethrins, 29 incidents; 2, 4-D, 27 incidents; carbofuran, 24 incidents, based on data from Poison Control Centers' Toxic Exposure Surveillance System (TESS), and NIOSH's Sentinel Event Notification System for Occupational Risk (SENSOR). The baseline for acres-treated is 3.6% of total acreage in 1998, when the reduced-risk pesticide acre treatments was 30,332,499 and total (all pesticides) was 843,063,644 acre-treatments. Zero reduced risk pesticides (including biopesticides) are registered in FY 1996; Cumulative total in FY 2008 is 212 registrations. Zero new chemicals (active ingredients) is registered in FY 1996; Cumulative total in FY 2008 is 125 new chemicals (AI). Zero new use actions in FY 1996; Cumulative total in FY 2008 is 4,101 new use actions. Concentration of pesticides data, which is based on the National Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), is collected on an annual basis but released to the public in two year data sets.								
Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	Number of Registration Review pesticide case dockets opened.						70	Dockets
	Number of Final Work Plans for Reviewing Registered Pesticides						70	Work Plans
	Product Reregistration	545	962	1075	1194	2000	1,500	Actions
	Percent of agricultural watersheds that exceed the aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides of concern.						5% Azinphos-methyl 10% Chlorpyrifos	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	Percent of urban watersheds that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern.			25% diazinon 25% chlorpyrifos; 30% malathion	40% diazinon 0% chlorpyrifos 30% malathion	20% diazinon 20% chlorpyrifos 25% malathion	20% diazinon 20% chlorpyrifos; 5% malathion	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, 71 registration review pesticide case dockets were opened, 47 final work plans for registered pesticides were reviewed and 99.9% of decisions were completed on time (on or before PRIA or negotiated due date). In 2005, 501 product reregistrations were completed; a total of 8,439 product reregistrations were completed in 2008. The 1992-2001 baselines as a percentage of urban watersheds sampled that exceeded benchmarks are: diazinon, 40 percent; chlorpyrifos, 37 percent; and malathion, 30 percent. Based on 1992-2001 data, 18 percent of agricultural watersheds sampled exceeded benchmarks for azinphos-methyl and chlorpyrifos.							
Reduce Chemical Risks	Cumulative number of assays that have been validated. (Research)	8/20	3/20	13/20	12/20	14/19	19/19	Assays
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Zero assays were validated in FY 2005.							
Realize the Benefits from Pesticide Availability	Maintain timeliness of S18 decisions.	45	36.6	45	34	45	45	Days
	Millions of dollars in termite structural damage avoided annually by ensuring safe and effective pesticides are registered/re-registered and available for termite treatment.			900 M	900 M	900 M	900 M	Dollars/loss avoided
	Billions of dollars in crop loss avoided by ensuring that effective pesticides are available to address pest infestations.			\$1.5 B	\$1.5B	\$1.5 B	\$1.5 B	Loss avoided
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Based on U.S Census housing data, industry data, and academic studies on damage valuation, EPA calculates that in FY 2003 there were \$900 million in annual savings from structural damage avoided due to availability of registered termiticides. According to EPA and USDA data for the years FY 2000-2005, emergency exemptions issued by EPA resulted in \$1.5 billion in avoided crop loss. Baseline for S18 decisions is 45 days in 2005.							
Reduce Chemical Risks	Number of countries completing phase out of leaded gasoline. (incremental)			7	7	4	3	Countries
	Number of countries introducing low sulfur in fuels. (incremental)			2	5	3	9	Countries
	<i>Additional Information:</i> As of June 2005, 122 countries have phased out the use of lead in gasoline. As of 2005, United States, Japan, Canada, and the European Community have introduced low-sulfur fuels.							
	Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.	No target Established	N/A	29	Data Avail 11/2011	No target Established	28	Percent
	Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	No target Established	N/A	90,000	Data Avail 10/2010	No target Established	0	Children
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Data released by CDC from the National Health and Nutritional Evaluation Survey (NHANES) in May of 2005 estimated a population of 310,000 children aged 1 - 5 with lead poisoning (blood lead levels of 10 ug/dl or greater). Baseline for percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old is 37% in 1991-1994. Lead measure data is based on the National							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduce Chemical Risks	Health & Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) and is collected on an annual basis, but released to the public in two year data sets.							
	Annual number of chemicals with proposed values for Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGL)	24	33	24	28	18	18	Chemicals
	Annual number of chemicals with final values for Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL).			Baseline	37	6	14	Chemicals
	Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.	100	96	100	Data Avail 10/2009	100	100	Percent
	Reduction in the current year production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	4.0	Data Avail 10/2009	3.5	Data Avail 10/2010	3.2	3.0	Percent RSEI Rel Risk
	Annual number of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals with Risk Based Prioritizations Completed through the Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP).	Baseline	0	150	150	180	230	HPV Chemicals
	Annual number of Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals with Hazard Based Prioritizations Completed through the Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP).	Baseline	0	55	14	100	325	MPV chemicals
	Annual reduction in the production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	2.6	Data Avail 10/2009	2.5	Data Avail 10/2010	2.4	2.2	Percent Reduction
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The baseline for percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment was developed from a 2 year analysis from 2004-2005 comparing 8(e) reports to New Chemical submissions and is 100%. The baseline for the number of proposed AEGL values was developed for 2002 because after September 11, 2001, EPA received a substantial increase in funding for this activity. EPA developed Proposed AEGL values for 78 chemicals through 2002. In 2007, a total of 246 chemicals with proposed AEGL Values were reported for the AEGL Program (cumulative count). Baseline for the overall Risk Screening Environmental Indicators Model in 2001 was zero percent. 2001 was selected as the baseline year because of changing TRI reporting thresholds for persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic chemicals took effect in 2001. These changes significantly affect the RSEI model, making comparisons with years prior to 2001 inappropriate. Cumulative reduction reported through 2006 is 39.5%. The baseline for the HPV subset of the RSEI model in 1998 was zero percent. 1998 was selected because this was the kick off year for the HPV challenge program. Cumulative reduction reported through 2006 is 35.3%. The universe of ChAMP chemicals receiving risk based prioritizations is approximately 2,000 chemicals and baseline is zero as of 2007. The universe of ChAMP chemicals receiving hazard based prioritizations is approximately 4,000 chemicals and baseline is zero as of 2007.							
Reduce Chemical Risks at Facilities and in Communities	Conduct 400 risk management plan audits and inspections.	400	628	400	416	400	400	Audits
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 4,987 Risk Management Plan audits were completed between FY 2000 and FY 2008.							

Objective – Communities: *Sustain, clean up, and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
U.S. – Mexico Border Water/Wastewater Infrastructure	Number of additional homes provided safe drinking water in the Mexican border area that lacked access to drinking water in 2003.	1,200	1,276	2,500	5,162	1,500	28,434	More Homes
	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the Mexican border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.	70,750	73,475	15,000	31,686	105,500	246,175	More Homes
	Cleanup waste sites in the United-States – Mexico border region (incremental)			1	1	1	1	Sites
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The US-Mexico border region extends more than 3,100 kilometers (2,000 miles) from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, and 62.5 miles on each side of the international border. More than 11.8 million people reside along the border and this figure is expected to increase to 19.4 million by 2020. Ninety percent of the population reside in the 14 impaired, interdependent sister cities. Rapid population growth in urban areas has resulted in unplanned development, greater demand for land and energy, increased traffic congestion, increased waste generation, overburdened or unavailable waste treatment and disposal facilities, and more frequent chemical emergencies. Rural areas suffer from exposure to airborne dust, pesticide use, and inadequate water supply and treatment facilities. EPA, other US Federal agencies, and the Government of Mexico have partnered to address these environmental problems.							
Pacific Island Territories	Percent of population in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories that has access to continuous drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards, measured on a four quarter rolling average basis.			69	Data Avail 4/2009	73	73	Percent Population
	Percent of sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories that comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).			62	Data Avail 4/2009	62	62	Percent of Time
	Percent of days of the beach season that beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming.			85	80	80	80	Percent Days
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 95% of the population in American Samoa, 10% in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) and 80% of Guam served by CWS received drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards. The sewage treatment plants in the Pacific Island Territories compiled 59% of the time with BOD & TSS permit limits. Beaches were open and safe 64% of the beach season in American Samoa, 97% in the CNMI & 76% in Guam.							
Environmental Justice	Number of communities with potential environmental justice concerns that achieve significant measurable environmental or public health improvement tri-annually through the Collaborative Problem-Solving Cooperative Agreement Program or through other EPA community assistance programs utilizing collaborative problem-solving strategies.	17	17	No Target Established	N/A	No Target Established	8*	Communities
	<i>Additional Information:</i> This measure is in a 3 year cycle: organizations take 3 years to develop projects using collaborative problem-solving strategies; therefore, output							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	Actual	FY 2008 Target	Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
	measures are only available at the end of the projects. For example, 17 communities awarded cooperative agreements in 2004 showed measurable results in 2007. Projects initiated in 2007 will be reported in 2010. *Measure(s) pertaining to environmental justice are under review and may be modified in the coming months.							
Assess and Clean up Brownfields	Brownfield properties assessed.	1,000	1,371	1,000	1,453	1,000	1,000	Properties
	Number of properties cleaned up using Brownfields funding.	60	77	60	78	60	60	Properties
	Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.		2,399	225	4,404	1,000	1,000	Acres
	Jobs leveraged from Brownfields activities.	5,000	5,209	5,000	5,484	5,000	5,000	Jobs
	Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	\$0.9	\$1.79	\$0.9	\$1.5	\$0.9	\$0.9	Billions of Dollars
	Additional Information: By the end of FY 2007, the Brownfields program assessed 1,371 properties, cleaned up 77 properties, made 2,399 acres ready for reuse, leveraged 5,209 jobs, and leveraged \$1.7B in cleanup and redevelopment funding.							

Objective - Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems: *Protect, sustain, and restore the health of critical natural habitats and ecosystems.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	Actual	FY 2008 Target	Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Increase Habitat Protected or Restored	Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas.	50,000	102,463	50,000	83,490	100,000	100,000	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> 2005 Baseline: 449,242 acres of habitat protected or restored; cumulative from 2002.							
Improve the Health of the Gulf of Mexico	Improve the overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.5	Scale
	Restore water and habitat quality to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas (cumulative starting in FY 07).	32	38	64	Data Avail 4/2008	96	96	Impaired Segments
	Restore, enhance, or protect a cumulative number of acres of important coastal and marine habitats.	15,800	18,660	18,200	25,215	26,000	27,500	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2008, the Gulf of Mexico rating of fair/poor was 2.2 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 II indicators: water quality index, sediment quality index, benthic index, coastal habitat index, and fish tissue contaminants. In 2008, 25,215 acres restored, enhanced, or protected; Gulf of Mexico coastal wetlands habitats include 3,769,370 acres.							
Improve the Health of the Great Lakes	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples.	5	6	5	6	5	5	Percent Annual Decrease
	Average annual percentage decline for the long-term trend in	7	7.5	7	7	7	7	Percent Annual

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Improve the Health of the Great Lakes	concentrations of PCBs in the air in the Great Lakes Basin.							Decrease
	Cubic yards of contaminated sediment remediated (cumulative) in the Great Lakes.	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.5	Million Cubic Yards
	Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern.	9	9	16	11	21	26	Cum. Number of BUI Removed
	<i>Additional Information:</i> (i) 2.1 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments were remediated from 1997 through 2001 of the 40 million requiring remediation. (ii) On average, total PCB concentrations in whole Great Lakes top predator fish have recently declined 5 percent annually - average concentrations at Lake sites from 2002 were: L Superior-9ug/g; L Michigan- 1.6ug/g; L Huron- .8ug/g L Erie- 1.8ug/g; and L Ontario- 1.2ug/g. 9 (iii) Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air (PCBs) from 2002 were; L Superior- 60 pg/m2; L Michigan- 87 pg/m2; L Huron-19 pg/m2; L Erie- 183 pg/m2; and L Ontario- 36 pg/m2. (iv) In 2002, no Areas of Concern had been delisted.							
Increase Wetlands	In partnership with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, states, and tribes, achieve "no net loss" of wetlands each year under the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.	No Net Loss	Data Avail 5/2009	No Net Loss	Data Avail 12/09	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres
	Number of acres restored and improved, under the 5-Star, NEP, 319, and great waterbody programs (cumulative).	7,200	61,856	75,000	82,875	88,000	96,000	Acres/year
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Annual net wetland loss of an estimated 58,500 acres as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1986-1997. The United States achieved a net cumulative increase of 32,000 acres per year of wetlands over a 6-year period, from 1998 through 2004, as measured by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in Status and trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. (Dahl, T.E. 2006. Status and Trends of Wetlands in the Conterminous United States, 1998 to 2004. U.S. Department of the Interior; Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 112 pp.)							
Improve the Health of the Chesapeake Bay Ecosystem	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	70	69	74	69	74	79	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	84	87	85	87	87	89	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	53	53	60	57	62	65	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds).	47	46	50	47	50	52	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).	64	62	66	62	64	66	Percent Goal Achieved
	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million pounds).	61	61	64	64	67	71	Percent Goal Achieved

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2002, baseline for nitrogen load reductions was 53 million pounds per year; phosphorus load reductions was 8.0 million pounds per year; and sediment load reductions was 0.8 million tons per year. *Fiscal year data in this table reflects prior calendar year performance data. In 2006, there were 33.73 million lbs of point source nitrogen reduced, 68% towards the goal. There were 5.18 million lbs of point source phosphorus reduced, 84% towards the goal. Four thousand six hundred six miles of forest buffer were planted, 46% towards the goal.							
Protect Long Island Sound	Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound as measured by the Long Island Sound Nitrogen Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)) .		39,232	37,323	40,440	37,323		Pounds per day
	Percent of goal achieved in reducing trade-equalized (TE) point source nitrogen discharges to Long Island Sound from the 1999 baseline of 59,146 TE lbs/day.						60	Percent Goal Achieved
	Restore or protect acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands.		1,023	862	1,199	912		Acres
	Percent of goal achieved in restoring, protecting or enhancing 240 acres of coastal habitat from the 2008 baseline of 1,199 acres.					16	33	Percent Goal Achieved
	Reopen miles of river and stream corridor to anadromus fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installation of by-pass structures such as fishways.			105.9	124.3	114		Miles
	Percent of goal achieved in reopening 50 river and stream miles to diadromous fish passage from the 2008 baseline of 124 miles.	123				16	33	Percent Goal Achieved
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The 2000 TMDL baseline is 59,146 Trade-Equalized (TE) pounds/day. The 2014 TMDL target is 26,854 TE/lbs-day.							
South Florida Ecosystem	Achieve "no net loss" of stony coral cover in FL Keys Nat'l Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, FL working with all stakeholders.			No Net Loss	Small Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Mean Percent of Area
	Annually maintain the overall health and functionality of sea grass beds in the Florida Keys Nat'l Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) as measured by the long-term sea grass monitoring project.			Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Maintain	Sea Grass Health
	Annually maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the Florida Keys Nat'l Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS).			Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Maintain	Water Quality
	Improve the water quality of the Everglades ecosystem as measured by total phosphorus, including meeting the 10 ppb total phosphorus criterion throughout the Everglades Protection Area marsh and the effluent limits to be established for discharges from stormwater treatment areas.			Maintain	Not Maintained	Maintain	Maintain phosphorus baseline and meet discharge	Parts per Billion

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
South Florida Ecosystem							imits	
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, the mean percent of stony coral cover was 6.8% in FKNMS and 5.9% in Southeast Florida. Total water quality was at chl < 0.2 ug/l, light attenuation < 0.13/meter, DIN < 0.75 micromolar, and TP < 0.2 micromolar. Florida Keys seagrasses were at 8.28 for N:P of Thalassia and 0.48 for relative abundance of Thalassia. The average annual geometric mean phosphorus concentrations were 5 ppb in the Everglades National Park, 10 ppb in Water Conservation 3A, 13 ppb in the Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge, and 18 ppb in Water Conservation Area 2A; annual average flow-weighted from total phosphorus discharges from storm water treatment areas ranged from 13 ppb for area 3/4 and 98 ppb for area 1W. Effluent limits will be established for all discharges, including storm water treatment areas.							
Restore and Protect the Puget Sound Basin	Improve water quality and enable the lifting of harvest restrictions in acres of shellfish bed growing areas impacted by degrading or declining water quality (cumulative from FY06).	N/A	322	450	1,566	600	1,800	Acres
	Remediate acres of prioritized contaminated sediments (cumulative starting in FY09).	N/A	120	100	123	125	123	Acres
	Restore the acres of tidally and seasonally influenced estuarine wetlands (cumulative starting in FY06).	N/A	4,152	2,310	4,413	3,000	6,500	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2006, 100 acres of shellfish-bed growing areas improved water quality and lifted harvest restrictions. Additionally, 750 acres of tidally- and seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands were restored. In 2007, 120 acres of prioritized contaminated sediments were remediated.							
Restore and Protect the Columbia River Basin	Protect, enhance, or restore acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat in the Lower Columbia River watershed.	N/A	4,204	8,000	12,986	10,000	14,250	Acres
	Clean up acres of known contaminated sediments.	N/A	N/A	0	0	5	20	Acres
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In 2005, 96,770 acres of wetland and upland habitat available for protection, enhancement, or restoration.							

Objective – Enhance Science and Research: Through 2014, identify and synthesize the best available scientific information, models, methods, and analyses to support Agency guidance and policy decisions related to the health of people, communities, and ecosystems. Focus research on pesticides and chemical toxicology; global change; and comprehensive, cross-cutting studies of human, community, and ecosystem health.

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Homeland Security Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of efficient and effective clean-ups and safe disposal of contamination wastes.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Homeland Security Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of water security initiatives.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> EPA's homeland security research provides appropriate, effective, and rapid risk assessment guidelines and technologies to help decision-makers prepare for, detect, contain, and decontaminate building and water treatment systems against which chemical and/or biological attacks have been directed. The Agency intends to expand the state of the knowledge of potential threats, as well as its response capabilities, by assembling and evaluating private sector tools and capabilities so that preferred response approaches can be identified, promoted, and evaluated for future use by first responders, decision-makers, and the public. These products will enable first responders to better deal with threats to the public and the environment posed by the intentional release of toxic or infectious materials.							
Human Health Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of public health outcomes long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of mechanistic data long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of aggregate and cumulative risk long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the susceptible subpopulations long-term goal.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of Human Health program publications rated as highly cited papers (top 10% in field) in research journals.	No Target Established		25.5%	25.6%	No Target Established	26.5%	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in reducing uncertainty in the science underlying human health risk assessment. The program also conducts research into methods of measuring public health outcomes resulting from risk management practices. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in two ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							
Global Change Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered.		100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of Global publications in high impact journals.	No Target Established		No Target Established		24.6	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of Global publications rated as highly cited publications.	No Target Established		No Target Established		23	No Target Established	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in enhancing the understanding of potential impacts of climate variability and change on the environment. Accordingly, the program provides stakeholders and policy makers with information to help support decision-making. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in two ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							
Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA)	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of HHRA Technical Support Documents.)	90	100	90	89	90	90	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in providing timely, peer-reviewed health assessments of priority environmental contaminants to support science-based decision-making in EPA's regulatory and cleanup programs. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress							

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	Actual	FY 2008 Target	Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
	periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness); 2) the percentage of regulatory decisions in which decision-makers used HHRA peer-reviewed health assessments; and 3) the usefulness of HHRA's Integrated Science Assessment (ISA) documents as represented by the number of days between the completion of ISA peer review and publication of the EPA staff document that relies on the ISAs.							
Safe Pesticides/Safe Products Research	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal one.	100	86	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal two.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of the SP2 program's long-term goal three.	100	80	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of SP2 publications in high impact journals.	No Target Established		36.2	Available 2010	No Target Established	37.2	Percent
	Percentage of SP2 publications rated as highly cited publications.	No Target Established		23.2	Available 2010	No Target Established	24.2	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in prioritizing testing requirements and enhancing interpretation of data; conducting spatially explicit probabilistic ecological risk assessments; and supporting decisionmaking related to products of biotechnology and specific high priority individual/classes of pesticides and toxic substances. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase 1) the percentage of planned outputs completed on time; and 2) the percentage of program papers rated as "highly cited" and of "high impact" in its bibliometric analysis (a measure of quality and the use of ORDs research).) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends.							
Ecosystems Research	Number of states using a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.	30	30	35	35	40	45	States
	Percentage of Ecological Research publications rated as highly-cited publications.	20.4	21.1	No Target Established	N/A	21.4	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of Ecological research publications in "high-impact" journals.	20.3	20.8	No Target Established	N/A	21.3	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State, tribe, and relevant EPA office needs for causal diagnosis tools and methods to determine causes of ecological degradation.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State, tribe, and relevant EPA office needs for environmental forecasting tools and methods to forecast the ecological impacts of various actions.	100	100	100	83	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of State,	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007 Target	Actual	FY 2008 Target	Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
	tribe, and EPA office needs for environmental restoration and services tools and methods to protect and restore ecological condition and services.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to make measurable progress in providing the scientific understanding to measure, model, maintain, and/or restore, at multiple scales, the integrity and sustainability of highly valued ecosystems now and in the future. EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) rates the program on its progress periodically, and the program responds to BOSC suggestions to ensure continued improvement. Additionally, the program aims to increase performance in three ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends. 3) Increase the number of states using a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.							

GOAL 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Protect human health and the environment through ensuring compliance with environmental requirements by enforcing environmental statutes, preventing pollution, and promoting environmental stewardship. Encourage innovation and provide incentives for governments, businesses, and the public that promote environmental stewardship and long-term sustainable outcomes.

Objective – Achieve Environmental Protection Through Improved Compliance: *Address environmental problems, promote compliance and deter violations, by achieving goals for national priorities and programs including those with potential environmental justice concerns and those in Indian country.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Air	Reduce, treat, or eliminate air pollutants through concluded enforcement actions.						480	Million Pounds
	Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment for air as a result of EPA enforcement and compliance actions.						127	Entities
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Pollutant Reduction Baseline: 480 million pounds. FY 2007-2008 Average Entities Baseline: 151 entities Results reported under the measure "Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment" include: enforcement settlements, compliance incentive audits, direct compliance assistance delivered by EPA staff only, and Federal inspections that result in a direct or preventative environmental benefit. Compliance measures are under review.							
Water	Reduce, treat, or eliminate water pollutants through concluded enforcement actions.						320	Million Pounds
	Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment for water as a result of EPA enforcement and compliance actions.						608	Entities
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Baseline: 320 million pounds. FY 2007-2008 Average Entities Baseline: 626 entities. Results reported under the measure "Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment" include: enforcement settlements, compliance incentive audits, direct compliance assistance delivered by EPA staff only, and Federal inspections that result in a direct or preventative environmental benefit. Compliance measures are under review.							
Waste, Toxics, Pesticides	Reduce, treat, or eliminate toxics and pesticides through concluded enforcement actions.						3.8	Million Pounds
	Reduce, treat, or eliminate hazardous waste through concluded enforcement actions.						6,500	Million Pounds
	Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment for land as a result of EPA						213	Entities

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
	enforcement and compliance actions.							
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 2005-2008 Average Pollutant Reduction Baseline: 3.8 million pounds. FY 2008 Hazardous Waste Baseline: 6,500 million pounds. FY 2007-2008 Average Entities Baseline: 235 entities. Results reported under this measure "Total number of regulated entities that change behavior resulting in direct environmental benefits or the prevention of pollution into the environment" include: enforcement settlements, compliance incentive audits, direct compliance assistance delivered by EPA staff only, and Federal inspections that result in a direct or preventative environmental benefit. Compliance measures are under review.							
Criminal Enforcement	Percent of recidivism.						<1%	Percent
	Percent of closed cases with criminal enforcement consequences (indictment, conviction, fine, or penalty).						33%	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> FY 1997-2008 Average recidivism baseline: <1%. FY 2006-2008 Average Closed Cases Baseline: 33%.							

Objective – Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Other Stewardship Practices: *By 2014, enhance public health and environmental protection and increase conservation of natural resources by promoting pollution prevention and the adoption of other stewardship practices by companies, communities, governmental organizations, and individuals.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reducing PBTs in Hazardous Waste Streams	Quantity of priority chemicals reduced from all phases of the manufacturing lifecycle through source reduction and/or recycling.	0.5 M	1.3 M	1.0 M	5.7 M	1.0 M	0.75 M	Pounds
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) program reduced approximately 5.7 million pounds of priority chemicals during FY 2008. The performance measure reflects the fact that the NPEP now has over 215 partners, including many federal and state facilities, who have removed more than 9.2 million pounds of priority chemicals through both source reduction and recycling activities.							
Innovation Activities	75% of innovative projects completed under the SIG program will achieve, on average, 8% or greater improvement in environmental results for sectors and facilities involved, or 5% or greater improvements in cost-effectiveness & efficiency.			75	0	75	75	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> No State Innovation Grant projects were completed in FY 2008. Grant projects are generally 3-4 years in duration and even then, most require extension to complete because of the inherent uncertainties involved with testing innovation.							
Reduction of Industrial/ Commercial Chemicals	BTUs of energy reduced, conserved or offset by P2 program participants.	1,106.8 B	6,470.4 B	1,217.4 B	Data Avail 06/2009	8,000 B	9,000 B	BTUs
	Gallons of water reduced by P2 program participants.	1.79 B	1.619 B	1.64 B	21.602 B	1.791 B	1.795 B	Gallons
	Business, institutional and government costs reduced by P2	44.3 M	186.9 M	45.9 M	Data Avail	130 M	300 M	Dollars saved

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Reduction of Industrial/ Commercial Chemicals	program participants.				06/2009			
	Pounds of hazardous materials reduced by P2 program participants.	414	456.9 M	429 M	Data Avail 10/2009	494 M	522 M	Pounds
	Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO ₂ e) reduced, conserved, or offset by Pollution Prevention (P2) program participants.					2 M	5 M	MTCO ₂ e
	<i>Additional Information: The baseline for the Pollution Prevention (P2) program measure of pounds reduced is 44 million pounds in 2000. Data currently available indicate that the P2 has cumulatively reduced 2.2 billion pounds of hazardous materials since 2000. The baseline for the P2 Program measure of BTUs is 0 in FY 2002. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively reduced, conserved, or offset 15 Billion BTUs since 2002. The baseline for the P2 Program measure gallons of water was 220 millions gallons in FY 2000. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively reduced 33 billion gallons of water since 2000. In FY 08, a Green Chemistry Award winning technology (Nalco's 3-D TRASAR technology) has had a huge impact on water savings from industrial and commercial cooling systems (e.g. heating ventilating, and air conditioning). The technology reduces the need to flush and refill cooling water as well as reduces the amount of treatment chemicals needed to keep systems running efficiently. The baseline for the P2 Program measure cost savings is 0 dollar in FY 2002. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively saved \$458.5 million in business, government, and institutional costs since 2002. The baseline for the P2 Program measure Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO₂e) reduced, conserved, or offset by Pollution Prevention (P2) program participants in 2005 is 0.187 Million. Data currently available indicate that the P2 program has cumulatively reduced 3.4 Million MTCO₂e since 2005.</i>							

Objective – Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country: *Protect human health and the environment on tribal lands by assisting federally-recognized tribes to build environmental management capacity, assess environmental conditions and measure results, and implement environmental programs in Indian country.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Tribal Environmental Baseline/ Environmental Priorities	Percent of Tribes implementing federal regulatory environmental programs in Indian country (cumulative).			6	11	7	8	Percent Tribes
	Percent of Tribes conducting EPA approved environmental monitoring and assessment activities in Indian country (cumulative.)			21	34	23	25	Percent Tribes
	Percent of Tribes with an environmental program (cumulative).			57	28	60	63	Percent Tribes
	<i>Additional Information: There are 572 tribal entities that are eligible for GAP program funding.</i>							

Objective – Enhance Societies Capacity for Sustainability Through Science and Research: *Conduct leading-edge, sound scientific research on pollution prevention, new technology development, socioeconomic, sustainable systems, and decision-making tools. By 2011, the products of this research will be independently recognized as providing critical and key evidence in informing Agency policies and decisions and solving problems for the Agency and its partners and stakeholders.*

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Sustainability Research	Percentage of Science and Technology Sustainability (STS) publications rated as highly cited publications.	No Target Established	28.2	No Target Established		29.2	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of Science and Technology Sustainability (STS) publications rated as "high impact" journals.	No Target Established	34.3	No Target Established		35.3	No Target Established	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-identified and developed metrics to quantitatively assess environmental systems for sustainability.	No Target Established		100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt innovative technologies developed or verified by ORD to solve environmental problems contributing to sustainable outcomes.	100	94	100	100	100	100	Percent
	Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-developed and developed decision support tools and methodologies to promote environmental stewardship for sustainable environmental management practices.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The program aims to increase performance in three ways. 1) Increase the number of planned outputs completed on time (a measure of timeliness). 2) Increase the number of its papers deemed "highly cited" in bibliometric analyses (a measure of the quality and use of ORD's research) compiled biennially since analyses are based on a rolling 10-year period of publications. Annual analysis would be costly and not allow enough time to elapse to measure a significant shift in citation trends. 3) Increase the percentage of various outputs that decision-makers adopt.							

Enabling and Support Programs

NPM: Office of Administration and Resources Management

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Energy Consumption Reduction	Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.	6	12	9	13	12	15	Percent
	<i>Additional Information:</i> On January 24, 2007, the President signed Executive Order: Strengthening Federal Environment, Energy, and Transportation Management, requiring all Federal Agencies to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and energy intensity by 3% annually through FY 2015 compared to a FY2003 baseline (for a cumulative reduction). This annual energy reduction requirement was reinforced by the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007. For the Agency's 29 reporting facilities, the FY 2003 energy intensity is 395,520 BTUs per square foot (Btu/GSF).							
Human Capital	Average time to hire non-SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.	45	28	45	26.3	45	45	Days
	Average time to hire SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.	90	66	73	66	68	68	Days
	<i>Additional Information:</i> Baselines for performance measures were established by using FY2008 year-end actuals. For the average time to hire, these human capital performance measures and targets were selected from EPA's President's Management Agenda.							

NPM: Office of Environmental Information

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Information Exchange Network	Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.	36	37	45	48	50	60	Systems
	States, tribes and territories will be able to exchange data with CDX through nodes in real time, using standards and automated data-quality checking.			55	58	60	65	Users
	Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA..	55,000	88,516	100,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	Users
	<i>Additional Information:</i> The Central Data Exchange program began in FY 2001.							
Information Security	Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.	100	100	100	100	100	100	Percent of Reportable Systems
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2002, the Agency started planning an effort to expand and strengthen its information security infrastructure.							

NPM: Office of the Inspector General

Group	Performance Measure	Performance Data						Unit
		FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	FY 2010	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Target	
Fraud Detection and Deterrence	Criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.	80	103	80	84	80	75	Actions
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009, the OIG established a baseline of 102 criminal, civil, administrative, and fraud prevention actions.							
Audit and Advisory Services	Environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction.	318	464	334	463	318	334	Actions
	Environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action.	925	949	971	624	903	950	Recommendations
	Return on the annual dollar investment, as a percentage of the OIG budget, from audits and investigations.	150	189	150	186	120	120	Percentage
	<i>Additional Information:</i> In FY 2009 the OIG established a revised baseline of 444 environmental and business actions taken for improved performance or risk reduction; 865 environmental and business recommendations or risks identified for corrective action; 176% in potential dollar return on investment as a percentage of OIG Budget from identified opportunities for savings, questioned costs, fines, recoveries and settlements. The Baselines are adjusted to reflect an average of the actual reported results for the period FY 2006-2008. Baselines have generally decreased to reflect the transfer of DCAA audit oversight to the Agency, a reduction in staffing ceiling and gap between the ceiling and actual staffing levels. The Baseline in actions taken has increased as a time lag result from previous years' level of recommendations, and a concentrated effort to identify unimplemented recommendations.							

ASSESSMENT MEASURES SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Elimination of U.S. consumption of Class II Ozone Depleting substances measured in tons/yr. of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	FY 2010
Level of total equivalent stratospheric chlorine, measured in parts per billion of air by volume.	FY 2014
Estimated future premature lung cancer deaths prevented annually through lowered radon exposure.	FY 2012
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmcte) of greenhouse gas in the building sector.	FY 2012
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas in the industry sector.	FY 2012
Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	FY 2012
Millions of tons of nitrogen oxides (NOX) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2014
Millions of tons of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2014
Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average for all eastern Class I areas.	FY 2018
Percent improvement in visibility on 20% worst days, on average for all western Class I areas.	FY 2018
Percent change in number of chronically acidic waterbodies in acid sensitive regions.	FY 2030
Percent change in annual average nitrogen deposition.	FY 2012
Percent change in annual average sulfur deposition.	FY 2012
Percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	FY 2015
Percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	FY 2015
Percentage reduction in tons toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions from 1993 baseline.	FY 2014
Total number of schools implementing an effective Indoor Air Quality plan.	FY 2012
Percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for non-cancer) risk	FY 2014

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
emissions from 1993 baseline.	
Number of people taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthmas triggers.	FY 2012
Progress in assessing the linkage between health impacts and air pollutant sources and reducing the uncertainties that impede the understanding and usefulness of these linkages. (Research)	FY 2013
Progress toward reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard setting and air quality management decisions. (Research)	FY 2013
Utility of ORD's research for assessing the linkage between health impacts and air pollutant sources and reducing the uncertainties that impede the understanding and usefulness of these linkages.	FYs 2009, 2013
Utility of ORD's research for reducing uncertainty in the science that supports standard-setting and air quality management decisions.	FY's 2009, 2013
Percentage of U.S. population in proximity to an ambient radiation monitoring system that provides scientifically sound data for assessing public exposure resulting from radiological emergencies.	FY 2014
Level of readiness of radiation program personnel and assets to support Federal radiological emergency response and recovery operations (measured as percentage of radiation response team members and assets that meet scenario-based response criteria).	FY 2014
Reduced incidence of melanoma skin cancers, measured by new skin cancer cases avoided per 100,000 population.	FY 2050
Tons of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5) reduced since 2000 from mobile sources.	FY 2012
Sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources.	FY 2012
Percentage of program publications rated as highly cited papers. (Research)	FY 2011
Percent progress toward completion of a hierarchy of air pollutant sources based on the risk they pose to human health.	Under Review
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Percent reduction in time (days) per certificate approval for large engines (nonroad Compression Ignition, Heavy duty gas and diesel engines).	FY 2012
Tons of pollutants (VOC, NOX, PM, CO) reduced per total emission reduction dollars spent (both EPA and private industry).	FY 2012
Population covered by Radiation Protection Program monitors per million dollars invested.	FY 2009
Total federal dollars spent per school joining the SunWise program.	FY 2009

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (MMTCE) prevented per societal dollar in the Building sector.	FY 2014
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (MMTCE) prevented per societal dollar in the Industry sector.	FY 2014
Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (MMTCE) prevented per societal dollar in the Transportation sector.	FY 2014
Reduction in exposure to fine particulate matter (PM2.5) per total dollar spent on sulfur dioxide (SO2) emission reduction.	FY 2015
Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003 per grant dollar allocated to the States in support of the NAAQS program.	FY 2009
Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days to process State Implementation Plan revisions, weighted by complexity.	FY 2009
Total cost (public and private) per future premature lung cancer death prevented through lowered radon exposure.	FY 2012
Annual cost to EPA per person with asthma taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.	FY 2012
Average cost to EPA per student per year in a school that is implementing an effective indoor air quality plan.	FY 2012
Tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer and noncancer risk) emissions reduced per total cost (\$).	UD
Percent variance from planned cost and schedule.	TBD
Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.	FY 2011
CWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr).	FY 2011
DWSRF Long-Term Revolving Level (\$billions/yr).	FY 2018
National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).	FY 2011
Number of baseline monitoring stations showing improved water quality in tribal waters.	FY 2012
Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily NPS-impaired that are partially or fully restored.	FY 2012
Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining	FY 2012

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained.	
Ensure that the condition of the Nation's wadeable streams does not degrade (i.e. there is no statistically significant increase in the percent of streams rated "poor" and no statistically significant decrease in the streams rated "good.")	FY 2012
100% of Alaska rural population served by public water systems in compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act regulatory requirements by 2011.	FY 2011
Percent of community water systems for which minimized risk to public health through source water protection is achieved.	FY 2011
Percent of homes on tribal lands lacking access to basic sanitation.	FY 2011
Percent of homes on tribal lands lacking access to drinking water.	FY 2011
Reduction in the number of cases of bladder cancer attributable to the implementation of Stages 1 and Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products Rules (DBPRs).	FY 2014
Reduction in annual endemic cases of Cryptosporidiosis attributable to the implementation of the Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2).	FY 2014
Usefulness of ORD's risk management research products for enabling EPA's Office of Water, regions, water utilities, and other key stakeholders to manage public health risks associated with exposure to drinking water, implement effective safeguards on the quality and quantity of surface and underground sources of drinking water, improve the water infrastructure, and establish health-based based measures of program effectiveness.	FY 2009
Independent Expert Review Panel summary score on tool designed to measure the use of ORD data, tools, and technologies for key decisions leading to scientifically-sound 6 Year Review Decisions made by OW.	UD
Independent Expert Review Panel summary score on tool designed to measure the use of ORD data, tools, and technologies for key decisions leading to scientifically-sound CCL decisions made by the OW.	UD
Percentage of research products used by the Office of Water as the basis of or in support of Six Year Review Decisions.	UD
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Average funding (in millions of dollars) per project initiating operations.	FY 2012
Total Federal National UIC Program costs per well managed (Classes I, II, III, and V).	UD
Number of waterbodies protected per million dollars of CWSRF assistance provided.	FY 2012

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
Number of waterbodies restored or improved per million dollars of CWSRF assistance provided.	FY2012
Section 319 funds (\$ million) expended per partially or fully restored waterbody.	FY 2012
People receiving drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards per million dollars spent to manage the national drinking water program.	FY 2011
Goal 3: Land Preservation and Restoration	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Acres of land ready for re-use at Superfund sites.	UD
Federal Facility Superfund sites with contaminated groundwater under control (exposure pathways eliminated or potential exposures under health-based levels for current use of land/water resources).	FY 2011
Federal Facility Superfund sites with human exposures under control (exposure pathways are eliminated or potential exposures are under health-based levels for current use of land or water resources).	FY 2011
Percent of all SPCC inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.	FY 2014
Percent of all FRP inspected facilities found to be non-compliant brought into compliance.	FY 2014
Gallons of oil verified as safely stored at the time of inspection at FRP and SPCC facilities during the fiscal year.	FY 2014
Total Superfund-lead removal actions completed.	FY 2011
Total PRP-lead removal actions completed under EPA oversight.	FY 2014
Cumulative percentage of human exposure universe of sites with human exposures under control.	FY 2014
Cumulative percentage of groundwater migration universe of sites with groundwater migration under control.	FY 2014
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Billions of pounds of municipal solid waste reduced, reused or recycled per Federal dollars budgeted.	FY 2011
Cleanups complete (3-year rolling average) per total cleanup dollars.	UD
Number of annual confirmed UST releases per federal, state and territorial costs.	UD
Human Exposure avoided per million dollars spent on fund-lead removal	UD

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
actions.	
Human Exposure avoided per million dollars spent assisting PRP-lead removal actions.	UD
Total gallons of oil capacity verified as safely stored at inspected FRP and SPCC facilities during the reporting period per one million program dollars spent annually on prevention and preparedness.	UD
Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems	
Long-Term Performance Measure	
% of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments where ORD methods, models or data for assessing risk to susceptible subpopulations is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or apply default risk assessment assumptions.	FY 2009, FY 2013
% of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's characterization of aggregate/cumulative risk is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or to apply default risk assessment assumptions.	FY 2009, FY 2013
Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas.	FY 2011
Assessed or cleaned Brownfields properties redeveloped.	UD
Average cost and average time to produce or update an Endangered Species Bulletin.	FY 2011
Reduce the number of currently exceeded water quality standards in impaired transboundary segments of US surface waters.	FY 2012
By 2012, provide safe drinking water to 25% of homes in the U.S. Mexico border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.	FY 2012
By 2012, provide wastewater sanitation to 25% of homes in the U.S. Mexico border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.	FY 2012
Cumulative number of chemicals for which proposed values for Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGL) have been developed.	FY2011
Cumulative reduction in the production adjusted risk based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	FY2011
Cumulative reduction in the production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals from manufacturing facilities.	FY2011
Determination of the extent of the impact of endocrine disruptors on humans, wildlife, and the environment to better inform the federal and scientific communities.	UD
Improve the overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes by preventing water pollution and protecting aquatic systems.	FY 2011

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
Number of Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes Basin which are restored and de-listed.	FY 2011
Number of Beneficial Use Impairments removed within Areas of Concern.	FY 2011
Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	FY2010
Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.	FY2011
Percent of Dissolved Oxygen goal of 100% standards attainment achieved, based on annual monitoring from the previous calendar year and the preceding 2 years.	FY 2011
Percent of agricultural watersheds that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for two key pesticides of concern.	FY2011
Percent of new chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that do not pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment.	FY2011
Percent of submerged Aquatic Vegetation goal of 185,000 acres achieved, based on annual monitoring from previous goal.	FY 2011
Percentage of Global publications in high impact journals.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of Global publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of peer-reviewed EPA risk assessments in which ORD's mechanistic information is cited as supporting a decision to move away from or to apply default risk assessment assumptions.	FY 2009, FY 2013
Reduced cost per pesticide occupational incident avoided.	FY2011
Reduction in PFOA, PFOA precursors, and related higher homologue chemicals in facility emissions by PFOA Stewardship program participants.	FY2010
Reduction in uncertainty regarding the effects, exposure, assessment, and management of endocrine disruptors so that EPA has a sound scientific foundation for environmental decision-making.	FY 2012
Utility of ORD's methods and models for risk assessors and risk managers to evaluate the effectiveness of public health outcomes.	FY 2009, FY 2012
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for risk assessors and risk managers to use mechanistic (mode of action) information to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.	FY 2009, FY 2012
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for OPPTS and other organizations to make decisions related to products of biotechnology.	FY 2011
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for OPPTS and other	FY 2011

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
organizations to make probabilistic risk assessments to protect natural populations of birds, fish, other wildlife, and non-target plants.	
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for risk assessors and risk managers to characterize and provide adequate protection for susceptible subpopulations.	FY 2009, FY 2012
Utility of ORD's methods, models, and data for EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances and other organizations to prioritize testing requirements; enhance interpretation of data to improve human health and ecological risk assessments; and inform decision-making regarding high priority pesticides and toxic substances.	FY 2011
Utility of ORD's priority health hazard assessments for Agency, state and local risk assessors.	FY 2008, FY 2012
Utility of ORD's state-of-the-science risk assessment models, methods and guidance for EPA programs, states, and other risk assessors.	FY 2008, FY 2012
Utility of ORD Integrated Science Assessments (ISAs) for providing best available scientific information on identifiable effects resulting from exposure to criteria pollutants.	FY 2008, FY 2011
Percentage of Ecological Research publications rated as highly-cited publications.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of Ecological Research publications in high impact journals.	FY 2009, FY 2011
States use a common monitoring design and appropriate indicators to determine the status and trends of ecological resources and the effectiveness of programs and policies.	FY 2008, FY 2011
<i>Annual Performance Measures</i>	
Demonstrate a reduction in mean concentration of contaminants of concern found in water and fish tissue (cumulative starting in FY 06).	FY 2011
Improved protocols for screening and testing.	UD
Assessment Milestones Met.	UD
Risk Management Milestones Met.	UD
Effects and Exposure Milestones Met.	UD
Percent progress toward completion of a framework linking global change to air quality.	TBD
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Acres of brownfields made ready for reuse per million dollars.	UD
Additional people served per million dollars (US and Mexico federal	FY 2012

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
expenditures).	
Goal 5: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship	
<i>Long-Term Performance Measure</i>	
Pounds of pollution reduced, treated, or eliminated.	FY2010
Cumulative business, institutional and government costs reduced by P2 program participants.	FY2011
Cumulative pounds of hazardous materials reduced by P2 program participants.	FY2011
Cumulative gallons of water reduced by Pollution Prevention (P2) program participants.	FY2011
Cumulative Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (MTCO ₂ e) reduced, conserved, or offset by P2 Program participants.	FY 2014
Utility of ORD-identified and developed metrics for quantitatively assessing environmental systems for sustainability.	FY 2011
Utility of ORD-developed decision support tools and methodologies for promoting environmental stewardship and sustainable environmental management practices.	FY 2011
Utility of innovative technologies developed or verified by ORD for solving environmental problems and contributing to sustainable outcomes.	FY 2011
Reduction in recidivism. (criminal enforcement)	FY 2010
Percentage of Science and Technology for Sustainability (STS) publications rated as highly cited publications.	FY 2011
Percentage of Science and Technology for Sustainability (STS) publications in "high impact" journals.	FY 2011
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-identified and developed metrics to quantitatively assess environmental systems for sustainability.	FY 2009, FY 2011
Percentage of planned outputs delivered in support of STS's goal that decision makers adopt ORD-developed decision support tools and methodologies to promote environmental stewardship and sustainable environmental management practices.	FY 2009, FY 2011
<i>Annual Performance Measure</i>	
Percent of all learners who gained environmental knowledge by participating in an environmental education project.	UD
Percent of all educators who gained education skills by participating in an	UD

Assessment Measures	Year Data Available
environmental education project.	
Percent of compliance actions taken as a result of inspection/enforcement. (pest. enforcement)	FY 2010
Percent of violators committing subsequent violations. (pest. enforcement)	FY 2010
Reduction in recidivism (criminal enforcement).	FY 2010
Severity of the crimes investigated (as measured by the percent of open high impacts cases (criminal enforcement).	TBD
<i>Efficiency Performance Measure</i>	
Number of enforcement actions taken (Federal + State) per million dollars of cost (Federal + State). (pest enforcement)	FY 2010
Ratio of number of students that have improved environmental knowledge per total dollar expended, reported as dollar per student.	UD

Assessment Improvement Plans – 2008 Fall Update Report

Code	Title	Year of Assessment	Improvement Plans	Status
10000218	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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
			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
			Develop an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
10000220	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil)	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Continue to expand and improve use of statistically valid non-compliance rates.	Action taken, but not completed
			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
			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
			EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
			Direct funds toward completion of the Permit Compliance System (PCS).	Action taken, but not completed
			Calculate and evaluate recidivism rates.	Completed
			Begin to transition from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA Architecture.	Completed
10000222	EPA Tribal General	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken

Code	Title	Year of Assessment	Improvement Plans	Status
	Assistance Program		Implementation of the GAP Online, the GAP tracking system has been completed. Regional training continues to take place. Updated recommendations have been collected, and the third round of system updates are scheduled to be completed by April 30, 2008.	Action taken, but not completed
			It is impractical to try and distinguish between the types of activities funded under GAP and those for which that OSWER is responsible. Therefore, at this time we have determined that a GAP SW measure would not present a relevant measure.	Action taken, inactive
10000224	Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Grants	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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
			EPA will consider contracting for an independent evaluation of the program that can serve as the basis for further improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
10000226	Toxic Air Pollutants - Regulations and Federal Support	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Increase funding for toxic air pollutant programs by \$7 million in State grants for monitoring to help fill data gaps.	Completed
			Focus on maximizing programmatic net benefits and minimizing the cost per deleterious health effect avoided.	Action taken, but not completed
			By the end of March 2008, brief OMB on proposals for implementing a toxicity-weighted efficiency measure.	Completed
			Use the newly developed efficiency measure to demonstrate efficiency improvements.	No action taken

10000228	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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
			Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Action taken, but not completed
			Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Completed
			Backlog characterization study and potential refinement of LUST efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
10000234	Pesticide Registration	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			The Administration recommends maintaining funding at the 2004 President's Budget level adjusted for the annual pay increase.	Completed
			The program will develop long-term risk-based outcome performance measures that will supplement the existing long-term measures.	Completed
			The program will also work on long-term outcome efficiency measures.	Completed
			Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Completed
			Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Completed
			Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Completed
			Executive leads working toward the development and refinement of meaningful outcome oriented measures for each of the three mission area in the new Strategic Plan	Completed
			Independent assessment of the performance measures improvement project by the Federal Consulting Group.	Completed

10000228	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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
			Seek out regular independent evaluations and a systematic process to review the program's strategic planning.	Action taken, but not completed
			Programs initiative on performance indicators. The program has proposed new measures for this reassessment.	Completed
			Backlog characterization study and potential refinement of LUST efficiency measure.	Action taken, but not completed
10000236	Pesticide Reregistration	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			The original OMB assessment found that the program was not measuring its level of efficiency. As a result, the program has proposed new output efficiency measures that will promote better management and a more direct focus on efficiently achieving outcomes.	Completed
			To address the issue of not meeting annual targets and concerns about meeting statutorily-required deadlines, the program did use additional resources for reviewing antimicrobial pesticides and inert ingredients as proposed in the FY 2004 President's Budget.	Completed
			Per the Agency targets develop and finalize appropriate regional performance targets.	Completed
			Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Completed
			Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Completed
			Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Completed
			Executive leads working toward the development and refinements of meaningful outcome-oriented measures for each of the three mission areas in the new Strategic Plan	Completed
			Independent assessment of the performance measures improvement project by the Federal Consulting Group.	Completed

10000238	Superfund Removal	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Investigate the feasibility of outcome-oriented measures that test the linkage between program activities and impacts on human health and the environment.	Action taken, but not completed
			Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a plan for regular, comprehensive and independent assessments of program performance.	Action taken, but not completed
10001131	EPA Acid Rain Program	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			EPA will continue to work with OMB to finalize an interim efficiency measure, by March 2009, for the Acid Rain Program based on available data.	Completed
			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.	Action taken, but not completed
10001132	Brownfields Revitalization	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Improve grantee use of electronic reporting systems to reduce data lags in performance information.	Action taken, but not completed
			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
			Complete performance measures that are under development including a new cross-agency measure that tracks brownfields redevelopment.	Action taken, but not completed

10001133	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			EPA will focus on improving the quality and breadth of CWSRF performance data. EPA will improve quality of CWSRF environmental/health benefits reporting system from all 51 state programs to improve program performance tracking. In particular, EPA will disseminate error-checking reports to the states to bolster their capability to perform data quality assessment and control.	Action taken, but not completed
10001134	EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal)	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Developing a baseline and targets for the outcome measure, pounds of pollutants reduced, that is characterized as to risk.	Action taken, but not completed
			Created standardized definitions (completed) and merging databases from within the agency to allow easier implementation and evaluation of measures.	Completed
			Developing baselines and targets to measure recidivism.	Completed
10001135	EPA Ecological Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Refine the questions used in independent scientific reviews to improve EPA's understanding of program utility and performance in relationship to environmental outcomes.	Completed
			Link budget resources to annual and long term performance targets by requesting and reporting Human Health Research and Ecosystem Research funding separately.	Completed
			Develop a program specific customer survey to improve the program's utility to the Agency.	Action taken, but not completed
			Increase the transparency of budget, program, and performance information in budget documents.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop and publish a revised multi-year research plan clearly demonstrating how the program's research supports the EPA mission and avoids duplication with other research programs.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed

			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
10001136	EPA Environmental Education	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			The administration is continuing its recommendation to terminate the program at EPA and rely on NSF programs to fulfill scientific education initiatives.	Inactive
			Transition program activities to other program offices that fulfill scientific education initiatives.	No action taken
10001137	National Ambient Air Quality Standards Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Convene annual program reviews in which extramural expert discipline scientists and clients will assess the state of ORD science, ensure progress toward outcome goals, and determine the need for strategic mid-course adjustments to maximize program efficiency and assist with outyear planning.	Action taken, but not completed
			The program must develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects the efficiency of the program.	Completed
			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.	Completed
			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.	Action taken, but not completed
			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).	Completed
			Assess the current efficiency measure, and revise it, if necessary, to best capture the cost effectiveness of research activities.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
10001138	Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Shift funding from this research program to another Environmental Protection Agency pollution prevention program that has shown results (see New Chemicals OMB Assessment).	Completed

			Improve the program's strategic planning. These improvements should include a plan for independent evaluation of the program, responses to previous evaluations, and should clearly explain why the program should pursue projects instead of other capable parties.	Completed
			Establish performance measures, including efficiency measures.	Completed
			Develop and publish a revised multi-year research plan with an improved strategic focus and clear goals and priorities. This plan must include explicit statements of: specific issues motivating the program; broad goals and more specific tasks meant to address the issue; priorities among goals and activities; human and capital resources anticipated; and intended program outcomes against which success may later be assessed.	Completed
			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.	Completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement follow-up recommendations resulting from the Technology for Sustainability Subcommittee Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) review. Follow up actions are those actions committed to in the Pollution Prevention and New Technologies Research Assessment program's formal response to the BOSC	Action taken, but not completed
10001139	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Program must define a new baseline for performance measures and establish appropriate annual targets to make goals more ambitious in achieving long-term objectives of the program.	Completed
			Program should establish appropriate efficiency measures to adequately track program efficiency over time.	Completed
10002272	Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Correcting incomplete data fields and reporting deficiencies in database to support analysis for cost effectiveness and efficiency by January 30, 2007.	Completed
			Finalizing web based project reporting system to include all projects funded by EPA dollars by April 30, 2007.	Completed
			Implement stalled projects review procedures in accordance with the management control policy.	Completed

			EPA will develop regulations for the management and oversight of the program, including all grant funds to the State of Alaska and any subsidiary recipients of EPA funds via the State of Alaska. By March 1, 2008, EPA shall provide a draft regulation to OMB for review and comment.	Inactive
			The program will issue a contract for an independent review of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium financial processes and records. The independent review will begin in January 2007.	Completed
			Develop an annual programmatic efficiency measure, which managers will find useful for improving operational performance of the program.	Action taken but not completed
			Develop a plan to institutionalize the management framework of the program to ensure continued program effectiveness.	Action taken but not completed
			Investigate a strategy for improving the obligation rate of program funds	No action taken

10002274	EPA Climate Change Programs	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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.	Completed
			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
			The Clean Automotive Technology program will annually report progress towards commercialization of its advanced technologies (2008 thru 2011).	Action taken, but not completed
10002276	Public Water System Supervision Grant Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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
			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
			Develop an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken but not completed
10002278	Underground Injection Control Grant Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop an outcome-based annual performance measure and an efficiency measure, which demonstrate the protection of source water quality.	Action taken, but not completed
			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
			Develop an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken but not completed

10002280	Endocrine Disruptors	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Maintain funding at approximately the FY 2005 President's Budget level.	Completed
			Articulate clearly R&D priorities to ensure compelling, merit-based justifications for funding allocations.	Completed
			By the end of CY 2006, develop baseline data for an efficiency measure that compares dollars/labor hours in validating chemical assays.	Completed
			By the end of CY 2007, collect data for first year of new contracts and compare to baseline efficiency measures.	Completed
			By end of CY, collect data for second year of contracts and compare to baseline of the efficiency measure.	Completed
			Develop a new performance measure to evaluate efficiencies associated with reviewing the testing phase of the program in 2009.	No action taken
10002282	U. S.-Mexico Border Water Infrastructure	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop baselines and targets for its long-term and efficiency measures.	Completed
			Follow-up on the results of the business process review to help EPA implement program changes that could improve effectiveness.	Completed
			Implement a new program requirement that detailed project schedules be included in future subgrant agreements.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement program management controls that expedite project completions.	Action taken, but not completed

10002284	Mobile Source Air Pollution Standards and Certification	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Request \$66 million for EPA's mobile source programs, \$1.5 million more than the 2005 President's Budget request.	Completed
			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
			By the end of March 2008, brief OMB on progress developing two new efficiency measures -- one long and one short-term -- to enable the program to measure further efficiency improvements.	Completed
10002286	EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Work to develop appropriate outcome performance measures.	Completed
			Develop targets and baselines.	Completed
			Evaluate why cost effectiveness appears inversely proportional to amount of Federal funding.	Completed
10002288	EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop an efficiency measure for the waste minimization component of the RCRA base program.	Action taken, but not completed
			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
			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

10002290	Stratospheric Ozone Protection	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Convert long-term health effects measure into a rate of skin cancer prevalence so that an actual baseline can be established once statistics are available.	Completed
			Continue to support the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.	Action taken, but not completed
			Continue to monitor progress to ensure that the program is on track to meet goals.	Action taken, but not completed
			By the end of July 2008 brief OMB on progress developing a performance measure and targets to track intermediate outcomes by measuring "thickness" of the ozone layer in the atmosphere. Many of the program's outcome performance measures are extremely long-term, so it is important to establish measurable performance objectives for the near term.	Completed
			By the end of July 2008 brief OMB on progress developing a long-term performance measure and set ambitious targets for reduced incidence of non-melanoma skin cancers.	Completed
10002292	Superfund Remedial Action	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Implement the recommendations of the Agency's 120-day study on management of the Superfund program.	Action taken, but not completed
			Modernize the program's data repository (CERCLIS) to ensure accurate and complete information on program performance and financial management.	Action taken, but not completed
			Conduct regional program reviews to share and implement best practices among regional offices that will improve the program's overall performance and efficiency. Specific areas for study will be identified.	No action taken
			Validate the reporting method for performance data and develop a new Superfund cleanup efficiency measure.	Completed

10002426	Pesticide Field Programs	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Include a \$1 million reduction in funding for the Field Programs WQ program in the FY 2006 President's Budget. EPA must ensure that WQ program activities affected by this reduction are adequately addressed in the Office of Water's Surface Water Protection program.	Completed
			Make the Field Programs budgeting more transparent and more clearly link to adequate and relevant program-specific measures.	Completed
			Develop and implement annual goals and efficiency measures and continue development of baselines and targets for long-term outcome measures for all Field Programs.	Completed
			Develop and implement a method of compiling and disseminating Field Programs grantee performance data in a manner easily accessible to the public. EPA worked with states to develop a simplified, electronic, EOY reporting system for worker safety activities. Will expand to other field programs by EOY 2007.	Completed
			Implement new strategic plan architecture into FY 08 management activities and day-to-day operations.	Completed
			Establish executive leads to provide senior leadership for each of the 3 mission areas in the new Strategic Plan.	Completed
			Brief staff on new Strategic Plan in order to incorporate stronger alignment between Strategic Plan individual Performance Agreement and Recognition System (PARS) agreements.	Completed
			Executive leads working toward the development and refinement of meaningful outcome oriented measures for each of the three mission areas in the new Strategic Plan	Completed
10004301	Drinking Water Protection Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Developing a long-term outcome performance measure to assess the public health impacts of improvements in drinking water compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
			Revising the current drinking water small system affordability methodology to address negative distributional impacts.	Action taken, but not completed

			Implementing data quality review recommendations to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system.	Action taken, but not completed
			The program is developing an efficiency measure that is more useful and meaningful for tracking annual programmatic efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
10004302	Chesapeake Bay Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Investigating potential methods to more transparently characterize the uncertainty of the watershed and water quality models, ideally leading to implementation of a method, if feasible.	Completed
			Developing a comprehensive implementation strategy that is coordinated between program partners and accurately accounts for available resources.	Action taken, but not completed
			Promoting and tracking implementation of the most cost effective restoration activities to maximize water quality improvements.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improved tracking and explanation of the current efficiency measure	Action taken but not completed
			Improved explanation of current long term and annual outcome and output measures	Action taken but not completed
10004303	Underground Storage Tank Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Underground Storage Tanks Improvement Plan: collaborate with states to meet the 2005 EPAct deadlines and develop performance measures to track progress.	Action taken, but not completed
10004304	Pollution Prevention Program	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Identifying and reducing barriers associated with core EPA activities that limit implementation of pollution prevention practices by industry.	Completed
			Developing additional P2 Program efficiency measures to expand the portion of the program's resources that are addressed.	Completed
			Fully implement Grant Trak and P2 State Reporting System. Obtain consistent 2007 results from Regions.	Completed

			Evaluate Science Advisory Board Report recommendations for improving performance measures to better demonstrate P2 results.	Action taken, but not completed
			Complete P2 Program Strategic Plan and commence implementation of targeted actions in priority focus areas.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement recommendations emerging from Pollution Prevention Integration study and report.	No action taken
			Develop and implement new or improved data management/tracking systems in response to completed Grant Track review.	No action taken
10004305	Land Protection and Restoration Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Finalize ambitious, long-term outcome performance measures that assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Completed
			Develop and implement a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget-performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement..	Action taken, but not completed

10004306	Water Quality Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Finalize ambitious long-term outcome performance measures, which assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Action taken, but not completed
			Developing and implementing a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget and performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improve the collection of partner performance information to more clearly link to programmatic goals so managers can take appropriate actions to improve overall program performance.	Completed
10004307	Global Change Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Finalize ambitious long-term outcome measures that assess the utility of the program's research products and services with respect to the outcome goals of its clients.	Action taken, but not completed
			More clearly define the program's framework and mission to help focus assessment efforts and provide structure for setting priorities.	Completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop and implement a protocol for more frequent review and use of financial and performance tracking data to improve budget-performance integration.	Action taken, but not completed
10004308	Human Health Risk Assessment Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Expand efficiency measure to include all major work products.	Action taken, but not completed

			Implement new IRIS review process.	Action taken, but not completed
			Implement regular, independent evaluations that assess the program's effectiveness specifically related to its influence on key risk management decisions made by the Agency's environmental media offices.	Completed
			Investigate alternative approaches for measuring progress related to providing timely, high quality scientific assessments.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
10004370	Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop an annual performance measure for the Ocean Dumping Program.	Completed
			Develop an additional performance measure for non-estuary program activities.	Action taken, but not completed
			Developing more ambitious targets for the National Estuary Program's annual and long term measures on habitat acres protected and restored.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop treatment and management options for improving environmental management of cruise ship waste streams	Action taken but not completed

10004371	Drinking Water Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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
			Develop a performance measure which tracks the efficiency with which the program delivers its services to its primary client, the EPA Office of Water.	Completed
			Improve oversight of non-grant partners and require non-grant partners to work towards the annual and long term goals of the program.	Completed
10004372	EPA Support for Cleanup of Federal Facilities	2008 SPR	Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Work with other Federal agencies to support attainment of long-term environmental and human health goals.	Completed
			Conduct one evaluation on an aspect of the program to identify areas and means for program improvements.	Completed
			Explore with DOE and DOD the development of cross-program revitalization measures.	Action taken, but not completed
			Work with Fed. Fac. to evaluate their progress toward achieving environmental goals.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improve program management	Action taken, but not completed

10004373	EPA Human Health Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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.	Completed
			Develop ambitious long-term performance targets that clearly define what outcomes would represent a successful program.	Completed
			Implement follow up recommendations resulting from external expert review by the Human Health Subcommittee of the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC). Follow up actions are those actions committed to in the Human Health Research program's formal response to the BOSC in September 2005.	Completed
			Implement follow-up recommendations resulting from the Human Health Subcommittee Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) mid-cycle review. Follow up actions are those actions committed to in the Human Health Research program's formal response to the BOSC.	Action taken, but not completed
			Establish formal baselines for the program's BOSC-informed long-term measures at the next comprehensive BOSC review.	Action taken, but not completed
			Increase the transparency of budget, program, and performance information in budget documents.	Action taken, but not completed
			Identify appropriate targets for bibliometric analysis measures by benchmarking with other agencies.	Action taken, but not completed
10004374	EPA Indoor Air Quality	2008 FALL	Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Link budget requests more explicitly to accomplishment of performance goals, specifically by stipulating how adjustments to resource levels would impact performance.	Completed
			Improve transparency by making State radon grantee performance data available to the public via a website or other easily accessible means.	Action taken, but not completed
			Use efficiency measures to demonstrate improved efficiencies or cost effectiveness in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed

			The program shall review the existing mechanisms for tracking programmatic performance data. Based upon the findings of the review, the program shall develop and implement a database tool that will efficiently track and consolidate program outputs and outcomes by September 30, 2008.	Completed
10004375	EPA Lead-Based Paint Risk Reduction Program	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Initiate a campaign to educate the public about a new regulation to address lead-based paint hazards created by renovation, repair and painting activities in pre-1978 housing and child occupied facilities	Completed
			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.	Completed
			Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals, especially for program grant and contractor funding.	Completed
			Refine/Improve measures used in State Grant Reporting Template to improve accountability of program partners for achievement of program goals.	Completed
			Further improve results reporting from program partners.	Completed
			Develop and implement a method of measuring the impacts of the program's outreach and education efforts.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop and implement a reporting measure to track EPA authorization of State, Tribal and Territorial Renovation, Repair and Painting Programs	Action taken, but not completed
			Initiate, track progress of and complete workgroup process designed to improve and streamline Lead Program measures.	No action taken

10004376	National Ambient Air Quality Standards and Regional Haze Programs	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			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.	Action taken, but not completed
			Improve the linkage between program funding and the associated contributions towards progress in achieving program goals.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
10004377	Air Quality Grants and Permitting	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a measure that assesses the State permitting programs' quality, efficiency, and compliance.	Action taken, but not completed
			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.	Action taken, but not completed
			Review and update current grant allocation processes to ensure resources are properly targeted.	Action taken, but not completed
10004378	EPA Oil Spill Control	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop a second long-term outcome measure and at least one annual outcome measure.	Action taken, but not completed
			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.	Action taken, but not completed
			Evaluate the data quality of key data sources used by the program to improve the accuracy and reliability of performance information.	Action taken, but not completed

			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
10004379	Water Pollution Control Grants	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Target additional program funding to States implementing probabilistic monitoring activities in support of the national probabilistic monitoring survey.	Action taken, but not completed
			Require that State workplans and performance data are formatted and reported consistently and directly support specific goals in EPA's strategic plan.	Completed
			Provide incentives for States to implement or improve their permit fee programs, increasing the resources available for water quality programs.	Action taken, but not completed
			Conduct scheduled periodic review of State allocation formula	Action taken but not completed
10004380	Surface Water Protection	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Conduct permit quality reviews as part of the regional review cycle and incorporate agreed-upon action items into the NPDES program action item tracking list	Action taken but not completed
			Working with States and other partners, EPA will assess 100% of rivers, lakes, and streams in the lower 48 states using statistically-valid surveys by 2010.	Action taken, but not completed
			Working with States and other partners, EPA will issue water quality reports based on the statistically-valid surveys in the lower 48 states by 2011.	Action taken, but not completed
10009010	EPA Great Lakes Program	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Determining options for ensuring Great Lakes water quality program goals are appropriately considered by other remediation programs, such as Superfund.	Action taken but not completed
			Developing a set of recommendations that address ways the program could improve how it targets funds while coordinating more effectively with other Federal programs.	Action taken but not completed
10009011	EPA Radiation Protection Program	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken

			By the end of September, the program will present an analysis of major radiological monitoring activity at EPA and other Federal agencies, exploring complementary efficiencies and potential redundancies.	Completed
			The Radiation Protection Program will continue work to improve the sharing of information and monitoring resources with DHS, DOE, other federal agencies, and the states. By June 30, 2008, the Program will provide a progress report and analysis of options for future efforts in this area that improve EPA's ability to contribute to interagency emergency response and environmental characterization during radiological emergencies.	Completed
10009012	EPA Pesticides and Toxics Research	2008 SPR	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop a formal response to the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) independent expert review report, address action items, and make progress toward long-term and annual targets.	Action taken, but not completed
			Reassess meaningfulness of current efficiency measure in light of recent National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on efficiency measurement.	Action taken, but not completed
			Develop a system to utilize quarterly performance measurement reporting to improve program performance rather than solely revising annual and long-term plans.	Action taken, but not completed
10009064	EPA Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	2008 FALL	Improvement Plan	Action Taken
			Develop long-term and annual performance measures to reflect risk-based recommendations for HPV Chemicals.	Completed
			Program will develop a biomonitoring performance measure with NHANES data from the Center for Disease Control or other biomonitoring data (NATA) for chemicals of concern.	Action taken, but not completed
			Risk Screening Environmental Model will be updated annually to reflect updated TRI data to ensure performance measures are updated within 2 years that rely on TRI data.	Action taken, but not completed
			Complete design of ChAMP document management system and successfully track and maintain records through second quarter FY 2009.	Action taken, but not completed

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

The data verification and validation has been updated to reflect significant changes for FY 2010. A comprehensive review of the document will take place for FY 2011.

The complete FY 2010 data verification and validation is available at:
<http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/budget/2010/verification-and-validation.pdf>.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL 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 particulate matter (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 Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) visibility monitoring network. The operation and analysis of data produced by the 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 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 also will 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 Department 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. EPA also is working with the National Highway Transportation Administration and the Department of Agriculture on the greenhouse gas transportation rules. EPA is working with DOE and DOT and other agencies, as needed, on the requirements of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007.

To develop air pollutant emission factors and emission estimation algorithms for aircraft, ground equipment and military vehicles, EPA has partnered with the DoD. This partnership will provide for the joint undertaking of air-monitoring/emission factor research and the successful regulatory implementation of results nationwide.

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 for both toxic and criteria air pollutants. 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) and National Park Service, and the Department of Agriculture.

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 North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Japan.

EPA is working with DOE and USTR under the CEC to promote renewable energy markets in North America

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 coordinate 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 including radon;
- 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

EPA leads a task force with the Department of Justice (DOJ), Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Department of Treasury, and other agencies to curb the illegal importation of ozone-depleting substances (ODS). Illegal import of ODS 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 and in developing the implementing regulations. 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, development, and adoption of alternatives to methyl bromide. EPA collaborates with these agencies to prepare U.S. requests for critical use exemptions of methyl bromide. EPA is providing input to USDA on rulemakings for methyl bromide related programs.

EPA consults with the USDA 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 UV Index and the health messages that accompany UV Index reports.

EPA coordinates with NASA and NOAA to monitor the state of the stratospheric ozone layer and to collect and analyze UV data. 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

EPA works primarily with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Department of Energy (DOE), and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on multiple radiation protection issues, such as the prevention of radioactive contaminated metals and products from entering the U.S. EPA also works with NRC and DOE on the development of state-of-the-art tracking systems for radioactive sources in U.S. commerce. EPA has ongoing planning and guidance discussions with DHS on Protective Action Guidance and general emergency response activities, including

exercises responding to nuclear related incidents. As the regulator of DOE's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) facility, EPA has to continually coordinate oversight activities with DOE to keep the facility operating in compliance with our regulations. EPA also works with the Department of Transportation (DOT) on initiatives to promote use of non-nuclear density gauges for highway paving.

For emergency preparedness purposes, EPA coordinates closely with other Federal agencies, through the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee, and other coordinating bodies. EPA participates in planning and implementing table-top and field exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities, with the NRC, DOE, Department of Defense (DOD), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and DHS.

With regard to international assistance, EPA serves as an expert member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on its Environmental Modeling for Radiation Safety, Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials Working Group. Additionally, EPA remains an active contributor to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA). EPA serves on both the NEA Radioactive Waste Management Committee (RWMC) and the Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health (CRPPH). Through the RWMC, EPA is able to exchange information with other NEA Member Countries on the management and disposal of high-level and transuranic waste. Through participation on the CRPPH and its working groups, EPA has been successful in bringing a U.S. perspective to international radiation protection policy.

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 Department of Treasury 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.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

EPA coordinates its air quality research with other Federal agencies through the Subcommittee on Air Quality Research¹² of the NSTC Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). The Agency and NIEHS co-chaired the subcommittee's Particulate Matter Research Coordination Working Group, which produced a strategic plan¹³ for Federal research on the health and

¹² For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/>.

¹³ For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/reports/srppm.html>.

environmental effects, exposures, atmospheric processes, source characterization and control of fine airborne particulate matter. The Agency also is a charter member of NARSTO,¹⁴ an international public-private partnership, established in 1995, to improve management of air quality across North America. EPA coordinates specific research projects with other Federal agencies (one notable example at the present time is the near road air toxics program coordinated with Federal Highways) where appropriate. In addition, the research program supports, in collaboration with other federal agencies such as the National Institutes of Health, air-related research at universities and nonprofit organizations through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) research grants program.

¹⁴ For more information, see
<<http://www.narsto.org>>.

Goal 2- Clean and Safe Water

The 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) amendments mandate joint EPA/CDC study of waterborne diseases in public water supplies. Through an Interagency Agreement (IA), EPA and CDC have collaborated on the completion of these studies and on improving identification and investigation of waterborne diseases from drinking water. EPA and CDC are building state capacity by directly assisting state health departments develop skills and tools to improve waterborne disease investigation and prevention. The two agencies are also investigating the health risks associated with contaminant problems in the drinking water distribution system. Additionally, EPA and CDC also share expertise and information exchange on drinking water related health effects, risk factors, and research needs on a regular basis.

Source Water Preservation and Protection for Public Water Systems (PWS)

In implementing its source water preservation and protection efforts, the Agency coordinates with other Federal agencies that own or operate public water systems (e.g., USDA, USFS, DOD, DOE, DOI/NPS).. EPA's coordination focuses 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); CDC, 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

In 2003 EPA and its Federal partners in USDA, HUD, HHS, and BOI set a very ambitious goal to reduce the number of homes without access to safe drinking water by 50% by 2015. EPA leads the Tribal Access Subgroup, which developed a strategy document that identified the goal's challenges and recommended approaches to overcome them. This goal remains ambitious due to the logistical challenges and capital and operation and maintenance costs involved in providing access. EPA is working with its Federal partners to coordinate spending and address some of the challenges to access on Tribal lands, and we are hopeful that we can make measureable progress on the access issue. Specific actions currently underway by the Tribal Access Subgroup are developing a map of homes without access to safe drinking water on the Navajo Nation and a strategy to coordinate technical assistance services to tribes.

Collaboration with USGS

EPA and USGS have established an IA to coordinate activities and information exchange in the areas of unregulated contaminants occurrence, the environmental relationships affecting contaminant occurrence, protection area delineation methodology, and analytical methods. 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 of high concern, and how to detect and respond to their presence in drinking water and wastewater systems. A close linkage with the FBI and the Intelligence Analysis Directorate in DHS, particularly with respect to ensuring the timely dissemination of threat information through existing communication networks, will be continued. The Agency is strengthening its working relationships with the Water 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 USGS 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.

Federal Agency Partnerships on Impaired Waters Restoration Planning

The Federal government owns about 671.8 million acres, which is about 29.6% of the 2.27 billion acres of land in the United

States. Four agencies administer about 93.5% of these federal lands, including the Forest Service (28.7% of federal total), Fish and Wildlife Service (14.2%), National Park Service (11.8%), and Bureau of Land Management (38.9%). EPA has increased its coordination with these Federal land management agencies at the national level to enhance watershed protection and assess restoration needs on federal lands. Increased collaboration will mutually aid each agency's statutory programs, strategic plans, and shared mission to protect aquatic resources. As part of these coordination efforts, EPA is initially working with Federal land management agencies to determine the extent and type of impaired waters on federal lands.

Nonpoint Sources

EPA will continue to work closely with its Federal partners to achieve our goals for reducing pollutant discharges from nonpoint sources, including reduction targets for sediments, nitrogen and phosphorous. 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 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 U.S. Coast Guard 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 U.S. Coast Guard, Alaska and other states, and the International Council of Cruise Lines regarding regulatory and non-regulatory approaches to managing wastewater discharges from cruise ships. Also, EPA will continue to work with the U.S. Coast Guard in the development of Best Management Practices and discharge standards under the Clean Boating Act. Additionally, EPA will work with the U.S. Coast Guard on vessel sewage standards. 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.

EPA chairs the intergovernmental Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force (Gulf Hypoxia Task Force) and is responsible for overseeing implementation of the 2008 Gulf Hypoxia Hypoxia Action Plan. Also, EPA is a member of the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR) which coordinates the research activities among Federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

EPA's Clean Water Research Programs are in accordance with the Administration's policy of scientific integrity.¹⁵ 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 drinking water research program. For example, the CDC and NIEHS conduct health effects and exposure research, the USGS is actively involved in monitoring sources of drinking water for chemicals and emerging contaminants. FDA also performs research on children's

health risks. The DOE and USGS are actively involved in research that relates to underground sources of drinking water, with increasing efforts focused on geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide. The Bureau of Reclamation is also involved in research on water resources and water purification with an emphasis on recovering water from saline or impaired sources.

The private sector, particularly water utilities and industries that develop and support treatment and monitoring technologies, is actively involved in research activities on analytical methods, treatment technologies, water infrastructure rehabilitation, repair, and replacement, and water resources protection. Recently there has been increasing interest in research to support water efficiency, reduce the energy dependencies of water systems, and implementation of alternative "green" technologies for treatment and distribution of water. There has also been increasing interest in linking the quality of water with its intended use to preserve high quality water for potable purposes and substitute alternative sources for nonpotable applications (e.g. toilet flushing, irrigation, etc.). Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the Water Research Foundation and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research on emerging contaminants water infrastructure, and other topics. In 2009 EPA and the Water Research Foundation formed the Distribution System Research and Information Collection Partnership (RICP) to coordinate and collaborate on decision-relevant distribution system research.

EPA has active collaborations with several federal agencies through a variety of efforts. EPA actively participates in the interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR) Subcommittee on Water Availability and Quality (SWAQ). The CENR is also coordinating the research

¹⁵

http://www.whitehouse.gov/the_press_office/Memorandum-for-the-Heads-of-Executive-Departments-and-Agencies-3-9-09/

efforts among Federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico. In addition, EPA is working directly with CDC in coordinating research on waterborne disease outbreaks, pathogens, algal toxins, and water distribution systems, EPA is also working with USGS on monitoring pharmaceuticals, personal care products, and other emerging contaminants, evaluating newly developed methods for microbial monitoring, and interpreting water data from the Ambient Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) program. This effort has helped demonstrate that pesticide levels in urban watersheds can exceed levels in agricultural dominated streams and follow-on collaborations will be integrated into the Geographic Information System (GIS) database system. EPA has also 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.

Goal 3 – Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective: Preserve Land

Pollution prevention activities entail coordination with other Federal departments and agencies. EPA coordinates with the General Services Administration (GSA) on the use of safer products for indoor painting and cleaning, with the Department of Defense (DoD) on the use of safer paving materials for parking lots, and with the Defense Logistics Agency on safer solvents. The program also works with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and other groups to develop standards for Environmental Management Systems.

In addition to business, industry, and other non-governmental organizations, EPA works with Federal, state, Tribal, and local governments to encourage reduced generation and safe recycling of wastes. Partners in this effort include the Environmental Council of States and the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials.

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 the Office of Federal Environmental Executive and 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 13423 and in tracking and reporting purchases of products made with recycled contents, in promoting electronic stewardship and achieving waste reduction and recycling goals.

In addition, the Agency is currently engaged with the DoD, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Postal Service, 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 and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive launched the Federal Electronics Challenge which will lead to increased reuse and recycling of an array of computers and other electronics hardware used by civilian and military agencies.

Objective: Restore Land

Superfund Remedial Program

The Superfund Remedial program coordinates with several other Federal agencies, such as ATSDR or NIEHS, in providing numerous Superfund related services in order to accomplish the program’s mission. In FY 2010, EPA will have active interagency agreements with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Department of the Interior (DOI).

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers also substantially contributes to the cleanup of Superfund sites by providing technical support for the design and construction of many fund-financed remediation projects through site-specific interagency agreements. This Federal partner has the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regions in implementing most of Superfund’s remedial action projects. This agency also provides technical on-site support to Regions in the enforcement

oversight of numerous construction projects performed by private Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).

Superfund Federal Facilities Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Program coordinates with Federal agencies, states, Tribes and state associations and others to implement its statutory responsibilities to ensure cleanup and property reuse. The Program provides technical and regulatory oversight at Federal facilities to ensure human health and the environment are protected.

EPA has entered into Interagency Agreements (IAGs) with DoD and DOE to expedite the cleanup and transfer of Federal properties, and was recently approached by the U.S. Coast Guard for oversight assistance as they focus on downsizing their lighthouse inventory. A Memorandum of Understanding has been negotiated with DoD to continue the Agency's oversight support through September 30, 2011 for the acceleration of cleanup and property transfer at Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) installations affected by the first four rounds of BRAC. In addition, EPA has signed an IAG with DOE for technical input regarding innovative and flexible regulatory approaches, streamlining of documentation, integration of projects, deletion of sites from the National Priorities List (NPL), field assessments, and development of management documents and processes. The joint EPA/DOE IAG has received recognition as a model for potential use at other DOE field offices.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The RCRA Permitting and Corrective Action Programs coordinate closely with other Federal agencies, primarily the DoD and DOE, which have many sites in the

corrective action and permitting universe. Encouraging Federal facilities to meet the RCRA Corrective Action and permitting program's goals remains a top priority.

RCRA Programs also coordinate with the Department of Commerce and the Department of State to ensure the safe movement of domestic and international shipments of hazardous waste.

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.

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.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

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. EPA implements the Emergency Preparedness program coordination with the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies to deliver Federal assistance to state, local, and Tribal governments during natural disasters and other major

environmental incidents. This requires continuous coordination with many Federal, state and local agencies. The Agency participates with other Federal agencies to develop national planning and implementation policies at the operational level.

The National Response Plan (NRP), under the direction of the Department of Homeland Security (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 maintains the lead responsibility for the NRP's Emergency Support Function covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRP planning and implementation at the operational level.

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

Superfund Enforcement

As required by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Executive Order (EO) 12580, OSRE coordinates with other federal agencies in their use of CERCLA enforcement authority. This includes the coordinated use of CERCLA enforcement authority at individual hazardous waste sites that are located on both nonfederal land (EPA jurisdiction) and federal lands (other agency jurisdiction). As required by EO13016, the Agency also coordinates the use of CERCLA section 106

administrative order authority by other Departments and agencies.

EPA also coordinates with the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce to ensure that appropriate and timely notices required under CERCLA are sent to the Natural Resource Trustees. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to EPA with judicial referrals seeking recovery of response costs incurred by the U.S., injunctive relief to implement response actions, or enforcement of other CERCLA requirements.

Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement Program

The Superfund Federal Facilities Enforcement program ensures that 1) all Federal facility sites on the National Priority List have interagency agreements (IAGs), which provide enforceable schedules for the progression of the entire cleanup; 2) these IAGs are monitored for compliance; and 3) Federal sites that are transferred to new owners are transferred in an environmentally responsible manner. After years of service and operation, some Federal facilities contain environmental contamination, such as hazardous wastes, unexploded ordnance, radioactive wastes or other toxic substances. To enable the cleanup and reuse of such sites, the Federal Facilities Enforcement program coordinates creative solutions that protect both human health and the environment. These enforcement solutions help restore facilities so they can once again serve an important role in the economy and welfare of local communities and our country.

Oil Spills

Under the Oil Spill Program, EPA works with other Federal agencies such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast

Guard (USCG), NOAA, FEMA, DOI, DOT, DOE, and other Federal agencies and states, as well as with local government authorities to develop Area Contingency Plans. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. In FY 2010, EPA will have an active interagency agreement with the USCG. EPA and the USCG work in coordination with other Federal authorities to implement the National Preparedness for Response Program.

Objective: Enhance Science and Research

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.

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. EPA, Army Corps of Engineers, and Navy recently signed a MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments research. 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 MOU¹⁶ with several other agencies [DOE, DoD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA] for multimedia modeling research and development.

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.

¹⁶ 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

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 (CEC), 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 unhealthful 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. 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 (CEC), 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 Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADBank), which manages the Border

Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), to support the financing and construction of much needed 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 and Mexico's national water commission, Comisión Nacional del Agua (CONAGUA), to further efforts to improve drinking water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km on the U.S. and 300 km on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border.

Brownfields

EPA continues to lead the Brownfields Federal Partnership. The Partnership includes more than 20 federal agencies dedicated to the cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields properties. Partner agencies work together to prevent, assess, safely clean up, and redevelop brownfields. The Brownfields Federal Partnership's on-going efforts include promoting the Portfields and Mine-Scarred Lands projects and looking for additional opportunities to jointly

promote community revitalization by participating in multi-agency collaborative projects, holding regular meetings with federal partners, and supporting regional efforts to coordinate federal revitalization support to state and local agencies.

Environmental Justice

Through the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (IWG), EPA is working in partnership with ten other federal agencies to address the environmental and public health issues facing communities with environmental justice concerns. In 2009, the IWG will continue its efforts to work collaboratively and constructively with all levels of government, and throughout the public and private sectors. The issues range from lead exposure, asthma, safe drinking water and sanitation systems to hazardous waste clean-up, renewable energy/wind power development, and sustainable environmentally-sound economies. The IWG is utilizing EPA's collaborative problem-solving model, based on the experiences of federal collaborative partnerships, to improve the federal government's effectiveness in addressing the environmental and public health concerns facing communities. As the lead agency, EPA shares its knowledge, experience and offers assistance to other federal agencies as they enhance their strategies to integrate environmental justice into their programs, policies and activities.

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

Several Federal agencies share the goal of increasing wetland acreage in the U.S. as well as better understanding and protecting wetland functions and values. EPA, USFWS, COE, NOAA, USGS, USDA, and FHWA currently coordinate on a range of wetlands activities. These activities include: studying and reporting on wetlands trends in the U.S., diagnosing causes of coastal wetland loss, updating and standardizing the digital map of the nation's wetlands, statistically surveying the condition of the Nation's wetlands, and developing methods for better protecting wetland function. In addition to that, EPA and the ACOE work very closely together in implementing the wetlands regulatory program under Clean Water Act Section 404. Under the regulatory program the agencies coordinate closely on overall implementation of the permitting decisions made annually under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, through the headquarters offices as well as the ten EPA Regional Offices and 38 ACOE District Offices. The agencies also coordinate closely on policy development and litigation. EPA and ACOE are committed to achieving the goal of no net loss of wetlands under the Section 404 program.

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

EPA is leading the member Federal agencies of the Interagency Task Force¹⁷ in the development and implementation of a new Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. As the Initiative progresses, EPA will work with its partners to develop the management and coordinative structures required for this effort, including Interagency Agreements with all appropriate Federal agency participants. Participating agencies will focus their activities to support outcome-oriented performance goals and measures to direct their Great Lakes protection and restoration activities. This effort builds upon previous coordination and collaboration by the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) 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..." pursuant to which GLNPO was already engaged in extensive coordination efforts with state, Tribal, and other Federal agencies, as well as with our counterparts in Canada pursuant to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). The Federal Interagency Task Force, created by EO 13340, is charged with increasing and improving collaboration and integration among Federal programs

¹⁷ The Interagency Task Force includes eleven agency and cabinet organizations: EPA, State, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation, Homeland Security, Army, Council on Environmental Quality, and Health and Human Services.

involved in Great Lakes environmental activities. The Great Lakes task force brings together eleven Cabinet department and Federal agency heads to coordinate restoration of the Great Lakes, focusing on outcomes, such as cleaner water and sustainable fisheries, and targeting measurable results. In December 2005, the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration issued a Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy. The Interagency Task Force has been able to use that work to guide development of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative. Coordination by GLNPO supports the GLWQA and other efforts to improve the Great Lakes and will now lead to implementation of priority actions for Great Lakes restoration by the Federal agencies and their partners. Coordinative activities that will continue as part of the implementation of the Initiative are expected to include: extensive coordination among state, Federal, and provincial partners, both in terms of implementing the monitoring program, and in utilizing results from the monitoring to manage environmental programs: sediments program work with the states and the Corps regarding dredging issues; implementation of the Binational Toxics Strategy via extensive coordination with Great Lakes States; habitat protection and restoration with states, tribes, FWS, and NRCS; and coordination with these partners regarding development and implementation of Lakewide Management Plans for each of the Great Lakes and for Remedial Action Plans for the 30 remaining U.S./binational Areas of Concern.

Chesapeake Bay

The Chesapeake Bay Program's former Federal Agencies Committee has been replaced by a higher level group of the nine principal Federal agencies involved in Chesapeake Bay restoration and protection work. This group of Federal Office

Directors (FOD), chaired by EPA, meets monthly, and includes:

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- U.S. Navy (representing Department of Defense)

The new group has been meeting regularly and provides a forum for Federal agencies to coordinate and to devise unified Federal positions on various policy options. EPA is the lead Federal agency which represents the Federal government on the Chesapeake Executive Council, and the FOD provides the opportunity for EPA to coordinate Federal positions. In addition to the Administrator of EPA, the Chesapeake Executive Council consists of the governors of the Bay states, the mayor of the District of Columbia, the chair of the Chesapeake Bay Commission, and for the past few years, the Secretary of Agriculture.

Through the FODs and the Chesapeake Executive Council, several Federal agencies have become "champions" of specific issues:

- EPA – Funding to promote innovation and implementation; No Runoff Challenge; promoting the use of "green infrastructure", such as through the DC stormwater permit
- NRCS – Promoting and encouraging use of best conservation practices on watershed farms

- U.S. Forest Service – Working to ensure that the 2012 forest protection goals are met in the Bay watershed
- U.S. Navy – Promoting and incorporating low impact and no impact development on Navy properties throughout the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

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

Research in human health is coordinated with several Federal agencies that also sponsor research on variability and susceptibility in health risks from exposure to environmental contaminants. EPA

collaborates with a number of the Institutes within the NIH and CDC. For example, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (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's health. 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.¹⁸ EPA coordinates research on identification and management of health risks of mold with the Federal Interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality. EPA coordinates with ATSDR through a memo of understanding on the development of toxicological reviews and toxicology profiles, respectively. EPA also has strong working collaborations with CDC including 1) an MOU and projects directed at linking the CDC Public Health Tracking Network Program with EPA's environmental monitoring data and the indicators efforts tied to EPA's Report on the Environment; 2) an MOU and projects linking EPA's Community Action for Renewed Environments with CDC's community-based environmental health programs, a collaboration that already has addressed environmental public health issues along the U.S.-Mexico border under the Binational Border 2012 Program.. EPA and CDC are also collaborating in the areas of asthma, biomonitoring, and global health. EPA also works collaboratively with CDC on the development of indicators of exposure and health effects generating data included in EPA's Report on the Environment and assisting CDC in its Public health Surveillance efforts.

¹⁸ For more information, see
<<http://es.epa.gov/ncer/childrenscenenters/>>

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 Gateway initiative, an “E-Government” project in support 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 and Border Protection on implementing the secure International Trade Data System across all Federal agencies, and 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, DOI 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. The Homeland Security and Forensics Support Programs also coordinate with other Federal law enforcement agencies and with state and local law enforcement

organizations to support counter-terrorism efforts.

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. In FY 2009, EPA will also continue working with other Federal agencies to support the Federal Facilities Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center (www.fedcenter.gov).

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 2009, 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 2009 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. EPA is the lead agency and coordinates U.S. participation in the CEC. EPA works with NOAA, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey on CEC projects to promote

biodiversity cooperation, and with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to reduce potential trade and environmental impacts such as invasive species.

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 the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Aviation Administration), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Department of Interior (including Bureau of Land Management, Minerals Management Service and National Parks Service), Department of Energy (including Federal Regulatory Commission), and Department of Defense.

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CEC. EPA works with NOAA, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey on CEC projects to promote biodiversity cooperation, and with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to reduce potential trade and environmental impacts such as invasive species.

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 the public and private sectors. For example, the Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation (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 National Park Service (NPS) (to use Green Purchasing as a tool to achieve the sustainability goals of the parks), the Department of Defense (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 the Department of Commerce's National Institute of Science and Technology (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 Green Suppliers' Network (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 Department of Energy's (DOE) Industrial Technologies Program to provide energy audits and technical assistance to these supply chains.

EPA is working with DOE and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to develop a "Biofuels Posture Plan," the first step in implementing a Biofuels Initiative to support the goals of the Advanced Energy Initiative. The Biofuels Posture Plan will be designed to promote the development of a biofuels industry in the U.S. to help shift the country towards clean, domestic energy production and away from dependence on foreign sources of energy (mostly petroleum). EPA is investigating the use of municipal and industrial solid and hazardous wastes as sources of biomass that can be used to produce clean biofuels. EPA is promoting specific waste-to-energy technologies through policy development, research, and, where feasible, regulatory change.

EPA and DOI are coordinating an Interagency Tribal Information Steering Committee that includes the Bureau of Reclamation, DOE, Housing and Urban Department, U.S. Geological Service, Federal Geographic Data Committee, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Indian Health Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Department of Justice. 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, and 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 of the COE.

The Sector Strategies Program promotes optimal environmental protection, energy efficiency, and resource management in high-impact industries and fuel production sectors. The program engages with many diverse stakeholder groups, including other Federal programs, for policy dialogue and strategic planning. Engagement tends to be informal and issue-specific, as opposed to formal inter-agency partnerships. At the program-wide level, Sector Strategies works on various issues with the Council on Environmental Quality; with industry-oriented programs in the Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and

Renewable Energy; with manufacturing programs at the Department of Commerce; and with the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation on trade issues related to climate policy. Examples of sector-specific interactions include Agribusiness Sector work with USDA programs; Oil & Gas Sector work with the Bureau of Land Management at the Department of the Interior; work on Port Sector issues with the Coast Guard and the Committee on the Marine Transportation System at the Department of Transportation; work on industrial material recycling issues with the DOT's Federal Highway Administration; and work with the Department of the Navy on Shipbuilding Sector initiatives.

The Smart Growth program has a number of key Federal partnerships. Under an MOU with NOAA the program is - developing a joint publication on smart growth guidelines for coastal communities, offering introductory smart growth training through NOAA's Coastal Services Center, and providing technical support to state Sea Grant programs. Along with the Federal Highway Administration, the program is co-sponsoring a publication on Designing Walkable Urban Streets and participating in an Interagency Working Group on Land Use, Vehicle Travel and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Through an interagency agreement with FEMA, EPA is providing recovery and redevelopment assistance to five Iowa communities impacted by recent flooding. Also through an interagency agreement, the program is working with the Centers for Disease Control to develop Active Community Design indicators for regional Metropolitan Listing Services (MLS) that will provide home buyers with information on neighborhood walkability. Finally, the program has continued to work with the Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry and Cooperative

Forestry program to promote smart growth in both urban and rural areas.

EPA is a member of the Interagency Network of Enterprise Assistance Providers (INEAP), an interagency collaboration that also includes the departments of Commerce, Transportation working to leverage program effectiveness through partnership. The collaboration is focusing specifically on ways to promote competitiveness and work toward sustainability.

EPA is also a member and plays a leadership role in the federal Program Evaluators Network which is a cross-agency collaboration working on improving program evaluation tools and improving capacity for more effective performance management.

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.

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.

EPA, in partnership with Department of Education, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, the Department of Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, and the Centers for Disease Control, is implementing a national Schools Chemical Cleanout Campaign (SC3). SC3 is building a national public/private network that will facilitate the removal of dangerous and inappropriate chemicals from K - 12 schools; encourage responsible chemical management practices to prevent future chemical accidents and accumulations; and raise issue awareness.

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 coordinates U.S. participation in the activities of the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC) on green purchasing, supply chains, and buildings.

EPA's web portal of all Federal environmental education program web sites is:

<http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/FTFmemws.html>.

Objective: Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

EPA completed two important Tribal infrastructure Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) amongst five federal agencies. EPA, the Department of the Interior, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development will work as partners to improve infrastructure on Tribal lands and focus efforts on providing access to safe drinking water and basic wastewater facilities to tribes.

The first, or umbrella MOU, promotes coordination between federal Tribal infrastructure programs, including financial services, while allowing federal programs to retain their unique advantages. It is fully expected that the efficiencies and partnerships resulting from this collaboration will directly assist tribes with their infrastructure needs. Under the umbrella MOU, for the first time, five Federal departments joined together and agreed to work across traditional program

boundaries on Tribal infrastructure issues. The second MOU, addressing a specific infrastructure issue was created under the umbrella authority and addresses the issue of access to safe drinking water and wastewater facilities on Tribal lands. Currently, the five Federal agencies are working together to develop solutions for specific geographic areas of concern (Alaska, Southwest), engaging in coordination of ARAR funding, and promoting cross-agency efficiency. These activities are completed in coordination with federally recognized tribes.

For more information, please see the web link:

<http://www.epa.gov/tribalportal/mous.htm>.

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 sustainability research and of incorporating materials lifecycle analysis into the manufacturing process for weapons and military equipment. EPA is continuing its partnerships with NSF, NIEHS, and NIOSH on jointly issued grant solicitations for nanotechnology, and its coordination through the NSET with all agencies that are part of the NNI. In addition, in response to a Congressional request to collaborate internationally, EPA is partnering with sister agencies in the United Kingdom and will jointly fund consortia between U.S. and United Kingdom research institutions.

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).

The statutorily mandated Biomass Research and Development Board (chaired by DOE and USDA) provides overall federal coordination of biofuel research activities. EPA's Office of Research and Development (ORD) represents the Agency on this Board and co-chairs two of its seven working groups. The two working groups chaired by EPA's ORD are the Sustainability and Environment, Health and Safety workgroups. ORD works to ensure that all relevant EPA offices are aware of and involved in EPA-related Board activities.

COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

Enabling Support Programs

Office of the Administrator (OA)

The Office of the Administrator (OA) supports the leadership of the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) programs and activities to protect human health and safeguard the air, water, and land upon which life depends. Several program responsibilities include policy, economics, and innovation; children's health protection and environmental education; homeland security; Congressional and intergovernmental relations, the Science Advisory Board, and the small business program.

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's 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, EPA co-sponsors 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., United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Department of Interior, and National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)) to foster improved interdisciplinary research and reporting of economic information by collaboratively supporting workshops and symposiums on environmental economics topics (e.g.,

economic valuation of ecosystem services, adoption of market mechanisms to achieve environmental goals); and measuring health and welfare benefits (e.g., represent EPA issues in cross-agency group charged with informing USDA efforts to establish markets for ecosystem services). EPA also collaborates with the State Department and Treasury on the Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) Joint Economic Study (JES), which includes examining the environmental, economic, and human health costs of pollution and enhancing further cooperation between the U.S. and China to analyze and address these issues.

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. Furthermore, the Agency is an active member of the Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics (www.agingstats.gov). The Forum was created to foster collaboration among Federal agencies that produce or use statistical data on the older population. The biannual chartbook contains an indicator on air quality and the counties where older adults reside that have experienced poor air quality.

EPA's 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 Interagency Planning Committees (IPCs), briefings, and discussions with individual senior Federal officials. The Associate Administrator for Homeland Security (OHS) and staff represent 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 ensures consistent development and implementation of the Agency's homeland security 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 Business Programs (OSBP) works with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and other Federal agencies to increase the participation of small and disadvantaged businesses in EPA's procurements. OSBP 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 Offices of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) throughout the Federal government. EPA's OSBP 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 (SDVOSB). OSBP, through its Minority Academic Institutions (MAI) Program, also works with the Department of Education and the White House Initiative on Historically Black Colleges and Universities to increase the institutional capacity of HBCUs, and to create opportunities for them to work with Federal agencies, especially in the area of scientific research and development. Also, through its MAI Program, OSBP works collaboratively with the Department of Energy to provide summer internship opportunities for students attending MAIs. OSBP coordinates with the Minority Business Development Agency, the Department of Veteran's Affairs, the Department of Defense, and many other federal agencies to provide outreach to small disadvantaged businesses and Minority-

Serving Institutions throughout the United States and the trust territories. OSBP's Director is an active participant in the Federal OSDBU Directors' Council (www.osdbu.gov). The OSDBU Directors' Council collaborates to support major outreach efforts to small and disadvantaged businesses, SDVOSB, and minority academic institutions via conferences, business fairs, and speaking engagements. The OSBP's Asbestos and Small Business Ombudsman partners with SBA and other federal agencies to ensure small business concerns are considered in regulatory development and compliance efforts, and to provide networks, resources, tools, and forums for education and advocacy on behalf of small businesses across the country.

Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)

EPA makes 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 actively participates on the Performance Improvement Council which coordinates and develops strategic plans, performance plans, and performance reports as required by law for the Agency. EPA also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other Federal agencies, such as Department of Treasury, Office of Management of Budget (OMB), and the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

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:

- Chief Human Capital Officers, a group of senior leaders that discuss human capital initiatives across the Federal government; and
- Legislative and Policy Committee, a committee comprised of other Federal agency representatives who assist Office of Personnel and Management in developing plans and policies for training and development across the government.
- 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 specific initiatives and policies in all aspects of the acquisition system.

The Agency is participating in government-wide efforts 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.

EPA is working with the OMB, General Services Administration (GSA), and Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology to implement the Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.

Office of Environmental Information (OEI)

To support EPA's overall mission, OEI collaborates with a number of other Federal agencies, states, and Tribal governments on a variety of initiatives, including making government more efficient and transparent, protecting human health and the environment, and assisting in homeland security. OEI is primarily involved in the information technology (IT), information management (IM), and information security aspects of the projects it collaborates on.

The Chief Information Officer's (CIO)

Council: The CIO Council is the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of Federal information resources. The Council develops recommendations for IT management policies, procedures, and standards; identifies opportunities to share information resources; and assesses and addresses the needs of the Federal IT workforce.

E-Rulemaking: EPA is the managing partner agency of the e-Rulemaking Program. E-Rulemaking's mission addresses two areas: to improve public access to, understanding of, and participation in regulation development, and to streamline government's management of, and efficiency in, promulgating regulations. In January 2003, e-Rulemaking Program launched the award-winning *Regulations.gov* web site – a single web site

where citizens can access and comment on all proposed Federal regulations. Since its launch, tens of millions of individuals have used the site to find, view, and comment on proposed regulations. In September 2005, the e-Rulemaking Program launched the award-winning Federal Docket Management System (FDMS - publicly accessible at www.regulations.gov). FDMS is an electronic document repository where agencies post rulemaking and non-rulemaking documents for public access and comment. As a result, the public can now access Federal Register documents, supporting technical/legal/economic analyses, and public comments, most of which were previously available only by physically visiting a Federal docket center. The e-Rulemaking Program is partnering with more than 29 Departments and Independent Agencies, comprised of 161 bureaus, boards, agencies and administrations, representing more than 90 percent of the Federal rules promulgated annually.

The National Environmental Exchange Network (EN):

The EN is a partnership among states, tribes, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It is revolutionizing the exchange of environmental information by allowing these Partners to share data efficiently and securely over the Internet. This approach is providing real-time access to higher quality data while saving time, resources, and money for all of the Partners. Leadership for the EN is provided by the Exchange Network Leadership Council (ENLC), which is co-chaired by OEI and a State partner. The ENLC works with representatives from the EPA, state environmental agencies, and tribal organizations to manage the Exchange Network.

Automated Commercial Environment/International Trade Data System (ACE/ITDS): ACE is the system being built by Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to ensure that its customs agents have the information they need to decide how to handle goods and merchandise being shipped into, or out of, the US. ITDS is the organizational framework by which all government agencies with import/export responsibilities participate in the development of the ACE system. ACE will be a single, electronic point of entry for importers and exporters to report required information to the appropriate agencies. It will also be the way those Agencies provide CBP with information about potential imports/exports. ACE eliminates the need, burden, and cost of paper reporting. It also allows importers and exporters to report the same information to multiple federal agencies with a single submission.

EPA has the responsibility and legal authority to make sure pesticides, toxic chemicals, vehicles and engines, ozone-depleting substances, and other commodities entering the country meet our environmental, human health, and safety standards. EPA's ongoing collaboration with CBP on the ACE/ITDS project will greatly improve information exchange between EPA and CBP. As a result, Customs officers at our nation's borders will have the information they need to admit products that meet our environmental regulations, and to interdict goods or products that are hazardous or illegal. EPA's work on ACE/ITDS builds on the technical leadership developed by the Central Data Exchange and Exchange Network (CDX/EN). Applying the CDX/EN technology offers all Agencies participating in ACE the opportunity to improve the quality, timeliness and accessibility of their data at lower cost. Five Agencies have

expressed interest in the CDX/EN technology as a way to exchange data.

Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) Support: EPA's Automated Security Self-Evaluation and Reporting Tool (ASSERT) provides Federal managers with the information they need, from an enterprise perspective, to make timely and informed decisions regarding the level of security implemented on their information resources. It provides the reports and information those managers need to protect their critical cyber infrastructure and their privacy information. It helps agencies understand and assess their security risks, monitor corrective actions and provide standardized and automated FISMA reports. Federal agencies using EPA's FISMA Reporting Solution, and ASSERT, include: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Export-Import Bank (EXIM), General Services Administration (GSA), Housing and Urban Development (HUD), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC), and the Social Security Administration (SSA)

Geospatial Information: OEI works extensively with the Department of Interior, NOAA, USGS, NASA, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Homeland Security and many other Federal agencies through the activities of the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) and the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (GeoLoB). OEI leads several key initiatives within the FGDC and GeoLoB, and is one of only two agencies (the other being the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency) that participate in the Coordinating Committee, Steering Committee, and Executive Steering Committee of the FGDC, and the Federal Geospatial Advisory

Committee. A key component of this work is developing and implementing the infrastructure to support a comprehensive array of national spatial data – data that can be attached to and portrayed on maps. This work has several key applications, including ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts, supporting the assessment of environmental conditions, and supporting first responders and other homeland security situations. Through programs like the EPA National Information Exchange Network, EPA also works closely with its State and Tribal partners to ensure consistent implementation of standards and technologies supporting the efficient and cost effective sharing of geographically based data and services.

Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS): OEI works with the Office of Research and Development (ORD) to lead EPA's involvement in the GEOSS initiative. Other partners in this initiative are: The U.S. Group on Earth Observations (USGEO), and a significant number of other Federal agencies, including NASA, NOAA, USGS, HHS/CDC, DoE, DoD, USDA, Smithsonian, NSF, State, and DOT. Under a ten-year strategic plan published by the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) in 2005, OEI and ORD are leading EPA's development of the environmental component of the Integrated Earth Observation System (IEOS), which will be the U.S. Federal contribution to the international GEOSS effort. Earth observation data, models, and decision-support systems will play an increasingly important role in finding solutions for complex problems, including adaptation to climate change.

Office of the Inspector General (OIG)

The EPA Inspector General is a member of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE), an organization comprised of Federal Inspectors General (IG), GAO, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The CIGIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits, investigations and internal operations. The CIGIE also promotes joint projects of government-wide interest, and reports annually to the President on the collective performance of the OIG community. The OIG Special Operations Division coordinates computer crime activities with other law enforcement organizations such as the FBI, Secret Service and Department of Justice. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums and professional associations to exchange information, share best practices, and obtain/provide training. The OIG further promotes collaboration among EPA's partners and stakeholders in the application of technology, information, resources and law enforcement efforts through its outreach activities. The EPA OIG initiates and participates in individual collaborative audits, evaluations and investigations with OIGs of agencies with an environmental mission such as the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, and with other Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies as prescribed by the IG Act, as amended. The OIG also promotes public awareness of opportunities to report possible fraud, waste and abuse through the OIG Hotline.

MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

Introduction

The Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 requires the Inspector General to identify the most serious management challenges facing EPA, briefly assess the Agency's progress in addressing them, and report annually. In FY 2008, EPA's Office of Inspector General revised its definition of a management challenge to distinguish it from an internal control weakness. A weakness is a deficiency in the design or operation of a program, function, or activity, which the Agency can correct. In contrast, a management challenge is a lack of capability derived from internal self-imposed or externally imposed constraints that prevent an organization from reacting effectively to a changing environment. Addressing a management challenge may require assistance from outside of EPA and take years to fully resolve. The discussion that follows summarizes each of the management challenges that EPA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) have identified and presents the Agency's response.

EPA has established a mechanism for identifying and addressing its key management challenges. As part of its Federal Management Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) process, EPA senior managers meet with representatives from EPA's OIG, GAO, and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to hear their views on EPA's key management challenges. EPA managers also use audits, reviews, and program evaluations conducted internally and by GAO, OMB, and OIG to assess program effectiveness and identify potential management issues. EPA recognizes that

management challenges, if not addressed adequately, may prevent the Agency from effectively meeting its mission. EPA remains committed to addressing all management issues in a timely manner and will address them to the fullest extent of our authority.

1. Performance Measurement*

***Summary of Challenge:** EPA must focus on the logic and design of its measures for success and efficiency, along with data standards and consistent definitions, to ensure that usable, accurate, timely, and meaningful information is used to evaluate and manage EPA programs, operations, processes, and results.*

Agency Response: While measuring environmental performance is inherently challenging, EPA has made performance measurement improvement and performance management a priority and is pursuing many actions to meet this challenge. The Agency has undertaken significant work to strengthen its performance management framework and has made significant progress. EPA's on-going work to strengthen performance management contributed to the Agency's winning the President's Quality Award for Management Excellence for the second consecutive year.

EPA's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) completed an annual performance measures review for each of the last two years and is currently conducting a third annual review. This effort has included better aligning EPA's operational measures with its annual budget measures and strategic plan measures. EPA established an Agency-wide Deputy Regional

Administrator and Deputy Assistant Administrator Performance Management Council to discuss and improve EPA's performance management practices. Additionally, EPA has begun to execute the Agency's Implementation Plan for Executive Order 13450 on Improving Government Program Performance. OMB lauded EPA's plan as a model for other agencies. The Agency's Performance Management Workgroup, comprising EPA senior staff, continues to improve performance measures and address key issues at the staff level on an ongoing basis. EPA continued implementing and improving its quarterly management report and "measures central"—a centralized database of the Agency's key performance measures. Regional priorities are included in the system; the Agency has characterized the relationships among key sets of measures; and staff have further streamlined and aligned measures.

Other EPA offices have also led significant efforts to improve performance management practices. The Office of Policy, Economics, and Innovation (OPEI) leads regular progress meetings between regional offices, Headquarters offices, and the Deputy Administrator on key measures. OPEI's National Center for Environmental Innovation (NCEI) runs regular trainings for EPA staff and managers on the logic of program design, including specific training in logic modeling and program evaluation. NCEI offers detailed courses for staff and a primer for managers.

In 2007, the Office of Research and Development initiated a study with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to assist EPA and other agencies in addressing the common challenge of evaluating efficiency in research. The NAS study provided precedent-setting information that

will allow research programs throughout the government to reassess how they measure efficiency.

EPA's plans to continue addressing the performance measurement challenge include:

- Finalizing the annual review of FY 2010 measures, focused on further improving the links between EPA's operational measures, senior management priorities, and long-term environmental and health goals.
- Strengthening efforts to govern/oversee the overall quality of the measures and data in the measures central system.
- Implementing systems improvements to measures central to improve data quality and consistency.
- Developing an Agency-wide "Quality Standard" for performance information
- Implementing a comprehensive strategy to address barriers to program evaluation (National Center for Environmental Innovation).
- Continuing to improve the performance measures used for state grants to increase transparency and accountability of state contributions to achieving EPA's mission.

2. Meeting Homeland Security Requirements**

***Summary of Challenge:** EPA needs to implement a strategy to effectively coordinate and address threats, including developing a scenario to identify resource needs, internal and external coordination points, and responsible and accountable entities.*

Agency Response: In FY 2006, EPA acknowledged homeland security as an Agency weakness in response to concerns raised by the OIG. Over the years, EPA has taken action to strengthen its responsibility for homeland security by expanding its homeland security planning and coordination efforts with other federal, state, and local agencies; recognizing a more complete range of issues and information that must be considered in the development of response plans for large-scale catastrophic incidents; developing a crisis communication plan and identifying responsible parties and roles for crisis communications; and fulfilling basic homeland security requirements.

EPA established the Homeland Security Collaborative Network to coordinate and directly address high-priority, cross-Agency technical and policy issues related to day-to-day homeland security policies and activities.

To improve its processes for identifying, obtaining, maintaining, and tracking response equipment necessary for large-scale catastrophic incidents, EPA created and convened the Homeland Security Interagency Planning Committee (IPC). This executive committee, activated after a homeland-security-related attack, brings together the Agency's senior political

leadership to provide policy direction to responders.

In FY 2008, EPA revised the Homeland Security Priority Work Plan (FYs 2008–2010), the Agency's overarching planning framework for identifying and aligning cross-Agency homeland security programs with EPA's highest homeland security priorities. The Plan identifies EPA's continuing efforts to advance the Agency to the next level of preparedness.

EPA has been called on to respond to five major disasters and nationally significant incidents in the past seven years: the 9/11 terrorist attacks, the anthrax terrorist incidents, the Columbia Shuttle disaster and recovery efforts, the ricin incident on Capitol Hill, and the Gulf Coast hurricanes. These responses have reinforced the importance of a continued focus on improving the Agency's environmental homeland security focal areas: detection, prevention, and mitigation and field preparedness and response. Within these areas, EPA identified and continues to focus on four homeland security priorities: water security, decontamination, emergency response, and internal preparedness. These priority areas have been identified as the result of external entities assigning EPA specific responsibilities or through homeland security requirements and assignments.

Additionally, EPA developed three tiers of information to be responsive to its homeland security mandates. This information forms the basis for understanding EPA's highest homeland security priorities and serves as a way to assess short-, medium-, and long-term goals and results. The three tiers are:

- **Desired end states.** These describe the final outcomes of homeland security

projects or efforts once EPA believes it has met its various homeland security responsibilities.

- **Desired results.** These reflect specific programmatic areas through which EPA seeks to make progress toward the desired end state.
- **Action items.** EPA's FY 2008–2010 action items reflect specific program and regional office plans (e.g., projects or efforts) to progress toward desired results and ultimately reach EPA's desired end state.

EPA will continue to use its Homeland Security Priority Work Plan as a systematic method to assess homeland security priorities and projects annually. Additionally, the Agency will rely on audits and evaluations conducted by the OIG to help ensure that it achieves its homeland security objectives and that its appropriations supporting homeland security are spent efficiently and effectively. EPA has completed all corrective actions associated with this Agency weakness.

3. Threat and Risk Assessment

Summary of Challenge: The Agency does not comprehensively assess threats to human health and the environment across media to ensure EPA's actions are planned, coordinated, designed and budgeted to most efficiently and effectively address environment risks. The fragmentary nature of EPA's approach continues as environmental laws often focus on single media or threats.

Agency Response: EPA appreciates the OIG's concerns and recommendation that the Agency enhance its efforts to periodically assess and prioritize threats to human health and the environment across

media and use this information to inform its strategic planning and budgeting processes. As the OIG points out, nearly 20 years ago EPA's Science Advisory Board (SAB) recommended that EPA target its efforts based on opportunities for the greatest risk reduction. The Board's 1990 report, *Reducing Risk: Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection*, described the "fragmentary nature of EPA's approach" to addressing environmental problems due to a number of underlying conditions, including environmental laws that are focused on a single medium or threat, the Agency's responsibilities for addressing separate legislative mandates, and technologies that are targeted to address specific pollutant sources.

Given these conditions and EPA programs' disparate and individual interests and responsibilities, forging a cross-media, cross-Agency approach to assessing risk and using the information to establish risk-based priorities for planning and resource allocation represents a significant challenge. In principle, however, EPA concurs with the OIG's view that, given the diminishing resources available for environmental protection, there is a critical need for EPA to focus on high-priority environmental threats to human health and the environment across media to ensure that the Agency's actions are designed to reduce total risk in the most efficient manner. Over the coming months, EPA will conduct further discussions with senior leadership and policy-makers from across the Agency to initiate the development of an integrated risk-based strategy and appropriate metrics to measure the aggregate impacts of risk reduction to human health and ecosystems. EPA will consult with the SAB as necessary in developing this integrated risk-based approach. The Agency also will continue to

consult with the OIG and to provide information on its progress.

4. EPA's Organization and Infrastructure***

***Summary of Challenge:** EPA maintains 204 offices and laboratories in 144 locations with over 18,000 staff members. With diminishing resources, the autonomous nature of regional and local offices, and the growing pressure to expand its role globally, EPA will be challenged to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of its current structure to identify opportunities for consolidating and reducing costs.*

Agency Response: EPA acknowledges the OIG's concerns and agrees that the Agency could benefit from a comprehensive review of its organizational structure as it relates to the number and location of employees needed to effectively accomplish its mission. While EPA does not have the resources or the authority to conduct such a broad review, it has conducted periodic nationwide assessments to identify cost-saving opportunities as a result of mission and personnel changes.

EPA maintains an inventory of buildings—owned and leased—that support its current mission. While some employees are located in “special use spaces,” the vast majority of employees are located in Headquarters buildings, regional offices, and laboratories. The “special use spaces” are rent-free in many instances and generally used by enforcement personnel who must work in concert with and proximate to state and local enforcement offices. The Agency requires all program and regional senior management officials to provide, in writing, space requirements and any requests for additional space, facility construction, repair, and alterations.

Under the Space Consolidation and Rent Avoidance Project, the Agency has released approximately 195,000 square feet of space, resulting in an annual rent avoidance of more than \$6.5 million. The Agency plans to release approximately 86,000 square feet of additional space in regional facilities for an estimated annual rent avoidance of nearly \$2 million. Through its master space planning process, the Agency will continue to identify and fulfill its long-term facility requirements.

5. Water and Wastewater Infrastructure

***Summary of Challenge:** Drinking water and wastewater treatment systems are wearing out and it will take huge investments to replace, repair, and construct facilities.*

Agency Response: EPA is working to change the way the country views, values, manages, and uses its drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. The Sustainable Infrastructure initiative continues to be a top priority and has been extremely active in the past year. While ultimately long-term sustainability will occur at the local level, EPA has provided and continues to provide national leadership. For example, the Agency has partnered with six of the major water and wastewater professional associations to reach national consensus on the 10 “Attributes of an Effectively Managed Utility.” This first-of-a-kind national collaboration will enable utilities to operate under a common management framework that will help the sector move toward sustainability in a unified manner. Recently, this collaboration has resulted in a primer to help utilities assess their operations based on the “Attributes,” focus on their most critical challenges, and set measurable performance goals. The primer

is accompanied by an online tool kit that identifies other sources that can help utilities manage in a sustainable manner.

Recognizing that water efficiency has significant implications for infrastructure and how the Agency values water, EPA has been actively expanding the WaterSense Program, launched in 2006. The WaterSense label will help consumers find products and services that save water while ensuring performance, thereby reducing the burden on infrastructure and mitigating water availability challenges. It also helps to build a national consciousness of the value of water and water services, which will be essential to the national awareness and commitment that will be required to pay for infrastructure needs.

Additionally, EPA has reached out to other federal agencies and departments to work together on infrastructure sustainability. EPA is working with the Department of Transportation (DOT) on a set of case studies on asset management, an area of common interest for water and highway infrastructure. DOT and EPA have agreed to establish a full-time liaison position to facilitate further collaboration. Last year, EPA partnered with the Department of Agriculture on the National Paying for Sustainable Water Infrastructure conference and continues to collaborate with the Department and its funding programs. EPA has discussed water infrastructure with the Army Corps of Engineers and recently shared with them its Special Appropriations Act Project guidance, which includes a section on how to incorporate sustainable practices in earmark projects.

EPA believes it has taken and will continue to take effective steps to define and pursue its role in ensuring that the nation's drinking water and wastewater infrastructure is

sustainable in the future and in increasing public awareness and appreciation of the need for sustainable water infrastructure. Expanding EPA's role will require increased authority and resources.

6. Oversight of Delegations to States*

***Summary of Challenge:** Implementing EPA's programs, enforcement of laws and regulations, and reporting on program performance has to a large extent been delegated to States and tribes, with EPA retaining oversight responsibility. However, inconsistent capacity and interpretation of responsibility among State, local, and tribal entities limits accountability for and compliance with environmental programs and laws.*

Agency Response: EPA agrees with the OIG that the Agency has made progress in its oversight of delegated programs, and it intends to continue this progress through a variety of ongoing initiatives. As the OIG notes, state oversight is a very complex and changeable arena. Through federal statute, implementing regulations, and program design, states are allowed flexibility in how they manage and implement environmental programs. This flexibility is critical for individual states to meet the broad range of environmental challenges and set priorities to deal with them.

EPA is devoting significant attention to improving its performance management and accountability systems for Agency programs, including those delegated to the states. Several of these efforts are aimed at improving data and performance measures to better assess program progress nationally. Through the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS), state environmental commissioners, who are responsible for implementing delegated programs, annually

participate in developing EPA's strategic plan and national program guidance. For the last three budget cycles, council officers have participated in the Agency's budget hearings with the Deputy Administrator and Chief Financial Officer. For the budget hearings, states provide information about state priorities, respond to Agency questions about program priorities and funding needs, and submit state budget proposals for the state and tribal categorical grant programs.

National program consistency and accountability depend on the work that EPA regions do with states to ensure that national program goals are met through negotiated EPA/state agreements and grants. National program managers and EPA's OCFO work closely with the states in planning, budgeting, and accountability processes to ensure better alignment of program goals, objectives, and measures of effectiveness at the state level. Each year, states, regions, and national program managers review existing program progress measures and make recommendations for improving individual measures, aligning their measures, and where appropriate, reducing/eliminating unnecessary measures. The focus is on ensuring that the measures are meaningful ways to measure program progress.

EPA program offices are responsible for state oversight of individual programs; however, the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations participates in joint workgroups, such as the State Review Framework Workgroup, to remove barriers to collaborative problem solving. The Office supports outreach and consultation with the states through national associations, particularly the Environmental Council of the States. EPA works with the Council to ensure that consultation with the states occurs early in the development of

regulations, policy, and guidance, and that the consultation that takes place is timely, meaningful, appropriate, and facilitates the goal of protection of human health and the environment.

Currently, the Office of Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations (OCIR) is participating in a number of areas to improve the EPA-state relationships. Many of these areas involve improving data, performance measurement, and accountability.

- EPA is working on a uniform state grant workplan in response to OMB concerns and has developed a common set of environmental measures that it requires be included in all state grant workplans.
- EPA will continue to utilize performance measurement and accountability analyses, using information from completed Agency Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) reviews and OMB program assessments.
- The Office of Environmental Information is working with states to have them adopt data standards for national program databases and to develop new applications for the National Environmental Information Exchange Network.
- EPA is making expanded use of business process improvement techniques and burden reduction projects to eliminate waste and duplication in EPA and state work to enable "doing the right things, the right way," reducing reporting burden for state programs, and allowing the redirection and

redeployment of scarce resources to maximize program accountability.

- The Agency is enhancing its consultation with the states in developing regulations to ensure that final rules can be implemented effectively. OCIR is also participating in a special project to revise EPA's guidance governing economic analyses for the cost of rules to include better estimates of the costs to the states for implementation.

The Agency is committed to pursuing these improvements.

7. Chesapeake Bay Program

Summary of Challenge: EPA's Chesapeake Bay Program Office is responsible for overseeing the cleanup of the Chesapeake Bay, North America's largest and most biologically diverse estuary. Despite EPA's efforts, which include providing scientific information to its federal, state, and local partners for setting resource allocations, revising water quality standards, and establishing stricter wastewater treatment discharge limits, the Agency continues to face significant challenges in meeting water quality goals. OIG notes that the remaining challenges include: (1) managing land development, (2) increasing implementation of agricultural conservation practices, (3) monitoring and expediting the installation of nutrient removal technology at wastewater treatment plants, (4) seeking greater reduction in air emissions, and (5) identifying consistent and sustained funding sources to support tributary strategy implementation. While EPA is responsible for monitoring and assessing progress, its partners will need to implement practices to reduce loads. OIG believes EPA will need

to institute management controls to ensure that the promised reductions are realistic and achievable. EPA should then use its reporting responsibilities to advise Congress and the Chesapeake Bay community on the partners' progress in meeting these commitments and identify funding shortfalls and other impediments that will affect progress for restoring the Chesapeake Bay. GAO notes that despite the hundreds of measures to assess progress of its Chesapeake Bay Program, the Agency does not have an approach to translate the measures or a strategy to target limited resources to activities outlined in Chesapeake 2000. While EPA has developed a Web-based system to unify its planning documents, these activities do not fully address GAO's recommendations. Additionally, EPA has made progress in guiding the development of an overall strategy for restoring environmental conditions in the Great Lakes Basin. However, it is unclear whether the strategy will be the guiding document for Great Lakes restoration. The Agency needs a clearly defined organizational structure with measurable basin-wide goals and a monitoring system as called for in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Clean Water Act.

Agency Response: GAO and OIG continue to raise concerns about EPA's Chesapeake Bay and Great Lakes programs. In October 2005, GAO issued *Chesapeake Bay Program: Improved Strategies are Needed to Better Assess, Report and Manage Restoration Progress*. Between 2005 and 2008, OIG issued several evaluation reports on the Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP), the majority focusing on EPA's efforts to reduce nutrients and sediment loads from the principal source sectors in the Chesapeake Bay. EPA believes that actions taken to date and those planned in the future adequately

address the concerns GAO and OIG expressed in these reports.

In a May 2008 report to Congress, *Strengthening the Management, Coordination and Accountability of the Chesapeake Bay Program*, EPA described CBP partners' collective efforts to implement GAO recommendations. This report provides documentation and evidence demonstrating how these recommendations have been implemented and will support enhanced coordination, collaboration, and accountability among the CBP partners. In addition, it describes CBP partners' progress in developing and implementing the Chesapeake Action Plan (CAP), a critical enhancement of the CBP's management system that supports implementation of the GAO recommendations.

The CAP includes four primary components:

- A strategic framework that unifies CBP's existing planning documents and clarifies how CBP partners will pursue the restoration and protection goals for the Bay and its watershed;
- An operating plan that identifies and catalogues CBP partners' resources and actions being undertaken and planned;
- Dashboards, which are high-level summaries of key information, including clear status of progress, realistic annual targets toward certain Chesapeake 2000 goals, summaries of actions and funding, and critical analyses of the current strategy, challenges, and future emphasis; and
- An adaptive management process that begins to identify how this information and analysis will provide critical input to determine CBP

partners' actions, assign emphasis, and establish future priorities.

These components enhance coordination among CBP partners; encourage them to continually review and improve their progress in protecting and restoring the Bay; increase the transparency of CBP's operations for partners and the public; and heighten the level of CBP's accountability as a whole and as individual partners for meeting their Bay health and restoration goals.

The CAP supports a management system that more closely aligns implementation responsibilities with the unique capabilities and missions of the CBP partners, thereby using the limited resources available to the CBP partners more efficiently. The CAP will significantly transform the way CBP will operate.

It is important to note that CBP partners have long been engaged in significant actions to advance the protection and restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. CBP partners are strongly committed to achieving program goals for the Bay. The CAP has placed CBP on a course to accelerate the pace at which the partners implement actions to improve the Bay.

In May 2004, President Bush signed Executive Order 13340, creating a Cabinet-level interagency task force to bring an unprecedented level of collaboration and coordination to restore and protect the Great Lakes. EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) was cited in the Order and given responsibility for providing assistance to carry out the goals of the Order. In addition, the Order created a federal interagency task force to bring the many governmental partners together to protect and restore the Great Lakes. In

December 2005, the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration (GLRC) developed a strategy to guide federal, state, tribal and other partners' action to restore the Great Lakes. Federal commitments have been identified in the federal Near-Term Action Plan and are being implemented. EPA's GLNPO is tracking performance in improving the Great Lakes and progress toward commitments in the Federal Near-Term Action Plan.

During FY 2008, EPA continued to support the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force. As of August 2008, 37 of 48 near-term actions had been completed, with most of the remaining on track toward completion. The completed projects include a standardized sanitary survey tool for beach managers to identify pollution sources at beaches and \$525,000 in grants to state and local governments to pilot the use of the tool to assess 60 beaches in the Great Lakes. In addition, Asian Silver Carp, Largescale Silver Carp, and Black Carp were listed as injurious under the Lacey Act, and operation of the electric carp barrier in Illinois continued preventing the spread of these species into the Great Lakes.

EPA has been working with other federal agencies to strengthen interagency coordination and resolve a variety of problems. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and EPA collectively provided nearly \$2 million in federal funding, and more in leveraged non-federal funds, to support 36 projects to make on-the-ground gains in protecting and restoring watersheds in the Great Lakes. Pursuant to the Great Lakes Habitat/Wetlands Initiative, EPA coordinated and leveraged resources with appropriate agencies, including the Corps of Engineers, to restore, protect, or improve

approximately 65,000 acres of wetlands toward a near-term goal of 100,000 acres. Great Lakes states have committed to meet a similar 100,000 acre wetlands goal.

Since receiving its first appropriation under the Great Lakes Legacy Act in 2004, EPA has seen noteworthy success in the timely removal of contaminants from Great Lakes' Areas of Concern. For instance, EPA and its partners have remediated more than 800,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediment at five sites, and leveraged funds under the Act (utilizing federal, state, and private dollars) to remove more than 1.5 million pounds of contaminated sediments from the environment. These efforts have reduced risk to aquatic life and human health, removing more than 25,000 pounds of PCBs, more than 1 million pounds of chromium, about 400 pounds of mercury, and 171 pounds of lead.

EPA acknowledges that there is much more to be done and that many management challenges remain. The Agency will continue to work toward solving these problems in collaboration with other Great Lakes Interagency Task Force agencies, as well as its other international, state, and local level partners.

8. Voluntary Programs – Update****

Summary of Challenge: EPA must ensure that applying voluntary approaches and innovative or alternative practices to provide flexible, collaborative, and market-driven solutions for measurable results are managed using standards, consistent processes, and verifiable data, to ensure that programs are efficiently and effectively providing intended and claimed environmental benefits.

Agency Response: EPA programs support nearly 50 voluntary or partnership programs, which complement regulations, assistance, grants, and other tools to promote improved environmental performance. For example, they may function as an adjunct to regulatory programs (e.g., encouraging retrofit or replacement of older equipment where regulations apply only to new equipment) or fill in where a regulatory approach is not practicable (e.g., helping companies design products to minimize their long-term environmental impact). The wide range of these programs is attributed to their varying size, scope, environmental media, target environmental issue, and stakeholder base. These programs encompass a diverse array of activities ranging from high-profile programs such as Energy Star to smaller, more targeted programs such as Sunwise or Natural Gas STAR.

These programs are managed by of the Agency's various program offices. OPEI provides assistance and coordination to the program offices. OPEI also provides advice regarding the strategic management of the voluntary programs to EPA's senior management, through the Innovation Action Council (IAC).

In 2008, EPA took a number of significant steps to track these programs and ensure that they are well-designed, well-managed and properly evaluated. The Deputy Administrator established a Senior Leadership subgroup, under the auspices of the Innovation Action Council. The subgroup was tasked with adopting minimum program standards, creating procedures to report the establishment of new programs, and clearly defining what constitutes a "partnership program." The new minimum standards require each program to:

- Develop a "logic model" and business plan showing how the resources invested are expected to lead to environmental results;
- Establish and carry out a plan for measuring results;
- Establish and carry out a plan for periodic program evaluation; and
- Create a professional marketing plan to maximize program impact.

OPEI is also establishing a central database for a variety of program information including budgets and results data, for the benefit of the Agency's management.

Concurrent efforts are under way to achieve the greatest benefit from the resources invested in these programs. For example:

- Several regional offices are beginning to "bundle" programs for delivery to target partners, avoiding duplicative marketing efforts.
- OPEI provides technical assistance, such as the annual partnership program practitioners' workshop. The 2008 workshop attracted more participants than in the past and served as a vehicle for providing information about the new program standards.
- EPA issued a cross-agency guide to the EPA Climate Programs, which is designed to help businesses or industry sectors find the programs relevant to their needs for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, reducing overlap and duplication in marketing efforts by programs reaching out to similar partners.

These steps constitute a significant response to the concerns identified in this management challenge, in particular, the need for Agency-wide policies on key

evaluative elements, more consistent and reliable data, operational guidelines, and a systematic process to develop, test, market, and evaluate the effectiveness of voluntary programs.

9. Chemical Regulations

***Summary of Challenge:** GAO reviews found that EPA does not routinely assess the risks of all existing chemicals and faces challenges in obtaining the information necessary to do so. Although EPA initiated the High-Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program, it is not yet clear whether the program will produce sufficient information for EPA to determine chemicals' risks to human health and the environment. Additionally, EPA has established the Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP) to assess the harmfulness of chemicals; however, obtaining information from the chemical industry on toxicity and exposure has been difficult. Until EPA can determine the value of such programs, the Agency remains challenged in its ability to assess chemical risk to human health and the environment.*

Agency Response: The Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) authorizes EPA to obtain information on chemicals and regulate chemicals that pose an unreasonable risk to human health and the environment. In FY 2007, EPA initiated the chemical assessment phase, drawing on: 1) HPV Challenge Program chemical hazard and fate data; and 2) EPA's expansion of the TSCA Inventory Update Rule (IUR) provided valuable new use data for large volume chemicals that support exposure characterizations. The Agency is combining these data to produce Risk-Based Prioritizations (RBP) to guide subsequent actions for HPV chemicals. EPA will have

developed and posted 330 RBPs for HPV chemicals by the end of FY 2009.

In FY 2008, EPA expanded the scope of its existing chemicals assessment and risk management program to develop Hazard-Based Prioritizations (HBPs) for the approximately 4,000 Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals produced annually in quantities exceeding 25,000 pounds. HBPs differ from RBPs by focusing exclusively on chemical hazard and fate information. The expanded IUR chemical use data are only reported for large volume chemicals. Furthermore, since the HPV Challenge Program did not include MPV chemicals in its data collection efforts, EPA is drawing on existing data and sophisticated Structure/Activity Relationship (SAR) models to develop the HBPs. EPA will have developed and publically posted 155 HBPs by the end of FY 2009.

The RBPs and HBPs categorize chemicals into three priority levels (high, medium, low) for subsequent more detailed assessment or direct risk management action. Additional resources proposed by EPA for FY 2010 to support an enhanced toxics program will enable EPA to significantly accelerate its pace in developing RBPs (230 vs. 180 in FY 2009) and HBPs (350 vs. 100 in FY 2009). More importantly, a substantial portion of these proposed additional resources will be used by EPA to initiate the risk management phase of this strategy, supporting deployment of the full range of TSCA regulatory authorities and pollution prevention programs to address high priority chemicals of concern. (More information is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/pubs/sumresp.htm>.)

Taken together, these efforts substantially enhance EPA's ability to not only assess but also act to reduce chemical risks to human health and the environment.

10. Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) Risk Assessment

***Summary of Challenge:** GAO believes that EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) is at risk of becoming obsolete because of the Agency's inability to: (1) complete timely and credible assessments; (2) decrease its backlog of ongoing assessments; and (3) manage recent process changes. GAO is concerned that these factors may further prevent EPA from properly managing the IRIS database. GAO recommends that EPA, in order to effectively maintain IRIS assessments, streamline its assessment process and adopt transparency practices that provide assurance that the assessments are appropriately based on the best available science and not biased by policy considerations.*

Agency Response: In its March 2008 report, *Chemical Assessments: Low Productivity and New Interagency Review Process Limit the Usefulness and Credibility of EPA's Integrated Risk Information System*, GAO states that EPA's IRIS database is at risk of becoming obsolete. EPA has been working to revise the IRIS process to help address delays in completing IRIS assessments and to provide greater transparency, objectivity, balance, rigor, and predictability in the process to produce IRIS assessments. EPA recently redesigned its IRIS process and is considering other changes that it believes will sufficiently address GAO's recommendations.

With regard to GAO concerns about the timeliness of IRIS assessments, EPA

continues working to ensure that assessments are executed on a predictable schedule and in a manner that decreases the backlog of incomplete assessments. For the first time, specific timelines and major milestones are established for each step of the process. The timelines in the IRIS process must balance the need for careful consideration of science and science policy with EPA's need for timely information.

The new IRIS process enables greater public involvement. For example, the nomination process for new assessments has been expanded to include a Federal Register notice that allows the public to nominate chemicals for review. EPA is also working to improve the prioritization process to capture and document the relative priorities of EPA programs, in conjunction with various interests of the public and other stakeholders. In addition, to facilitate transparency, a public comment period and public listening session are now held for each chemical. They are announced through a Federal Register notice following the release of the external review draft of an assessment.

EPA believes that by promoting greater communication and information sharing, providing stakeholders and the public with increased access to the IRIS process in a well-defined capacity, it has ensured that IRIS assessments will be highly transparent and based on the most credible science. EPA will continue to evaluate the process over time, instituting additional improvements as needed, to ensure that the process effectively meets the needs of EPA, the Federal government, and the American public.

11. Management of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

Summary of Challenge: *Under the underground storage tanks program, EPA relies on states to ensure that tank owners and operators are in compliance with federal financial responsibilities. In a 2007 report, GAO found that EPA did not provide specific guidance to states as to whether or how frequently they should verify coverage. GAO believes EPA lacks assurance that states are adequately overseeing and enforcing financial responsibility provisions and that the Agency's method of monitoring whether state assurance funds provide adequate financial responsibility coverage is limited. In addition, GAO finds that EPA's distribution of LUST Trust Fund money to states depends on data that may be inaccurate, due to state reporting requirements. GAO recommends EPA develop national data on the extent to which releases remaining to be cleaned up are attributed to tanks without viable owners.*

Agency Response: In February 2007, GAO published its report to Congressional requestors, *Leaking Underground Storage Tanks: EPA Should Take Steps to Better Ensure the Effective Use of Public Funding for Cleanups*. GAO recommended EPA ensure that tank owners maintain adequate financial responsibility coverage and that state assurance funds provide reliable coverage. EPA believes it has taken steps to address these GAO concerns.

EPA agrees that regular verification of financial responsibility coverage is important to ensure adequate funding for future releases. EPA is now requiring state and EPA inspectors to verify compliance with the financial responsibility requirements as part of the Energy Policy Act's mandatory 3-year inspection

requirement. In response to GAO's recommendation that the Agency improve its oversight of the solvency of state assurance funds to ensure that they continue to provide reliable coverage for tank owners, the Agency is developing guidance for monitoring the financial soundness of state funds and expects to complete this guidance in September 2009. The Agency is also conducting a study of backlog sites not yet cleaned up and assessing the feasibility of evaluating private UST insurance mechanisms. The backlog study will examine the pace of cleanups in 14 states and attempt to identify factors that may slow the rate of cleanup. The study is expected to be completed by the end of 2009.

To better focus on how EPA distributes program resources by states, the Agency has developed a Quality Assurance/Quality Evaluation Checklist and is working with regions and states to implement quality control measures and ensure that data is consistent with existing EPA definitions. EPA will also work with regions and states to consider other changes to improve the distribution of future LUST money, including changes that more specifically reflect the need at abandoned LUST sites.

12. Enforcement and Compliance

Summary of Challenge: *While EPA has improved its oversight of state enforcement programs by implementing the State Review Framework (SRF), GAO notes that the Agency needs now to use SRF reviews as a means to address issues identified. Specifically, the Agency needs to determine the root cause of poorly performing programs, inform the public about states' progress in implementing their enforcement responsibilities, and utilize the SRF methodology to assess performance of EPA regions. EPA needs to improve its*

enforcement data to determine the universe of regulated entities and their characteristics and address apparent inconsistencies in program delivery among EPA's regional offices.

Agency Response: In a July 2007 report entitled, *EPA-State Enforcement Partnership Has Improved, but EPA's Oversight Needs Further Enhancement*, GAO recommends that EPA improve its oversight of enforcement programs by using the State Review Framework (SRF) to develop a more consistent approach. EPA has used and will continue to use the SRF as tool to assess state compliance and enforcement programs, and regional direct-implementation programs.

EPA created the SRF in FY 2004 as a pilot (one state in each of its ten regions) to address concerns about consistency in the minimum level of enforcement activity across states and the oversight of state programs by EPA regions. Between FY 2005 and FY 2007, the SRF was implemented in the remaining states and 4 territories. Using 12 core elements, the SRF assesses enforcement activities across three key programs – the Clean Air Act Stationary Sources (Title V), the Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle C. The 12 core elements include data completeness, data accuracy, timeliness of data entry, completion of work plan commitments, inspection coverage, completeness of inspection reports, identification of alleged violations, identification of significant noncompliance, ensuring return to compliance, timely and appropriate enforcement, calculation of gravity and economic benefit penalty components, and final assessed penalties and their collection.

During FYs 2007-2008, EPA evaluated the first full round of the SRF to identify ways to streamline the time and effort of the reviews and opportunities for further improvements. Based on the reviews and the evaluation, EPA identified four areas that were recurring issues across states and programs: data entry and reporting; significant non-compliance and high priority violations (SNC/HPV) identification; timely enforcement; and calculation and documentation of penalties. In September 2008, EPA made key improvements and initiated Round 2, which included additional and enhanced training for regions and states, streamlined reporting through a standard template, clarified elements, improved metrics, more explicit guidance on incorporating local agencies into reviews, better understanding of where consistency is important, a streamlined review of reports, tracking and management of the implementation of recommendations, and additional steps for communication and coordination between regions and states.

The current SRF outlines the process for uniformly addressing significant problems identified in state programs. The process consists of a series of escalating steps. First, the region and state will precisely define the state's attributes and deficiencies, and then develop a schedule for implementing needed changes. Second, the region and state will jointly develop a plan to address improved performance, using established mechanisms such as Performance Partnership Agreements, Performance Partnership Grants, or categorical grant agreements to codify the plans. Third, the implementation of the plan will be monitored and managed to ensure progress as planned and to identify and deal with issues as they arise.

EPA is using the SRF as a means to assess compliance and enforcement programs. In

early 2009, EPA reviewed the status of state progress toward addressing the problems identified in the first round of SRF reviews. At that time, states had completed 74 percent of the recommended actions to address problems. The Agency will review the status of the recommendations annually and discuss progress with the regions at the senior management level twice per year. In addition, based on the reviews and the evaluation, the Agency identified four areas that were recurring issues across states and programs: data entry and reporting; significant non-compliance and high priority violations (SNC/HPV) identification; timely enforcement; and calculation and documentation of penalties. EPA has conducted an analysis of the nature and causes of these national issues and will work with the states to develop plans to improve performance in these areas on a nationwide basis.

EPA has made substantial progress in planning and priority setting with states and in using the SRF to enhance its ability to evaluate and oversee state enforcement activities. The Agency believes that the SRF will help to maintain a level of consistency across state programs, ensuring that states meet minimum standards and leading to fair and consistent enforcement of environmental laws and consistent protection of human health and the environment across the country. EPA plans to use the “SRF Tracker” to analyze trends in findings and track corrective actions to report on the results of the SRF reviews.

13. Environmental Information

Summary of Challenge: While noting EPA’s progress in addressing critical data gaps in its environmental information, GAO believes the Agency still lacks the data it needs to manage for environmental results.

The Agency continues to face challenges in filling critical data gaps to incorporate better scientific understanding into assessments of environmental trends and conditions and to develop better performance measures for managing programs and measuring program effectiveness. Additionally, the Agency needs to be cautious of its use of biomonitoring as a tool for detecting chemical effects on children’s health.

Agency Response: EPA has made progress in addressing critical data gaps in its environmental information. Under the Environmental Indicators Initiative, EPA is seeking to identify and obtain the data necessary to help the Agency manage for results and to provide a coherent picture of the Nation’s environment. Despite the progress being made, critical data gaps remain that need to be filled to provide better scientific understanding of environmental trends and conditions. EPA’s *Report on the Environment 2008* discusses indicators and data that are currently available to answer questions concerning environmental conditions and trends and describes their limitations. Additionally, the report identifies key limitations of these indicators and gaps where reliable indicators do not yet exist. EPA points out that these gaps and limitations highlight the disparity between the current state of knowledge and the goal of information about specific environmental conditions and trends that can direct future research and monitoring efforts.

To better link and integrate the *Report on the Environment* with its strategic planning and budgeting, EPA continues to implement and refine a process for identifying and prioritizing key data gaps that limit its ability to report on and manage for environmental results. EPA agrees with GAO that it needs to continue to make

progress in this process. However, EPA does not agree that environmental information supporting the indicators activities remains a management challenge. The Agency is taking steps to implement a planning approach that takes into account important environmental results and follows through to identify knowledge gaps and limitations at the program level. By introducing environmental information needs as part of the Agency's planning process and continuing Office of Research and Development and the Office of Environmental Information (OEI) work on indicators and performance management, EPA believes it has addressed the challenge. In addition, OEI's National Dialogue on Access to Environmental Information, launched in FY 2008, will result in development of a strategy to enhance public access to environmental information available both within and outside EPA. Because a significant portion of available environmental information resides outside of EPA, the Agency believes this strategy will assist the Agency in making additional progress in addressing information needs.

14. Financial Management Practices

***Summary of Challenge:** GAO continues to raise concerns about the Agency's financial management practices. While EPA has made significant progress in enhancing its deobligation efforts, GAO believes the Agency needs to improve oversight of its processes for conducting and tracking deobligation of expired contracts, grants, and interagency agreements. Additionally, GAO recommends that the Agency report deobligation and recertification of expired funds in its Congressional budget justification.*

Agency Response: EPA acknowledges GAO's concerns about its financial

management practices. The Agency has already taken steps to reduce unliquidated obligations in expired contracts and grants, which have resulted in a significant decrease since FY 2006.

During FY 2006 and 2007, EPA integrated data elements between its Integrated Grants Management System (IGMS) and Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), thereby creating a relational database that supports integrated administrative and financial reporting. Using standard reporting and baseline estimates, EPA is able to measure unliquidated obligations remaining in expired grants. During FY 2006 and 2007, EPA achieved annual reductions of 12.1 percent and 10.6 percent, respectively. In FY 2008, EPA recognized a reduction of \$25.9 million (14.8 percent) for a baseline estimate of \$175 million in obligations that expired through October 3, 2007. The Agency is committed to achieving unliquidated obligations as a percentage of total obligations equal to no more than 10 percent by the end of FY 2009.

Under its Proud to Be VI initiative, EPA has noted the importance of integrated reporting of contracts and financial data. Much of the Agency's decision to undertake this data integration reflects feedback provided during roundtable discussions with end-users of contracts information. During FY 2007, EPA developed a strategy to integrate reports combining data from existing systems, including IFMS and administrative contract systems, and provided these reporting tools to the end-user community. In addition, to ensure continuity of data availability to Agency decision makers, EPA developed a suite of reports that are accessible via its Financial Data Warehouse.

To provide timely data to program managers on the status of a deobligation, EPA

developed an Agency-wide “Recertification Database.” This allows program offices to de-obligate no-year funds (e.g., Superfund or STAG) and initiate reprogramming requests in a timely manner. It also serves as an incentive to monitor and deobligate trailing funds.

EPA will continue to work toward its goals for reducing unliquidated obligations in expired grants and contracts.

15. Human Capital Management

***Summary of Challenge:** GAO finds that despite EPA’s progress in improving the management of its human capital, the Agency needs to ensure its workforce is distributed in the most effective manner. GAO further notes that if EPA is to improve its resource planning process, the Agency needs to obtain reliable data on key workload indicators and design budget and cost accounting systems that can isolate resources needed and allocated to key activities.*

Agency Response: As part of ongoing resource management efforts, EPA has been exploring how to maximize the productivity of its staff and other resources. During each year’s budget process, EPA reviews the staffing, funding levels, and allocation to address all activities. The OIG and GAO routinely report that EPA (and other agencies) need to increase the efficiency of resource use in functional areas. In addition, EPA and many other federal agencies have begun specializing in particular functional areas and providing these services externally to other federal agencies. For example, EPA has contracted with the Department of Defense for its payroll services, and the Department of the Interior provides accounting services to nearly 20 other agencies.

In 2006, a workload assessment and benchmarking analysis was conducted for EPA which compared EPA’s workload methodology with that of nine other federal agencies. Data were used from the Office Personnel Management’s (OPM) FedScope system, interviews, and past studies conducted through contract support. Two major difficulties were encountered: 1) finding strong comparables for EPA as a whole, and 2) finding appropriate qualitative information sources at other agencies to help understand the workload assessment methodologies, if any, that these agencies used.

In FY 2009, EPA is exploring ways to better assess and benchmark current staff levels against similar functions in other federal agencies, in order to better understand EPA workload, how other agencies approach the issue, and identify potential efficiencies. In 2009, we will begin to collect and analyze the data and this work will continue into FY 2010. The analysis will target certain key functions that EPA shares with other federal agencies, such as: 1) Regulatory Development, 2) Scientific Research, 3) Enforcement, 4) Financial Management, 5) Environmental Monitoring, and 6) Permitting.

Examining the Agency’s workforce distribution characteristics to improve its resource planning is a broad and lengthy process. Traditional methods require extensive data collection and analysis. Benchmarking may help identify where a more targeted analysis could be effective. EPA will continue to review current processes and methodologies to determine how best to improve the management of its resources.

* FY 2004 and 2005 Working Relationships with the States and Linking Mission to Management were

consolidated into Managing for Results.
FY 2006 and FY 2007 Managing for
Results and Data Gaps were merged into
Performance Management

** FY 2006 and 2007 titled Agency Efforts
in Support of Homeland Security

*** FY 2007 this topic was include in
Workforce Planning and in FY 2005 and
2006 in Human Capital Management

**** FY 2006 and 2007 Voluntary Programs
included Alternative and Innovative
Practices and Programs

EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

In FY 2010, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows:

Current Fees: Pesticides

The FY 2010 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 Registration Review program and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving "me-too" or inert ingredients. In FY 2010, the Agency expects to collect \$22 million in Maintenance fees under current law.

- **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 2010, the Agency expects to collect \$6 million 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 Toxic Substances program. 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 \$1.8 million in PMN fees in FY 2010 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, and EPA estimates that \$1 million will be deposited in FY 2010.

- **Motor Vehicle and Engine Compliance Program Fee**

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is managed by the Air and Radiation program. 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 (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, snowmobiles). In 2009 EPA added fees for evaporative requirements for nonroad engines. EPA intends to apply certification fees to additional industry sectors as new programs are developed. In FY 2010, EPA expects to collect \$19.8 million from this fee.

Fee Proposals: Pesticides

- **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 the Pesticides Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA 2) through 2012. The Administration will submit legislative language proposing to allow for the collection of \$13 million in Pesticide Tolerance fees in FY 2010.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

Legislative language will be submitted proposing to publish a new fee schedule to collect an additional \$12 million in FY 2010 to better align fee collections with program costs. Currently, those who directly benefit from EPA's registration services cover only a fraction of the costs to operate the program, leaving the general taxpayer to shoulder the remaining burden.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

Legislative language will be submitted to allow the collection of an additional \$23 million in order to more closely align fee collections with program costs. The President's Budget proposes to relieve the burden on the general taxpayer and finance the costs of operating the Registration Review program from those who directly benefit from EPA's reregistration activities.

Fee Proposals: Other

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Under the current fee structure, the Agency would collect \$1.8 million in FY 2010. Legislative language will be submitted to remove the statutory cap in the Toxic Substances Control Act on Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. In FY 2010, EPA expects to collect an additional \$4 million by removing the statutory cap.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

In FY 2010, the Agency begins its fourteenth 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 (CFO) 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 twenty-three permanent members from the program and regional offices.

Four Agency activities, provided in FY 2009, will continue into FY 2010. These are the Agency's information technology and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Environmental Information, Agency postage costs, managed by the

Office of Administration, and the Agency's core accounting system and relocation

services, which are both managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

The Agency's FY 2010 budget request includes resources for these four activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$200 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 2010, the Agency will continue to market its information technology and relocation 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 **CICA:** Competition in Contracting Act Reorganization Plan #3

ADA: Americans with Disabilities Act

CRA: Civil Rights Act

ADEA: Age Discrimination in Employment Act

CSA: Computer Security Act

AHERA: Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

CWPPR: Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990

AHPA: Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

CWA: Clean Water Act

ASHAA: Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

CZARA: Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments

CZMA: Coastal Zone Management Act

APA: Administrative Procedures Act

DPA: Deepwater Ports Act

ASTCA: Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

DREAA: Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

BEACH Act of 2000: Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act

ECRA: Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

BRERA: Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

EFOIA: Electronic Freedom of Information Act

CAA: Clean Air Act

EPAA: Environmental Programs Assistance Act

CAAA: Clean Air Act Amendments

EPAAR: EPA Acquisition Regulations

CCA: Clinger Cohen Act

EPCA: Energy Policy and Conservation Act

CCAA: Canadian Clean Air Act

EPACT: Energy Policy Act

CEPA: Canadian Environmental Protection Act

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (1980)

EPCRA: Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

CFOA: Chief Financial Officers Act

ERD&DAA: Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Authorization Act

CFR: Code of Federal Regulations

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

FPAS: Federal Property and Administration Services 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

IIPIA: 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

OWBPA: Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

PBA: Public Building 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

STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS

Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses (Dollars in Thousands)

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 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.	\$52,350.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$54,850.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, 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	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs, including monitoring activities (section 105); Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA (sections 103 and 106); Supporting training for CAA section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff (sections 103 and 105); Supporting research, investigative and demonstration projects(section 103)	\$171,730.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$171,730.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	CAA, 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	\$13,300.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$13,300.0
Radon	TSCA, 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	\$8,074.0	Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$8,074.0
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, 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.	\$218,495.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$229,264.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 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.	\$200,857.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$200,857.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management and restoration of wetland resources.	\$16,830.0	Goal 4, Obj. 3	\$16,830.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, 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.	\$99,100.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$105,700.0
Homeland Security Grants	SDWA, Section 1442; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To assist states and Tribes in coordinating their water security activities with other homeland security efforts.	\$4,950.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$0.0
Underground Injection Control (UIC)	SDWA, Section 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.	\$10,891.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$10,891.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Beaches Protection	BEACH 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.	\$9,900.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$9,900.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	RCRA, Section 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	\$101,346.0	Goal 3, Obj. 1 Obj. 2	\$106,346.0
Brownfields	CERCLA, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (P.L. 107-118); GMRA (1990); FGCAA.	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.	\$49,495.0	Goal 4, Obj. 2	\$49,495.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Underground Storage Tanks (UST)	SWDA, as amended by the Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986 (Subtitle I), Section 2007(f), 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2); EPA Act of 2005, Title XV – Ethanol and Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Sections 1521-1533, P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801; Tribal Grants -P.L. 105-276.	States	Provide funding for SEE enrollees to work on the states' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	\$2,500.0	Goal 3, Obj. 1	\$2,500.0
Pesticides Program Implementation	FIFRA, Sections 20 and 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the following programs through grants to states, Tribes, partners, and supporters: Certification and Training / Worker Protection, Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities, Pesticides in Water, Tribal Program, and Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program.	\$12,970.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$13,520.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Sections 10 and 404 (g); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the lead-based paint activities in the Training and Certification program through EPA-authorized state, territorial and Tribal programs and, in areas without authorization, through direct implementation by the Agency. Activities conducted as part of this program include issuing grants for the training and certification of individuals and firms engaged in lead-based paint abatement and inspection activities and the accreditation of qualified training providers.	\$13,564.0	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$14,564.0
Toxic Substances Compliance	TSCA, Sections 28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Federally recognized Indian Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in developing, maintaining and implementing compliance monitoring programs for PCBs, asbestos, and lead based paint, in addition to the enforcement of the lead-based paint program.	\$5,099.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$5,099.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
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	\$18,711.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$18,711.0
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	As appropriate, CAA, Section 103; CWA, Section 104; RCRA, Section 8001; FIFRA, Section 20; TSCA, Sections 10 and 28; MPRSA, Section 203; SDWA, Section 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; FY 2002 Appropriations Act and FY 2003 Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortium, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities	Helps states, territories, tribes, and intertribal consortia develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network, to continue and expand data-sharing programs, and to improve access to environmental information.	\$10,000.0	Goal 5, Obj. 2	\$10,000.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to states and state entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia in order to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	\$4,940.0	Goal 5, Obj. 2	\$4,940.0
Sector Program (previously Enforcement & Compliance Assurance)	As appropriate, CAA, Section 103; CWA, Section 104; FIFRA, Section 20; TSCA, Sections 10 and 28; MPRSA, Section 203; SDWA, Section 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations, Universities, Associations of Environmental Regulatory Personnel	Assist in developing innovative sector-based, multi-media, or single-media approaches to enforcement and compliance assurance. Provide training on sectors, compliance and enforcement, and single or multi-media programs.	\$1,828.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$1,828.0

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2009 Enacted Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2010 Goal/ Objective	FY 2010 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Tribal General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act (42 U.S.C. 4368b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	\$57,925.0	Goal 5, Obj. 3	\$62,875.0

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY APPROPRIATION

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Acquisition Management	\$50,728.2	\$56,398.0	\$55,675.0	(\$723.0)
EPM	\$29,868.9	\$31,872.0	\$32,281.0	\$409.0
LUST	\$154.2	\$165.0	\$165.0	\$0.0
Superfund	\$20,705.1	\$24,361.0	\$23,229.0	(\$1,132.0)
Administrative Law	\$5,657.9	\$5,128.0	\$5,352.0	\$224.0
EPM	\$5,657.9	\$5,128.0	\$5,352.0	\$224.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,913.7	\$2,248.0	\$2,318.0	\$70.0
EPM	\$1,136.8	\$1,374.0	\$1,423.0	\$49.0
Superfund	\$776.9	\$874.0	\$895.0	\$21.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$53,934.3	\$54,766.0	\$54,766.0	\$0.0
IG	\$41,896.5	\$44,791.0	\$44,791.0	\$0.0
Superfund	\$12,037.8	\$9,975.0	\$9,975.0	\$0.0
Beach / Fish Programs	\$2,307.5	\$2,806.0	\$2,870.0	\$64.0
EPM	\$2,307.5	\$2,806.0	\$2,870.0	\$64.0
Brownfields	\$25,200.3	\$22,957.0	\$25,254.0	\$2,297.0
EPM	\$25,200.3	\$22,957.0	\$25,254.0	\$2,297.0
Brownfields Projects	\$101,682.5	\$97,000.0	\$100,000.0	\$3,000.0
STAG	\$94,611.8	\$97,000.0	\$100,000.0	\$3,000.0
Superfund	\$7,070.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$10,642.2	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$10,642.2	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$51,070.6	\$49,495.0	\$49,495.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$51,070.6	\$49,495.0	\$49,495.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$14,402.4	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$14,402.4	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$101,740.4	\$101,346.0	\$106,346.0	\$5,000.0
STAG	\$101,740.4	\$101,346.0	\$106,346.0	\$5,000.0
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	\$5,688.0	\$4,950.0	\$0.0	(\$4,950.0)
STAG	\$5,688.0	\$4,950.0	\$0.0	(\$4,950.0)
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,699.7	\$13,564.0	\$14,564.0	\$1,000.0
STAG	\$14,699.7	\$13,564.0	\$14,564.0	\$1,000.0
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$207,166.5	\$200,857.0	\$200,857.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$207,166.5	\$200,857.0	\$200,857.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$20,098.6	\$18,711.0	\$18,711.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$20,098.6	\$18,711.0	\$18,711.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$14,014.7	\$12,970.0	\$13,520.0	\$550.0
STAG	\$14,014.7	\$12,970.0	\$13,520.0	\$550.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$243,836.1	\$218,495.0	\$229,264.0	\$10,769.0
STAG	\$243,836.1	\$218,495.0	\$229,264.0	\$10,769.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$5,076.8	\$4,940.0	\$4,940.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$5,076.8	\$4,940.0	\$4,940.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$101,503.0	\$99,100.0	\$105,700.0	\$6,600.0
STAG	\$101,503.0	\$99,100.0	\$105,700.0	\$6,600.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$10,007.4	\$8,074.0	\$8,074.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$10,007.4	\$8,074.0	\$8,074.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	\$1,666.3	\$1,828.0	\$1,828.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$1,666.3	\$1,828.0	\$1,828.0	\$0.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$226,155.9	\$224,080.0	\$226,580.0	\$2,500.0
STAG	\$226,155.9	\$224,080.0	\$226,580.0	\$2,500.0
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	\$21,027.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$21,027.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,273.6	\$5,099.0	\$5,099.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$5,273.6	\$5,099.0	\$5,099.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$12,066.9	\$13,300.0	\$13,300.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$12,066.9	\$13,300.0	\$13,300.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$58,628.8	\$57,925.0	\$62,875.0	\$4,950.0
STAG	\$58,628.8	\$57,925.0	\$62,875.0	\$4,950.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$12,114.5	\$10,891.0	\$10,891.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$12,114.5	\$10,891.0	\$10,891.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$3,600.7	\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$3,600.7	\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	\$670.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$670.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$445.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$445.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,985.2	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$15,985.2	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Local Govt Climate Change	\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0	(\$10,000.0)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
STAG	\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0	(\$10,000.0)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$89,653.5	\$99,897.0	\$113,083.0	\$13,186.0
EPM	\$68,083.1	\$73,432.0	\$85,215.0	\$11,783.0
LUST	\$708.9	\$987.0	\$1,122.0	\$135.0
Superfund	\$20,861.5	\$25,478.0	\$26,746.0	\$1,268.0
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$7,226.7	\$6,071.0	\$6,515.0	\$444.0
EPM	\$7,226.7	\$6,071.0	\$6,515.0	\$444.0
Civil Enforcement	\$134,428.8	\$139,299.0	\$148,355.0	\$9,056.0
EPM	\$131,986.8	\$137,182.0	\$145,949.0	\$8,767.0
Oil Spills	\$1,851.0	\$2,117.0	\$2,406.0	\$289.0
Superfund	\$591.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$11,109.6	\$11,488.0	\$12,000.0	\$512.0
EPM	\$11,109.6	\$11,488.0	\$12,000.0	\$512.0
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$29,028.7	\$29,145.0	\$30,527.0	\$1,382.0
EPM	\$19,774.8	\$19,993.0	\$20,548.0	\$555.0
S&T	\$9,253.9	\$9,152.0	\$9,979.0	\$827.0
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$6,868.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
STAG	\$6,868.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Climate Protection Program	\$114,520.6	\$111,099.0	\$130,609.0	\$19,510.0
EPM	\$97,364.3	\$94,271.0	\$111,634.0	\$17,363.0
S&T	\$17,156.3	\$16,828.0	\$18,975.0	\$2,147.0
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$4,289.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$4,289.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$29,169.4	\$24,886.0	\$27,175.0	\$2,289.0
EPM	\$28,063.5	\$23,770.0	\$26,070.0	\$2,300.0
LUST	\$787.5	\$817.0	\$788.0	(\$29.0)
Oil Spills	\$285.3	\$277.0	\$317.0	\$40.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Superfund	\$33.1	\$22.0	\$0.0	(\$22.0)
Compliance Incentives	\$10,309.4	\$9,129.0	\$10,702.0	\$1,573.0
EPM	\$10,250.7	\$8,992.0	\$10,702.0	\$1,710.0
Superfund	\$58.7	\$137.0	\$0.0	(\$137.0)
Compliance Monitoring	\$93,299.4	\$97,256.0	\$101,106.0	\$3,850.0
EPM	\$92,048.1	\$96,064.0	\$99,859.0	\$3,795.0
Superfund	\$1,251.3	\$1,192.0	\$1,247.0	\$55.0
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$48,923.4	\$48,456.0	\$50,980.0	\$2,524.0
EPM	\$48,777.5	\$48,456.0	\$50,980.0	\$2,524.0
Superfund	\$145.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$89,275.3	\$175,900.0	\$0.0	(\$175,900.0)
EPM	\$12,403.5	\$17,450.0	\$0.0	(\$17,450.0)
S&T	\$1,034.0	\$5,450.0	\$0.0	(\$5,450.0)
STAG	\$75,837.8	\$153,000.0	\$0.0	(\$153,000.0)
Criminal Enforcement	\$47,815.8	\$53,530.0	\$57,735.0	\$4,205.0
EPM	\$40,128.8	\$45,763.0	\$49,399.0	\$3,636.0
Superfund	\$7,687.0	\$7,767.0	\$8,336.0	\$569.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$29,798.9	\$75,000.0	\$60,000.0	(\$15,000.0)
STAG	\$29,798.9	\$75,000.0	\$60,000.0	(\$15,000.0)
Drinking Water Programs	\$110,747.3	\$102,334.0	\$106,576.0	\$4,242.0
EPM	\$107,454.8	\$98,779.0	\$102,856.0	\$4,077.0
S&T	\$3,292.5	\$3,555.0	\$3,720.0	\$165.0
Endocrine Disruptors	\$7,102.4	\$8,498.0	\$8,659.0	\$161.0
EPM	\$7,102.4	\$8,498.0	\$8,659.0	\$161.0
Enforcement Training	\$3,710.0	\$3,731.0	\$3,948.0	\$217.0
EPM	\$2,924.9	\$2,938.0	\$3,097.0	\$159.0
Superfund	\$785.1	\$793.0	\$851.0	\$58.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Environment and Trade	\$1,903.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$1,903.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Environmental Education	\$9,050.3	\$8,979.0	\$9,038.0	\$59.0
EPM	\$9,050.3	\$8,979.0	\$9,038.0	\$59.0
Environmental Justice	\$4,834.2	\$7,811.0	\$8,025.0	\$214.0
EPM	\$4,332.1	\$6,993.0	\$7,203.0	\$210.0
Superfund	\$502.1	\$818.0	\$822.0	\$4.0
Exchange Network	\$15,563.0	\$18,293.0	\$19,646.0	\$1,353.0
EPM	\$14,133.2	\$16,860.0	\$18,213.0	\$1,353.0
Superfund	\$1,429.8	\$1,433.0	\$1,433.0	\$0.0
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$467,188.5	\$482,398.0	\$502,423.0	\$20,025.0
B&F	\$28,081.5	\$26,931.0	\$28,931.0	\$2,000.0
EPM	\$296,235.0	\$303,884.0	\$320,612.0	\$16,728.0
LUST	\$890.3	\$902.0	\$903.0	\$1.0
Oil Spills	\$498.6	\$596.0	\$498.0	(\$98.0)
S&T	\$69,239.2	\$73,835.0	\$72,882.0	(\$953.0)
Superfund	\$72,243.9	\$76,250.0	\$78,597.0	\$2,347.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$27,253.7	\$26,488.0	\$27,179.0	\$691.0
EPM	\$27,253.7	\$26,488.0	\$27,179.0	\$691.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$107,232.0	\$107,613.0	\$112,052.0	\$4,439.0
EPM	\$94,556.0	\$96,480.0	\$100,510.0	\$4,030.0
S&T	\$12,676.0	\$11,133.0	\$11,542.0	\$409.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$28,116.4	\$25,115.0	\$27,299.0	\$2,184.0
EPM	\$25,208.5	\$22,836.0	\$24,960.0	\$2,124.0
S&T	\$2,907.9	\$2,279.0	\$2,339.0	\$60.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$70,463.2	\$76,445.0	\$91,990.0	\$15,545.0
S&T	\$70,463.2	\$76,445.0	\$91,990.0	\$15,545.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$27,219.1	\$29,036.0	\$29,964.0	\$928.0
EPM	\$24,174.4	\$25,868.0	\$26,681.0	\$813.0
Superfund	\$3,044.7	\$3,168.0	\$3,283.0	\$115.0
Forensics Support	\$16,671.8	\$17,465.0	\$18,417.0	\$952.0
S&T	\$14,042.7	\$15,087.0	\$15,946.0	\$859.0
Superfund	\$2,629.1	\$2,378.0	\$2,471.0	\$93.0
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$36,494.1	\$31,001.0	\$35,139.0	\$4,138.0
EPM	\$36,494.1	\$31,001.0	\$35,139.0	\$4,138.0
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	\$22,968.4	\$23,000.0	\$0.0	(\$23,000.0)
EPM	\$22,968.4	\$23,000.0	\$0.0	(\$23,000.0)
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$4,429.0	\$4,578.0	\$4,638.0	\$60.0
EPM	\$4,429.0	\$4,578.0	\$4,638.0	\$60.0
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$2,919.9	\$3,000.0	\$1,434.0	(\$1,566.0)
EPM	\$2,919.9	\$3,000.0	\$1,434.0	(\$1,566.0)
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$4,827.0	\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$4,827.0	\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0
Geographic Program: Other	\$18,020.6	\$31,380.0	\$31,919.0	\$539.0
EPM	\$18,020.6	\$31,380.0	\$31,919.0	\$539.0
Great Lakes Legacy Act	\$27,416.2	\$37,000.0	\$0.0	(\$37,000.0)
EPM	\$27,416.2	\$37,000.0	\$0.0	(\$37,000.0)
Great Lakes Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$475,000.0	\$475,000.0
EPM	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$475,000.0	\$475,000.0
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$6,611.6	\$6,899.0	\$7,030.0	\$131.0
EPM	\$6,611.6	\$6,899.0	\$7,030.0	\$131.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$39,237.4	\$28,033.0	\$37,167.0	\$9,134.0
EPM	\$4,814.4	\$6,837.0	\$7,014.0	\$177.0
S&T	\$32,656.7	\$19,460.0	\$28,329.0	\$8,869.0
Superfund	\$1,766.3	\$1,736.0	\$1,824.0	\$88.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$90,195.8	\$100,690.0	\$99,395.0	(\$1,295.0)
EPM	\$4,105.3	\$3,378.0	\$3,443.0	\$65.0
S&T	\$40,807.3	\$43,671.0	\$42,409.0	(\$1,262.0)
Superfund	\$45,283.2	\$53,641.0	\$53,543.0	(\$98.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$15,701.5	\$16,143.0	\$16,272.0	\$129.0
B&F	\$8,225.9	\$8,070.0	\$8,070.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$5,462.5	\$6,292.0	\$6,414.0	\$122.0
S&T	\$1,428.1	\$587.0	\$594.0	\$7.0
Superfund	\$585.0	\$1,194.0	\$1,194.0	\$0.0
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$41,369.5	\$42,727.0	\$48,528.0	\$5,801.0
S&T	\$34,569.9	\$39,350.0	\$45,133.0	\$5,783.0
Superfund	\$6,799.6	\$3,377.0	\$3,395.0	\$18.0
Human Resources Management	\$45,570.8	\$49,530.0	\$55,174.0	\$5,644.0
EPM	\$40,886.6	\$44,141.0	\$47,106.0	\$2,965.0
LUST	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$0.0	(\$3.0)
Superfund	\$4,681.2	\$5,386.0	\$8,068.0	\$2,682.0
IT / Data Management	\$111,813.5	\$114,222.0	\$124,688.0	\$10,466.0
EPM	\$91,928.2	\$93,171.0	\$103,305.0	\$10,134.0
LUST	\$178.0	\$162.0	\$162.0	\$0.0
Oil Spills	\$15.0	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$0.0
S&T	\$3,762.6	\$3,969.0	\$4,073.0	\$104.0
Superfund	\$15,929.7	\$16,896.0	\$17,124.0	\$228.0
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$5,707.3	\$5,786.0	\$5,998.0	\$212.0
EPM	\$5,269.5	\$5,383.0	\$5,576.0	\$193.0
S&T	\$437.8	\$403.0	\$422.0	\$19.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Information Security	\$6,632.2	\$6,637.0	\$6,814.0	\$177.0
EPM	\$6,157.6	\$5,854.0	\$6,015.0	\$161.0
Superfund	\$474.6	\$783.0	\$799.0	\$16.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$21,193.7	\$18,500.0	\$10,000.0	(\$8,500.0)
STAG	\$21,193.7	\$18,500.0	\$10,000.0	(\$8,500.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$836,929.7	\$689,080.0	\$2,400,000.0	\$1,710,920.0
STAG	\$836,929.7	\$689,080.0	\$2,400,000.0	\$1,710,920.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$949,968.9	\$829,029.0	\$1,500,000.0	\$670,971.0
STAG	\$949,968.9	\$829,029.0	\$1,500,000.0	\$670,971.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$65,138.5	\$20,000.0	\$10,000.0	(\$10,000.0)
STAG	\$65,138.5	\$20,000.0	\$10,000.0	(\$10,000.0)
International Capacity Building	\$5,107.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$5,107.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
International Sources of Pollution	\$0.0	\$7,830.0	\$8,851.0	\$1,021.0
EPM	\$0.0	\$7,830.0	\$8,851.0	\$1,021.0
LUST / UST	\$26,409.4	\$23,051.0	\$24,306.0	\$1,255.0
EPM	\$11,157.9	\$11,946.0	\$12,451.0	\$505.0
LUST	\$15,251.5	\$11,105.0	\$11,855.0	\$750.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$89,552.8	\$62,461.0	\$63,192.0	\$731.0
LUST	\$89,552.8	\$62,461.0	\$63,192.0	\$731.0
LUST Prevention	\$0.0	\$35,500.0	\$34,430.0	(\$1,070.0)
LUST	\$0.0	\$35,500.0	\$34,430.0	(\$1,070.0)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$39,823.7	\$40,955.0	\$42,668.0	\$1,713.0
EPM	\$39,021.3	\$40,247.0	\$41,922.0	\$1,675.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Superfund	\$802.4	\$708.0	\$746.0	\$38.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$13,524.9	\$14,676.0	\$15,611.0	\$935.0
EPM	\$13,524.9	\$14,676.0	\$15,611.0	\$935.0
Marine Pollution	\$13,430.4	\$13,045.0	\$13,399.0	\$354.0
EPM	\$13,430.4	\$13,045.0	\$13,399.0	\$354.0
NEPA Implementation	\$14,690.1	\$16,281.0	\$18,295.0	\$2,014.0
EPM	\$14,690.1	\$16,281.0	\$18,295.0	\$2,014.0
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$26,046.7	\$26,557.0	\$26,967.0	\$410.0
EPM	\$26,046.7	\$26,557.0	\$26,967.0	\$410.0
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$13,880.8	\$13,953.0	\$14,397.0	\$444.0
Oil Spills	\$13,880.8	\$13,953.0	\$14,397.0	\$444.0
POPs Implementation	\$1,811.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$1,811.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides: Field Programs	\$5,764.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$5,764.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$1,640.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$1,417.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
S&T	\$222.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$4,087.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$3,918.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
S&T	\$169.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$62,883.0	\$63,318.0	\$65,410.0	\$2,092.0
EPM	\$59,536.1	\$60,103.0	\$61,747.0	\$1,644.0
S&T	\$3,346.9	\$3,215.0	\$3,663.0	\$448.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$39,441.5	\$43,247.0	\$44,610.0	\$1,363.0
EPM	\$37,443.3	\$41,236.0	\$42,318.0	\$1,082.0
S&T	\$1,998.2	\$2,011.0	\$2,292.0	\$281.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$11,972.0	\$13,429.0	\$13,880.0	\$451.0
EPM	\$11,529.6	\$12,984.0	\$13,372.0	\$388.0
S&T	\$442.4	\$445.0	\$508.0	\$63.0
Pollution Prevention Program	\$15,538.0	\$18,334.0	\$18,874.0	\$540.0
EPM	\$15,538.0	\$18,334.0	\$18,874.0	\$540.0
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$39,960.6	\$38,909.0	\$40,459.0	\$1,550.0
EPM	\$39,960.6	\$38,909.0	\$40,459.0	\$1,550.0
RCRA: Waste Management	\$66,432.8	\$64,511.0	\$67,550.0	\$3,039.0
EPM	\$66,432.8	\$64,511.0	\$67,550.0	\$3,039.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$14,731.9	\$13,471.0	\$14,122.0	\$651.0
EPM	\$14,731.9	\$13,471.0	\$14,122.0	\$651.0
Radiation: Protection	\$15,054.9	\$15,408.0	\$16,110.0	\$702.0
EPM	\$10,820.8	\$10,957.0	\$11,272.0	\$315.0
S&T	\$2,069.1	\$2,156.0	\$2,242.0	\$86.0
Superfund	\$2,165.0	\$2,295.0	\$2,596.0	\$301.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$6,679.7	\$6,964.0	\$7,251.0	\$287.0
EPM	\$2,899.4	\$2,997.0	\$3,087.0	\$90.0
S&T	\$3,780.3	\$3,967.0	\$4,164.0	\$197.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$24,712.7	\$21,229.0	\$21,808.0	\$579.0
EPM	\$24,009.8	\$20,512.0	\$21,073.0	\$561.0
S&T	\$702.9	\$717.0	\$735.0	\$18.0
Regional Geographic Initiatives	\$5,515.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
EPM	\$5,515.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Regional Science and Technology	\$3,293.3	\$3,219.0	\$3,283.0	\$64.0
EPM	\$3,293.3	\$3,219.0	\$3,283.0	\$64.0
Regulatory Innovation	\$23,392.1	\$19,811.0	\$20,606.0	\$795.0
EPM	\$23,392.1	\$19,811.0	\$20,606.0	\$795.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$17,379.6	\$16,729.0	\$22,403.0	\$5,674.0
EPM	\$17,379.6	\$16,729.0	\$22,403.0	\$5,674.0
Research: Air Toxics	\$1,192.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
S&T	\$1,192.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research: Computational Toxicology	\$13,987.1	\$15,156.0	\$19,602.0	\$4,446.0
S&T	\$13,987.1	\$15,156.0	\$19,602.0	\$4,446.0
Research: Drinking Water	\$48,228.2	\$46,873.0	\$47,909.0	\$1,036.0
S&T	\$48,228.2	\$46,873.0	\$47,909.0	\$1,036.0
Research: Endocrine Disruptor	\$11,158.9	\$11,486.0	\$11,442.0	(\$44.0)
S&T	\$11,158.9	\$11,486.0	\$11,442.0	(\$44.0)
Research: Fellowships	\$9,721.8	\$9,651.0	\$10,894.0	\$1,243.0
S&T	\$9,721.8	\$9,651.0	\$10,894.0	\$1,243.0
Research: Global Change	\$17,423.9	\$17,886.0	\$20,909.0	\$3,023.0
S&T	\$17,423.9	\$17,886.0	\$20,909.0	\$3,023.0
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	\$146,871.2	\$153,760.0	\$158,310.0	\$4,550.0
S&T	\$146,871.2	\$153,760.0	\$158,310.0	\$4,550.0
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$31,967.7	\$35,686.0	\$36,404.0	\$718.0
LUST	\$567.7	\$475.0	\$484.0	\$9.0
Oil Spills	\$794.6	\$720.0	\$737.0	\$17.0
S&T	\$11,212.5	\$13,586.0	\$13,782.0	\$196.0
Superfund	\$19,392.9	\$20,905.0	\$21,401.0	\$496.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Research: Pesticides and Toxics	\$24,616.7	\$26,949.0	\$27,839.0	\$890.0
S&T	\$24,616.7	\$26,949.0	\$27,839.0	\$890.0
Research: Water Quality	\$53,343.0	\$59,291.0	\$62,454.0	\$3,163.0
S&T	\$53,343.0	\$59,291.0	\$62,454.0	\$3,163.0
Research: Clean Air	\$57,575.5	\$80,541.0	\$83,164.0	\$2,623.0
S&T	\$57,575.5	\$80,541.0	\$83,164.0	\$2,623.0
Research: Economics and Decision Science(EDS)	\$1,877.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
S&T	\$1,877.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research: NAAQS	\$17,428.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
S&T	\$17,428.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research: Sustainability	\$22,445.7	\$21,236.0	\$24,107.0	\$2,871.0
S&T	\$22,346.0	\$21,157.0	\$24,107.0	\$2,950.0
Superfund	\$99.7	\$79.0	\$0.0	(\$79.0)
Science Advisory Board	\$5,653.4	\$5,451.0	\$5,631.0	\$180.0
EPM	\$5,653.4	\$5,451.0	\$5,631.0	\$180.0
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$2,105.9	\$1,738.0	\$1,750.0	\$12.0
EPM	\$2,105.9	\$1,738.0	\$1,750.0	\$12.0
Small Business Ombudsman	\$3,778.4	\$2,981.0	\$3,065.0	\$84.0
EPM	\$3,778.4	\$2,981.0	\$3,065.0	\$84.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,995.6	\$2,296.0	\$2,364.0	\$68.0
EPM	\$2,995.6	\$2,296.0	\$2,364.0	\$68.0
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$12,518.5	\$13,008.0	\$13,555.0	\$547.0
EPM	\$12,518.5	\$13,008.0	\$13,555.0	\$547.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$4,939.0	\$5,703.0	\$5,844.0	\$141.0
EPM	\$4,939.0	\$5,703.0	\$5,844.0	\$141.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$9,683.0	\$9,697.0	\$9,865.0	\$168.0
EPM	\$9,683.0	\$9,697.0	\$9,865.0	\$168.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$9,608.7	\$9,442.0	\$9,791.0	\$349.0
Superfund	\$9,608.7	\$9,442.0	\$9,791.0	\$349.0
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$223,136.3	\$195,043.0	\$202,843.0	\$7,800.0
Superfund	\$223,136.3	\$195,043.0	\$202,843.0	\$7,800.0
Superfund: Enforcement	\$168,674.1	\$166,148.0	\$173,176.0	\$7,028.0
Superfund	\$168,674.1	\$166,148.0	\$173,176.0	\$7,028.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$33,558.3	\$31,306.0	\$32,203.0	\$897.0
Superfund	\$33,558.3	\$31,306.0	\$32,203.0	\$897.0
Superfund: Remedial	\$726,765.3	\$604,992.0	\$605,000.0	\$8.0
Superfund	\$726,765.3	\$604,992.0	\$605,000.0	\$8.0
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	\$4,888.0	\$6,575.0	\$6,575.0	\$0.0
Superfund	\$4,888.0	\$6,575.0	\$6,575.0	\$0.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$9,124.8	\$9,872.0	\$10,378.0	\$506.0
Superfund	\$9,124.8	\$9,872.0	\$10,378.0	\$506.0
Surface Water Protection	\$197,780.0	\$197,772.0	\$210,437.0	\$12,665.0
EPM	\$197,780.0	\$197,772.0	\$210,437.0	\$12,665.0
TRI / Right to Know	\$15,213.2	\$15,719.0	\$15,656.0	(\$63.0)
EPM	\$15,213.2	\$15,719.0	\$15,656.0	(\$63.0)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$6,518.9	\$5,422.0	\$5,923.0	\$501.0
EPM	\$6,518.9	\$5,422.0	\$5,923.0	\$501.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review	\$48,399.3	\$47,078.0	\$55,005.0	\$7,927.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
and Reduction				
EPM	\$48,399.3	\$47,078.0	\$55,005.0	\$7,927.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,083.7	\$13,927.0	\$14,442.0	\$515.0
EPM	\$12,083.7	\$13,927.0	\$14,442.0	\$515.0
Trade and Governance	\$0.0	\$6,273.0	\$6,451.0	\$178.0
EPM	\$0.0	\$6,273.0	\$6,451.0	\$178.0
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$12,152.4	\$11,973.0	\$12,439.0	\$466.0
EPM	\$12,152.4	\$11,973.0	\$12,439.0	\$466.0
US Mexico Border	\$6,110.1	\$5,561.0	\$5,047.0	(\$514.0)
EPM	\$6,110.1	\$5,561.0	\$5,047.0	(\$514.0)
Wetlands	\$21,868.0	\$22,539.0	\$23,336.0	\$797.0
EPM	\$21,868.0	\$22,539.0	\$23,336.0	\$797.0
Not Specified	(\$5,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	\$0.0
Rescissions	(\$5,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	\$0.0
TOTAL, EPA	\$7,993,075.1	\$7,643,674.0	\$10,486,000.0	\$2,842,326.0

PROGRAM PROJECTS BY PROGRAM AREA

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Science & Technology				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$9,253.9	\$9,152.0	\$9,979.0	\$827.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$12,676.0	\$11,133.0	\$11,542.0	\$409.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$2,907.9	\$2,279.0	\$2,339.0	\$60.0
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$70,463.2	\$76,445.0	\$91,990.0	\$15,545.0
Radiation: Protection	\$2,069.1	\$2,156.0	\$2,242.0	\$86.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$3,780.3	\$3,967.0	\$4,164.0	\$197.0
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	\$101,150.4	\$105,132.0	\$122,256.0	\$17,124.0
Climate Protection Program				
Climate Protection Program	\$17,156.3	\$16,828.0	\$18,975.0	\$2,147.0
Enforcement				
Forensics Support	\$14,042.7	\$15,087.0	\$15,946.0	\$859.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Water Sentinel</i>	\$26,547.5	\$14,982.0	\$23,726.0	\$8,744.0
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$6,109.2	\$4,478.0	\$4,603.0	\$125.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$32,656.7	\$19,460.0	\$28,329.0	\$8,869.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$19,964.2	\$26,407.0	\$25,430.0	(\$977.0)
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$507.9	\$494.0	\$500.0	\$6.0
<i>Safe Building</i>	\$2,794.4	\$1,976.0	\$2,000.0	\$24.0
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$17,540.8	\$14,794.0	\$14,479.0	(\$315.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$40,807.3	\$43,671.0	\$42,409.0	(\$1,262.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$1,428.1	\$587.0	\$594.0	\$7.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$74,892.1	\$63,718.0	\$71,332.0	\$7,614.0
Indoor Air				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$437.8	\$403.0	\$422.0	\$19.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$702.9	\$717.0	\$735.0	\$18.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air	\$1,140.7	\$1,120.0	\$1,157.0	\$37.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	\$3,762.6	\$3,969.0	\$4,073.0	\$104.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
<i>Rent</i>	\$35,398.9	\$34,521.0	\$33,947.0	(\$574.0)
<i>Utilities</i>	\$17,894.3	\$18,547.0	\$19,177.0	\$630.0
<i>Security</i>	\$9,609.6	\$11,989.0	\$10,260.0	(\$1,729.0)
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$6,336.4	\$8,778.0	\$9,498.0	\$720.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$69,239.2	\$73,835.0	\$72,882.0	(\$953.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$69,239.2	\$73,835.0	\$72,882.0	(\$953.0)
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$3,346.9	\$3,215.0	\$3,663.0	\$448.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$1,998.2	\$2,011.0	\$2,292.0	\$281.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$442.4	\$445.0	\$508.0	\$63.0
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$222.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$169.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$6,179.2	\$5,671.0	\$6,463.0	\$792.0
Research: Clean Air				
Research: Air Toxics	\$1,192.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research: Clean Air	\$57,575.5	\$80,541.0	\$83,164.0	\$2,623.0
Research: Global Change	\$17,423.9	\$17,886.0	\$20,909.0	\$3,023.0
Research: NAAQS	\$17,428.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Research: Clean Air	\$93,620.0	\$98,427.0	\$104,073.0	\$5,646.0
Research: Clean Water				
Research: Drinking Water	\$48,228.2	\$46,873.0	\$47,909.0	\$1,036.0
Research: Water Quality	\$53,343.0	\$59,291.0	\$62,454.0	\$3,163.0
Subtotal, Research: Clean Water	\$101,571.2	\$106,164.0	\$110,363.0	\$4,199.0
Research / Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$1,034.0	\$5,450.0	\$0.0	(\$5,450.0)
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$34,569.9	\$39,350.0	\$45,133.0	\$5,783.0
Research: Computational Toxicology	\$13,987.1	\$15,156.0	\$19,602.0	\$4,446.0
Research: Endocrine Disruptor	\$11,158.9	\$11,486.0	\$11,442.0	(\$44.0)
Research: Fellowships	\$9,721.8	\$9,651.0	\$10,894.0	\$1,243.0
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				
<i>Human Health</i>	\$45,199.1	\$77,942.0	\$82,071.0	\$4,129.0
<i>Ecosystems</i>	\$57,965.6	\$75,818.0	\$76,239.0	\$421.0
<i>Research: Human Health and Ecosystems (other activities)</i>	\$43,706.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	\$146,871.2	\$153,760.0	\$158,310.0	\$4,550.0
Subtotal, Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	\$216,308.9	\$229,403.0	\$245,381.0	\$15,978.0
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$11,212.5	\$13,586.0	\$13,782.0	\$196.0
Research: Sustainability				
Research: Economics and Decision Science(EDS)	\$1,877.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research: Sustainability	\$22,346.0	\$21,157.0	\$24,107.0	\$2,950.0
Subtotal, Research: Sustainability	\$24,223.3	\$21,157.0	\$24,107.0	\$2,950.0
Toxic Research and Prevention				
Research: Pesticides and Toxics	\$24,616.7	\$26,949.0	\$27,839.0	\$890.0
Water: Human Health Protection				
Drinking Water Programs	\$3,292.5	\$3,555.0	\$3,720.0	\$165.0
Total, Science & Technology	\$763,442.3	\$790,051.0	\$842,349.0	\$52,298.0
Environmental Program & Management				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$19,774.8	\$19,993.0	\$20,548.0	\$555.0
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$27,253.7	\$26,488.0	\$27,179.0	\$691.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management				
<i>Clean Diesel Initiative</i>	\$349.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Federal Support for Air Quality Management (other activities)</i>	\$94,206.5	\$96,480.0	\$100,510.0	\$4,030.0
Subtotal, Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$94,556.0	\$96,480.0	\$100,510.0	\$4,030.0
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$25,208.5	\$22,836.0	\$24,960.0	\$2,124.0
Radiation: Protection	\$10,820.8	\$10,957.0	\$11,272.0	\$315.0
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,899.4	\$2,997.0	\$3,087.0	\$90.0
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$4,939.0	\$5,703.0	\$5,844.0	\$141.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$9,683.0	\$9,697.0	\$9,865.0	\$168.0
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	\$195,135.2	\$195,151.0	\$203,265.0	\$8,114.0
Brownfields				
Brownfields	\$25,200.3	\$22,957.0	\$25,254.0	\$2,297.0
Climate Protection Program				
Climate Protection Program				
<i>Energy STAR</i>	\$38,713.6	\$49,735.0	\$50,748.0	\$1,013.0
<i>Methane to markets</i>	\$6,348.1	\$4,497.6	\$4,582.0	\$84.4
<i>Asian Pacific Partnership</i>	\$1,567.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Greenhouse Gas Reporting Registry</i>	\$3,205.7	\$6,388.0	\$17,005.0	\$10,617.0
<i>Climate Protection Program (other activities)</i>	\$47,529.9	\$33,650.4	\$39,299.0	\$5,648.6
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$97,364.3	\$94,271.0	\$111,634.0	\$17,363.0
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$97,364.3	\$94,271.0	\$111,634.0	\$17,363.0
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$28,063.5	\$23,770.0	\$26,070.0	\$2,300.0
Compliance Incentives	\$10,250.7	\$8,992.0	\$10,702.0	\$1,710.0
Compliance Monitoring	\$92,048.1	\$96,064.0	\$99,859.0	\$3,795.0
Subtotal, Compliance	\$130,362.3	\$128,826.0	\$136,631.0	\$7,805.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$131,986.8	\$137,182.0	\$145,949.0	\$8,767.0
Criminal Enforcement	\$40,128.8	\$45,763.0	\$49,399.0	\$3,636.0
Enforcement Training	\$2,924.9	\$2,938.0	\$3,097.0	\$159.0
Environmental Justice	\$4,332.1	\$6,993.0	\$7,203.0	\$210.0
NEPA Implementation	\$14,690.1	\$16,281.0	\$18,295.0	\$2,014.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$194,062.7	\$209,157.0	\$223,943.0	\$14,786.0
Environmental Protection / Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$12,403.5	\$17,450.0	\$0.0	(\$17,450.0)
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$36,494.1	\$31,001.0	\$35,139.0	\$4,138.0
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	\$22,968.4	\$23,000.0	\$0.0	(\$23,000.0)
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$4,827.0	\$3,000.0	\$3,000.0	\$0.0
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$4,429.0	\$4,578.0	\$4,638.0	\$60.0
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$2,919.9	\$3,000.0	\$1,434.0	(\$1,566.0)
Geographic Program: Other				

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
<i>San Francisco Bay</i>	\$0.0	\$5,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$0.0
<i>Puget Sound</i>	\$8,696.1	\$20,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$0.0
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>	\$1,490.0	\$978.0	\$978.0	\$0.0
<i>Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)</i>	\$3,360.1	\$2,000.0	\$2,448.0	\$448.0
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$4,474.4	\$3,402.0	\$3,493.0	\$91.0
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$18,020.6	\$31,380.0	\$31,919.0	\$539.0
Great Lakes Restoration	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$475,000.0	\$475,000.0
Regional Geographic Initiatives	\$5,515.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	\$95,174.8	\$95,959.0	\$551,130.0	\$455,171.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$6,611.6	\$6,899.0	\$7,030.0	\$131.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$124.7	\$98.0	\$99.0	\$1.0
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$4,689.7	\$6,739.0	\$6,915.0	\$176.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$4,814.4	\$6,837.0	\$7,014.0	\$177.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$592.6	\$3,378.0	\$3,443.0	\$65.0
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$3,512.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$4,105.3	\$3,378.0	\$3,443.0	\$65.0
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$5,462.5	\$6,292.0	\$6,414.0	\$122.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$20,993.8	\$23,406.0	\$23,901.0	\$495.0
Indoor Air				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$5,269.5	\$5,383.0	\$5,576.0	\$193.0
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$24,009.8	\$20,512.0	\$21,073.0	\$561.0
Subtotal, Indoor Air	\$29,279.3	\$25,895.0	\$26,649.0	\$754.0
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$7,226.7	\$6,071.0	\$6,515.0	\$444.0
Environmental Education	\$9,050.3	\$8,979.0	\$9,038.0	\$59.0
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$48,777.5	\$48,456.0	\$50,980.0	\$2,524.0
Exchange Network	\$14,133.2	\$16,860.0	\$18,213.0	\$1,353.0
Small Business Ombudsman	\$3,778.4	\$2,981.0	\$3,065.0	\$84.0
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,995.6	\$2,296.0	\$2,364.0	\$68.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$12,518.5	\$13,008.0	\$13,555.0	\$547.0
TRI / Right to Know	\$15,213.2	\$15,719.0	\$15,656.0	(\$63.0)
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$12,152.4	\$11,973.0	\$12,439.0	\$466.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$125,845.8	\$126,343.0	\$131,825.0	\$5,482.0
International Programs				
US Mexico Border	\$6,110.1	\$5,561.0	\$5,047.0	(\$514.0)
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$4,289.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Environment and Trade	\$1,903.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
International Capacity Building	\$5,107.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
POPs Implementation	\$1,811.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
International Sources of Pollution	\$0.0	\$7,830.0	\$8,851.0	\$1,021.0
Trade and Governance	\$0.0	\$6,273.0	\$6,451.0	\$178.0
Subtotal, International Programs	\$19,221.9	\$19,664.0	\$20,349.0	\$685.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$6,157.6	\$5,854.0	\$6,015.0	\$161.0
IT / Data Management	\$91,928.2	\$93,171.0	\$103,305.0	\$10,134.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$98,085.8	\$99,025.0	\$109,320.0	\$10,295.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Administrative Law	\$5,657.9	\$5,128.0	\$5,352.0	\$224.0
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,136.8	\$1,374.0	\$1,423.0	\$49.0
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$11,109.6	\$11,488.0	\$12,000.0	\$512.0
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$39,021.3	\$40,247.0	\$41,922.0	\$1,675.0
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$13,524.9	\$14,676.0	\$15,611.0	\$935.0
Regional Science and Technology	\$3,293.3	\$3,219.0	\$3,283.0	\$64.0
Regulatory Innovation	\$23,392.1	\$19,811.0	\$20,606.0	\$795.0
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$17,379.6	\$16,729.0	\$22,403.0	\$5,674.0
Science Advisory Board	\$5,653.4	\$5,451.0	\$5,631.0	\$180.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$120,168.9	\$118,123.0	\$128,231.0	\$10,108.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
<i>Rent</i>	\$157,406.5	\$160,366.0	\$162,040.0	\$1,674.0
<i>Utilities</i>	\$7,019.4	\$10,973.0	\$13,514.0	\$2,541.0
<i>Security</i>	\$24,194.9	\$25,676.0	\$27,997.0	\$2,321.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$107,614.2	\$106,869.0	\$117,061.0	\$10,192.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$296,235.0	\$303,884.0	\$320,612.0	\$16,728.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$68,083.1	\$73,432.0	\$85,215.0	\$11,783.0
Acquisition Management	\$29,868.9	\$31,872.0	\$32,281.0	\$409.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$24,174.4	\$25,868.0	\$26,681.0	\$813.0
Human Resources Management	\$40,886.6	\$44,141.0	\$47,106.0	\$2,965.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$459,248.0	\$479,197.0	\$511,895.0	\$32,698.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$59,536.1	\$60,103.0	\$61,747.0	\$1,644.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$37,443.3	\$41,236.0	\$42,318.0	\$1,082.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$11,529.6	\$12,984.0	\$13,372.0	\$388.0
Pesticides: Field Programs	\$5,764.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$1,417.6	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$3,918.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$2,105.9	\$1,738.0	\$1,750.0	\$12.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$121,715.5	\$116,061.0	\$119,187.0	\$3,126.0
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Waste Management	\$66,432.8	\$64,511.0	\$67,550.0	\$3,039.0
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$39,960.6	\$38,909.0	\$40,459.0	\$1,550.0
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$14,731.9	\$13,471.0	\$14,122.0	\$651.0
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$121,125.3	\$116,891.0	\$122,131.0	\$5,240.0
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Endocrine Disruptors	\$7,102.4	\$8,498.0	\$8,659.0	\$161.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$48,399.3	\$47,078.0	\$55,005.0	\$7,927.0
Pollution Prevention Program	\$15,538.0	\$18,334.0	\$18,874.0	\$540.0
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$6,518.9	\$5,422.0	\$5,923.0	\$501.0
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,083.7	\$13,927.0	\$14,442.0	\$515.0
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$89,642.3	\$93,259.0	\$102,903.0	\$9,644.0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$11,157.9	\$11,946.0	\$12,451.0	\$505.0
Water: Ecosystems				
Great Lakes Legacy Act	\$27,416.2	\$37,000.0	\$0.0	(\$37,000.0)
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$26,046.7	\$26,557.0	\$26,967.0	\$410.0
Wetlands	\$21,868.0	\$22,539.0	\$23,336.0	\$797.0
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	\$75,330.9	\$86,096.0	\$50,303.0	(\$35,793.0)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	\$2,307.5	\$2,806.0	\$2,870.0	\$64.0
Drinking Water Programs	\$107,454.8	\$98,779.0	\$102,856.0	\$4,077.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	\$109,762.3	\$101,585.0	\$105,726.0	\$4,141.0
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	\$13,430.4	\$13,045.0	\$13,399.0	\$354.0
Surface Water Protection	\$197,780.0	\$197,772.0	\$210,437.0	\$12,665.0
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	\$211,210.4	\$210,817.0	\$223,836.0	\$13,019.0
Total, Environmental Program & Management	\$2,362,491.2	\$2,392,079.0	\$2,940,564.0	\$548,485.0
Inspector General				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$41,896.5	\$44,791.0	\$44,791.0	\$0.0
Total, Inspector General	\$41,896.5	\$44,791.0	\$44,791.0	\$0.0
Building and Facilities				
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$8,225.9	\$8,070.0	\$8,070.0	\$0.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$28,081.5	\$26,931.0	\$28,931.0	\$2,000.0
Total, Building and Facilities	\$36,307.4	\$35,001.0	\$37,001.0	\$2,000.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund				
Air Toxics and Quality				
Radiation: Protection	\$2,165.0	\$2,295.0	\$2,596.0	\$301.0
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$12,037.8	\$9,975.0	\$9,975.0	\$0.0
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$33.1	\$22.0	\$0.0	(\$22.0)
Compliance Incentives	\$58.7	\$137.0	\$0.0	(\$137.0)
Compliance Monitoring	\$1,251.3	\$1,192.0	\$1,247.0	\$55.0
Subtotal, Compliance	\$1,343.1	\$1,351.0	\$1,247.0	(\$104.0)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Enforcement				
Environmental Justice	\$502.1	\$818.0	\$822.0	\$4.0
Superfund: Enforcement	\$168,674.1	\$166,148.0	\$173,176.0	\$7,028.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$9,124.8	\$9,872.0	\$10,378.0	\$506.0
Civil Enforcement	\$591.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Criminal Enforcement	\$7,687.0	\$7,767.0	\$8,336.0	\$569.0
Enforcement Training	\$785.1	\$793.0	\$851.0	\$58.0
Forensics Support	\$2,629.1	\$2,378.0	\$2,471.0	\$93.0
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$189,993.2	\$187,776.0	\$196,034.0	\$8,258.0
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$181.4	\$198.0	\$198.0	\$0.0
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$1,584.9	\$1,538.0	\$1,626.0	\$88.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$1,766.3	\$1,736.0	\$1,824.0	\$88.0
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$8,153.4	\$10,613.0	\$10,774.0	\$161.0
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$3,792.6	\$9,588.0	\$9,621.0	\$33.0
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$33,337.2	\$33,440.0	\$33,148.0	(\$292.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$45,283.2	\$53,641.0	\$53,543.0	(\$98.0)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$585.0	\$1,194.0	\$1,194.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$47,634.5	\$56,571.0	\$56,561.0	(\$10.0)
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$145.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Exchange Network	\$1,429.8	\$1,433.0	\$1,433.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$1,575.7	\$1,433.0	\$1,433.0	\$0.0
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$474.6	\$783.0	\$799.0	\$16.0
IT / Data Management	\$15,929.7	\$16,896.0	\$17,124.0	\$228.0
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$16,404.3	\$17,679.0	\$17,923.0	\$244.0
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$776.9	\$874.0	\$895.0	\$21.0

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$802.4	\$708.0	\$746.0	\$38.0
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$1,579.3	\$1,582.0	\$1,641.0	\$59.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
<i>Rent</i>	\$44,867.0	\$45,353.0	\$44,300.0	(\$1,053.0)
<i>Utilities</i>	\$1,176.7	\$3,042.0	\$3,397.0	\$355.0
<i>Security</i>	\$6,392.7	\$6,524.0	\$8,299.0	\$1,775.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$19,807.5	\$21,331.0	\$22,601.0	\$1,270.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$72,243.9	\$76,250.0	\$78,597.0	\$2,347.0
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$3,044.7	\$3,168.0	\$3,283.0	\$115.0
Acquisition Management	\$20,705.1	\$24,361.0	\$23,229.0	(\$1,132.0)
Human Resources Management	\$4,681.2	\$5,386.0	\$8,068.0	\$2,682.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$20,861.5	\$25,478.0	\$26,746.0	\$1,268.0
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$121,536.4	\$134,643.0	\$139,923.0	\$5,280.0
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$6,799.6	\$3,377.0	\$3,395.0	\$18.0
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$19,392.9	\$20,905.0	\$21,401.0	\$496.0
Research: Sustainability				
Research: Sustainability	\$99.7	\$79.0	\$0.0	(\$79.0)
Superfund Cleanup				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$223,136.3	\$195,043.0	\$202,843.0	\$7,800.0
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$9,608.7	\$9,442.0	\$9,791.0	\$349.0
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$33,558.3	\$31,306.0	\$32,203.0	\$897.0
Superfund: Remedial	\$726,765.3	\$604,992.0	\$605,000.0	\$8.0
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	\$4,888.0	\$6,575.0	\$6,575.0	\$0.0
Brownfields Projects	\$7,070.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup	\$1,005,027.3	\$847,358.0	\$856,412.0	\$9,054.0
Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,425,588.8	\$1,285,024.0	\$1,308,541.0	\$23,517.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks				
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$787.5	\$817.0	\$788.0	(\$29.0)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
IT / Data Management / Security				
IT / Data Management	\$178.0	\$162.0	\$162.0	\$0.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
<i>Rent</i>	\$685.0	\$696.0	\$696.0	\$0.0
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$205.3	\$206.0	\$207.0	\$1.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$890.3	\$902.0	\$903.0	\$1.0
Acquisition Management	\$154.2	\$165.0	\$165.0	\$0.0
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$708.9	\$987.0	\$1,122.0	\$135.0
Human Resources Management	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$0.0	(\$3.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$1,756.4	\$2,057.0	\$2,190.0	\$133.0
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$567.7	\$475.0	\$484.0	\$9.0
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST				
<i>EPAAct & Related Authorities Implementation</i>	\$1,058.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>LUST / UST (other activities)</i>	\$14,193.0	\$11,105.0	\$11,855.0	\$750.0
Subtotal, LUST / UST	\$15,251.5	\$11,105.0	\$11,855.0	\$750.0
LUST Cooperative Agreements				
<i>EPAAct & Related Authorities Implementation</i>	\$26,496.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>LUST Cooperative Agreements (other activities)</i>	\$63,056.0	\$62,461.0	\$63,192.0	\$731.0
Subtotal, LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$89,552.8	\$62,461.0	\$63,192.0	\$731.0
LUST Prevention				
<i>EPAAct & Related Authorities Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$35,500.0	\$34,430.0	(\$1,070.0)
Subtotal, LUST Prevention	\$0.0	\$35,500.0	\$34,430.0	(\$1,070.0)
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$104,804.3	\$109,066.0	\$109,477.0	\$411.0
Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$108,093.9	\$112,577.0	\$113,101.0	\$524.0
Oil Spill Response				
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$285.3	\$277.0	\$317.0	\$40.0
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement	\$1,851.0	\$2,117.0	\$2,406.0	\$289.0
IT / Data Management / Security				

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
IT / Data Management	\$15.0	\$24.0	\$24.0	\$0.0
Oil				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$13,880.8	\$13,953.0	\$14,397.0	\$444.0
Operations and Administration				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations				
<i>Rent</i>	\$431.0	\$538.0	\$438.0	(\$100.0)
<i>Facilities Infrastructure and Operations (other activities)</i>	\$67.6	\$58.0	\$60.0	\$2.0
Subtotal, Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$498.6	\$596.0	\$498.0	(\$98.0)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$498.6	\$596.0	\$498.0	(\$98.0)
Research: Land Protection				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$794.6	\$720.0	\$737.0	\$17.0
Total, Oil Spill Response	\$17,325.3	\$17,687.0	\$18,379.0	\$692.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)				
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$836,929.7	\$689,080.0	\$2,400,000.0	\$1,710,920.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$949,968.9	\$829,029.0	\$1,500,000.0	\$670,971.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$75,837.8	\$153,000.0	\$0.0	(\$153,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$21,193.7	\$18,500.0	\$10,000.0	(\$8,500.0)
Brownfields Projects	\$94,611.8	\$97,000.0	\$100,000.0	\$3,000.0
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$6,868.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program				
<i>EPAct & Related Authorities Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$60,000.0	\$60,000.0	\$0.0
<i>CA Emission Reduction Project Grants</i>	\$9,844.0	\$15,000.0	\$0.0	(\$15,000.0)
<i>Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program (other activities)</i>	\$19,954.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$29,798.9	\$75,000.0	\$60,000.0	(\$15,000.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$65,138.5	\$20,000.0	\$10,000.0	(\$10,000.0)
Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)	\$2,080,348.1	\$1,881,609.0	\$4,080,000.0	\$2,198,391.0
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$10,642.2	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$51,070.6	\$49,495.0	\$49,495.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$14,402.4	\$10,000.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$101,740.4	\$101,346.0	\$106,346.0	\$5,000.0
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	\$5,688.0	\$4,950.0	\$0.0	(\$4,950.0)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Enacted
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,699.7	\$13,564.0	\$14,564.0	\$1,000.0
Categorical Grant: Local Govt Climate Change	\$0.0	\$10,000.0	\$0.0	(\$10,000.0)
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$207,166.5	\$200,857.0	\$200,857.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$20,098.6	\$18,711.0	\$18,711.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$14,014.7	\$12,970.0	\$13,520.0	\$550.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
<i>Monitoring Grants</i>	\$26,737.7	\$18,500.0	\$18,500.0	\$0.0
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$217,098.4	\$199,995.0	\$210,764.0	\$10,769.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$243,836.1	\$218,495.0	\$229,264.0	\$10,769.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$5,076.8	\$4,940.0	\$4,940.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$101,503.0	\$99,100.0	\$105,700.0	\$6,600.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$10,007.4	\$8,074.0	\$8,074.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	\$1,666.3	\$1,828.0	\$1,828.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$226,155.9	\$224,080.0	\$226,580.0	\$2,500.0
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	\$21,027.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,273.6	\$5,099.0	\$5,099.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$12,066.9	\$13,300.0	\$13,300.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$58,628.8	\$57,925.0	\$62,875.0	\$4,950.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$12,114.5	\$10,891.0	\$10,891.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$3,600.7	\$2,500.0	\$2,500.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	\$670.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$445.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,985.2	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,157,581.6	\$1,094,855.0	\$1,111,274.0	\$16,419.0
Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$3,237,929.7	\$2,976,464.0	\$5,191,274.0	\$2,214,810.0
Not Specified				
Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$5,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	\$0.0
Total, Rescission of Prior Year Funds	(\$5,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	(\$10,000.0)	\$0.0
TOTAL, EPA	\$7,993,075.1	\$7,643,674.0	\$10,486,000.0	\$2,842,326.0

DISCONTINUED PROGRAMS

Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$670.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$670.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Section 104(g)(1) of the Clean Water Act authorized funding for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator On-site Assistance Training program. This program targeted small publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants, with a discharge of less than 5 million gallons per day. Federal funding for this program was administered through grants to states, often in cooperation with educational institutions or non-profit agencies. In most cases, assistance was administered through an environmental training center.

FY 2010 Activities and Performance Plan:

There is no request for this program in FY 2010. There are no current performance measures for this program (previously under EPA's Protect Water Quality Objective).

FY 2010 Change from FY 2009 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$21,027.7</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$0.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$21,027.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Targeted Watersheds Grant Program focused on community-based approaches and management techniques to protect and restore the nation's waters.

FY 2010 Activities and Performance Plan:

There is no request for this program in FY 2010. There are no current performance measures for this program (previously under EPA's Protect Water Quality objective).

FY 2010 Change from FY 2009 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006; Public Law 109-54.

Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$21,027.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$21,027.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Under authority of Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act, EPA made grants to a wide variety of recipients, including states, tribes, state water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, and other nonprofit institutions, organizations, and individuals to promote the coordination of environmentally beneficial activities. This competitive funding vehicle was used by EPA's partners to further the Agency's goals of providing clean and safe water. The program was designed to fund a broad range of projects, including: innovative water efficiency programs, research, training and education, demonstration, best management practices, stormwater management planning, and innovative permitting programs and studies related to the causes, effects, extent, and prevention of pollution.

FY 2010 Activities and Performance Plan:

There is no request for this program in FY 2010. There are no current performance measures for this program (previously under EPA's Protect Water Quality objective).

FY 2010 Change from FY 2009 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Regional Geographic Initiatives

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Pres Bud	FY 2010 Pres Bud v. FY 2009 Enacted
<i>Environmental Program Management</i>	\$5,515.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,515.8	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$0.0)
Total Workyears	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA's Regional Geographic Initiative (RGI) supported innovative and geographically based projects. These funds were available to EPA Regional offices to support priority local and Regional environmental projects, which have included protecting children's health, restoring watersheds, providing for clean air, preventing pollution and fostering environmental stewardship. RGI provided a tool to facilitate holistic and innovative resolutions to complex environmental problems.

FY 2010 Activities and Performance Plan

There is no request for this program in FY 2010. There are no current performance measures for this program (previously under EPA's Objective 4.2: Communities).

FY 2010 Change from FY 2009 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CWA; CAA; TSCA; CERLA; SDWA; PPA; RCRA.

EXPECTED BENEFITS OF THE PRESIDENT'S E-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

Grants.gov

The Grants.gov Initiative benefits EPA and its grant programs by providing a single location to publish grant opportunities and application packages, and by providing a single site for the grants community to apply for grants using common forms, processes and systems. EPA believes that the central site raises the visibility of our grants opportunities to a wider diversity of applicants. Grants.gov has also allowed EPA to discontinue support for its own electronic grant application system, saving operational, training, and account management costs.

The grants community benefits from savings in postal costs, paper and envelopes. Applicants save time in searching for Agency grant opportunities and in learning the application systems of various agencies. At the request of the state environmental agencies, EPA has begun to offer Grants.gov application packages for mandatory grants (i.e., Continuing Environmental Program Grants). States requested that the Agency extend usage to mandatory programs to streamline their application process.

EPA received 2,885 applications through Grants.gov in 2008.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$517.763
2010	020-00-04-00-04-0160-24	\$486.450

Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE)

The Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) is comprised of nine government-wide automated applications and/or databases that have contributed to streamlining the acquisition business process across the government. EPA leverages the usefulness of some of these systems via electronic linkages between EPA's acquisition systems and the IAE shared systems. Other IAE systems are not linked directly to EPA's acquisition systems, but benefit the Agency's contracting staff and vendor community as stand-alone resources.

EPA's acquisition systems use data provided by the Central Contractor Registry (CCR) to replace internally maintained vendor data. Contracting officers can download vendor-

provided representation and certification information electronically, via the Online Representations and Certifications (ORCA) database, which allows vendors to submit this information once, rather than separately for every contract proposal. Contracting officers are able to access the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS), via links in EPA's acquisition systems, to identify vendors that are debarred from receiving contract awards.

Contracting officers can also link to the Wage Determination Online (WDOL) to obtain information required under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. EPA's acquisition systems link to the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG) for submission of contract actions at the time of award.

FPDS-NG provides public access to government-wide contract information. The Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) supports vendor submission of subcontracting data for contracts identified as requiring this information. EPA submits synopses of procurement opportunities over

\$25,000 to the Federal Business Opportunities (FBO) website, where the information is accessible to the public. Vendors use this website to identify business opportunities in federal contracting.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$151.282
2010	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$124.454

Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE) Grants and Loans

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) requires the agencies to unambiguously identify contract, grant, and loan recipients and determine parent/child relationship, address information, etc. The FFATA taskforce determined that using both the Dun and

Bradstreet (D&B) DUNS Number (standard identifier for all business lines) and Central Contractor Registration (CCR), the single point of entry for data collection and dissemination, is the most appropriate way to accomplish this. This fee will pay for EPA's use of this service in the course of reporting grants and/or loans.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-02-4300-24	\$89.973
2010	020-00-01-16-02-4300-24	\$89.973*

Enterprise Human Resource Integration Initiative

The Enterprise Human Resource Integration's (EHRI) Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF) is designed to provide a consolidated repository that digitally documents the employment actions and history of individuals employed by the Federal government. EPA will migrate from a manual Official Personnel File (OPF) process to the federal eOPF system. The Agency used a phased deployment approach in calendar year 2008. This initiative will benefit the Agency by reducing file room maintenance costs and improve customer service for employees and productivity for

HR specialists. Customer service will improve for employees since they will have 24/7 access to view and print their official personnel documents and HR specialists will no longer be required to manually file, retrieve or mail personnel actions to employees thus improving productivity.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-03-1219-24	\$474.230
2010	020-00-01-16-03-1219-24	\$406.120

Recruitment One-Stop (ROS)

Recruitment One-Stop (ROS) simplifies the process of locating and applying for Federal jobs. USAJOBS is a standard job announcement and resume builder. It is the one-stop for Federal job seekers to search for and apply to positions on-line. This integrated process benefits citizens by providing a more efficient process to locate and apply for jobs, and assists Federal agencies in hiring top talent in a competitive marketplace. The Recruitment One-Stop initiative has increased job seeker satisfaction with the Federal job application process and is helping the Agency to locate highly-qualified candidates and improve response times to applicants.

By integrating with ROS, the Agency has eliminated the need for applicants to maintain multiple user IDs to apply for Federal jobs through various systems. The vacancy announcement format has been improved for easier readability. The system can maintain up to 5 resumes per applicant, which allows them to create and store resumes tailored to specific skills -- this is an improvement from our previous system that only allowed one resume per applicant. In addition, ROS has a notification feature that keeps applicants updated on the current status of the application, and provides a link to the agency website for detailed information. This self-help ROS feature allows applicants to obtain up-to-date information on the status of their application upon request.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$106.293
2010	020-00-01-16-04-1218-24	\$106.293*

eTraining

This initiative encourages e-learning to improve training, efficiency and financial performance. EPA recently exercised its option to renew the current Interagency

Agreement with OPM-GoLearn that provides licenses to online training for employees. EPA purchased 5,000 licenses to prevent any interruption in service to current users.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-03-1217-24	\$80.000
2010	020-00-01-16-03-1217-24	\$80.000*

Human Resources LoB

The Human Resources Line of Business (HR LoB) provides the Federal government the infrastructure to support pay-for-performance systems, modernized HR systems, and the core functionality necessary for the strategic management of human capital.

The HR LoB offers common solutions that will enable Federal departments and agencies to work more effectively, and it provides managers and executives across the Federal Government improved means to meet strategic objectives. EPA benefits by supporting an effective program management activity which will deliver more tangible results in FY 2009 and beyond.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$65.217
2010	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$65.217

Grants Management LoB

In FY 2008, EPA managed 7,960 grant awards equaling approximately \$3.8 billion. EPA anticipates the key benefit will be having a centralized location to download all applications, make awards, and track awards to closeout. Automated business processes, available through consortium service providers, will decrease agency reliance on manual and paper-based processing. Consortium lead agencies will spread operations and maintenance (O&M) costs, and development, modernization, and enhancement (DME) costs across agencies, decreasing the burden that any one agency must bear.

GM LoB will lead to a reduction in the number of systems of record for grants data across EPA and the government and the development of common reporting standards, improving EPA's ability to provide agency- and government-wide reports on grant activities and results. Migrating to a consortium lead agency will help EPA comply with the Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999 and the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.

Service to constituents will be improved through the standardization and streamlining of government-wide grants business processes. The public will save time as a result of quicker notification and faster payments due to an automated system for grants processing. Furthermore, GM LoB will minimize complex and varying agency-specific requirements and increase grantee ease of use on Federal grants management systems. Constituents will benefit as they will have fewer unique agency systems and processes to learn; grantees' ability to learn how to use the system will be improved and reliance on call center technical support will be reduced. Consortium lead agencies also will provide grantees with online access to standard post-award reports, decreasing the number of unique agency-specific reporting requirements.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24	\$59.316
2010	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24	\$40.757

Business Gateway

By creating a single entry-point for business information, such as the e-Forms catalog, Business Gateway directly benefits EPA's regulated communities, many of whom are subject to complex regulatory requirements across multiple agencies. This initiative also benefits EPA by centralizing OMB reporting requirements under the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002. Finally, EPA has over 100 initiatives, activities, and services directed at small business needs. Many of those initiatives are highlighted to small businesses through periodic features in Business.gov. This allows special focus to be brought to bear at critical times to the intended audiences for those initiatives. Business.gov also continues to provide a one-stop compliance tool enabling small and

emerging businesses access to compliance information, forms and tools across the Federal Government. Business Gateway supports EPA's small business activities function by providing the following benefits:

- a single point of access for electronic regulatory forms;
- "plain English" compliance guidance, fact sheets and links to checklists for small businesses; and
- an extensive Web site with numerous links to other internal and external assistance sources.

EPA anticipates similar benefits from Business Gateway in FYs 2009 and 2010.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24	\$209.308
2010	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24	\$52.758

Geospatial LoB

The Geospatial Line of Business (GeoLoB) is an intergovernmental project to improve the ability of the public and government to use geospatial information to support the business of government and facilitate decision-making. This initiative will reduce EPA costs and improve our operations in several areas. The investment in FY 2009 and FY 2010 will provide the necessary planning and coordination to begin providing significant benefits to EPA in the following ways:

EPA's geospatial program has achieved a cost avoidance of approximately \$2 million per year by internally consolidating

procurements for data and tools into multi-year enterprise licenses. The Agency is currently applying these lessons learned for the benefit of our partners in the GeoLoB as well as colleagues in State, Local and Tribal government organizations. The GeoLoB will reduce costs by providing an opportunity for EPA and other agencies to share approaches on procurement consolidation that other agencies can follow. Throughout FY 2008, EPA has played a key leadership role in a GeoLoB Workgroup to explore opportunities for Federal-wide acquisition of key geospatial software and data. During FY 2009, we anticipate the first of these acquisitions will be released to

the vendor community through our GeoLoB partners at GSA.

EPA benefits from Geospatial LoB in FY 2010 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2009.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	\$42.000
2010	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	\$42.000

eRulemaking

The eRulemaking Program is designed to enhance public access and participation in the regulatory process through electronic systems; reduce burden for citizens and businesses in finding relevant regulations and commenting on proposed rulemaking actions; consolidate redundant docket systems; and improve agency regulatory processes and the timeliness of regulatory decisions.

The eRulemaking Program's Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) supports and services all 15 Cabinet Departments and 14 of the largest independent rulemaking agencies which collectively promulgate more than 90 percent of Federal regulations each year. FDMS has simplified the public's participation in the rulemaking process and made EPA's rulemaking business processes more accessible as well

as transparent. FDMS provides EPA's 1,430 registered users with a secure, centralized electronic repository for managing the Agency's rulemaking development via distributed management of data and robust role-based user access. EPA posts regulatory and non-regulatory documents in *Regulations.gov* for public viewing, downloading, bookmarking, email notification, and commenting. During the first six months of FY 2009, EPA posted 307 rules and proposed rules, 604 Federal Register notices, and 31,800 public submissions in *Regulations.gov*. In FY 2009, the public is submitting comments at a rate 250 percent higher than the rate for the prior year. EPA also posted 7.9 thousand supporting and related materials. Overall, EPA provides public access to more than 387,000 documents organized into 8,100 dockets in *Regulations.gov*.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01016-04-0060-24	\$1,531.123
2010	020-00-01016-04-0060-24	\$1,057.931

E-Travel E-Travel is designed to provide EPA more efficient and effective travel management services, with cost savings from cross-government purchasing agreements and improved functionality through streamlined travel policies and

processes, strict security and privacy controls, and enhanced agency oversight and audit capabilities. EPA employees also will benefit from the integrated travel planning provided through E-Travel. EPA implemented the goal of the ETravel initiative by fully deploying GovTrip in FY 2008.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Service Fee (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-01-03-0221-24	\$1,327.924
2010	020-00-01-01-03-0220-24	\$1,145.224

Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)

The FMLoB is a multi-agency effort whose goals include: achieving process improvements and cost savings in the acquisition, development, implementation, and operation of financial management systems. EPA will complete the planning and acquisition phase of its Financial System Modernization Project (FSMP) and will begin migration to a shared service provider. This work will benefit from the migration guidance developed in FY 2006, including the use of performance metrics developed for service level agreements and

the use of standard business processes developed for four core financial management sub-functions: Payments, Receipts, Funds and Reporting. By incorporating the same FM LoB-standard processes as those used by central agency systems, interfaces among the systems will be streamlined and the quality of information available for decision-making will be improved. In addition, EPA expects to achieve operational savings in future years because of the use of the shared service provider for operations and maintenance of the new system.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$44.444
2010	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$44.444

Budget Formulation and Execution (BFE) LoB

The Budget Formulation and Execution Lines of Business (BFE LoB) allow EPA and other agencies to access budget-related benefits and services. The Agency has the option to implement LoB sponsored tools and services.

EPA has benefited from the BFE LoB by sharing valuable information on what has or hasn't worked on the use of different budget systems and software. This effort has created a government only capability for electronic collaboration (*Wiki*) in which the

Budget Community website allows EPA to share budget information with OMB (and other Federal agencies). The LoB is working on giving EPA and other agencies the capability to have secure, virtual on-line meetings where participants can not only hear what's been said by conference calling into the meeting, but also view budget-related presentations directly from their workspace. The LoB has provided budget-related training to EPA budget employees on OMB's MAX budget system, and on Treasury's FACTS II statements explaining how it ties to the budget process.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	010-00-01-01-04-3200-24	\$95.000
2010	010-00-01-01-04-3200-24	\$95.000

IT LoB

The Information Technology Line of Business (ITLoB), utilizing Gartner's benchmarking tools and research services, will benefit EPA by providing an understanding of improved IT performance, greater efficiencies in IT infrastructure investments, and consistency and standardization of infrastructure platforms. This process is critical to our forward planning for improved service offerings at competitive prices. The sharing of best

practices, industry standards, and pricing will help EPA drive towards efficiencies and best practices, such as standardization of desktop, computer rooms, server, and storage management systems.

The planning of EPA's next generation telecommunication's network, Wide Area Network (WAN) 2010 will be facilitated by the information on standards, metrics, best practices, and sourcing options that the ITLoB brings to the Federal community.

Fiscal Year	Account Code	EPA Contribution (in thousands)
2009	020-00-02-00-04-3300-24	\$0.0
2010	020-00-02-00-04-3300-24	\$40.000

* The FY 2010 allocation of the Agency's contribution is still pending. The Agency has assumed the same level as FY 2009.