Delia

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Administration And
Resources Management
(3302)

EPA 205-R-96-001
March 1996

EPA Fiscal Year 1997

Justification Of Appropriation Estimates For The Committees On Appropriations

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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REALIGNED ACCOUNTS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1997 BUDGET

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will operate under a new account structure in 1997. In Conference on the 1996 Appropriation, the House and Senate agreed to this new structure, and several EPA accounts have been realigned to reflect this Congressional action. While several accounts retain their same structure, three new accounts were created: Science and Technology; Environmental Programs and Management; and State and Tribal Assistance Grants. These three accounts were created by merging the old Program and Research Operations; Abatement, Control & Compliance; Research and Development; and Water Infrastructure/State Revolving Fund accounts. A short description of the funding derivation for these accounts follows:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Science and Technology (S&T) account consists of the entire former Research and Development (R&D) account. In addition, all Abatement, Control and Compliance (AC&C) account program office lab funding, Program and Research Operations (PRO) account program office lab funding, and all former personnel, compensation, benefits and travel from the former PRO account for the Office of Research and Development (ORD) are also funded in the S&T account. Finally, research and development activities formerly funded under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) will be appropriated in the Hazardous Substance Superfund account, then transferred to S&T. All funds in the Science and Technology account will be two-year funds.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

The Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) account is comprised of the remaining PRO account funds and funds from the former AC&C account with the exception of program office lab funding and state grants. All funds in the Environmental Programs and Management account will be two-year funds.

STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

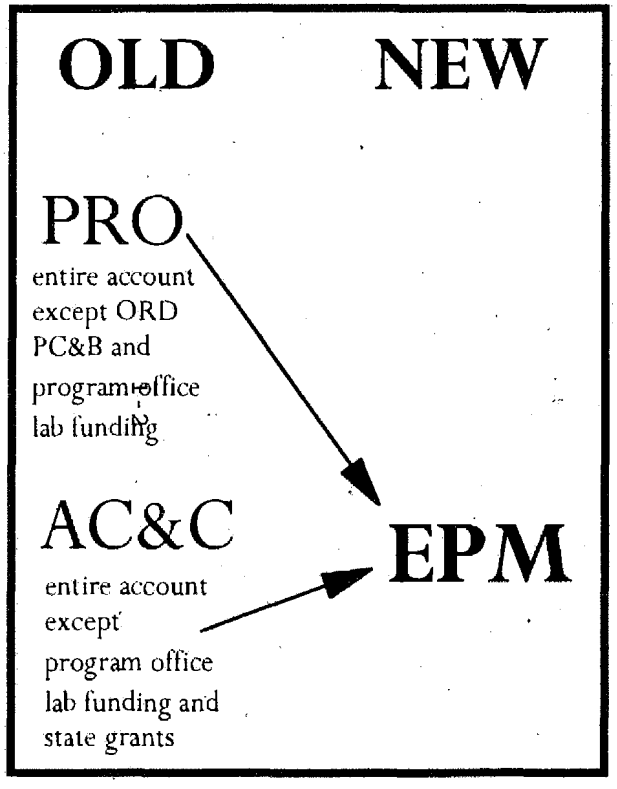
The State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) account will be comprised of the entire former Water Infrastructure Financing (WIF) account, as well as the state grants portion of the former AC&C account. The funds the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account will be no-year funds.

Three former appropriations accounts were eliminated as part of this realignment. They are: Program and Research Operations (PRO), Abatement, Compliance & Control (AC&C) and the Research and Development (R&D) account. As detailed above, all portions of these accounts have been consumed into the new account structure. The only other EPA account affected by the restructuring is the Hazardous Substance Superfund account. Funds will be appropriated in the same manner as in the past, however, the research function will be transferred to the S&T account after the 1997 Bill is enacted.

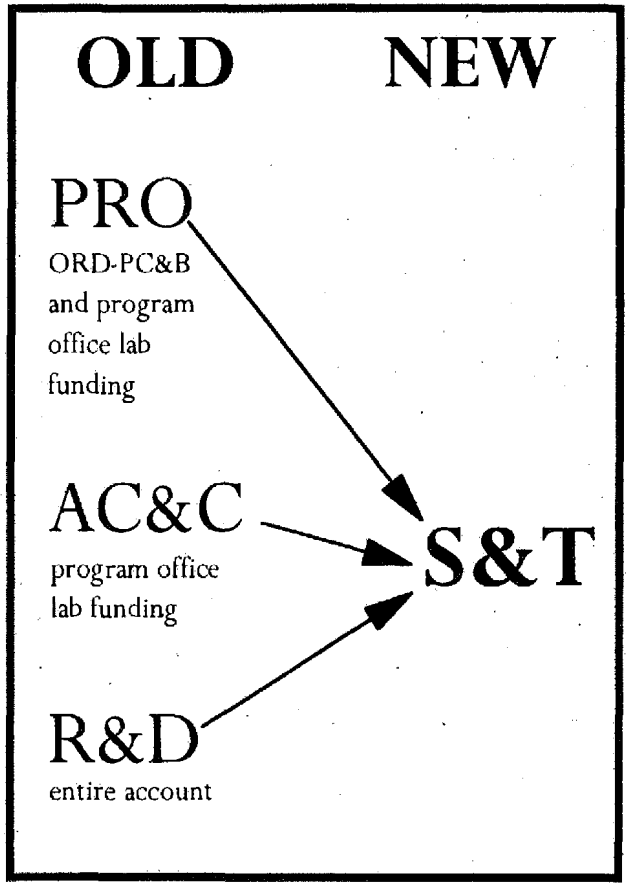
All of the remaining EPA accounts: Office of the Inspector General, Buildings and Facilities, Oil Spill Response, Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund, and Working Capital Fund remain unchanged.

A chart detailing the new account structure follows on the next page.

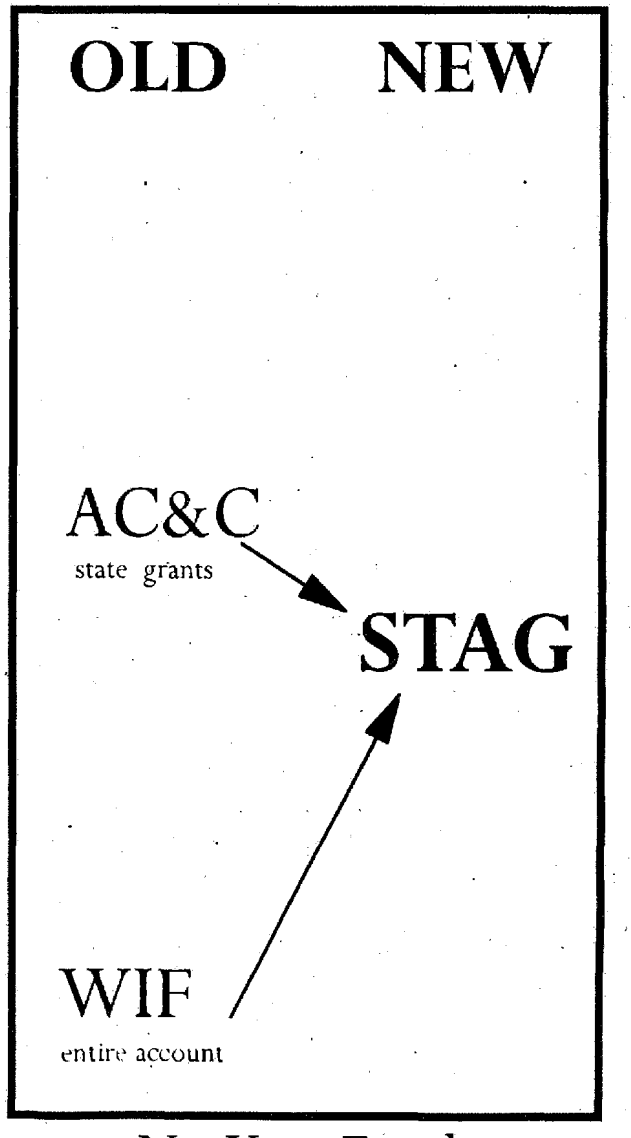
NEW EPA ACCOUNT STRUCTURE



Two Year Availability



Two Year Availability



No Year Funds

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in millions)

	Actual FY 1995	Conference Levels with Add-Backs FY 1996	President's Request FY 1997
Program and Research Operations			
Budget Authority.....	915.5	0.0	0.0
Obligations.....	902.7	0.0	0.0
Outlays.....	892.1	59.7	0.0
Total Workyears.....	13,015.9	0.0	0.0
Abatement Control and Compliance			
Budget Authority.....	1,401.1	0.0	0.0
Obligations.....	1,380.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays.....	1,330.2	0.0	0.0
Environmental Program and Management			
Budget Authority.....	0.0	1,739.3	1,894.3
Obligations.....	0.0	1,798.0	1,894.3
Outlays.....	0.0	1,896.5	1,904.3
Total Workyears.....	0.0	11,186.0	11,110.5
Research and Development			
Budget Authority.....	$334.6	$0.0	$0.0
Obligations.....	322.5	0.0	0.0
Outlays.....	303.4	0.0	0.0
Science and Technology			
Budget Authority S&T Program.....	$0.0	$562.0	$621.2
Budget Authority derived from Superfund.....	$0.0	$0.0	($42.5)
Budget Authority Appropriated in S&T.....	$0.0	$562.0	$578.7
Obligations.....	0.0	584.0	578.7
Outlays.....	0.0	512.4	570.5
Total Workyears.....	0.0	2,308.7	2,260.3
Office of Inspector General			
Budget Authority IG Program.....	$44.6	$40.0	$42.8
Budget Authority derived from Superfund.....	($15.4)	($11.0)	($11.5)
Budget Authority derived from LUST.....	($0.7)	($0.5)	($0.6)
Budget Authority Appropriated in IG.....	$28.5	$28.5	$30.7
Obligations.....	26.0	28.5	30.7
Outlays.....	26.1	22.5	30.1
Total Workyears.....	424.3	426.3	408.4

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

**Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Appropriation**

(dollars in millions)

	Actual FY 1995	Conference Levels with Add-Backs FY 1996	President's Request FY 1997
Buildings and Facilities			
Budget Authority.....	($39.4)	$110.0	$209.2
Obligations.....	30.5	142.0	209.2
Outlays.....	26.0	75.0	152.4
Oil Spill Response			
Budget Authority.....	$19.9	$15.0	$15.3
Obligations.....	21.7	17.7	15.3
Outlays.....	22.4	17.7	15.9
Total Workyears.....	94.5	107.1	104.4
Asbestos Loan Program			
Obligations.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outlays.....	8.7	4.0	2.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund			
Budget Authority Superfund Program.....	$1,338.3	$1,302.4	$1,340.3
Budget Authority Transferred to S&T.....	$0.0	$0.0	$42.5
Budget Authority Transferred to IG.....	$15.4	$11.0	$11.5
Budget Authority Appropriated in SF.....	$1,353.7	$1,313.4	$1,394.2
Obligations.....	1,439.0	1,527.0	1,394.2
Outlays.....	1,471.8	1,389.4	1,377.0
Total Workyears.....	3,517.9	3,579.3	3,344.9
L.U.S.T Trust Fund			
Budget Authority LUST Program.....	$69.2	$45.3	$66.5
Budget Authority Transferred to IG.....	$0.7	$0.5	$0.6
Budget Authority Appropriated in LUST.....	$69.9	$45.8	$67.1
Obligations.....	71.1	47.3	67.1
Outlays.....	72.8	59.4	61.6
Total Workyears.....	86.5	82.4	88.3
Water Infrastructure Financing /SRF			
Budget Authority.....	1,884.6	0.0	0.0
Obligations.....	3,222.8	0.0	0.0
Outlays.....	2,454.9	0.0	0.0
State and Tribal Assistance Grants			
Budget Authority.....	$0.0	$2,863.0	$2,852.2
Obligations.....	0.0	3,341.0	2,302.0
Outlays.....	0.0	2,499.4	2,579.4

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Obligations, Outlays and Workyears By Appropriation

(dollars in millions)

	Actual FY 1995	Conference Levels with Add-Backs FY 1996	President's Request FY 1997
Tolerances Revolving Fund			
Obligations.....	$2.3	$3.0	$2.0
Outlays.....	(0.3)	0.0	0.0
Total Workyears.....	28.0	30.0	24.0
Working Capital Fund			
Total Workyears.....	0.0	0.0	79.0
Reregistration & Expedited Processing Revolving Fund - FIFRA			
Obligations.....	$14.8	$16.0	$16.0
Outlays.....	0.1	2.0	2.0
Total Workyears.....	159.1	185.7	179.1
Reregistration Revolving Fund (proposed)			
Budget Authority.....	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
Obligations.....	0.0	0.0	5.0
Outlays.....	0.0	0.0	(1.0)
Asbestos in Schools Fund			
Outlays.....	$1.5	$1.0	$0.0
Reimbursements - PRO			
Obligations.....	$8.8	$0.0	$0.0
Total Workyears.....	78.9	0.0	0.0
Reimbursements - AC&C			
Obligations.....	$29.5	$0.0	$0.0
Reimbursements - EPM			
Obligations.....	$0.0	$103.0	$103.0
Total Workyears.....	0.0	88.2	72.4
Reimbursements - R&D			
Obligations.....	$25.0	$0.0	$0.0
Reimbursements -S&T			
Obligations.....	$0.0	$60.0	$60.0
Total Workyears.....	0.0	0.0	131.8

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Obligations, Outlays and Workyears
By Appropriation

(dollars in millions)

	Actual FY 1995	Conference Levels with Add-Backs FY 1996	President's Request FY 1997
Reimbursements - IG			
Obligations.....	$3.2	$2.0	$2.0
Total Workyears.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reimbursements - Oil Spill Response			
Obligations.....	$3.2	$15.0	$15.0
Total Workyears.....	0.0	0.0	0.0
Reimbursements - Superfund			
Obligations.....	$175.7	$316.0	$90.0
Total Workyears.....	102.9	146.0	148.0
Pesticides Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Approp Action)			
Budget Authority.....	$0.0	$0.0	($15.0)
Outlays.....	0.0	0.0	(15.0)
TOTAL, EPA			
Budget Authority.....	$5,968.5	$6,677.0	$7,026.9
Obligations.....	$7,700.7	$8,018.1	$6,800.0
Outlays.....	$6,609.8	$6,539.0	$6,679.0
Total Workyears.....	17,508.0	18,139.7	17,951.1

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority, Outlays and Workyears By Media

(dollars in millions)

Media	President's Request FY 1997
Air	
Budget Authority.....	$624.0
Outlays.....	465.6
Total Workyears.....	2,386.2
Radiation	
Budget Authority.....	$25.2
Outlays.....	33.4
Total Workyears.....	224.2
Water Quality	
Budget Authority.....	$516.2
Outlays.....	358.9
Total Workyears.....	2,048.2
Drinking Water	
Budget Authority.....	$198.6
Outlays.....	100.1
Total Workyears.....	783.5
Water Infrastructure Financing	
Budget Authority.....	$2,178.0
Outlays.....	2,579.4
Pesticides	
Budget Authority.....	$117.8
Outlays.....	89.6
Total Workyears.....	1,032.5
Toxic Substances	
Budget Authority.....	$106.6
Outlays.....	123.8
Total Workyears.....	679.1
Hazardous Waste	
Budget Authority.....	$314.9
Outlays.....	250.5
Total Workyears.....	1,384.0
Multimedia	
Budget Authority.....	$698.8
Outlays.....	328.0
Total Workyears.....	2,445.9

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Summary of Budget Authority,
Outlays and Workyears
By Media

(dollars in millions)

Media	President's Request FY 1997
Management and Support	
Budget Authority	575.9
Outlays	537.3
Total Workyears	3,040.9
Buildings and Facilities	
Budget Authority	$209.2
Outlays	152.4
Hazardous Substance Superfund	
Budget Authority	$1,394.2
Outlays	1,377.0
Total Workyears	3,728.1
L.U.S.T.	
Budget Authority	$67.1
Outlays	61.6
Total Workyears	94.1
Oil Spill Response	
Budget Authority	$15.3
Outlays	15.9
Total Workyears	104.4
Pesticides Registration Fees (Receipts requiring Approp Action)	
Budget Authority	($15.0)
Outlays	(15.0)
TOTAL, EPA	
Budget Authority	$7,026.9
Outlays	6,458.5
Total Workyears	17,951.1

Environmental Programs and Management

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM AND MANAGEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $1,894,329,200 and 11,216.0 workyears for 1997 in the Environmental Programs and Management Appropriation Account. This appropriation funds programs that represent the backbone of EPA's standard setting, enforcement, and direct implementation programs to ensure that our water is pure, our air clean, and our food safe. This appropriation also funds programs to maintain and promote better management of the Agency's resources.

Despite significant gains over the last 25 years, the nation continues to face significant environmental challenges. A third of Americans still live in areas that exceed air quality standards, and 17 percent of the population increased risk at least once this year because drinking water systems violated drinking water health standards or had inadequate or no filtration treatment. Clean water is essential to the ecological and economic health of the country, and the Agency will continue to aggressively implement program to protect surface waters, groundwater and wetlands. This appropriation will also fund programs to ensure proper management of the more than 200 million tons of hazardous and municipal solid wastes produced each year, and to address the highest risks posed by the more than 20,000 pesticides products on the market and more than 2,200 new chemicals introduced each year. The Agency will continue efforts to resolve complex attainment issues for 33 ozone nonattainment areas and 9 carbon monoxide nonattainment areas that do not meet health standards. This appropriation also supports the enforcement and compliance assurance activities needed to ensure compliance with the environmental statutes enacted by Congress.

The President is committed to meet the challenges necessary to protect the environment. In this budget, the Agency fully funds EPA's portion of the President's Climate Change Action Plan. This program creates partnerships to produce, innovative energy conservation programs to meet our international commitments to reduce greenhouse gases. The budget funds the Environmental Technology Initiative which will spur the development of new technologies to protect public health, cut costs, create new jobs and to increase exports. The Agency supports the Everglades/South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Initiative. EPA and other federal agencies are working to restore the Everglades ecosystem. Finally, the budget continues to support the watershed approach in the key water systems such as the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

In 1997, the Agency continues to move forward with its Regulatory Reinvention activities as proposed in the NAPA report, "Setting Priorities, Getting Results: A New Direction for EPA", and the March 1995 package from the President, Reinventing Environmental Regulation. The reinvention activities provide businesses and community-based groups with an opportunity to join in a partnership with the Agency and encourages them to take the initiative to protect the environment.

The Agency's regulatory reinvention efforts will achieve results that are cleaner for the environment, cheaper for business and taxpayers and smarter for America's future. The Agency is using an approach that takes a look at the environment industry-by-industry, and community-by-community to achieve the very best environmental results at the least cost.

The 1997 request will include 25 high-priority actions, such as Project XL, the Common Sense Initiative (CSI) and the Sustainable Development Challenge Grant Program. Under Project XL, companies have an opportunity to set aside current EPA rules if they can design an alternative system that will be both cheaper for the company and cleaner for the environment. Project XL will forge challenging partnerships between the Agency, businesses and communities who are interested in contributing innovative strategies for smarter and better environmental management. CSI invites a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including industry, environmentalists, state governments, communities and labor unions to look at the

full range of environmental regulations affecting six specific industries to improve and simplify the permit system, identify more flexible ways of achieving compliance, and design integrated systems for reporting environmental data. The Sustainable Development Challenge Grant Program will be used to leverage private investment in environmental efforts and to link environmental protection with sustainable development and reinvention to encourage innovated approaches for community-based environmental protection.

EPA is committed to setting priorities that allow the Agency to apply limited resources where they will gain the most public health and environment benefits. As we set environmental priorities, one of the most important factors that we use is relative risk. Examples of the use of risk-based decision making can be found throughout the Agency's programs and environmental media.

The Drinking Water Program will use human health risk-based priorities for setting high quality, drinking water standards based on sound science and data; build and maintain flexible partnerships with the states and local governments in implementing drinking water regulations; and, promote community-based source water protection programs that prevent pollution of lakes, rives, streams, and groundwater that serve as drinking water sources.

Water Quality activities will build upon the solid foundation of basic programs by continuing to expand use of the place-based approach. This approach promotes flexibility to address wide ranges of risks affectig specific localities. Priorities in FY 1997 include improved wet-weather flow controls, comprehensive wetlands management, and improved service delivery to clients and stakeholders.

The Air program, in partnership with interested states, will help to establish a market-based, cap-and-trade program to reduce emissions of NOx, a major contributor to ozone pollution in highly-populous regions. The expanded use of market-based approaches pioneered in the acid rain program exemplifies work process reinvention and will provide a highly cost-effective way of reducing risks to populations in some of the most polluted regions of the country.

The Pesticides and Toxics programs will focus on reducing use and exposure to toxic pesticides and chemicals and enhance public health for farm workers while improving environmental protection.

The Agency continues to strengthen its role with our tribal partners. One priority is to improve the management of solid waste on Indian lands. Work with specific tribes will center on identifying appropriate and practical landfill management techniques, including alternative waste management technologies that would be appropriate for small, remote communities. Resources and technical support will also be provided to help tribes establish partnerships with governmental and non-governmental groups in dealing with waste management issues. In addition, the Agency will work with tribes to implement the underground storage tank program as most tribes rely heavily on groundwater for their drinking water supply.

In the 1997 request, strong enforcement of environmental laws continues to be a high priority. We want to ensure that polluters find a cop on the environmental beat. EPA will target violators of key Agency geographic and ecological initiatives. The Criminal Enforcement program will hire additional support for criminal investigators as mandated under the Pollution Prosecution Act. The program will target large facilities and major incidents with special emphasis on those violations involving the greatest risk to human health or the environment. At the same time, the Agency will pursue its dual enforcement strategy of compliance assistance by expanding cooperative partnerships with the regulated community and focusing assistance on small businesses.

The budget also provides funding for the management and support activities carried throughout the Agency. To make better use of its people, programs and resources, the Agency is reinventing its management and administrative processes. An example of the Agency streamlining is the Information Resources Management Strategic plan. This initiative is an effort to consolidate the Agency's various data collections so that duplicative elements are eliminated and reporting requirements are streamlined and clearer to the regulated community.

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $304,405,300 and 1,669.7 total workyears under the EPA appropriation for 1997 in the Air media.

Air pollution continues to be a widespread problem in the United States, contributing to human illnesses such as cancer, respiratory and reproductive problems, and mental impairment. Air pollution also reduces visibilility, corrodes buildings, and damages natural resources and ecosystems through toxic accumulation and acidification of soils and lakes. By the end of 1995, 60 metropolitan areas, with a combined population of 120 million residents, were not in attainment with air quality standards for one or more of the six "criteria" pollutants for which EPA has established standards. The most difficult problem is ozone, caused by emissions from motor vehicles, industrial plants, and other mobile and stationary sources. Carbon monoxide, chiefly from cars and trucks, is the second-most common problem. Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, lead, and particulate matter (PM-10) also continue to cause environmental and public health challenges, although most areas of the nation now meet the standards set for these pollutants. In addition to these six familiar pollutants, over one million tons of hundreds of other air toxic pollutants are released annually. These pollutants individually and interactively threaten the environmental and economic health of the country.

The Clean Air Act authorizes a nationwide program to prevent and reduce air pollution through air quality planning, regulation, compliance, enforcement, and research. EPA now has completed a large number of rules mandated by Congress in 1990. Much remains to be done, however, if the Act's health and environmental goals are to be achieved. Over the next few years EPA must, among other things, issue additional rules and guidance documents, as well as complete mandated studies and reports. At the same time, the Agency must accelerate and expand activities to ensure that the Act is effectively implemented and enforced. In addition, the Agency must strive to ensure that sources subject to multiple Clean Air Act rules or programs can comply without unnecessary burdens. Finally, EPA must continue air research activities to strengthen the scientific basis for policy decisions and regulatory actions. Air research activities are described under the Science and Technology appropriation.

The air program helps carry out three major national environmental goals: Clean Air, Safe Homes and Work Places, and Reducing Global Environmental Risks. Under the Clean Air goal the Agency protects public health and the environment through programs to attain clean air standards, reduce air toxics emissions, and control acid rain. Under the Reducing Global Environmental Risks goal the Agency seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000 and return the stratospheric ozone layer to levels found prior to the discovery of the Antarctic ozone hole. Finally, under the Safe Homes and Work Places goal, the Agency attempts to ensure that the air inside buildings is as healthy as outdoor air that meets federal clean air standards.

The Agency has established six program objectives for 1997 to help achieve these environmental goals: 1) continue to work with states to attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs); 2) develop and implement an urban air toxics strategy; 3) continue to carry out a market-based acid rain emissions trading system; 4) reduce energy consumption and prevent pollution through voluntary, profitable measures; 5) implement domestic rules and U.S. responsibilities under the Clean Air Act and the revised Montreal Protocol for reducing stratospheric ozone depletion; and, 6) provide technical support to state and tribal indoor air programs.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

NON-ATTAINMENT PROGRAMS

The Agency requests a total of $64,024,600 and 555.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Criteria Pollutant Program.

EPA sets NAAQSs for six "criteria" pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, particulate matter (PM-10), lead, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide. EPA will work with states, tribes, and multi-state organizations to reduce the number of areas not meeting NAAQSs from 190 to six by the year 2005. This will reduce the number of people living in areas with unhealthy air from 148 million to 45 million. The remaining six areas will have air meeting all NAAQSs by 2010. Nonattainment of standards is most widespread for the first three pollutants. Today, 33 areas in the United States do not meet the national health standard for ozone; nine areas do not meet the health standards for carbon monoxide; and over 33 areas do not meet the health standards for PM-10. Recent research suggests that particulate levels may cause 70,000 premature deaths each year in the United States. In 1997 the Agency will devote $6,433,000 and 29.9 total workyears to complete review of the ozone and PM-10 standards and propose new standards if necessary to protect public health.

In 1997 EPA will issue seven national guidelines and standards for major stationary sources that contribute to ozone, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen dioxide pollution. EPA will also carry out programs that will help meet NAAQSs for ozone and particulate matter by reducing pollution from vehicles and fuels.

Under the Clean Air Act states must develop clean air plans to meet NAAQSs. In 1997 EPA will provide states with national policy, guidance, and technical assistance for developing plans and for determining whether program requirements and milestones are being met. EPA Regions will assist states, tribes, and local communities in implementing pollution control strategies that provide multi-media benefits and co-control of both toxic and criteria pollutants. The Regions will also work extensively with states and other stakeholders to resolve complex issues affecting attainment of NAAQSs, including issues involving the long-range transport of ozone-forming compounds.

In 1997 Regions will assess whether areas have come into compliance with NAAQSs and complete actions to redesignate them as "attainment" as quickly as possible. Measurements of air quality for the past three years show that 65 of the 98 areas identified as nonattainment for the ozone NAAQS in 1991 now meet health standards; 33 of the 42 carbon monoxide nonattainment areas also now meet health standards.

In 1997 the Agency will work on identifying previously unquantified health benefits (such as reduced non-cancer effects from air toxics and reduced chronic effects from ozone) and unquantified secondary benefits (such as ecosystem benefits and benefits from exported technologies and job creation). The Agency also will assess the full range of human health and environmental benefits of implementing various control strategies associated with a revised PM NAAQS in conjunction with the development the regional haze visibility rule that will be issued in 1997. Additionally, the Agency will provide an assessment of air quality benefit approaches. Finally, EPA will document and communicate the results from analyses in technical and non-technical terms so that they can be understood by the regulatory community, industry, and the public.

Accurate air quality measurements are essential both in developing state plans and evaluating their effectiveness. In 1997 EPA Regions will assist state and local agencies in improving air monitoring networks, refining quality assurance programs, and strengthening programs for analyzing monitoring data.

Regions also will continue their multi-state and multi-Regional efforts to coordinate the enhanced ozone monitoring network as well as provide analytic support for multi-state organizations such as the Ozone Transport Commission, the Ozone Transport Assessment Group, and the Lake Michigan Air Director's Consortium. This work will include the allocation of $315,900 and 4.6 total workyears under this account for addressing air quality problems in the U.S./Mexico border region. In addition, EPA will continue to support states in accurately inventorying pollutant emissions from mobile and stationary sources. Complete, accurate, and comprehensive emission inventories are key to the development of sound and enforceable state plans, effective regulations, and meaningful measures of progress for achieving clean air. Such inventories also are integral to the success of new market-based pollution control approaches.

In 1997 EPA will devote a total of $3,461,200 and 20.7 total workyears to assist Indian tribes in developing programs to protect and improve air quality on tribal lands. The Clean Air Act provides tribes with the authority to implement and administer air quality programs in essentially the same manner as states. Funding support for states and tribes is described in detail under the State and Tribal Assistance Grant appropriation.

CLEAN VEHICLES AND FUELS PROGRAMS

The Agency requests a total of $14,416,200 and 148.8 total workyears for 1997 for the Clean Vehicles and Fuels Programs.

EPA's clean vehicles and fuels programs are designed to help meet NAAQSs and reduce air toxics. Air pollution from mobile sources accounts for over half of the nationwide emissions of ozone-forming compounds (volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides) and carbon monoxide. Because mobile source emissions account for such a large percentage of the total air pollution problem, reducing these emissions holds the greatest potential for cleaning our nation's air.

In 1997 EPA will focus on maintaining and improving the credibility of the scientific and technological basis for decisions and programs by using sound data and scientific and engineering principles. The Agency will seek acceptance for the scientific basis of its programs by obtaining peer reviews from the technical community. The Agency also will seek increased public acceptance of its programs and policies through the development of partnerships with the states, industry, and environmental organizations and stakeholders, as well as through an institutionalized outreach and communication program. (The EPM account covers activities focused on fuels and vehicle and emissions compliance programs; complementary programs are described under the Science and Technology account.)

EPA and the states will work together to carry out mobile source pollution abatement programs: vehicle inspection and maintenance, oxygenated and reformulated fuels; clean fuel fleets; and other transportation control measures. The Regions will help maintain conformity among transportation and air quality plans and projects through working relationships with regional Federal Highway Administration offices and state/local transportation agencies.

NATIONAL AIR TOXICS STRATEGIES, STANDARDS, AND PROGRAMS

The Agency requests a total of $44,633,500 and 219.1 total workyears for 1997 for the Air Toxics Program.

Under the clean air sub-goal for air toxics the Agency will, by the year 2005, reduce toxic air emissions from all major sources to the lowest technically-achievable levels. By 2010 the incidence of cancer due to exposure to pollution from vehicles will be reduced by 50 percent.

According to industry estimates, more than 1.8 billion pounds of toxic pollutants were emitted into the atmosphere in 1992. These pollutants can cause cancer, reproductive effects, birth defects, respiratory illnesses, and other serious health effects. The CAAA requires EPA by the year 2000 to issue technology based standards to control 189 hazardous air pollutants emitted by major sources and small "area" sources.

During 1997 the Agency will continue work on Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards required within seven and ten years of enactment by devoting a total of $19,341,300 and 82.7 total workyears to this effort. Timely issuance of these standards is needed to avoid triggering requirements for states to regulate air toxics sources on a facility-by-facility basis. To set MACT standards EPA must gather information on toxics emissions, manufacturing processes, pollution controls, and environmental and control costs. As part of the standards development the Agency will examine process changes, substitution of feedstocks, and other pollution prevention options. To complete these standards as efficiently as possible, EPA will form partnerships among major stakeholders (industry, states, and the public) to leverage their resources and expertise. Through 1996, the Agency will have proposed 49 and promulgated 25 MACT standards. In 1997 the Agency will propose five additional MACT standards and promulgate nineteen of those proposed in 1996.

Under the Clean Air Act EPA is required to issue a report to Congress that identifies the methods for calculating the health risk remaining after application of MACT standards, describes the significance of that risk and how it could be reduced, and recommends any legislation regarding the risk. In 1997 EPA will issue a Residual Risk Report to Congress that will describe the methods for calculating the health risk remaining after application of MACT and its significance but will not contain control strategy recommendations.

In 1997 EPA will issue its urban air toxics strategy to reduce the health risks posed by urban air toxic pollutants. Under the Clean Air Act EPA must develop a strategy to control 90 percent of the emissions of the 30 or more air toxics from area sources that pose the greatest health risk in urban areas. EPA intends to develop a strategy that includes area sources, as well as mobile and other sources which can contribute significantly to the overall urban air toxics problem. In addition, EPA will identify air toxics control measures already in effect or actions underway that assist in addressing the urban air toxics problems. Those measures that are identified will be considered as meeting the requirements of the urban area source program. Many of the actions needed to meet the cancer and noncancer reduction goals in the urban program are already underway. These measures include mobile source tailpipe standards, clean fuels programs, onboard vapor recovery devices, I/M programs and new nonroad engine regulations. Similarly, many of the efforts already underway to address stationary area source emissions will contribute significantly to achieving the 75 percent cancer reduction target.

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to evaluate the deposition of hazardous air pollutants to the Great Waters of the U.S. In 1997 the Agency will allocate a total of $1,506,100 and 6.9 total workyears to this effort. The evaluation and findings are to be summarized in reports to Congress. The first report, issued in May 1994, raised significant concerns about the effect of toxics on Great Waters ecosystems and human health. In 1997 EPA will report to Congress for the second time updating the state of the science provided in the first report. Under the Act EPA is also required to determine whether the toxics provisions of the Clean Air Act are adequate to prevent serious adverse effects to public health and serious or widespread adverse environmental effects in the Great Waters. EPA is also required to issue emission standards or control measures as may be necessary and appropriate to prevent such effects. In 1997 EPA will continue the process to make the determination.

EPA will provide assistance to state and local agencies in establishing and expanding their air toxics program capabilities and in reviewing and processing permit applications for air toxics sources. The Agency will provide information and training to state and local agencies on the new federal rules being issued and hold frequent and open dialogue with state and local managers to resolve problems encountered. Also, EPA will support the implementation of section 112(l), which allows states to reduce emissions in ways different than prescribed by federal rules, and section 112(g), which ensures that controls will be applied to new and modified sources of hazardous air pollutants, before the seven and ten year MACT standards are promulgated.

REDUCING BURDEN AND MAKING INFORMATION AVAILABLE

The Agency requests a total of $7,926,300 and 99.5 total workyears for 1997 in this program.

EPA will remove obstacles to the implementation of its air permitting programs by providing greater flexibility and certainties to industries and states while maintaining the current level of environmental protection. This will include completing the major reinvention of the new source review program, enabling sources needing new major construction permits to acquire them more easily, more quickly, and more cheaply. In addition, the Agency will define situations where new construction permits are no longer needed. It will include issuing guidance on additional less burdensome approaches that sources can use to establish that they are not major sources, thus eliminating the need for acquiring operating permits altogether. Providing assistance to states that are beginning to issue operating permits will be key to the success of Air Permitting Programs, as the 35 or more new state programs, and 50 or more local programs come on line. During 1997 these agencies will be required to receive applications and issue permits to one third of the major sources in their jurisdictions. Finally, EPA will continue to work with interested industry representatives to identify flexible permit options that would enable industry to more easily make process changes at their facilities. Regions will provide assistance to state and local agencies in modifying their permit programs to incorporate revisions that allow greater flexibility in the permit program.

EPA recognizes the need to further develop its information systems and increase use of cutting edge technology (e.g., the Internet) to make its information available to more people, more inexpensively, and in ways that are more user-friendly. EPA Regions will provide technical support to state small business assistance programs and facilitate training to state and local agencies on the technical aspects of the nation's air pollution control programs. This will be accomplished by use of the Agency's satellite downlinks to 12,000 to 15,000 professionals at more than 100 sites across the country.

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING MARKET-BASED EMISSIONS TRADING SYSTEMS

The Agency requests a total of $12,369,600 and 80.3 total workyears for 1997 for market-based trading programs.

Acid rain and its precursors cause damage to lakes, forests, and man-made structures, reduce visibility, and cause damage to human health. Under the clean air sub-goal of controlling acid rain, the Agency seeks to reduce sulfur deposition by a range of 25 to 40 percent in the eastern U.S. by the year 2005.

To achieve its environmental goal, EPA will reduce sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions by 10 million tons from 1980 levels and reduce NO_x by two million tons from 1980 levels. The Agency will achieve the SO_2 emission reductions through an innovative market-based emission allowance program that will provide affected sources with flexibility in meeting required emission reductions. Successful implementation of the allowance trading system will minimize compliance costs,

maximize economic efficiency, and allow for growth. The acid rain program is seen as a model for regulatory reform efforts here and abroad.

In partnership with interested states, EPA will help to establish a pilot market-based, cap-and-trade program to reduce emissions of NO_x. NO_x is a major contributor to ozone pollution in highly-populous regions, causing significant health problems. In this market approach the Agency will leverage the knowledge gained in developing the acid rain program. Reductions in ozone, acidification, eutrophication, and fine particulate pollution will be achieved by reducing and capping NO_x emissions. The NO_x cap will be implemented through the allocation of NO_x allowances to electric utilities and other affected sources.

By using data systems nearly identical to those developed for the acid rain program, EPA can implement a proven market-based program at a fraction of the cost of building a program from the ground up. This approach exemplifies work process reinvention, since the same processes developed and streamlined over time for the acid rain program will be shared with the NO_x program. The expansion of the use of market approaches will provide a more cost-effective way of reducing risks to populations in some of the most polluted regions of the country.

Additionally, to facilitate market-based approaches nationally EPA will finalize a model rule in 1996 for emissions trading of smog-creating pollutants called the open market trading rule. The rule is the first strictly voluntary compliance option for emissions trading of ozone precursors (volatile organic compounds and NO_x) that does not require source-specific revisions to SIPs or operating permits. The rule should significantly reduce the time it takes a state to get an open market trading program set up and running. In 1997 EPA Regions will assist states that wish to adopt emission trading programs under either the model rule or a modified version of it.

VOLUNTARY PROGRAMS TO PROFITABLY PREVENT AIR POLLUTION

The Agency requests a total of $82,014,200 and 119.8 total workyears for 1997 for the Climate Change Action Plan program.

Under the Agency's Reducing Global Environmental Risks goal, energy efficient technologies will reduce energy consumption and prevent pollution while delivering better products to the marketplace and increasing the competitiveness of U.S. businesses. In addition to preventing the emission of air pollutants, saving energy through energy-efficient products also reduces environmental damage caused by the mining and transportation of fuels (e.g. strip mine damage, acid mine damage, natural gas leakage, etc.) and the disposal of utility wastes (e.g. boiler ash, scrubber waste, and spent nuclear fuel).

In enhancing free market operations for energy efficiency, the Agency will prevent pollution through voluntary public-private partnerships rather than regulations. Efforts will include: (1) increasing the level of energy-efficient lighting, where profitable, through expanding marketing and implementation of the Green Lights Program; (2) expanding marketing and implementation of the Energy Star Buildings Program to encourage the profitable use of energy efficient heating, ventilation, air conditioning and transformers; (3) marketing and implementation of Energy Star commercial and residential technologies, including fax machines and copiers; (4) developing residential energy efficiency programs; (5) expanding initiatives to reduce methane emissions in a cost-effective manner; and, (6) reducing the precursors of global warming associated with mobile sources. Success will be measured through expanding partnerships and evaluating the impacts of proposed protocols from other countries on U.S. economic growth, jobs, and key industrial sectors.

EPA seeks partners who want to work with the Agency to prevent pollution, including conventional and hazardous air pollutants and greenhouse gases, by increasing the productivity of energy systems. Although the Agency will provide

strong assistance to partners to help them decide how to accomplish their goals, EPA will not dictate solutions or subsidize investments. The Regions will play a significant role in marketing the Green Lights and Energy Star programs and in securing partnerships.

REDUCING STRATOSPHERIC OZONE DEPLETION

The Agency requests a total of $24,151,300 and 26.6 total workyears for 1997 in the Stratospheric Ozone Depletion Program.

Restoration of the stratospheric ozone layer will reduce certain health effects: skin cancers, cataracts, and immune suppression. Under EPA's Reducing Global Environmental Risks goal the Agency has the sub-goal of stopping the decline in ozone concentrations in the stratosphere by 2005 and allowing the recovery to levels found in the 1970s. A report released by the United Nations Environment Program in September 1994 found that the rates of build-up in the atmosphere of human-made compounds that deplete the ozone layer (chlorofluorocarbons and halons) have slowed in recent years.

In 1997 EPA will focus on four areas: domestic and international phase-out of three ozone depleting chemicals: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and methyl chloroform; implementation of limitations on two other ozone depleters, hydrofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and methyl bromide; more intensive recycling programs in the U.S. and abroad; and earlier voluntary phase-out of CFCs and HCFCs from developing countries.

In 1997 EPA will work with key agricultural and commodity groups on field and laboratory studies to evaluate alternatives to methyl bromide. This chemical, which could account for as much as one-sixth of the depletion of the ozone layer by the turn of the century unless efforts are successful in restricting its use, is widely used as a fumigant for crops and is required by the Department of Agriculture as a quarantine fumigant for most agricultural goods entering the U.S.

EPA will continue to support the Montreal Protocol Multi-lateral Fund (total request of $19,000,000 extramural). The Fund supports developing country efforts to phaseout the use of ozone depleting substances by paying the incremental cost of worthy projects that reduce the use of these substances. To date, the fund has financed over 400 activities in 56 developing countries. When fully implemented these activities will result in the annual prevention of over 30,000 tons of ozone depleting substance emissions.

ADDRESSING INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS

The Agency requests a total of $20,714,100 and 112.5 total workyears for 1997 in the Indoor Environments program.

Comparative risk studies performed by EPA headquarters, regional offices, and states consistently rank poor indoor environmental quality, including high radon levels, among the top five environmental risks to public health. EPA will continue to employ voluntary approaches to improve the quality of indoor environments by refining the science on which recommended actions for exposure reduction are based; raising public awareness of potential indoor risks and steps that can be taken to reduce exposure; and by using partnerships and technology transfer to improve the way in which all types of buildings are designed, operated, and maintained to bring about healthier environments indoors.

Under the Safe Homes and Other Indoor Environments goal, EPA will seek to ensure that all people will live, work, and learn in safe and healthy environments. To accomplish this goal, the agency has established several measurable milestones and strategic targets for the year 2005, including: decreasing the number of Americans exposed to elevated radon levels in homes;

decreasing the proportion of children who are regularly exposed to tobacco smoke in the home; substantially increasing the number of schools and public buildings implementing state-of-the-art pollution prevention guidance developed by EPA; and establishing voluntary agreements with industries to reduce emissions from their products that impact on indoor air quality and public health.

In 1997 the indoor environments program will continue to implement the activities authorized by the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA) and Title IV (the Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). IRAA activities encompass a broad range of activities including outreach, technical assistance, and financial assistance to reduce the public health risks of radon. This includes the operation of the State Indoor Air Radon Grants program, oversight of the national radon proficiency programs, work related to reduce elevated levels of radon in residences and schools, promotion of model building standards, and technical assistance to build capacities at the state and local level to identify and fix radon problems. As authorized under SARA, the program will continue to address sources and levels of other indoor air pollutants of concern, better understand the adverse health effects of poor indoor air quality, refine guidance on issues such as building design, operation and maintenance, and disseminate new knowledge to key audiences including state and local environmental health officials and building facility managers.

The Agency is continuing to acquire and analyze building performance data during the third year of field measurements planned for the multi-year Building Assessment Survey and Evaluation project. In addition, the program's hotlines and clearinghouses continue to provide information to a growing body of users, including the general public and environmental health organizations who are interested in reducing their constituencies' indoor air and radon-related health risks by providing clear messages about exposure reduction.

Efforts to reduce the health risk specifically from radon exposure will focus on achieving results by tracking and setting goals for environmental indicators that include: the number of homes and schools tested and mitigated; the number of homes built using radon resistant features; and the number of jurisdictions requiring radon-resistant new construction features. The indoor environments program is working with EPA Regions and states to develop and track similar measures of success for radon and other pollutants of concern indoors. The program also will increase its efforts in the area of environmental equity by working with organizations that specialize in reaching minority and low-income populations and developing messages and using communication channels that are effective goal to ensure safe indoor environments.

In 1997 EPA will continue to work with states to set and achieve measurable gains in indoor environmental quality through effective targeting of performance partnership grants. Regional indoor environments staff will actively work with state officials and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations at the local and community level to expand radon reduction activities to encompass other indoor pollutants and provide leadership in galvanizing the resources available to address them. Regions will increase their focus on improving indoor environmental quality in schools nationwide. Other audiences specially targeted for public awareness campaigns, literature development and distribution, guidance document dissemination, training course delivery, and related outreach efforts will include homebuilders and buyers, real estate professionals, including agents and home inspectors, health professionals, environmental and public health officials, facility owners and managers, and providers of services delivered indoors to children and other sensitive populations.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND - AIR

The Agency requests a total of $11,448,700 for the Working Capital Fund for the Air Media in 1997.

The resources included are for both Headquarters and Regional offices to pay for program postage costs and for on-going data processing and telecommunications services provide through the operations of the National Data Processing Division (NDPD). These NDPD services are classified into five cost centers: Enterprise Computing Services, Network Services, Desktop Services, Technincal Consulting Services, and Scientific Computing Services. These resources will also provide the program's share of depreciation of capital assets, increased service costs, additional mainframe capacity, and network and technical consulting services.

IMPLEMENTING STATIONARY SOURCE ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES

The Agency requests a total of $22,706,700 in the EPM account supported by 308.1 total workyears for 1997 in the Stationary Sources Enforcement program. This program manages and supports the implementation of a national air compliance and enforcement program through operations in each of the ten Agency regional offices.

In 1997, the Stationary Source Enforcement program will continue to support achievement of several of the Agency goals identified as priorities in the President's Budget request through its compliance monitoring, compliance assistance, and enforcement activities.

The air enforcement program priorities in 1997 are: implementation of the Title V operating permit program, the hazardous air pollutant (air toxics) programs under Title III and the innovative enforcement programs including new enforcement initiatives: field citation, citizen awards, and open market emissions trading under the Clean Air Act (CAA). Implementation will be achieved in a manner that minimizes the reporting and record keeping requirements on facilities.

In 1997, the air program continues to enforce several new air toxics standards designed to reduce the emissions of some of the most harmful air pollutants. The standards affect dry cleaners (25,000 sources), degreasers (50,000 sources), coke ovens, synthetic organic chemical manufacturers (300 sources), the aerospace industry, chromium electroplaters, commercial sterilizers, petroleum refineries and other hazardous air pollutant emitters. The Regional air program continues to provide a total of 55 workyears for compliance assistance activities to educate the state and local permitting authorities on the new requirements; educate and provide technical assistance to aid industries in achieving compliance; and target enforcement actions to deter noncompliance. The Regions will continue to implement strategies for addressing multi-state and multi-program violators of the CAA amendment requirements and for corporate-wide patterns of non-compliance.

A total of 85 workyears and $1,000,000 extramural funding support 2,100 inspections and a total of 117.2 workyears support the initiation of an estimated 95 penalty orders, completion of 125 administrative penalty orders and completion of 175 compliance orders.

The Regional program will explore new measures of outputs for multimedia enforcement and compliance activities. Regions will maintain operational data on investigations and enforcement actions, including tracking Supplemental Environmental Projects. They will also assess outputs and environmental improvements and the impacts on human health and air quality.

RADIATION

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $20,416,400 and 114.5 total workyears under the EPM appropriation for 1997 in the Radiation media.

The EPA program to protect public health and the environment from adverse effects of radiation exposure is derived from several statutes including: the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; the Waste Isolation Pilot Project Land Withdrawal Act of 1992; the Energy Policy Act of 1992; the Atomic Energy Act; the Public Health Service Act; the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act; the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. These Acts authorize a wide range of regulatory, assessment, assistance, and research activities.

EPA's radiation program has four major objectives including: reducing adverse health effects and environmental impacts from radiation exposure through a program of standards and guidelines; assessing and quantifying existing and emerging radiation problems and their potential impacts on public health and the environment; responding to radiation issues of serious public concern; and, maintaining the capability to respond to radiological emergencies and to aid development and testing of Federal, state, and local plans for emergency response.

To accomplish these objectives, EPA assesses and regulates sources of airborne radionuclides; evaluates and regulates radioactive waste disposal; provides site assessments and radiochemical analyses of environmental samples; operates the Radon Action Program; operates the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System; develops radiation clean-up and waste management standards; and responds to radiological emergencies. In 1997 the Agency will give priority to the areas described below.

RADIATION

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

In October 1992 Congress enacted legislation for evaluating the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), a proposed radioactive waste disposal site operated by the Department of Energy (DOE) in New Mexico. The Act gives EPA oversight responsibility for the DOE waste disposal activities at WIPP. In 1997 the Agency will allocate a total of $6,451,700 and 26.9 total workyears to this effort. Carrying out this responsibility requires four major rulemakings: radioactive waste disposal standards, compliance criteria, compliance certification, and determinations of continued compliance. In 1994 EPA completed the development of final standards for the disposal of high-level and transuranic radioactive wastes.

In 1995 EPA completed the compliance criteria for implementing the 1994 radioactive waste disposal regulations. With the criteria in place EPA has begun to prepare for the compliance certification for WIPP. EPA will develop methods and guidance for systematic review of the DOE compliance certification application. The Agency will identify the technical areas involved (e.g., engineering, geology, computer modeling, chemistry, hydrology, etc.) and the major regulatory provisions that will be implemented. The Agency also will develop position papers and review guidance on issues in need of additional explanation. EPA may have to do a rulemaking to approve any modifications to the WIPP test plan that DOE might propose.

In addition, EPA will review on a semiannual basis the draft DOE WIPP performance assessment. Through this review EPA can identify the strengths and weaknesses of WIPP and can direct DOE where to focus additional efforts. EPA will review DOE's finding that the waste used in the tests is and will remain retrievable. EPA also will provide oversight of the management of hazardous waste at the WIPP under the terms of the "No Migration Determination" review, check DOE's quality assurance and quality control procedures, and review DOE's draft WIPP performance assessment.

Under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Agency must set standards regulating the disposal of high level nuclear waste and spent nuclear fuel rods at the proposed repository of Yucca Mountain, Nevada. These standards will be multi-media in focus, addressing issues of air, land, and water surrounding disposal at Yucca Mountain. Public participation in the development of the standards will include local meetings, written information, and stakeholder (e.g., DOE, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Nevada) meetings. Final standards will be promulgated in 1997 to ensure that the Yucca Mountain disposal system adequately controls releases of radioactive material, thereby protecting both individuals and populations. The Yucca Mountain standard, along with the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant responsibilities, implement the EPA's environmental goal to ensure safe waste management protective of public health.

In 1997 EPA will continue to concentrate on establishing standards for radioactive waste management and developing Federal guidance. A total of $10,057,800 and 62.7 total workyears will be devoted to this effort. EPA will continue to promote transfer of implementation responsibilities for the radionuclide National Emissions Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) to the states. Videotape training will be supplemented with direct assistance to deal with unique problems incurred by the states and local authorities. EPA will provide technical assistance in determining the acceptability of alternate compliance procedure requests. EPA will work closely with the DOE as DOE continues to decontaminate and decommission (D&D) buildings and facilities. These D&D efforts provide unique challenges in assessing radionuclide emissions. Implementation of the radionuclide NESHAPs will further EPA's environmental goal to ensure clean air reducing public exposure to air toxics.

Radioactive materials are used at over 20,000 sites including DOE facilities and over 100 nuclear power reactors. Many of these sites will be candidates for decommissioning over the next several decades. Billions of dollars could be potentially wasted by inadequate clean-up efforts. In 1997 EPA will continue development of clean-up criteria for sites contaminated with radionuclides that will provide clear and consistent ground rules for clean-up.

Working toward its environmental goal for the restoration of contaminated sites, during 1997 the Agency will evaluate comments received on the proposed clean-up standards and prepare a draft rule for workgroup consideration. Following publication of the proposed rule, EPA will conduct workgroup meetings, public hearings, and further analyses. The Agency also will continue work on the Federal radioactive waste management regulations. The regulations and their implementing guidances are critical to the reduction of risk to human health and the environment through the proper storage, treatment, and disposal of radioactive waste; waste minimization and restricted recycle/reuse activities; as well as the encouragement of innovative environmental technology to minimize the volume of radioactive waste found at thousands of sites throughout the nation.

In 1997 the Agency will provide a total of $1,497,900 and 17.0 total workyears for its radiological emergency preparedness efforts. As part of its emergency preparedness efforts and the Agency environmental goal for preventing accidental releases, EPA will continue its classroom and field training programs to maintain and improve the capabilities of the EPA Radiological Emergency Response Team. The Agency will also continue working with other Federal agencies and the international community on formal agreements dealing with communications, coordination of response efforts, and mutual assistance for responding to emergencies.

EPA will continue to provide coordination, oversight, and technical support to ensure that radioactively contaminated federal facilities are cleaned up to acceptable EPA risk levels consistent with the requirements of the federal facility agreements. The program is composed of two primary elements: 1) development of overall guidance that is applicable to all federal facility sites and 2) development of operational controls for site characterization, sampling, handling, analysis, treatment, and disposal of mixed wastes (combinations of radioactive waste and hazardous chemicals). The latter is of particular concern for DOE sites with substantial amounts of mixed wastes.

The Agency requests a total of $1,872,700 for the Working Capital Fund for the Radiation Media in 1997. The resources included are for both Headquarters and Regional offices to pay for program postage costs and for on-going data processing and telecommunications services provide through the operations of the National Data Processing Division (NDPD). These NDPD services are classified into five cost centers: Enterprise Computing Services, Network Services, Desktop Services, Technincal Consulting Services, and Scientific Computing Services. These resources will also provide the program's share of depreciation of capital assets, increased service costs, additional mainframe capacity, and network and technical consulting services.

WATER QUALITY

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $274,160,300 and 1,855.9 total workyears for FY 1997 in the Water Quality media. Clean water is integral to the growth of the nation's economy and to our quality of life. Water quality is also essential for the health and survival of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms. Whether it is found on the earth's surface, in the ground, or in wetlands, clean water is essential to life and contributes billions of dollars to America's economy.

EPA's Water Quality Program faces three main challenges. First, we seek to prevent or control pollution sources and adverse physical alteration, to restore degraded areas, and to gain a better understanding of the condition of our surface water resources. Second, the Agency must protect ground water from pollution and help the public better understand the ways in which ground water becomes polluted. Finally, EPA is seeking to continue the trend towards reduced wetlands loss, ultimately realizing a net gain in wetland acreage through efforts to create new wetlands and to protect, improve and better understand wetlands conditions.

The 1997 program emphasizes common sense, place-based approaches to improving water quality. Built on the solid foundation of basic water programs and incorporating a risk-based approach to decision-making, the 1997 program focuses on improving wet weather flow controls, encouraging comprehensive place-based wetlands management, and overall streamlining of our program delivery efforts.

The Agency will continue orienting water quality programs to protect "places." Drawing on the experience and successes of the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Gulf of Mexico Program Offices and the National Estuary Programs (NEP), EPA will help States, local communities, and Tribes use scientific tools to address their environmental problems. The Agency will facilitate cross-program support for implementing estuarine management plans and use the experience of the NEP to encourage other coastal watershed protection efforts. We will disseminate new and revised user-friendly computer models that integrate geographic location data to facilitate effluent trading among point and nonpoint sources. The Agency will coordinate with other environmental programs to address complex multi-media problems (such as air deposition of pollutants in U.S. waters). EPA will issue an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to conduct a watershed- and multimedia-oriented review of the criteria and standards program and a water quality Criteria Development Plan to explain the future directions of that program.

In 1997, the Agency will better communicate water program actions and policies to assure that stakeholders understand and participate in Agency decision-making. We will help States use environmental indicators to measure progress against watershed goals. The Agency will annually communicate the results of program activities to the general public and stakeholders and will extensively use new electronic technologies to communicate with other federal, State, Tribal, and local water programs and to distribute information to interested parties. EPA will continue working with States and other agencies to link national water quality databases through the Interagency Task Force on Monitoring.

The Agency will focus on two priority water quality programs in 1997: improving wet weather flow controls and encouraging comprehensive place-based wetlands management. EPA will work with the urban wet weather advisory group to address both technical and policy issues for controlling urban runoff, storm water, sanitary sewer overflows, and combined sewer overflows. The Agency will also streamline monitoring and storm water permitting requirements to reduce

existing and potential burdens. Working with stakeholders, EPA will issue national guidance to help upgrade existing state Nonpoint Source (NPS) programs, encourage greater focus on priority watersheds and environmental results, and eliminate the competitive grants application process. Finally, the Agency will use pollution prevention, incentive-based volunteer efforts, and outreach to address traditionally unregulated nonpoint sources.

In 1997, the Agency will support projects to reinvent environmental regulation, including Project XL pilots and the Agency's Common Sense Initiative. The Agency will continue to reinvent the ocean dumping program by focusing on long-term disposal site planning and management in advance of individual permit applications. We will encourage effluent trading in watersheds and promote the creation of wetland mitigation banks. EPA will continue working with stakeholders to reinvent the NPDES program (i.e., reduce permittee monitoring requirements, streamline application data requirements, and expand the use of general permits). The Agency will identify reporting burdens that can be reduced or eliminated. EPA will implement the Environmental Technology Initiative by developing technology verification protocols to test the viability and performance of new water pollution prevention and control technologies and methods.

In 1997, the Agency will continue to enhance wetlands protection, making wetlands regulation more cost-effective and flexible. EPA will encourage States and Tribes to develop and implement Wetlands Conservation Plans and promote State and Tribal assumption of regulatory authority and other mechanisms that rely on local decision-making. We will increase the use of wetlands mitigation banking and support landowners interested in voluntary wetlands stewardship. Through stakeholder partnerships, the Agency will pursue voluntary and incentive-based measures throughout the Mississippi River watershed to address excessive nutrient run-off that contributes to hypoxia problems in coastal Louisiana and Texas.

The 1997 Water Quality Enforcement program will promote a comprehensive approach for compliance and enforcement to ensure environmental accountability in protection of the nation's waterways. The program will concentrate activities in targeted high risk sectors, ecosystems, and populations. All instances of significant noncompliance will be responded to on a timely manner.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

The Agency requests $9,500,000 in 1997 for the Environmental Technology Initiative, in the water programs. EPA will use these resources to assist our partners in making wise investment decisions about cutting-edge wastewater treatment technologies. In 1997, we will make special efforts to implement small-community technology verification protocols, which are EPA procedures to test the performance and viability of treatment technologies. These procedures will be shared with independent testing facilities to establish responsibility for technology testing in the private sector.

REINVENTING AND REDUCING WATER REGULATIONS

In 1997, the Agency is requesting $5,952,300 and 69.4 total workyears to continue to improve the regulatory structure of the NPDES program. The efforts started in 1995 require completion of a number of rules including those that reduce permit application paperwork for NPDES, sludge and stormwater and focus pretreatment programs on environmental results. We anticipate that these improvements will yield, beginning in early 1996, a 25% reduction in monitoring and reporting requirements for permittees, without any loss in ability to detect violations.

The Agency requests a total of $834,000 and 1.0 total workyears in 1997 for Effluent Trading. In support of President Clinton's *Reinventing Environmental Regulation* (March 1995), EPA is promoting effluent trading to achieve water quality objectives and standards. EPA will work cooperatively with key stakeholders to find sensible, innovative ways to meet water quality standards faster and at less overall cost than "traditional" approaches. EPA will assure that effluent trades are implemented responsibly so that environmental progress is enhanced, not hindered.

EPA activities associated with effluent trading have included the release of the Policy Statement (January 25, 1996) and Trading Framework (late March 1996). Substantial public outreach efforts are planned to obtain stakeholders' recommendations and insights on the draft framework prior to implementation. In 1997 EPA plans to provide technical assistance for implementing trading.

PROTECTING WETLANDS

The Agency requests a total of $15,041,800 and 153.6 total workyears for 1997 for the Wetlands protection in the Water Quality Program. In 1997, the Agency will continue to develop and implement reforms, in accordance with the Clinton Administration's Wetlands Plan, to make wetlands regulations more fair, flexible, and cost-effective. We will develop tools and guidance for wetlands and watershed management, and work with other agencies and stakeholders to put watershed techniques into practice as an alternative to traditional project-by-project decision making. Since considerable regulatory policy and guidance development had already been completed under the Administration Plan, additional attention will be directed toward implementation issues, such as interagency training, State primacy, supplemental guidance on specific issues, and consistency in field application. In addition, more regulatory emphasis will be placed on sector-specific issues and problems, such as forestry, homebuilders, site developers, and the recreation industry.

EPA will increase its dialogue with those we regulate to resolve areas of ongoing difficulties. The Agency will continue to assist States, Tribes, and local governments to take more active roles in wetlands planning, protection, and regulation. EPA will emphasize the development and dissemination of technical information and outreach materials to assist other partners to assume more responsibility for wetlands protection and to communicate effectively on controversial issues with stakeholders and the public. Disinvestment will occur through more reliance on other federal and State agencies to make wetlands jurisdictional determinations, conduct wetland and impact evaluations, establish requirements for compensatory mitigation, and make permitting decisions.

The Agency requests $1,842,300 and 27.0 total workyears in its Water Quality Program for Wetlands Protection enforcement. Compliance and enforcement tools will be used to support the environmental protection of wetlands by ensuring there is no net loss of wetlands resulting from discharges of dredged and fill materials. The program will establish strong partnerships with federal, State and local agencies in addressing wetlands protection through compliance assurance activities. This program will focus on improving interagency relationships with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Department of Agriculture, the Fish and Wildlife service, and other stakeholders, through joint enforcement workshops and training efforts. The Agency's compliance assistance activities will promote innovative, comprehensive approaches to environmental compliance by the regulated community.

In 1997, the program will continue to develop a systematic approach to addressing barriers to wetlands protection through an effective enforcement program. The Regions will work closely with headquarters in: 1) publishing a Section 404 Enforcement Compendium; 2) developing a litigation report with guidance specific to Section 404 issues; 3) developing enforcement response guidance; 4) establishing significant noncompliance guidance; 5) revising penalty policies; 6) developing national and regional case selection criteria; and 7) drafting a media communication strategy. The Agency will develop a regionally based Compliance Outreach Strategy targeted at State, Local, and Tribal planning agencies to promote wetlands protection and restoration under Section 404.

The program will focus on ecosystem protection through targeted section 404 enforcement actions in high priority watersheds. EPA will use all of its enforcement tools, such as administrative orders, administrative penalty orders, civil judicial and criminal prosecution against violators of wetlands protection. Where feasible, Regions will track and report loss or gain of wetlands acreage, biodiversity, and floral and faunal composition.

PLACE-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Agency requests a total of $3,323,400 and 7.0 total workyears for 1997 for South Florida. In support of the Vice President's initiative to prepare and implement an Everglades Restoration Plan, the Agency will continue its support for planning and restoration activities. This will be done in conjunction with the multi-Agency South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force, and will include preparation of a Water Quality Management Plan that will continue the work that is underway by several agencies. The plan will ensure that the major water movements expected in the restored system of canals and levies will not degrade the fragile ecosystem and will incorporate all major projects now underway. These projects include implementation of the Water Quality Protection Plan for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and the preparation of a Comprehensive Wetlands Conservation, Mitigation and Permitting Strategy.

The Agency requests a total of $793,600 and 5.5 total workyears in 1997 for the Northwest Forest program. The Agency will continue efforts to implement the President's Forest Plan, participating in and providing technical assistance to

interagency and intergovernmental teams tasked with protecting and restoring watersheds in the northwest forests of the United States.

COMMON SENSE INITIATIVE

In 1997, the Agency requests $1,553,584 and 5.0 total workyears for the Common Sense Initiative. The water programs will continue efforts to find "cheaper, cleaner and smarter" ways of protecting the environment through continuing participation in the Agency's Common Sense Initiative (CSI). As co-chair of the iron and steel sector initiative, EPA will support six to eight multi-media pilot projects that the sector is pursuing to test new ideas; coordinate and facilitate the participation of representatives from the iron and steel industry, environmental and community groups, labor organizations, and state and local regulators as they develop consensus-based recommendations; coordinate sector activities with all media programs; and manage the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) requirements associated with the effort. Areas of focus include improving the permitting process, reducing reporting burdens, promoting awareness of innovative, pollution-reducing technology, and developing the mechanisms to enable the redevelopment of abandoned iron and steel manufacturing sites (Brownfields).

WATERSHED TARGETING/TMDLs

The Agency requests a total of $4,698,300 and 39.4 total workyears for 1997 in the Watershed Program. We will begin implementing the reinvented CWA Section 303(d) total maximum daily load (TMDL) program developed by a State-EPA workgroup in 1996, including issuing updated guidance and integrating 303(d) lists into five-year consolidated assessments. EPA will continue providing technical and market-based tools and training to empower interested watershed partnerships to develop and implement community-based watershed strategies, including help implementing the effluent trading policy and holding the Watershed Academy across the U.S.

DREDGED MATERIAL MANAGEMENT/OTHER OCEAN DISPOSAL

The Agency requests a total of $7,287,300 and 48.0 total workyears for 1997 to reinvent the ocean dumping program. We intend to shift its focus to long term disposal site planning and management in advance of individual permit applications, and increase the use of risk-based approaches in decision-making. The implementation of site management plans, in concert with development of long term management strategies, will provide an opportunity to manage ocean disposal of dredged material on a place-by-place, rather than permit-by-permit, basis. The Agency will develop revised regulations for the ocean disposal of dredged materials, and continue its partnership with the Corps of Engineers (COE) and other members of the National Dredging Team to develop long-term management plans for dredged material. The focus of long term planning actions will be assistance and participation in the development of community-based plans at key cities that address dredged material disposal, as well as pollution prevention, to eliminate contamination in future dredged material. The Agency will work with the COE to improve technical guidance for sampling, analysis, and data interpretation.

NPDES WATERSHED PROTECTION

The Agency requests a total of $22,131,000 and 251.1 total workyears for its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, pretreatment and sludge programs. We intend to further focus them toward a community-based approach (rather than individual sources of pollution) and to ensure the protection of ecosystems and the attainment of clean surface waters. So far, about half the States are issuing permits on a watershed basis or developing a framework to do so. EPA will implement effluent trading where the Agency issues

permits, which will have a potential cost savings to the permittees in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

In its partnerships with regions, States, Tribes, localities and other stakeholders, EPA will continue to simplify and tailor these relationships, with a focus on measures of success, watershed protection, and clear delineation of the roles of EPA, States and municipalities. New approaches such as tailored oversight practices, new performance measures, more flexible use of grants, and simplified delegation procedures will reduce both Federal costs and reduce the burden on authorized States. The number of authorized State programs is expected to increase by two in 1997, for a total of 45 States.

EPA and States will continue to work with their local stakeholders in developing basin management plans, establishing priorities and developing environmental indicators that clearly demonstrate progress toward attainment of water quality goals. The Agency will continue to work with states to synchronize permit issuance and reissue major and minor permits consistent with basin management plans. EPA will provide technical assistance to build Tribal capacity for administering authorized water and sludge management programs.

Through the Water Alliances for Voluntary Efficiency (WAVE) and Municipal Water Pollution Prevention (MWPP) programs, EPA will heighten awareness of the benefits of preventing water pollution and reducing energy and water use. The WAVE program offers companies an opportunity to participate in one of the Agency's primary voluntary programs. Recognition and technical support through the WAVE program provide strong incentives to conserve water in the hotel/motel industry; in 1997, EPA will expand the program into other commercial sectors, such as office buildings.

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION

The Agency requests a total of $10,407,300 and 104.5 total workyears for 1997 in the Nonpoint Source (NPS) Pollution Program. Since States report that nonpoint sources are their most significant water quality problems, the Agency will continue to bolster ongoing NPS programs to achieve better community-based watershed management. Based on the 1996 State-EPA workgroup strategy to reinvent NPS management under Section 319, we will make program improvements in 1997: issuing better evaluation criteria for upgraded state programs; reducing reporting requirements; and revising the Section 319 funds allocation formula. As coastal States have submitted and EPA has acted on their coastal NPS programs under Section 6217 of Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments, we will substantially reduce our technical assistance that helped States develop these programs. We will work with States to upgrade their NPS management programs, addressing weaknesses identified during our 1996 program review.

EPA will continue working with private sector grass-roots groups to promote an increase in voluntary adoption of NPS management practices and controls by reaching private land owners and managers. We will support voluntary compliance by developing self-assessment procedures. The Agency will continue ongoing broad public outreach efforts, including internet access, to increase awareness of NPS pollution and watershed protection and to encourage voluntary public actions to reduce watershed pollution.

WATER QUALITY MONITORING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Agency requests a total of $11,511,800 and 64.1 total workyears in 1997 for water quality monitoring and information systems. The Agency will continue to identify and characterize impaired/threatened waters and to increase the use of environmental indicators to measure progress against watershed goals. Headquarters and the Regions will help the States begin the transition to the

reinvented five-year cycle for CWA Section 305(b) reports and consolidated assessments. EPA will help States implement comprehensive monitoring strategies and subsequent reporting on water quality conditions using agreed-upon environmental indicators. Headquarters will begin full implementation of the modernized STORET/BIOS/ODES national water quality data system and a point/click capability for displaying local watershed conditions and problems based on information incorporated from a wide range of existing computer data systems. We will provide training to stakeholders on GIS/INTERNET and STORET as tools to use indicators and related data. We will continue to provide monitoring tools to stakeholders, including assistance on biological and volunteer monitoring.

COASTAL WATERSHED PROTECTION/NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM

The Agency requests $20,168,400 million and 80.6 total workyears in 1997 to promote coastal watershed protection through targeted support to critical estuaries and other coastal and marine areas. Emphasis will be placed on transferring lessons learned from the estuaries in the National Estuary Program (NEP) to other coastal watershed communities. Specific activities in support of coastal watershed protection will include: continuing support for the 28 National Estuary Programs; providing technical assistance, training and support to coastal resource managers; examining the adverse impacts of atmospheric pollution on coastal waters, with an emphasis on estuarine waters and development of management strategies; implementing ecologically-based water quality controls for marine point source dischargers; using existing technical guidance on ecological decision criteria to assess whether marine dischargers are meeting ocean discharge criteria (CWA section 403(c)); developing low-cost, practical watershed protection tools for protecting coral reefs; developing and encouraging beach cleanups and the use of control mechanisms for marine debris; and developing standards for pollution impacts from vessel discharges.

Grant funding for post-Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP) activities at NEP estuaries will demonstrate innovative techniques that are potentially applicable to other estuaries. As such, these activities will be funded under our existing CWA section 104(b)(3) or a new CWA reauthorization for section 320. Grant funding for post-CCMP activities is not intended to support activities to monitor the progress or the effectiveness of CCMP implementation.

CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

The Agency requests a total of $20,022,900 and 16.8 total workyears in 1997 for Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP). The CBP is responsible for developing and implementing a program which protects and restores the overall environmental health of the Chesapeake Bay.

The basinwide Nutrient Reduction Strategy for the Chesapeake Bay will undergo a formal reevaluation in 1997 including an assessment of the progress made by the four participating jurisdictions (Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania) under the tributary specific nutrient reduction strategies. Additional actions needed to be taken to close the gap on achieving the 40 nutrient reduction goal by the year 2000 will be determined through additional modeling, monitoring and assessments and integrating air deposition control with water quality agreements negotiated with the various stakeholders. The Environmental Indicators program will be continually maintained and expanded to incorporate newly developed measures for sustainable development, local government participation, and other localized measures of progress.

Implementation of the 1994 Basinwide Toxics Reduction and Prevention Strategy will continue. This will include: determining whether additional areas of the Bay shall be designated as Regions of Concern; publishing a characterization of all Bay and tidal tributary habitat status with regard to

chemical pollution; updating and expanding the Basinwide Toxics Loading and Release Inventory; securing agreement on loading reduction targets for urban stormwater run-off, atmospheric deposition, and acid mine drainage to be achieved over the next decade.

EPA staff will continue to manage attainment of goals for fisheries recovery and habitat restoration, including: underwater grasses and aquatic reef restoration; implementation of an amended Blue Crab Management Plan for the Bay; and taking actions necessary to ensure the 1998 goal of opening 582 streams to fish passage will be achieved.

Implementation of the Forest Buffer Policy as adopted by the Executive Council in 1996 will begin, as will implementation of the recommendations of the local Government Partnership Task Force, including the establishment of a Local Government Tool Box and expanded use of environmental data bases at a local level via the internet. These two efforts, working together, will result in a program focus on small watersheds and the restoration of natural systems.

GREAT LAKES

The Agency requests a total of $13,451,900 and 46.2 total workyears in 1997 for Great Lakes National Program (GLNPO). GLNPO will interpret and report information from the first-ever integrated, cooperative, and science-based intensive monitoring of Lake Michigan air, water, sediments, and biota. This effort supports the Great Waters provisions of section 112(m) of the Clean Air Act and section 118 of the CWA. EPA's integrated Great Lakes information system, developed by GLNPO and its State and Federal partners, will deliver scientifically sound, easily accessible environmental information to decision makers and the public by traditional means and via the internet. GLNPO will complete its $1,000,000 contribution to a State/Federal cleanup of contaminated sediments at a competitively chosen Great Lakes location. In addition, GLNPO will do field work and fund contaminant modeling or remediation design for State and local groups at seven Areas of Concern (having provided this assistance at 25 out of the 31 United States Areas of Concern). GLNPO will commence up to ten habitat restorations to impact between 5,000 and 6,000 acres of Great Lakes habitat identified as important in The Nature Conservancy's Biodiversity Report. GLNPO and Environment Canada will address binational environmental priorities of the Great Lakes, especially those resulting from the Binational Virtual Elimination Strategy.

In addition, resources in the Coastal Watershed Protection Program ($7,017,200 and 10.0 total workyears) support the Great Lakes program. These resources enable EPA to continue implementing Lakewide Management Plans (LaMPs) for Lakes Erie, Michigan, Ontario and Superior. EPA has identified stressors which are adversely impacting, or have the potential to impact, beneficial uses in the Great Lakes and is implementing appropriate management actions in partnerships with other stakeholders. EPA will continue to support and encourage broad public participation throughout the LaMP programs.

GULF OF MEXICO PROGRAM

The Agency requests a total of $4,728,300 and 13.8 total workyears for 1997 for the Gulf of Mexico Program Office (GMPO). GMPO will support State and local community-based programs that protect human health and critical Gulf ecosystem resources. The GMPO, through its broad consortium of Federal, State, and non-governmental partners, will channel extensive scientific assessment, information, technical assistance and financial support to address the critical ecosystem issues. Specific attention will be given to the issues of coastal hypoxia, shellfish contamination, and critical fishery nursery habitat losses that threaten public health and the economic sustainability of the multi-billion

dollar Gulf fisheries. The GMPO will provide in-the-field financial assistance, on a competitive basis, to the Gulf's State and local programs involved in implementing unique and effective approaches that address those three priority issues.

The GMPO will work to establish a model national partnership with State, federal, local, and private interests throughout the Region to design and implement voluntary and incentive-based approaches to mitigate wasteful run-off nutrients to the watershed. The GMPO will conduct specific field work with State and local programs in targeted estuaries throughout the five-State region to transform contaminated shellfish-growing waters to safe harvest standards. The GMPO will continue to expand the capabilities of the Gulf Information Network, to provide integrated, extensive environmental information access and retrieval to all county and parish communities in the Gulf region. The GMPO will continue to enhance its partnerships with organized regional businesses and environmental and industrial sectors involved in the application and advancement of ecologically beneficial sustainable development programs.

Efforts to improve water quality enhancement in the Gulf of Mexico will be enhanced through continued support of National Estuary Program (NEP) activities in the Gulf watershed. Specific NEP activities that will compliment and support GMPO efforts include continued development of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) for the newly-designated Charlotte Harbor, Florida, and Mobile Bay, Alabama, estuaries.

AIR DEPOSITION

The Agency requests a total of $1,134,809 and 1.5 total workyears for 1997 in the Community-Based Environmental Protection program for investigating the adverse effects of atmospheric pollution on the Nation's water quality. The Agency is investing in this area in order to assure that we achieve several environmental goals, including those addressing healthy and diverse aquatic life, stable or increasing populations of threatened or endangered aquatic species, edible fish and shellfish harvests, and safe recreational waters.

EPA has concluded that atmospheric deposition can significantly contribute to the distribution, deposition, and subsequent loading to surface waters of various metals (e.g., mercury), pesticides, and organic chemical contaminants (e.g., PCBs). Monitoring and modeling information indicates that air emissions from stationary and mobile sources represent a significant portion of the total loading of nitrogen into waters of the eastern United States and contributes to the eutrophication of estuarine and coastal waters along the Atlantic coast. The environmental and human health protection goals of the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts can be better achieved through multimedia-based control and prevention actions.

In 1997, the Agency will further quantify the adverse impacts of atmospheric pollution on the Nation's water quality, begin to incorporate its findings in five environmental models, and provide technical assistance to 20 local watershed partnerships that are developing scientifically defensible loading information.

The Agency's strategy for accomplishing these plans is to develop and refine relative loadings, cost-effectiveness information, and modeling techniques to coincide with existing water quality models for the Chesapeake Bay by focusing on the nitrogen load to the Bay from inflow at the Bay's mouth and expand the atmospheric deposition model of the Bay's 350,000 square mile airshed and its 64,000 square mile watershed. EPA will then distribute the information and modeling techniques to States and Tribes so they can develop cost-effective multi-media strategies for nutrient management from point and nonpoint sources.

The Agency will use data collected on the amount of nitrogen compounds that are deposited directly to Atlantic coastal waters to define the nutrient source components causing eutrophication in coastal estuaries in four additional regions of the Atlantic Coast. Based upon the values derived, States and local agencies will be able to define cost-effective nutrient management strategies and may realize significant local cost savings in the control of major contributing sources.

WET WEATHER FLOWS

The Agency requests a total of $9,127,900 and 78.5 total workyears to combat pollution caused by wet weather events, one of the greatest problems threatening our public health and aquatic ecosystems. In 1997, by shifting $1.1 million of its resources from guidance issuance and technical assistance to support permitting, the Agency will better address wet weather pollution problems, such as combined sewer overflows (CSOs), sanitary sewer overflows and stormwater. To control these remaining sources, the Agency has already tripled the number of permittees from 70,000 to 200,000, and will increase this figure even more when Phase II of the stormwater program is implemented.

The Agency will assist local communities with holistic planning and implementation on an urban watershed basis. By January 1, 1997, all CSO cities will have nine minimum control measures in place. EPA expects to reissue 78 general stormwater permits in 1997. EPA will also reissue 220 CSO permits with Long Term Control Plans that will have expired. The Agency will ensure issuance of all NPDES permits required for municipal separate storm sewer systems serving populations over 100,000 in 1997, and will complete guidance on confined animal feeding operations, a major source of wet weather pollution.

The Agency will implement the recommendations of the Urban Wet Weather Flows (UWWF) Advisory Committee on wet weather issues. The guidance, policies, incentives and technical assistance to be implemented in this program are now being developed by over 50 stakeholders participating in the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) chartered effort. They advise the Agency on major improvements to the existing stormwater program, help design and target discharges for the next phase of the stormwater program, develop a cost-effective approach to dealing with sanitary sewer overflows, and look at issues that cut across all urban wet weather problems. EPA expects to extend the stormwater program to some municipalities and industrial/commercial sources, but only to those facilities where a water quality problem exists. This will exempt thousands of sites (nearly 80% of the universe now subject to regulation) without any significant impact on water quality.

WATER INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT

The Agency requests $20,948,500 and 174.4 total workyears for 1997 for water infrastructure management. EPA continues to manage and ensure the fiscal integrity of several financing programs devoted to improving the Nation's water infrastructure. With over $17 billion (including Federal investments, state matching funds, bond proceeds, and repayments) available for loans to provide for water quality infrastructure improvements in all 50 States and Puerto Rico, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) supports approximately 3400 projects nationally, and is responsible for supporting 28,000 jobs annually and over 280,000 jobs since its inception. One of the Agency's premier tools for building our partners' financial capacity, the CWSRF program fosters EPA's goals of ecosystem protection by promoting a more comprehensive, priority-based approach to selecting point or non-point source control projects. In 1997, EPA will develop guidance encouraging states to fund priority projects in targeted watersheds at risk, and will promote environmental justice by better enabling states to provide loans to small or disadvantaged communities.

EPA plans to complete the 1996 Clean Water Needs Survey in 1997, which identifies wastewater and related infrastructure investment requirements across the U.S. EPA will also continue a modernization to upgrade the Needs Survey database. We also will allocate resources to develop and administer the new Drinking Water SRF program once authorizing legislation is enacted. The Administration is proposing that, when Drinking Water SRF legislation is enacted, the Administrator could award to a State, from funds available for State revolving funds, a single capitalization grant to support both wastewater and drinking water revolving funds. This would allow the Governor of a State to transfer funds between the State's wastewater and drinking water revolving funds to address high priority needs, subject to terms and conditions as the Administrator would establish.

Progress towards closeout of the construction grants program will continue in 1997. Through 1996, EPA estimates that approximately 40,000 projects will have been closed out, leaving approximately 226 projects remaining to be administratively completed and 934 to be closed out at the beginning of 1997 (this figure includes grants awarded after 1991). EPA will continue to assist the States with administrative completions and closeouts, resolve audit problems, and oversee activities of the Corps of Engineers in its completion/closeout efforts.

More than 50 infrastructure projects have been funded out of almost $2 billion in grants that EPA has made to coastal and special needs communities from funds appropriated after 1991. Next year the Agency will devote significant management attention to those projects, many of which will be in the early stages of construction. Finally, through its Municipal Operations & Maintenance program, EPA promotes compliance, addresses pollution prevention opportunities, and supports other priorities in targeted watersheds.

EFFLUENT GUIDELINES

The Agency requests a total of $22,485,516 and 84.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Effluent Guidelines program. In 1997, the Agency plans to issue final effluent standards for the Pulp and Paper industry and propose effluent standards for three additional industries.

For the effluent standards scheduled to be proposed, we are involving the regulated community and other stakeholders in the regulatory development process. We anticipate that the effluent standards in these three industrial sectors will apply to nearly 5,000 facilities. When promulgated, we estimate that these regulations will ultimately result in substantial pollutant removals, health benefits, and water quality improvements. The scope of these proposed regulations includes reducing (or eliminating) discharges of human health toxicants, aquatic life toxicants, and volatile compounds.

The effluent guidelines program will continue to support the Common Sense Initiative, with a particular emphasis on those sectors being affected by planned guidelines. As part of the Administration's regulatory reinvention efforts, we will propose to reformat existing effluent limitations guidelines. Although these changes will not be substantive, they will make the regulations easier to read and understand, and will reduce the overall size of the Code of Federal Regulations, saving the government money in terms of printing and reproduction costs.

The effluent guidelines program will finalize test procedures for the analysis of dioxins and furans in wastewater in 1997. These methods will assist in the determination of compliance with new effluent guidelines. We will also finalize test procedures for the analysis of oil, grease and petroleum hydrocarbons in 1997. This method was developed in response to the Montreal

Protocol phase-out of freon, which is used in existing methods. We will also propose test procedures for the analysis of trace metals and cyanide.

STANDARDS AND CRITERIA

The Agency requests a total of $7,100,203 and 46.9 total workyears for 1997 to reinvent the Water Quality Standards and Criteria program and promote effective watershed management.

In 1997, this program will continue to reinvent administrative and management tools to improve program delivery as well as to find and use innovative ways to assist States, communities, and Tribes in achieving their own environmental goals. In 1997, EPA will issue an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking to effect a watershed- and multimedia-oriented review of the criteria and standards program and will issue a water quality Criteria Development Plan to focus the future direction of that program. EPA will revise existing human health and aquatic life criteria and methodologies to help States, local communities, and Tribes select and use scientifically-based tools to achieve their goals and address environmental problems in a place-based context. EPA will revise four criteria and the human health and aquatic life criteria methodologies in 1997. The Agency will work with stakeholders to develop Total Maximum Daily Loads, Wasteload Allocations, and Load Allocations for priority water quality watersheds and waterbodies, including developing and disseminating three new or revised user-friendly computer models that integrate GIS information to facilitate effluent trading among point and nonpoint sources. The Agency will provide this information through a variety of methods, including three Water Quality Academies and three multi-regional workshops, nine support documents and users' guides, and various public information documents.

BIOACCUMULATIVE POLLUTANTS

The Agency requests a total of $4,076,719 and 12.9 total workyears for 1997 in the Water Quality Standards and Criteria program to examine highly bioaccumulative pollutants. Accomplishments in this program area will contribute to attainment of all water quality-related environmental goals.

Activities in this area promote States' and Tribes' ability to address environmental issues in a place-based context that recognizes the complex relationships in individual ecosystems and watersheds. The Agency will publish a national study of existing data on contamination of bioaccumulative pollutants, particularly mercury, in fish. In 1997, the Agency will also develop and distribute two guidance documents to address State concerns with issuing fish consumption advisories. To support these activities, the Agency will collect and analyze State/federal measurements of mercury and other contaminants. To provide greater assistance to State/Tribal programs, EPA will update the national database of fish advisories and will provide training and technical assistance to 20 States and Tribes in managing their fish advisory programs. Finally, the Agency will coordinate and contribute to the State/Federal Forum on fish advisories.

In 1997, the Agency will publish the first biennial Report to Congress on the National Inventory of Contaminated Sites and sources of contamination. EPA will make available to the public the national sediment inventory database that identifies the extent, severity, and ecosystem impacts of sediment contamination in specific watersheds. EPA will develop the first national human health criterion for mercury accounting for the concentration of mercury in sediments in 1997. We will also make available two improved standard sediment toxicity assessment methods, five sediment quality criteria, and guidance on metals. The Agency will continue to broaden the integrated approach to the fate, transport, and assessment of chemicals, particularly metals, in sediments, water columns,

and aquatic tissues. Results of investigations in these areas will include two guidance documents, and improvements to two existing water quality models to better support states and tribes in addressing their environmental problems.

MULTIPLE STRESSORS IN ECOSYSTEMS

The Agency requests a total of $9,613,968 and 56.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Water Quality Standards and Criteria program to address multiple stressors in ecosystems. Accomplishments in this program area will contribute to successful attainment of all water quality-related environmental goals.

In response to requests from States, the Agency will pursue a number of activities designed to provide a sound scientific basis for assessing the cumulative impacts of habitat degradation and pollutants on ecological communities. The Agency will develop an ecological risk assessment methodology designed to improve watershed-based environmental decision-making and priority-setting based on multiple stressors. EPA is requesting $1,000,000 to complete work begun in 1996 and to provide the methodology to States and Tribes. Using these scientific methods, EPA's partners will better address those stressors impairing the ecology of specific watersheds and to guide urban and rural wet weather programs. The scientific framework will be supported with water quality, sediment, biological criteria and technical assistance and training. Together, these tools will improve program assessments based on environmental indicators.

The Agency will assess the monetary values of the ecological and health benefits of pollution prevention and treatment. The Agency will add to existing information on the economic values of human health and the environment, on non-cancer health risks, and on ecological impacts. Better information will allow the Agency to improve its evaluation of proposed regulatory actions and to enact regulations that protect human health and the environment while minimizing costs to the regulated community. This effort will include the establishment of a Benefits Transfer Database for use Agency-wide, contingent valuation surveys of non-use water quality values and recreation benefits, a health benefits valuation study, and human health and ecological benefits dose-response studies. As a result of this effort, EPA, States, communities, and Tribes will be in a position to more fully assess the success or failure of their programs by comparing the cost of pollution prevention and control programs against their resulting social and economic benefits. This investment will enable the environmental regulators to identify those areas where efforts will have the greatest environmental benefit and achieve environmental goals at the lowest possible cost.

Finally, the Agency will continue to address issues related with the Round I sewage sludge rulemaking.

WATER QUALITY ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $21,593,700 and 333.3 total workyears in 1997 for the Water Quality Enforcement program. A total of 23 workyears are to provide direction on compliance to the regulated community through comprehensive guidelines and technical and compliance assistance.

In 1997, the program will continue with the new place-based targeting approach developed by the Agency and implemented in 1996. Regions will work with state, local, and tribal partners in identifying stressed and threatened ecosystems in high-risk sectors and geographic areas and select the most appropriate enforcement response (i.e. administrative, civil, judicial) to address any given violation.

The Water Quality Enforcement program will continue to implement the Posted Stream Segments Enforcement Initiative. This initiative gives prominent

attention to environmental justice issues based on targeted data analysis of communities exposed to multiple environmental risks. In 1997, attention will continue to be given to the Native American populations that live near polluted water segments. While these segments are no longer safe for public fishing and/or swimming, some are continuing to be used for subsistence fishing. This initiative will reduce human health risks and reduce toxic exposure due to consumption of fish.

Another program emphasis continuing into 1997 will be to sources with wet weather problems, such as Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs), storm water, agricultural run off from feedlots, and overflows from separate sanitary sewers. All instances of significant noncompliance will be responded to on a timely basis.

PERFORMANCE PARTNERSHIP GRANTS

In 1997, EPA will actively participate in the Performance Partnership Grant (PPG) program. The Water Quality Program will continue to provide leadership for 1) evaluating the PPG program; 2) resolving PPG related issues identified by Regions, National Program Managers, and States; and 3) revising the PPG guidance if needed. EOA will support the efforts of the Office of Administration and Resources Management to develop a rule for PPGs and to revise the grant requirements in 40 CFR Part 35 Subpart A. OW will also support the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations in its role of coordinating cross-cutting issues.

In 1997, the Agency requests authority from Congress to award Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) and will encourage states and Tribes to use PPGs. Through PPGs, recipients will have greater flexibility to target grant resources to high priority problems and implement multi-media solutions within a watershed.

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The Agency requests $5,646,600 and 35.0 total workyears for 1997 for continued support of our Environmental Justice activities. Financial and technical support will be offered to improve or establish wastewater and drinking water services in smaller, poorer communities. Technical tools will continue to be improved to reduce health risks associated with harmful drinking water contaminants and chemically-contaminated fisheries. Public access to water data and information will be improved through development of data management tools and by increasing our presence on the internet.

EPA is committed to improving environmental and human health conditions along the U.S. Mexico Border. By supporting the planning, design, and construction of wastewater treatment facilities and other projects we will reduce the incidence of water-borne diseases along the Border and in disadvantaged U.S. "colonias." EPA will support two border offices and assist the Border Environment Cooperation Commission.

The Agency will also administer its several grant programs to attend to disadvantaged communities including programs for Indian tribes and Alaskan Native Villages. We will also provide grant funds for rural water technical assistance to small and disadvantaged communities. The American Indian Environmental Office (funded through multi-media) will continue to support native Americans in their efforts to address environmental issues.

DRINKING WATER

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $69,786,000 and 576.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Drinking Water media.

Violations of drinking water health standards have increased since the implementation of major new regulations under the 1986 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. In 1994, 23 million people were provided water that violated drinking water health standards at least once during the year. An additional 23 million people were placed at increased risk because they were served by systems that had inadequate or no filtration treatment.

Based in part on these violations, the overall goal of the Drinking Water Program, is to ensure that every public water system will provide water that is consistently safe to drink. To meet this goal, two challenges must be met. First, EPA, in partnership with the states, must ensure that people already receiving high-quality drinking water continue to do so. Second, EPA and the states must continue to reduce the percentage of the population receiving drinking water from public water systems that are in violation of EPA standards and state health requirements. The milestones that EPA has proposed to meet these challenges include, setting a target for reducing the number of people receiving potentially contaminated drinking water from public water systems and increasing the number of people receiving drinking water from systems that have implemented source water protection programs.

For the past year, EPA has been conducting an extensive reassessment of its drinking water protection program in response to the need to focus on highest risk reduction activities, implement stakeholder requested improvements, and be better prepared to deal with serious public health concerns caused by contaminated drinking water. The Agency held a series of public meetings, attended by over 500 stakeholders to discuss EPA's approach to this reinvention/redirection effort. Three of the four primary objectives of this effort (i.e., risk-based priorities for setting high quality standards, standards based on sound science and data, and strong, flexible partnerships with states and local governments in implementation) are included in the Administration's Environmental Reinvention initiative. The fourth objective, community-based effective source water protection, is a major priority for the water program.

EPA will continue to implement the drinking water regulatory reinvention initiative, presented in the Administration's report, "Reinventing Environmental Regulations," on March 16, 1995. The primary focus of this effort is to target safety standards, research, and resources at drinking water contaminants that pose the greatest threats to human health. This initiative includes standard setting activities and the preparation of scientifically defensible microbial and chemical risk characterizations and guidance documents that provide technical and health information on drinking water contaminants.

Most of the contaminants are being addressed in the Agency's Microbial-Disinfection-By-Products (M-DBP) rule cluster, a Court-supervised rule identified by stakeholders as their highest priority for EPA. This rule cluster, which encompasses six complex rules, will address health risk assessment, cost, treatment technologies, and risk analysis. EPA will also focus on other critical, high-risk threats to drinking water safety that are currently not being adequately addressed (e.g., arsenic and total triazines).

The Agency will continue support for drinking water program implementation, especially with small systems. EPA will support the activities of rural water organizations to deliver assistance in rural areas.

The development of the five core modules for the new Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) will be completed in 1997, and the installation of SDWIS in up to 15 states is expected.

In 1997, EPA will continue to implement the Source Water Protection (SWP) program. SWP is a community-based approach to protecting ground and surface water sources of drinking water from contamination. SWP offers a pollution prevention approach to ensure safe drinking water.

EPA will continue regulation and management of Class I, II, III underground injection wells and will promulgate the Underground Injection Control (UIC) rule on Class V shallow injection wells.

The Drinking Water Enforcement program will support the achievement of the Agency's guiding principles of ecosystem protection, pollution prevention, environmental justice, and environmental accountability. The Drinking Water Enforcement program will prevent the endangerment of human health by contaminants in drinking water through a variety of compliance assistance activities and the enforcement of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs) and through increased attention to source protection activities.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

DRINKING WATER REINVENTION INITIATIVE

The Agency requests a total of $23,130,600 and 130.5 total workyears in 1997 to address Presidential and Administration priorities identified in the March 16, 1995 "Reinventing Environmental Regulations" Report. This Report directed the focusing of drinking water treatment requirements on the highest risk. In 1997, EPA will continue to implement the Administration's regulatory reinvention initiative that targets safety standards, research, and resources at contaminants that pose the greatest threats to human health. This initiative includes both standard setting activities and the preparation of scientifically defensible microbial and chemical risk characterizations and guidance documents which provide technical and health information on drinking water contaminants.

Supported by the written guidance and recommendations of the Science Advisory Board (SAB), EPA will concentrate a major portion of its resources on developing safety standards for microbiological contaminants (e.g., bacteria, protozoa, viruses), especially *cryptosporidium*, and the risks created from the treatment of microbial contaminants. These risks are being addressed in the Agency's Microbial-Disinfection-By-Products (M-DBP) rule cluster, one of the most comprehensive and complex set of rules under development in the Agency. The M-DBP rule cluster is a statutorily-required and Court-supervised effort that is the product of a successful regulatory negotiation effort. It has been identified by drinking water stakeholders, during meetings held in 1995, as their highest drinking water priority for EPA. This rule cluster, which encompasses six complex rules dealing with 14 interrelated drinking water contaminants, will include health risk assessment, cost, treatment technologies, and risk/risk analysis. The scientific, technical, and policy issues of this cluster necessitate innovative approaches to occurrence assessments, data management, analytical methods, and impact assessment. Work is also necessary for updated methodologies on cost assessments, dealing with risk/risk tradeoffs, and approaches for sensitive subpopulations. The resources devoted to these public health standards and related priority activities account for a total of $11,741,400 and 67.9 total workyears in 1997.

The Information Collection Rule (ICR), one of the rules in the M-DBP cluster, will be issued in Spring 1996, and a total of $2,100,000 of 1997 resources requested within the Administration's priority will be directed to its implementation. The investment funds the Federal government's role in the collection and analysis of $130 million worth of occurrence and treatment data by local public utilities. The large amounts of ICR occurrence and treatment data for disinfectants, disinfection byproducts, and microorganisms required development of a special component of the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) to ensure timely and effective processing and analysis. Public water systems will use this data base to simplify submission of treatment data and characterization information. EPA will provide extensive technical assistance and training to up to 700 drinking water treatment plants on this data system, including quality assurance/quality control issues, and will prepare materials to be disseminated by water utilities' organizations, like the American Water Works Association. Technical assistance will also be directed to the development of sample plans for these 700 drinking water plants which will be submitting plans to EPA for approval in 1997. The relationship between the ICR data system and the development of these sample plans is crucial to the successful implementation of the ICR. Laboratories that test and assess drinking water samples also play an important role in the ICR. In 1997, EPA, through the Drinking Water Program Laboratory in the Science and Technology Appropriation Account, will work with about 400 laboratories, particularly on microbial and DBP analyses. EPA plans to monitor laboratory performance in 1997 and will use both the Performance Evaluations studies, including 360 microbial sample sets and

1,400 DBP sample sets, and laboratory Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) to ensure that ICR data quality objectives are being met.

In addition to the contaminants addressed in the M-DBP rule cluster, there are other critical, high-risk threats to drinking water safety that are currently not being adequately addressed (e.g., arsenic and total triazines). With a total of $940,000 and 4.0 total workyears for 1997, EPA will initiate development of safety standards for these contaminants. EPA will develop information and conduct technical analyses related to occurrence, treatment effectiveness, and analytical methods issues for these chemical contaminants. Work will also address the important and precedent-setting policy issues (e.g., additive effects and whether and how to discount treatable cancers).

The Agency's 1997 request includes a total of $4,639,200 and 15.6 total workyears that will be directed to the development of health assessments to support regulations. Work includes six risk characterizations for M-DBPs, and two micro methods for indicator species. Other important work focuses on arsenic and total triazines. In addition, EPA will issue 10-12 health advisories providing guidance for unregulated contaminants to address future regulatory concerns. Special attention will be given to non-cancer health effects (e.g, immunologic and reproductive) of microbiological contaminants.

Improving risk targeting, sound data and science, and the benefits from non-regulatory initiatives will continue to be a focus in 1997. EPA's request for these Administration priorities includes a total of $2,900,500 and 35.0 total workyears for 1997. Agency efforts to provide core tools and training for Federal/drinking water stakeholder partnerships will produce significant risk reduction benefits. One such collaborative effort underway is the Safe Drinking Water Partnership, a voluntary initiative through which public water utilities pledge to reduce microbial contaminants beyond regulatory requirements through a series of good engineering practices. It is expected that by the end of 1997 over 500 water utilities across the nation will have joined with EPA and major water associations in this Partnership. This effort involves a four-phased, self-assessment and peer-review process by which water suppliers examine their water operations, maintenance, and management practices to determine where improvements can be made. Other activities include improvements to ensure well-documented and focused contaminant selection that maximizes subsequent research and standard setting expenditures. Revision of the Drinking Water Priority List will assure greater involvement of stakeholders and more consensus on regulatory efforts. Likewise, work on appropriate and cost-effective small systems technology will address the needs of small municipalities and accelerate public health improvements.

Another component of the drinking water reinvention initiative addresses stakeholders' concerns that drinking water monitoring requirements are both inflexible and costly. There have been strong recommendations to allow states to target their monitoring efforts to where they are needed to protect public health. As a first step in this area, EPA is working on the simplification of monitoring requirements for chemical contaminants in drinking water. The chemical monitoring rule will provide flexibility to state and local governments in setting sampling frequencies based on the vulnerability of the drinking water system. The resources within the 1997 Agency request for the Administration's priority dedicated to this activity are a total of $809,500 and 8.0 total workyears. EPA will be reviewing comments and developing the necessary occurrence data, including associated statistical analysis, and technical guidance documents to support rulemaking. These materials must be completed prior to the rule's promulgation, in part to support timely implementation of the final rule.

IMPLEMENTATION OF DRINKING WATER REGULATIONS/SMALL SYSTEMS

The Agency requests a total of $14,030,000 and 82.9 total workyears for 1997. EPA will be assisting the states in their implementation of drinking water regulations for the number of additional requirements that have taken effect over

the last several years. For example, drinking water systems will be taking actions to meet monitoring requirements under the Lead and Copper rule and will need rule interpretation guidance and technical assistance. Also, the Agency supports the Drinking Water Hotline, a nationwide service to public water systems, state and local officials, and the general public. The Hotline answers over 5,000 calls per month and disseminates a wide variety of drinking water related materials, based on the information requested.

In 1997, the Agency will continue to focus on support for small drinking water systems. EPA will support the states in ensuring that small drinking water systems (i.e., those that serve 3,300 or fewer people) have the capability to attain and maintain compliance over the long term. EPA is working with states and small systems to provide additional flexibility for small systems wherever possible, including monitoring waivers, special best available technology, and prevention approaches to streamline and tailor implementation.

EPA will continue its partnership with rural water organizations to deliver assistance to some 175,000 community public water systems, regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), in rural areas. These organizations will provide technical assistance to small communities in such areas as system management, financing, rate setting, budgeting, accounting, operations and maintenance, regulatory compliance, and owner responsibilities. This technical assistance is directed to system owners, operators, and community leaders. Priority is given to systems identified by a state drinking-water primacy agency as needing assistance to stay in compliance with SDWA requirements. Furthermore, these organizations promote pollution prevention efforts by assisting many rural communities in developing and implementing wellhead protection programs.

SAFE DRINKING WATER INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Agency requests a total of $6,343,400 and 46.0 total workyears for 1997. The development of the five core modules (i.e., inventory, sampling, compliance scheduling, compliance determination, and enforcement) for the new Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) will be completed in 1997 and the installation of SDWIS in approximately 15 states is expected. EPA will provide hands-on training to state and Regional staff. To be successful, the system must have complete and timely data. Furthermore, state acceptance and use are critical to that success. The Agency will improve the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) of data used to evaluate the drinking water and ground water environmental indicators. There are many existing sources of information by which the drinking water and ground water programs can determine how well they are achieving environmental results. The Agency will focus significant attention on this effort to ensure that the accurately collected data assess how well the drinking water and ground water programs are meeting both program and Agency goals, as stated in the Agency's "Environmental Goals, Milestones, and Strategies," report.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION

The Agency requests a total of $19,740,900 and 214.5 total workyears for 1997. In 1997, EPA will continue to emphasize the implementation of "community-based" programs to protect the source waters -- both surface and ground-- that supply the drinking water for some 60,000 community public water systems. The Source Water Protection (SWP) program is a common-sense approach to preventing pollution of lakes, rivers, streams, and ground water that serve as drinking water supplies. SWP is an important barrier to contamination. It serves as both an "insurance" policy for a community (i.e., risks to the health of citizens of a community are reduced from drinking water contamination) and also a "wise investment" (i.e., communities with high quality, well-protected source waters may be able to avoid costly treatment without compromising public health protection and may reduce the need for some types of monitoring). SWP expands upon the Wellhead Protection (WHP) program, which 45 states and territories will be implementing in 1997, not only by focusing on both surface and ground water but also by including broader protection areas (e.g., recharge areas). EPA will

work with primary stakeholders to develop education and outreach materials that will be used by states and related organizations to assist communities in implementing WHP activities and to initiate SWP efforts if the community relies on both surface and ground water for their drinking water supplies. In addition, EPA will implement a multi-partner effort in 20 states to assist an estimated total of 1,250-1,800 communities in establishing citizen-led SWP programs. County and local government organizations will work with non-profit, senior citizen organizations to recruit retired volunteers who are trained in activities that will assist communities in their SWP endeavors. These volunteers will be trained by the state's source water protection manager who will also serve as a mentor to the volunteers for more difficult technical issues that communities may face.

Included within the 1997 Agency request for SWP is a total of $475,000 and 126.0 total workyears for Underground Injection Control (UIC) efforts. EPA will continue regulation and management of Class I, II, III underground injection wells. Only 36 states and territories have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. Consequently, EPA has direct implementation responsibilities in 15 states and on 66 tribal lands. Six other states share primacy with EPA. The final UIC rule on Class V shallow injection wells will be promulgated in 1997. This rule will restrict the use of Class V injection wells for an estimated 120,000 industrial waste disposal concerns. Principal outreach and education efforts for the Class V rule will be focused on the owners/operators of these shallow, industrial disposal wells to encourage voluntary compliance with the rule and persuade local government officials to include Class V well management as part of their SWP programs. The total number of Class V wells nationwide has been estimated as high as over one million. Consequently, EPA will also develop and issue education and outreach materials on other Class V subsets, particularly agricultural drainage and stormwater wells in SWP areas.

DRINKING WATER ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $6,541,100 and 102.1 total workyears for 1997 in the Drinking Water Enforcement program. The Regions will maximize compliance and return violators to compliance as quickly as possible by using a total of 43.8 workyears and a variety of enforcement tools: administrative, civil, and criminal. A total of 13.1 workyears are devoted to targeted outreach, compliance activities and technical assistance while a total of 24.8 workyears will perform compliance monitoring activities and respond aggressively to noncompliance in order to encourage the regulated community to meet their obligations.

In the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program in 1997, priority will be given to increased enforcement of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR), total coliform, and Lead and Copper regulations. Enforcement actions will be taken against systems that missed the 1993 deadline to install filtration and to upgrade their filtration and disinfectant treatment to meet new performance requirements. The Regions will also take action on the Lead and Copper Rule, against systems which are not implementing their corrosion control plans. EPA will take enforcement actions in cases where primacy states do not act or have requested assistance and/or where EPA is the primary agent.

In August 1995, the Agency awarded four grants to launch a pilot compliance assurance project called "Partners in Healthy Drinking Water". The purpose of this project is to assist small public water systems to better comply with the microbiological monitoring requirements for drinking water. The project teams public water systems that have excellent compliance records with systems that are regularly or intermittently not in compliance. The Agency will be working with the grantees, to assess the effectiveness of this project in achieving compliance.

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) enforcement program will enforce Part C of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and implement regulations to prevent

adverse affects to health and the environment and to protect the integrity of the nation's ground water. In 1996, the Agency will be directly implementing the program in 15 states without primacy for the UIC program, and on Indian lands, and will share responsibility with six states.

PESTICIDES

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $82,052,900 and 683.2 total workyears in 1997 for the Pesticides media. An additional 179.1 total workyears will be supported by the FIFRA Revolving Fund.

Pesticides are used in a remarkably diverse array of products, from insect repellents to crop weed killers to household disinfectants to swimming pool chemicals. They are often intentionally applied in the environment, rather than occurring as a byproduct of industry of other human activity. They are found and used in nearly every home and business in the United States.

EPA's Pesticides Program was established pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to protect public health and the environment from pesticides. The law requires the Agency to balance public health and environmental concerns with the expected economic benefits derived from pesticides. The Agency's decision whether or not to register new pesticides and reregister existing pesticides reflect the balance between risks to public health and the environment and economic benefits to manufacturers and users.

The major goal of the Pesticides Program is to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply. This goal is accomplished by registering new pesticides for use, bringing the registrations of older pesticides up to date, and by setting tolerances for safe levels of pesticide residues in food. At levels in excess of the EPA tolerance, these residues can cause serious acute effects, including death, as well as chronic health problems such as cancer and genetic damage. Although pesticides may pose health risks, they can be safely managed.

The Agency reviews and analyzes scientific studies submitted by pesticide registrants as the basis for determining risks to public health and the environment. The registration and reregistration decisions specify permissible uses, product concentrations, methods of and/or conditions for application, and similar measures designed to ensure the safe use of the pesticide. Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the Agency establishes tolerances for pesticide residues in raw and processed foods. These tolerances are issued based on scientific criteria similar to the criteria used for registration and reregistration.

The guiding principles of the Pesticides Program are to reduce risks from pesticides in food, the workplace, and other exposure pathways and to prevent pollution by encouraging the use of new, safer pesticides and biologicals. Implementing the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Pesticides in the Diets of Children Study remains a priority, along with implementation of the Worker Protection Standards.

The Pesticides Enforcement program will emphasize implementation of priorities relating to food safety, antimicrobials, worker protection surface water, and groundwater through its continued management and oversight of the state pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement program.

PESTICIDES

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

REGISTRATION

The Agency is requesting a total of $14,018,000 and 155.5 total workyears in 1997 for the pesticide registration program. This program supports the Agency's food safety goal.

FIFRA requires that, before anyone can sell or distribute any pesticide in the United States, they must obtain a registration, or license, from EPA. When making a pesticide registration decision, the Agency ensures that the pesticide, when used in accordance with label directions, will not cause adverse effects to human health or the environment.

Registration decisions are based primarily on the Agency's evaluation of test data provided by applicants. The Agency has established a number of requirements, such as the Good Laboratory Standards, that apply to both registrants and testing facilities to ensure the quality and integrity of the pesticide data.

Depending on the type of pesticide, the Agency can require more than 100 different scientific tests. Testing is needed to determine whether a pesticide has the potential to cause adverse effects to humans, wildlife, fish, or plants. Potential human risks include acute toxic reactions (such as poisoning and skin and eye irritation) as well as long term effects (such as cancer, birth defects, and reproductive disorders.) Data on the fate of pesticides in the environment supports the EPA's clean water goal by allowing the Agency to assess threats to ground and surface water and other environmental risks.

In 1997, the Agency anticipates that approximately 40 pesticide registrations will be issued as a result of the Agency's efforts to accelerate the registration process for reduced risk pesticides. Many of these new registrations will be reduced risk pesticides or biopesticides. Biopesticides include "microbial pesticides" (bacteria, viruses, or other microorganisms used to control pests) and biochemical pesticides such as pheromones (insect mating attractants), insect or plant growth regulators, and hormones used as pesticides. Biopesticides generally pose less risk to human health and the environment than conventional chemical pesticides and the Agency places a priority on processing these registrations.

The Pesticide Registration program will continue to analyze new uses of currently registered products, and will process requests received from agricultural states for emergency exemptions. Industry requests for experimental use permits will be processed by the program, as well as amendments to existing pesticide registrations.

REREGISTRATION

The Agency requests a total of $18,015,100 and 137.2 total workyears in 1997 for the Pesticide Reregistration Program. An additional 179.1 total workyears will be supported by the FIFRA Revolving Fund. These resources will support the Agency's food safety goal.

Many chemicals which currently exist have not been tested and evaluated using current scientific technology and knowledge. The Pesticides Program was therefore required by the 1988 Amendments to FIFRA to perform a thorough review and evaluation of pesticide products. The review was to include all existing pesticides that contain active ingredients initially registered before November

1, 1984. The goal is to update labeling and use requirements and reduce potential risks associated with older pesticide active ingredients - those first registered when the standards for government approval were less stringent than they are today. The reregistration program encompasses over 400 active ingredients and 22,000 pesticide products. This comprehensive reevaluation of pesticides under current scientific standards is critical to protecting human health and the environment.

The Agency examines the health and environmental effects of pesticides and employs measures to mitigate risks most effectively. This evaluation and risk mitigation process is complete when the Agency is satisfied that the active ingredient in a pesticide, used in accordance with approved labeling, will not pose unreasonable risks to human health or the environment. The Agency's regulatory conclusions about a pesticide or a related group of pesticides are presented in a Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) document. Later, once product-specific data and revised labeling are submitted and approved, the Agency registers products containing the eligible pesticide(s). A product is not reregistered, however, until all of its active ingredients are eligible for reregistration. In 1997, the Agency anticipates that 40 REDs will be issued.

The reregistration of a pesticide is supported by an average of 100 scientific studies. These studies provide data on the pesticide's human toxicology and ecotoxicology. Each of these studies must be analyzed and reviewed by Agency scientific staff before a RED can be prepared. In 1997, this program will reduce the backlog of scientific studies in the program, currently estimated at 7,800 studies.

As data gathered through the reregistration process continues through review, the Agency expects that some pesticides will be found to meet the triggers for special reviews, meaning that there is a particular risk identified in reregistration which will require a more intensive investigation of risks and benefits. The Agency requests a total of $10,242,000 and 91.6 total workyears in 1997 for special review activities. In 1997, the program will intensify negotiations with pesticide registrants on risk reduction measures. Special reviews which present higher risk to human health will take priority.

FOOD SAFETY/TOLERANCES

The Agency requests a total of $2,376,100 and 2.0 total workyears in 1997 for food safety activities. In response to the 1993 NAS report identifying and recommending significant improvements in the scientific methodology underlying the government's food safety programs, especially to protect children, the Agency is continuing its efforts in the reinvention of the tolerance setting system. Cooperative efforts with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and EPA will continue in this area to carry out improvements and to meet EPA's goals for continued improvement in the safety of our food supply. These include: funding basic toxicological research on age-related differences in response to chemical exposure; creation of a national residue monitoring database; and generation of significantly improved data on human consumption of food. The Agency anticipates that the development of the Pesticide Handler Exposure Database (PHED)-like databases to characterize non-dietary exposures in indoor and outdoor residential situations will be completed in 1997 to address, among other concerns, exposures from lawn care compounds.

The Agency requests $5,397,400 and 67.3 total workyears in 1997 for tolerance activities. The Agency will continue to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient. The Agency continues to cooperate and consult with the USDA, FDA, and states by sharing information and working together to monitor pesticide use and pesticide residues in food and feed. International activities include the exchange of information

between the U.S. and foreign countries and the harmonization of U.S. and international standards.

PUBLIC ACCESS TO PESTICIDE DATA

The Agency requests a total of $800,000 to improve public access to pesticide databases. These activities support the Agency's goal of improved public awareness and understanding of the environment. The Pesticides Program collects and reviews enormous volumes of health and safety studies, but there is currently no easy access to the databases by the public and regulatory partners. In 1997, efforts to increase access to this data include:

General Public Access to Pesticide Information - This proposal will create public access in economically disadvantaged areas to Agency information that answers questions asked by average citizens about pesticides. The development of this project includes three steps: (1) installation of a library turnkey system, (2) preparation of pesticide information for public access, and (3) acceleration of electronic dissemination efforts.

Automated Data Collection System - An Automated Data Collection System will be developed in coordination with the USDA's Survey Systems/Food Consumption Laboratory. The system will permit direct computer entry of survey responses, thereby expediting public access to food consumption survey data. This system will also allow computerized translation of the food consumption survey data to the raw agricultural commodity level for use in dietary risk assessments. This will reduce delays in conducting risk assessments and allow more up-to-date estimates of risk from pesticides in food. This, in turn, will allow better access to the public and better assessment of the success of state and Federal food programs.

DESIGN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT FOR FARMERS

The Agency requests a total of $885,400 and 2.0 total workyears in 1997 for activities in the Design for the Environment for Farmers project. This project supports the Agency's goal of improved public awareness and understanding of the environment and provides for implementation of a community-based environmental protection (CBEP) program. By 1997, a completed catalogue of existing tools for CBEP and a survey of potential users of such tools will be available. Additionally, an assessment of the needs of organizations actually conducting community-based environmental protection will be available, providing us with a better understanding of customer needs. Tools will be developed to meet these needs, including: (1) information on pesticides and toxic substances in an easily accessible, user friendly delivery system; (2) staff expertise to support community-based projects; (3) flexible regulatory approaches to meet the needs of communities; and (4) technical guidance and analytical tools which will help communities evaluate their environmental problems. The Agency will increase direct participation in community-based projects and cooperate with other program offices to provide multimedia, holistic support to community-based protection.

TRIBAL INITIATIVES

The Agency requests a total of $1,080,500 and 2.5 total workyears in 1997 for tribal initiatives. The tribal initiatives support the Agency's healthy terrestrial ecosystems goal. These initiatives include development of a pesticide course for indian colleges; studies of pesticide use, exposure and risk assessment on indian basket weavers, medicine men and food gatherers; contribution to Indian Tribal Lands Scholarship Program; seminars for tribes on Pesticide Programs; Pesticide Program participation in studies of pesticide contamination of fish (a staple in indian diets); preparation of a manual on indian use of plants for food, medicine and religious rituals; participation in

the Indian Summer Intern Program; sponsorship of a work-study program at Sinte Gleske University, the only indian college in the American Indian Higher Education Consortium that awards graduate degrees; development of an environmental laboratory technician training program for tribes; and a tribal pesticide needs assessment study. These activities will result in improved communications with tribal communities and a better understanding of the impact of pesticide use in the affected communities.

WORKER PROTECTION

The Agency requests a total of $2,807,000 and 35.0 total workyears in 1997 for the worker protection program. This program supports the Agency's safe workplaces goal. Implementation of the Worker Protection Standard (WPS) will continue through a well-targeted, high quality communications program. Development and distribution of support materials, training, and follow-up is critical to its success. Implementation of the WPS requires substantial coordination with all affected parties including the states, growers, grower organizations, local governments, and farm workers. This rule affects three to four million handlers, as well as over one million agricultural establishments. In 1997, states will continue to develop, reproduce, and distribute training materials. Training and outreach efforts will be pursued aggressively. Regional technical assistance to states, coordination with affected agencies, assistance in ensuring training, development and use of public information materials explaining the new regulations, and distribution of these materials are also a vital part of this program.

COMMUNITY ECOSYSTEMS

A key initiative in 1997 will be a series of multimedia pilot projects to support community ecosystems, involving both toxic substances and pesticide components. These projects support the Agency's goal of toxic free communities through preventing waste. The pesticides portion of this initiative will be funded with a total of $668,000 and 2.5 total workyears and will be conducted in the Regional offices. The Regions will provide technical assistance to the states, public, industry and other stakeholders. The programmatic and financial assistance that the Regions deliver are crucial to the development and implementation of the Pesticides Program by states and local communities. They are also important outreach and education sources for the public and others on pesticides. Key to the success of the pilot projects is the development of partnerships in the communities and tribes to keep EPA firmly grounded in the issues of concern to these communities. EPA will provide states and tribes with the capacity to identify significant environmental problems, prioritize those problems, and identify barriers to resolving them.

PESTICIDE ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $4,145,200 and 60.5 total workyears in 1997 for the pesticides enforcement program. The program will emphasize implementation of priorities relating to urban pesticide misuse, ineffective hospital disinfectants, food safety, and worker protection, surface water. Approximately 19 workyears will be used to develop and issue enforcement cases for FIFRA violations posing high risks for which the states do not have delegated authority under the statutes or do not have the data necessary to handle the case.

In the laboratory data integrity program, three Regions will support Headquarters by conducting inspections to monitor compliance with the Good Laboratory Practices regulations at laboratories engaged in testing in response to the FIFRA data requirements.

The Pesticides Enforcement program will also promote environmental accountability through enforcement programs designed to build the capacity of states and tribes to enhance public health and safety. The program will continue to manage and oversee the state pesticide enforcement cooperative agreement program and will continue to encourage participation of the state and indian tribes not currently involved in the program. The program will provide enforcement training and policy guidance to the states and will work with Headquarters in the development of national enforcement guidance. The program will ensure the availability of inspector training so that the statute is properly enforced and cases are developed soundly. The program will also continue to devote 10 workyears to conduct inspections in states without cooperative agreements. These inspections will include import/export inspections to address the "circle of poison" concerns.

The program will provide 8.6 workyears for compliance assistance activities to the regulated community. These include: seminars, guidance documents, brochures, and other forms of communications to assure knowledge of and compliance with environmental rules. The program will work with the states to involve them in national enforcement initiatives. The program will place emphasis on providing assistance to the states in developing enforcement cases based on the revised Worker Protection Standard which took effect in 1995 and in addressing urban pesticide misuse problems which involve improper applications made by commercial pesticide applicators in the homes of the general public.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $81,780,000 and 589.7 total workyears for 1997 in the Toxic Substances media.

Human beings and the environment are exposed each year to a large number of chemical substances and mixtures. Among the many chemical substances and mixtures which are constantly being developed and produced, there are some whose manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, or disposal may present an unreasonable risk to health or the environment.

EPA's Pollution Prevention and Toxics Program was established to protect the public and the environment from unreasonable risks associated with the manufacture, use and disposal of toxic chemicals. EPA relies on legislative authority under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act, Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, Emergency Preparedness and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Pollution Prevention Act, and Title X of the Residential Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Act (Title X). These laws focus on the prevention or elimination of unreasonable risks to public health and the environment from exposures to toxic chemicals. Inherent in the implementation of these statutes is the dissemination of information to the public, which is specifically provided for under EPCRA. The guiding principles of the toxics program are to prevent or eliminate unreasonable risk to public health and environment; reduce unnecessary exposures; promote pollution prevention; and encourage safer chemicals and use patterns. EPA is shifting its program emphasis from command and control regulations to partnerships, voluntary participation, market incentives, empowerment at the state and local levels and common sense solutions.

Improving the public's understanding of the environment is key to protecting human health and the environment. It is critical that an informed public participate in making environmental decisions. EPA will provide more effective, accurate and efficient information to a wide variety of audiences to assist them in comparing the severity of environmental risks, understanding the opportunities for pollution prevention, and being aware of uncertainties that underlie environmental decisions. EPA will provide better access to information on individual facilities, and better information on toxic chemical releases into the environment. Electronic access to environmental information will be improved, and an increased amount of information will be made available electronically.

EPA expects to see industry modify existing processes and design new processes that create less waste and improve worker safety. Over the next 10 years, EPA expects that virtually every product and service will be redesigned at least once, so the opportunity to produce and purchase new environmentally preferable products is immense. Industrial facilities are among the greatest sources of toxic chemicals released into the environment. The introduction of toxic chemicals into waste streams also represents an inefficient use of natural resources. Reducing toxic releases will improve the efficient use of natural resources and contribute significantly to the goal of toxic-free communities.

The Toxic Substances Enforcement program will conduct inspections addressing Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 5, 6, and 8, with particular emphasis on worker protection, pre-manufacturing, substantial risk notification, and environmental effects of reporting requirements. The EPCRA Enforcement program will conduct compliance inspections and to provide compliance outreach to chemical facilities that use, manufacture or process potentially harmful chemicals and are required to report under EPCRA.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

LEAD ABATEMENT PROGRAM

The Agency requests a total of $17,755,900 and 96.4 total workyears in 1997 for the lead abatement program. The Agency's lead activities support the Agency's safe indoor environments goal.

A major goal of EPA's lead program, authorized under Title X, is to empower citizens with accurate information and to have in place state, local and private delivery systems to allow them to protect their children and themselves from health risks associated with exposure to lead. The Agency will work with states to develop programs to (1) ensure that individuals involved in lead-based paint abatement activities are trained, that training programs are accredited and that contractors are certified, (2) set standards for doing abatement activities, and (3) develop a model state program for compliance with the training and accreditation requirements. EPA will ensure that sellers and lessors of residential property disclose known lead-based paint hazards to purchasers or renters. Lead exposure has been shown to affect subgroups of the general population disproportionately. Children, particularly minorities and the poor in urban areas, have the highest incidence of lead poisoning and elevated blood lead levels. EPA's lead environmental justice program provides grant resources to minority and low-income communities to help bring pollution prevention strategies and activities to bear on local environmental problems. An important part of the lead program is communicating the risks of lead to the general population, health professionals, lead-based paint abatement workers, and state and local governments. EPA operates a lead hotline and lead clearinghouse. The National Lead Laboratory Accreditation Program recognizes laboratories on a nationwide basis that can analyze lead in paint chips, dust and soil samples. EPA coordinates its efforts with the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other Federal agencies on an Interagency Lead Task Force.

The Regions play a key role in the Agency's lead abatement program activities. Regions work with the states to reduce human and environmental exposure to lead. EPA's Regional toxics strategy includes developing and setting up methods to identify geographic "hot spots," developing and transferring cost-effective abatement technology, promoting environmentally and economically sound pollution prevention and recycling, and outreach to people affected by the dangers of toxic chemicals. The Regional toxics program in 1997 will continue to nourish states' efforts as they carry out comprehensive lead abatement and lead risk reduction programs.

PCB DISPOSAL PROGRAM - REGULATORY REINVENTION PROJECT

The Agency requests a total of $617,500 and 7.7 total workyears in 1997 for the polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) program. This program supports the Agency's goal of safe waste management.

EPA has banned PCBs from manufacture, processing and distribution in commerce. In addition, EPA established disposal and spill cleanup programs that reduce the harmful effects of spills, leaks, uncontrolled discharges, and abandoned waste sites contaminated by PCBs. Although no longer produced in large quantities, exposure hazards persist from the more than 1.55 billion pounds of PCBs manufactured in the United States. EPA issues permits to facilities for the storage and disposal of existing PCB wastes. EPA is proposing a change in the management of the PCB waste disposal permitting program. While recognizing the severe hazards that PCBs still pose, EPA will devolve the permitting responsibilities to the states. States are closer to the PCB problems and issues

and therefore better positioned to carry out PCB disposal permitting. This move is consistent with the larger Federal effort to streamline Federal functions and to empower states to decide environmental matters.

EPA conducted a comprehensive review of the PCB program and proposed an amendment to the PCB disposal rule to provide more flexibility in disposing of PCB wastes. It simplified the process for the approval or use of certain types of non-liquid PCBs. The amendment reduces duplicative requirements by recognizing Federal or state permits and other administrative actions.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT TO KNOW

The Agency requests a total of $25,697,500 and 111.6 total workyears in 1977 for the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) program. This program supports the Agency's goal of increasing the public's awareness and understanding of the environment.

EPCRA section 313 requires businesses to report annually to EPA and state officials on the amounts of chemicals their facilities release into the environment. The information the Agency receives through this reporting requirement is known collectively as the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). EPCRA requires EPA to make TRI information publicly accessible. The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 expanded TRI reporting requirements to include information on source reduction and recycling efforts at reporting facilities. The pollution prevention information that is collected measures the nation's progress toward meeting overall Agency pollution prevention goals and, at the same time, supplements TRI data to identify the greatest opportunities for risk reduction.

In 1997, EPA will continue its administration of EPCRA by collecting, processing and disseminating TRI data. The Agency will concentrate on data management, data quality, public data access, and use of TRI data by state and local governments, other EPA offices, industry and the public. The annual national report on toxic emissions will be published. EPA will develop tools to facilitate public access to chemical information and the public's ability to use that information effectively. Technological changes will be implemented to assist industry in submitting TRI reports. EPA will also continue to implement Executive Order 12856, requiring Federal facilities to report under TRI and to develop goals to reduce releases and transfers of toxic chemicals by 50% by 1999. EPA offers technical assistance and training to other Federal agencies, as well as information on toxicity, regulatory status, energy demand, etc., of the materials they procure. This assists them in making environmentally preferable choices.

EPA will continue to pursue a number of activities to expand the public's right-to-know. EPA will implement Executive Order 12969, which requires companies to make TRI reports in order to be considered for award of Federal contracts. Additionally, under the terms of a Presidential directive issued to EPA in August 1995, the Agency will consider expanding the number and types of facilities that are required to submit TRI data. The directive also requires EPA to explore expansion of the types of data required to be reported under TRI, including chemical use data. In this context, EPA will continue development and implementation of a chemical use inventory (CUI). The CUI will provide data on chemical use patterns that, combined with hazard and exposure information, screens chemicals to identify those of greatest potential concern. EPA will make CUI information available to the public to identify prevention and risk reduction opportunities and to help identify exposures and risks not currently available through TRI data.

CHEMICAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $28,952,000 and 254.1 total workyears in 1997 for the Chemical Assessment and Management program. The Chemical Assessment and Management program element includes the chemical testing knowledge base program, new chemicals/biotechnology review, and the existing chemicals risk management program. These programs form the core of the Agency's TSCA regulatory program, and they support the Agency's goal of toxic-free communities through preventing wastes.

In 1997, the chemical testing program will concentrate on (1) chemicals designated by the TSCA Interagency Testing Committee, (2) chemicals for which other EPA program offices and other Federal agencies have identified specific data needs, and (3) U.S. high production/importation volume chemicals for which testing needs are identified by EPA screening analyses. Development will continue on multi-chemical testing actions utilizing a mix of TSCA section 4 test rules, enforceable consent agreements, and voluntary testing agreements, some with accompanying Memoranda of Understanding for voluntary product stewardship programs that include risk reduction actions. These testing actions are expected to result in an increased number of chemicals being tested and to bring about a variety of industry actions to reduce and/or eliminate health and environmental risks. EPA will continue to revise and publicize its Master Testing List to reflect both the agenda and priorities of the chemical testing program. Finally, EPA will continue to lead the ongoing U.S. efforts in the Organization for Economic Development Screening Information Data Set testing program for international high production volume chemicals, the vast majority of which are also domestically produced or imported in high volumes.

The new chemicals/biotechnology review program will review new chemical substances and new biotechnology products for human health and environmental concerns. Manufacturers must submit a premanufacture notice (PMN) to the Agency for review before the chemical or biotechnology product may be manufactured for commerce. In 1997, EPA anticipates receiving approximately 2,200 PMNs, of which about 200 are expected to result in voluntary or formal control actions. Most PMNs are subject to user fees, which generate annual revenues of approximately $3,000,000. Implementation of the new chemical follow-up rule enables the new chemical review program to include more new chemicals under Significant New Use Rules, thereby helping to establish regulatory equity throughout industry. Other recent regulatory changes, including expanding exemptions for polymers, low volume production, and low release/low exposure, will reduce the regulatory burden on industry. These changes will also enable EPA to concentrate its new chemical review resources on substances having the greatest potential for human health or environmental risk. EPA will implement the requirements of the biotechnology rule, which formalizes the PMN review requirements for producers of new genetically engineered organisms. Biotechnology reviews broaden our understanding of the potential risks in the use and/or release of biotechnology products. The movement of these microorganisms into the environment and their accompanying environmental impacts are a primary focus of the Agency's biotechnology review efforts.

The existing chemicals program identifies risks, assesses alternatives, and identifies pollution prevention opportunities through the screening of existing chemicals, chemical clusters, processes, and use patterns. To mitigate risks, the program focuses on both voluntary agreements with industry and regulatory approaches. The program stresses information collection and dissemination, taking advantage of the wealth of information EPA holds on toxic chemicals.

DESIGN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE COMMON SENSE INITIATIVE

A key component of the President's Environmental Technology Initiative is the Design for the Environment (DfE) program, which promotes pollution prevention in the private sector. The DfE program supports the Agency's goal of improved understanding of the environment. The DfE program harnesses EPA's scientific and chemical expertise and leadership to facilitate information exchange and research on risk reduction and pollution prevention efforts. DfE works with companies of all sizes on a voluntary basis. Generally, projects include changing business practices to incorporate environmental concerns, working with specific industries to evaluate the risks. performance and costs of alternative chemicals, processes and technologies; and helping individual businesses undertake new environmental design efforts that prevent or reduce pollution.

In 1997 EPA will work with the nation's 20,000 graphic art screen printing shops to reduce the use of toxic screen reclamation chemicals. The DfE program will focus on the lithography and flexography sectors of the printing industry under three distinct project areas: technical studies, implementation, and outreach. EPA will share case study information relating to environmentally preferable emerging technologies in the printing industry. The DfE program will conduct industry and user cluster profiles, particularly of the textile industry, a newly emerging partner in the DfE program.

The DfE program will reduce dangerous toxic emissions released by over 3,000 metal finishing facilities nationwide. Similarly, DfE will work with the nation's 35,000 dry-cleaners to reduce exposure to perchloroethylenes, a chemical solvent used by most dry-cleaners which poses potential health and environmental concerns. In partnering with the metal finishing and dry-cleaning industries, DfE will continue to generate and disseminate information on viable pollution prevention alternatives. This information will likely include cleaner technology substitute assessments, life-cycle assessment tools, data on chemical design, and will collaborate on new accounting tools which incorporate environmental costs and benefits into managerial and capital budgeting.

The Agency's Common Sense Initiative will achieve greater environmental protection at less cost by addressing pollution on an industry-by-industry basis, rather than by a pollutant-by-pollutant approach. EPA selected six industrial sectors to serve as pilots for the Common Sense approach to environmental protection. The six sectors are: auto manufacturing, computers and electronics, iron and steel, metal finishing and plating, petroleum refining, and printing. By examining the impact of environmental regulations on industry, teams from private industry, environmental groups, environmental justice groups, local governments, labor unions, and Federal agencies will identify opportunities for greater reductions in pollution through a coordinated, flexible, and innovative environmental approach. Program staff will work with the printed wiring board industry in the electronics sector to evaluate and implement alternative materials, processes, and technologies that reduce both environmental risks and production costs.

The Green Chemistry program promotes the development of products and processes that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of toxic substances associated with the design, manufacture, and use of chemicals. The Green Chemistry program was established to recognize and promote fundamental breakthroughs in chemistry that accomplish pollution prevention in a cost effective manner. The program seeks to support research in the area of environmentally benign chemistry, promote partnerships with industry in developing green chemistry technologies, and work with other Federal agencies in building green chemistry principles into their operations.

Expected accomplishments for 1997 include the review of 300 new chemicals to identify more environmentally benign alternative chemicals. Case studies will be developed to provide examples of how green chemistry principles can be used in industrial operations. The Agency will support a variety of efforts to speed the incorporation of pollution prevention into the training of professional chemists in industry and the education of students in academia. The Green Chemistry Challenge will continue to provide non-monetary awards and public recognition to scientists and companies that are outstanding practitioners and developers of green chemistry.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Pollution prevention is a guiding principle at EPA and is the Agency's option of first choice in environmental protection. The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 required EPA to develop and implement a strategy to promote source reduction. Within the Agency, the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances is the major focal point for pollution prevention and source reduction programs and activities. Resources associated with pollution prevention activities are found in the Multi-Media narrative. Project descriptions are provided here as these programs are closely linked to project activities in the toxics program.

In 1997, the Agency's Pollution Prevention program will support the Pollution Prevention Information Clearinghouse and other information sources for the public. Other activities for 1997 will help Federal agencies identify and procure environmentally preferable products, and assist businesses in adopting environmental accounting to help them identify how pollution prevention pays off financially. The Agency will fund a broad array of innovative environmental justice projects, including grants to states and community groups to support neighborhood pollution prevention activities. Other environmental justice projects will reduce lead exposures, especially from paints, continue the geographical targeting of toxic chemical emissions using the Agency's Toxic Release Inventory, and continue to reduce chemical exposures and risks from ambient sources and personal use practices.

EPA manages the Source Reduction Review Project, which seeks to integrate pollution prevention options into key air, water, and solid waste rulemakings. EPA also engages in outreach activities which encourage use of information as a means of promoting voluntary pollution prevention by industry where pollution prevention may offer cost-saving incentives. At the regional level, pollution prevention project funds support environmental education, pollution prevention demonstration projects, technical assistance to small business, assistance to state and local governments, and promotion of pollution prevention through existing regulatory programs. The projects combat releases in various environmental media, and promote prevention approaches in energy, agriculture, the Federal sector and the consumer sector.

In 1997, the Agency will build community self-reliance by sharing chemical information and environmental evaluation tools with the public. This project encompasses two components: one addresses expanded distribution of chemical information, and the second focuses on enhanced capabilities of, and access to, environmental tools. The first component will include the development and public accessibility of a broad range of information products, which will be integrated to enhance their utility. This project will make use of secondary providers, such as libraries and public interest groups, to make information available to the public. A variety of electronic methods will also be used to enhance public access. The second component involves development of a comprehensive software package of chemical and economic assessment, exposure modeling and priority-setting tools already in use at EPA for use by state and local governments and others in assessing chemical risks. The second component will be particularly

useful to state and local governments as more responsibility for environmental matters devolves to them.

Also in 1997, EPA will conduct a voluntary industrial toxics reduction program that will encourage reductions in the production, emission and use of toxic chemicals, building on the success of the 33/50 Program. The 33/50 Program has been very successful in achieving rapid environmental improvements through voluntary efforts outside the traditional regulatory framework and has been cited by industry as a model example of the Federal government's role in environmental protection programs. This enthusiasm has resulted in a voluntary reductions program for 1997 that maintains the concept of the original 33/50 Program, using that program as its model.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $6,111,200 and 86.8 total workyears in 1997 for the Toxics Enforcement program. The program has identified prevention of waste and chemical releases as its major goal for 1997 and will continue to provide support for TSCA compliance monitoring by devoting 22 workyears to conduct over 600 inspections and 27 workyears for enforcement actions. The program will conduct inspections addressing TSCA sections 5 and 8, with particular emphasis on worker protection and pre-manufacturing notification. In those states without cooperative enforcement agreements, the program will continue to conduct risk-based compliance inspections for TSCA, including inspections for the high-risk PCB and asbestos in public/commercial buildings programs (section 6).

The program will continue to manage and oversee the state cooperative enforcement agreements for asbestos and PCBs (combined total of 36 agreements nationwide), and the emerging lead-based paint enforcement program of Title IV. The Agency will be responsible for enforcing the new lead based paint abatement requirements and training requirements in any state that does not assume the program by October 1997. The program will provide state capacity building support and state cooperative enforcement agreement oversight, assist states with compliance monitoring and enforcement guidance, and conduct compliance monitoring and enforcement activities in any states without cooperative enforcement agreements.

Based on state and Regional compliance monitoring results, the program will issue and resolve enforcement actions, including notices of noncompliance, civil, administrative, and judicial complaints, and provide assistance in criminal cases as appropriate. The Regions will assist headquarters in the development of national policy and guidance, and provide technical and litigation support in the prosecution of cases. The Agency will place significant emphasis on issuing enforcement actions in follow-up to TSCA violations posing potential high risk.

The Agency will continue to provide compliance assistance to firms that are either seeking to comply voluntarily or who wish to take remedial actions to achieve compliance. During settlement negotiations, the program will work with companies to incorporate pollution prevention projects into settlement agreements.

EPCRA ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $1,437,800 and 20.9 total workyears in 1997 for the EPCRA Enforcement program. The program will conduct approximately 700 compliance inspections of, and increase compliance assistance outreach to, chemical facilities that use, manufacture or process potentially harmful chemicals that are required to report under EPCRA. The data submitted informs the public and the Agency of the presence of toxic chemicals at the manufacturing

facility and documents the release of toxic chemicals into the community. The Agency will continue to utilize this information to develop the Toxic Release Inventory. The use of TRI data by Federal, state and local governments is an important pollution prevention and risk reduction tool. With this information, the Agency will be able to determine appropriate pollution prevention measures to incorporate into case settlements, and local authorities will be able to prepare more effective emergency response plans, training programs and notification procedures to protect health and the environment. Overall, TRI data is used to target opportunities for reducing risks to public health and the environment.

The EPCRA Enforcement program will support the Agency's ecological protection goal identified in the 1997 budget request. In 1997, the program will target inspections and enforcement actions at companies with data quality and data reporting violations, particularly in light of the expansion in chemicals covered under TRI. The program will also conduct compliance inspections to detect companies that have failed to report toxic chemical emissions. Most of these inspections will be conducted by contract employees working under a grant with the National Council of Senior Citizens.

Other high priority areas for EPCRA Enforcement involve accidental releases. Without prompt notification of an accidental release, the government bodies set up to respond to chemical emergencies cannot assess the risk and prevent harm to the community following the release. The program will expand EPCRA Enforcement activities under sections 302, 303, 311, and 312, against companies that fail to submit to the Local Emergency Planning Commission and the State Emergency Response Commission information necessary for an emergency plan to be used in the event of an accidental release.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $195,705,900 million and 1,327.1 workyears to meet the environmental goals of the Hazardous Waste program. The major direction for the hazardous waste program will be to focus private and public resources on efforts that address the greatest environmental risk including corrective action stabilizations and permits. For RCRA regulatory reinvention activities, the Agency will work to implement waste management standards based on levels of risk rather than the one-size-fit-all approach. EPA will help tribal governments establish integrated waste management programs, including the safe management of solid waste, hazardous waste and underground storage tanks. Resources will also fund a comprehensive state and federal review of current information systems in order to streamline reporting, enhance measures of environmental results and complement the Agency's One Stop Reporting initiative.

Hazardous and municipal solid wastes are an unavoidable part of modern life. Hazardous wastes are produced by over 180,000 large business and industries, such as chemical and manufacturing plants, and small businesses, such as dry cleaners and printing plants. Approximately 209 million tons, 4 pounds per person per day, of municipal solid wastes are produced annually. Improperly managed, these wastes can lead to fires, explosions, and contamination of the air, soil, surface water and underground drinking water supplies, and can cause harm to the health of workers and communities. The Hazardous Waste program was established to meet the overall goal of prevention, proper management and disposal of hazardous and municipal solid wastes generated nationwide.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as revised by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HWSA), provides the legislative mandate to ensure safe management and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes, minimize generation of both hazardous and solid wastes, and prevent and detect leakage from underground storage tanks (UST). Under the RCRA program, EPA has worked with our partners to establish regulations and national policies and provide guidance for regulated entities, including those who generate, treat, store, or dispose of waste. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, set up a framework to address risks posed by hazardous chemicals in communities.

As corporate America began to equate environmental pollution with economic waste, opportunities for recycling, reuse, and other improvements in waste management have increased. Through the RCRA program, the Agency has worked to greatly improve the way hazardous and solid wastes and underground storage tanks are managed over the last decade and half. There are fewer fires and explosions, and fewer toxic releases to air, land, and water. On-site workers and the public are exposed to fewer toxic constituents, reducing risk for cancer and serious health effects such as birth defects and nervous system damage. In addition, fewer sites become contaminated and require cleanup.

The Agency's strategy is to ensure adequate and safe treatment of hazardous waste through the management of storing, treating and disposal. Minimizing the volume and toxicity of wastes is one of the most effective means of protecting public health and the environment from exposure to hazardous waste. The priority in 1997 will be to increase flexibility by using a common sense approach to revising, implementing and enforcing regulations and standards. The Agency will focus resources on addressing immediate risks and taking action to control the further spread of contamination, helping to ensure maximum protection of human health and the environment. In addition, the Agency will continue ongoing initiatives to speed up and simplify the cleanup, permitting and state authorization processes. In particular, the Hazardous Waste Identification Media

and Process Rules and revisions to the Subpart S rule, will yield significant savings for industry as well as states and the Agency. In combination with increased attention to the use of state and other cleanup authorities, these measures will continue the momentum toward environmental results rather than a process-driven program.

EPA will also continue to build strong cooperative partnerships among industry, government, and the public to communicate clearly and persuasively the risks and hazards of spills and accidents. More than 5,000 chemical accidents are reported each year to the National Response Center and EPA's Regional offices. Many of these accidents have killed or injured workers and emergency responders, disrupted lives through injury and evacuation, and destroyed billions of dollars of property in communities across the country. To reach the goal of reducing accidental releases, the agency will strengthen outreach efforts with industry and community leaders to prevent, prepare for, and respond to incidents.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES AND POLICIES

The Agency requests $137,279.300 and 827.8 FTE to support the hazardous waste management regulations, guidelines and policies program.

The RCRA program will seek to increase the flexibility granted to industry for safe waste management, to avoid unnecessary costs incurred when prescriptive regulations preclude other, more efficient but equally protective methods of handling wastes. A primary objective will be to manage wastes based on the level of risk, moving away from a one-size-fits-all approach. The net effect of these changes will be to match the waste management with the wastes' risks, neither over- nor under-regulating, and thus saving industry, state and federal resources.

The Regions are critical players in the Agency's effort to make the RCRA program more efficient as well as to meet the program's environmental goals. It is through the Regions' vital link to the states, tribes, industry and the public at large, that RCRA can become more flexible, effective, efficient and responsive at the local and facility level. Federal leadership extends beyond policy to public outreach and involvement, to ensuring access to practical information as well as compliance with regulations. The existing partnerships to manage hazardous and solid wastes among the Agency, states, tribes, industry and local governments will be emphasized and strengthened through closer coordination and cooperative activities and form the basis for much of the Agency's efforts to attain RCRA's environmental goals for waste minimization, the safe management of wastes and the clean-up of contaminated sites. Technical assistance, training and partnering with states, tribal governments, industry and local organizations will provide the foundation for locally tailored programs that meet these goals.

The Agency is requesting $8,788,800 and 39.3 workyears for the comprehensive regulatory reinvention program. Reinvention efforts in RCRA encompass regulatory, procedural and outreach activities. One regulatory approach under exploration is the greater use of contingent management standards, which takes into account the type of unit in which wastes are managed, its location, and other factors which affect the hazards that the wastes pose when setting treatment, storage and disposal requirements. Similarly, self-implementation provisions will enable industry and states to begin using more flexible or less costly methods without delays caused by permit modification or authorization procedures. The EPA Regions' commitment to effective outreach and technical assistance will be critical to the early adoption of these reinvented regulations and management approaches by industry and the states. For example, in 1997 RCRA Regional offices will proceed with several pilots under the Agency's project XL initiative, which encourages industry to use innovative and less costly or restrictive management standards while attaining the same level of environmental protection afforded by the current systems.

Ensuring protective regulation while avoiding over-regulation is also the objective of several ongoing program priorities which will be implemented in 1997. Increasingly, regulatory and management guidelines are tailored to the level of risk posed by the contaminant - how hazardous is it in this particular situation? One example is the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule for Process Waste, which considers contingent management as a possible approach to offering relief for low-risk wastes from stringent management requirements. Work will also proceed in implementing the definition of solid waste recommendations, which form the basis for efforts to resolve jurisdictional issues over secondary materials and to reduce the disincentives to the recycling of hazardous waste.

Cost benefit analysis and risk assessment tools and methods will be improved, aiding the general effort to incorporate efficient and effective risk-based decision making into RCRA regulatory development. Other regulatory reinvention efforts will involve outreach and coordination with other agencies as well as with industry. A small business review will work to "demystify RCRA" - and to increase responsiveness - by recodifying parts of RCRA rules, and developing pertinent outreach and training materials. The review will also seek to address inconsistencies and overlap with other EPA and Department of Transportation regulations that cause inefficiencies for small businesses. Another joint effort with the Department of Transportation examines the possibility of using electronic transfer of hazardous waste shipment information in lieu of paper manifest forms. Elimination of this requirement alone could result in a burden reduction of millions of hours annually for industry.

The Agency requests $1,532,500 and 9.1 workyears to support the Common Sense Initiative which will support OSWER's co-lead for the petroleum sector as well as Headquarters and Regional participation on other sector teams. Our work will encompass regulatory, implementation and management improvements. Some examples of projects under consideration are alternative, sector-specific regulatory strategies, such as industry-sector inventories of regulatory thresholds for permitting. Life cycle management systems examine the potential for source reduction and the use of recycled materials at every stage of production, as well as eventual recycling of the used item.

The Agency requests $15,548,300 and 64.0 workyears to augment efficiency while maintaining effectiveness in the base regulatory program. Implementation of the Agency's Waste Minimization and Combustion Strategy for combustion facilities will proceed, moving in 1997 to the development of improved technical standards for Boiler and Industrial Furnaces. The Agency will continue to develop and refine innovative approaches for entry to and exit from the RCRA hazardous waste management system, strengthening the focus on truly toxic waste streams under the listings program. EPA Regions were recently provided the authority to grant or deny hazardous waste delistings, allowing faster processing of delisting petitions and local decision-making on these site-specific actions. Regulatory reinvention strategies will be integrated into all aspects of rulemaking. For example, in 1997 a contingent management approach will be evaluated as a possible alternative to regulation of cement kiln dust as a hazardous waste. Under this approach, cement kiln dust would be exempt from hazardous waste regulation either when the states have EPA-approved programs that stipulate safe management of cement kiln dust, or when the facility complies directly with specifically tailored management standards.

The Agency requests $2,917,000 and 19.7 workyears for the Corrective Action program to finalize the Hazardous Waste Identifical Rule, which will establish a regulatory framework for cleanup waste that better addresses the risks posed by those wastes and relieves many of the disincentives for cleanups that are encountered under the current system. It will establish a less stringent, more common sense process for handling the contaminated media to be removed or treated as part of a cleanup. The Agency also will propose the Subpart S Rule, intended to significantly streamline corrective action procedures, reducing industry, state and federal administrative costs.

The Agency requests $23,668,000 and 127.8 workyears in Corrective Action implementation to conduct performance based stabilization and remediation, while working to maintain effectiveness without losing sight of the need for efficiency. By focusing on the highest priority facilities, the Agency will continue to ensure that those individuals with the greatest risk of exposure are protected. As many as 3,500 facilities will need some type of remediation. Many cleanup projects involve minimizing exposures long before the site is actually cleaned up, and in 1997 the Agency will continue to focus on these stabilization

actions rather than long term remediations to leverage corrective action resources. To date, stabilization actions have been implemented at more than 350 facilities, and an additional 35 stabilization efforts will be initiated in 1997. The Agency has placed a priority on community-based environmental projects that empower and equip a community to participate in environmental decision-making. Corrective action activities, with their integral importance to local communities, figure strongly in the RCRA program's work in this area.

The Agency requests $2,705,100 and 7.4 workyears for waste minimization activities. A reduction in both the volume and toxicity of wastes lower all risks; and saves industry significant amounts in materials and disposal costs. Working directly with generators to identify opportunities to reduce wastes will help build momentum in this key component of sustainable environmental protection.

The Agency requests $16,560,200 and 154.3 workyears to support permit assistance. The Agency will continue to emphasize waste minimization and maintaining protective hazardous waste disposal capacity through permitting, in tandem with our State partners. HSWA permitting assistance will include base permits, closure plans, and permit modifications. In 1997, over 70% of disposal and combustion facilities will have received permits. Activities will continue to focus on high risk facilities, including combustion facilities. Approximately 220 new permits will be issued during 1997. Regional offices will provide guidance and site-specific technical assistance to our partners for implementing new regulations and standards to ensure the permit serves as an effective reference point for the facility on proper site specific hazardous waste management activities. The Agency will work with tribal governments on hazardous waste issues such as infrastructure, technical capacity and implementation as well.

In 1997, another major task will be to implement the recommendations of the permits improvements team, as the Agency works to make the permitting process more flexible and efficient. The Agency is providing $1,935,600 and 3.3 workyears to support this activity. RCRA permits typically include a variety of site-specific conditions for the safe design, operations and performance of the facility. Regional offices will continue to design and coordinate pilots and innovative techniques for improving the permit process. For example, the Agency is looking at the feasibility of issuing general permits in some cases, which could substantially reduce the time and resources required by industry, states and the Agency for permitting. In 1997 in conjunction with the states of Texas and California, the Agency will continue to pilot the use of general permits for lower risk facilities.

The Agency is requesting $7,231,100 and 92.7 workyears to support ongoing actions to streamline the state authorization process, thereby reducing the legislative and administrative burdens of the procedures. The Agency will also provide incentives and technical assistance for states to move to full authorization. For example, expanded training modules and technical guidance for problems associated with corrective action at contaminated waste sites will assist states that are making the transition to full implementation.

The Agency is requesting $2,733,600 and 11.5 workyears to support certain regionally focused initiatives to implement our responsibilities with respect to the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) and the permitting of facilities for the chemical demilitarization of expired weapons stock. The Regions will continue to support expanded permitting efforts and corrective action activities in an effort to reduce environmental risk around the Gulf of Mexico and along the Mexican border. Groundwater contamination and the movement of waste along the Mexican border are areas of particular concern.

The Agency requests $2,487,200 and 15.9 workyears to support activities in the solid waste area. The Wastewi$e program will promote source reduction with industry, Government, and the public, demonstrating that pollution prevention and economic efficiency form a powerful incentive for environmental protection. In 1997, over 1000 industry participants will work to achieve their selected Wastewi$e goals in three areas: preventing waste, collecting recyclables and increasing the purchase or manufacture of recycled products. Waste prevention and recycling yield significant reductions in global warming gases.

The Agency requests $4,757,700 and 32.2 workyears to support ongoing recycling outreach and awareness projects, educating consumers and businesses in methods to optimize recycling programs as well as in the selection of recycled content products. The Agency will proceed with the next component of the President's Executive Order 12873, which establishes Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines for the Federal government, setting preferences for various categories of items with recycled content. The Guidelines help create markets for local recycling programs and stimulate business investment in plants and equipment that utilize collected recyclables as raw material. Another facet of expanding the markets for recycled and recovered materials is the Agency's partnership with the Chicago Board of Trade, facilitating an electronic market which allows traders to broadcast their interests in buying and selling recovered materials.

The Agency requests $3,281,100 and 5.8 workyears to support the Jobs Through Recycling Program. Under this program, the Agency is applying community-based environmental protection principles to foster economic development through recycling. Early successes demonstrate that Jobs Through recycling projects can decrease disposal costs and create jobs. It is estimated that in the first year alone, the projects were instrumental in creating 290 jobs, over $40 million in capital investments in recycling, and 4 million tons of recycling capacity. The Agency will continue to stimulate the development of recycling and reuse businesses and encourage innovative approaches to recycling processing, transporting and remanufacturing.

The Agency requests $2,378,100 and 22.3 workyears to support the municipal solid waste program. The program will continue to implement greater state/tribal flexibility for municipal landfill permits, to afford the best balance between national environmental protection standards and local solutions that are reasonable and cost-effective. Another priority will be the development of national measurement guidelines for municipal solid waste goals such as reductions in per capita waste generation, and an increase in recycling rates.

The Agency requests $2,743,900 and 4.8 workyears to increase the focus of the RCRA program on tribal issues, providing more direct assistance and guidance. Improving solid waste management is a priority for many tribes. Work with specific tribal governments will center on identifying viable and affordable landfill management techniques, including alternative waste management technologies that would be appropriate for small, remote communities such as Alaskan Native Villages and indian tribes. In addition, resources and technical support will be provided to bring together interested tribes, Native Alaskan Villages and other governmental and non-governmental entities, to analyze the potential benefits from developing and implementing partnerships to improve tribal waste management.

The Agency requests $2,322,400 and 9.8 workyears to coordinate closely with our State partners and with industry in encouraging safe, effective and efficient mining and industrial solid waste management. Program activities will continue to address the need for environmentally protective production of minerals by assisting in state and tribal efforts to develop environmental guidelines (including groundwater protection measures) for mining operations. The development of voluntary, industry-specific techniques for safe, cost-

effective management is the focus of ongoing stakeholder meetings concerning industrial solid waste.

The Agency requests $2,038,800 and 9.1 workyears for information systems improvements. Timely, accurate and flexible information systems are integral to streamlining program management while maintaining effective measurement capacity for evaluating progress toward environmental goals. Working with its partners, the Agency has launched a comprehensive state and federal review of its waste information needs and technologies in order to streamline reporting, enhance measures of environmental results, and increase public access. This effort will improve both efficiency and effectiveness as the Agency seeks to attain the best possible measurement with the least possible reporting burden. Combined with efforts to condense, clarify and tailor regulations and outreach, automated access will increase the efficiency and the responsiveness of the program.

The Agency requests $3,854,300 and 10.1 workyears for public access which is another vital part of increasing responsiveness. Using the Internet, targeted publications and fact sheets, the Agency will keep the general public and industry informed of environmental decisions that affect them, and offer them easier access to relevant data, explanations tailored to their situation, and contacts for further assistance. Better access helps ensure community-based environmental decision making, comprehensible regulations, and better environmental policy through more participation.

The Agency requests $4,483,100 and one workyear to continue work on its Innovative Environmental Technology program in support of the President's technology initiative. The Agency will continue to build partnerships leveraging public and private resources to promote the development, commercialization and use of environmental technologies.

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS
REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES AND POLICIES

The Agency requests a total of $7,318,900 and 58.5 total workyears for 1997 in the Underground Storage Tanks program.

The Agency requests a total of $2,377,815 and 15.0 total work years in 1997 to promote early compliance with the 1998 deadline in an effort to reduce the risk from leaking underground storage tanks (USTs). These resources will enable EPA to accelerate its work with the states to implement and enforce the 1998 tank deadline for upgrading, replacing or closing tanks. Approximately 700,000 of the 1.1 million active tanks will still need to be upgraded or replaced. The Agency will work with state and local governments to explore options for financial assistance programs to help small business owners/operators upgrade, replace or close their tanks. The Agency will use outreach efforts to directly reach owners and operators and in a new public education campaign. A joint strategy between the Regions and states for follow-up enforcement with the 1998 deadline will be developed. Compliance with the 1998 deadline will prevent the creation of another generation of leaking UST systems by ensuring that upgrading is done properly and that new tanks and piping comply with applicable regulations. EPA estimates that 75-80% of the total universe of active tanks will be in compliance by the end of 1997.

The Agency requests a total of $1,152,738 and 7.4 total workyears to continue efforts to build and support state, local and tribal programs that prevent, detect and correct leaks from USTs. Regional strategic overviews evaluate the status of state programs and outline plans for implementing improvement strategies. State improvement projects include training UST owners/operators on the operational, technical and regulatory requirements of USTs to improve the management of USTs by owners/operators. State improvement

projects also include improving enforcement efforts in the states and providing corrosion science training to state UST staff to qualify them as cathodic protection testers. Resources will support state efforts to track notification/registration of regulated tanks; compliance/non-compliance of tanks in meeting the 1998 deadline for upgrading, replacing or closing tanks; tracking the number of tanks inspected and corrective actions taken, if any; and managing tank registration fees.

The Agency requests a total of $700,831 and 5.3 total workyears to continue to support partnerships with tribal governments by building their capacity to implement the program. The Agency's goal is to increase compliance activities for USTs on tribal lands. The Agency will provide technical assistance for Indian tribes by developing national outreach materials, providing a mechanism for tribal program approvals, and providing guidance on and options for alternative funding mechanisms for upgrading tanks and managing tribal UST programs. These resources are focused to ensure safe UST management and provide limited funds for corrective action for leaking underground storage tanks for tribal lands. This investment is critical, as tribes rely heavily on groundwater for their drinking water supply. Developing tribal program capacity and training for tank inspections will lay the groundwork for effective programs protecting human health as well as sensitive ecosystems. The Agency anticipates providing support to approximately 150 tribes.

The Agency requests a total of $1,071,109 and 7.3 total workyears to develop private sector incentives to ensure good tank management. Specifically this will involve working with the banking, real estate and insurance industry sectors to incorporate UST management principles into their business decisions, and in piloting third party service provider programs such as licensed site professional programs. The Agency will develop new pilots in states for third party programs, exploring options and sharing states' experiences in moving from state funds to private insurance coverage, and establish state and local forums for regulators to interact with their local bankers and real estate and insurance interests. This will serve to educate the private sector on tank issues and provide a mechanism to resolve problems and work together. EPA estimates that a privatization pilot will be initiated for each of the three industry sectors (banking, real estate and insurance).

The Agency requests a total of $1,264,307 and 12.0 total workyears to coordinate and assist states in applying for state program approval through technical, regulatory, and policy support. To date, 22 states have approved UST programs. State program approval is achieved through states' efforts to develop authorities, develop an application for state program approval, and apply for the approval. The Agency will continue to work to resolve state specific issues. EPA's role in state program approval includes reviewing and approving state applications. Upon EPA approval, states have the authority to operate the state program in lieu of the Federal program. Some states may then delegate the program to local governments. EPA estimates that 32 states will have approved UST State programs by the end of 1997.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $33,575,200 and 364.4 total workyears for 1997 in the Hazardous Waste Enforcement program.

The Agency's goal in the Hazardous Waste Enforcement Program is to prevent improper handling of wastes and toxic products and to ensure safe waste management. The Agency will continue to conduct compliance monitoring activities including inspections and to bring enforcement actions to remove violations, recover economic benefits and obtain injunctive relief, and return facilities to compliance. EPA will work with state and tribal partners to develop voluntary

compliance programs and will help them develop monitoring systems to determine if these systems are effective in preventing accidental releases.

In 1997, the Agency will support 900 inspections and an estimated 300 enforcement actions. Federal, state, and local facilities that store, treat, and/or dispose of hazardous waste will continue to be inspected either by authorized states or the Agency. The program will devote 29.8 workyears to provide compliance assistance through mechanisms such as responding to requests for clarification on requirements by the regulated community, participating in seminars and workshops, or developing manuals for specific industry sectors.

Federal compliance monitoring and assistance as well as enforcement activities will be used to enhance and complement state efforts as the states continue to assume the responsibility for the bulk of the mandated inspection and enforcement work. The Agency will direct its compliance monitoring, compliance assistance, and enforcement activities toward sectors of industry identified as higher risks, such as dry cleaners, petroleum refiners, and primary non-ferrous metals. The Agency will also focus on environmental or non-compliance problems associated with particular communities or places including ecosystems, watersheds, air sheds, and other natural resources that are threatened with environmental hazards. Inspections will be conducted as appropriate with states to assist with technical assistance and training on new rules to improve state program capability. Monitoring of state progress will continue through program evaluation.

The program will provide $1,200,000 to assist tribes in building their own capability to monitor Subtitle D facilities on indian lands. The Agency will use its imminent hazardous authority to address serious solid waste problems on Indian lands.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT
AND CLEAN AIR ACT -- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PROVISIONS

The Agency requests a total of $14,853,000 and 69.0 total workyears for 1997 to establish a chemical accident release prevention program.

The Agency requests a total of $5,329,540 and 22.5 total workyears in 1997 for State implementation of the chemical accidental release prevention program. With the risk management plan (RMP) rule due to be completed in 1996, there is a narrow window to get states on board to operate an accident prevention program before facilities begin submitting their RMPs. We anticipate the first of more than 100,000 facilities covered under the law may have to register within one year of the rule being published. With this in mind, it is crucial that the program work closely with states to provide the tools they need to build their prevention program infrastructure.

In 1997 we will target states that are at greatest risk for a chemical accident. In 1997 the program will concentrate on states that are interested in assuming delegation of the program, as well as those that have shown interest but are not at this point committed. This modest investment of resources will avert the need for a large Federal program if states elect not to manage their own program. As a result of this early investment, we anticipate that as many as 10 states will seek authority to implement the RMP program. To assist the states preparation for program implementation, the Agency will develop guidance and provide technical assistance and training to help States develop legislation, establish funding mechanisms, develop accident prevention techniques and structure a system to register and audit facility management plans.

The Agency will develop additional technical guidance to assist industry and states in furthering their understanding of accident prevention issues such

as worst case, chemical properties, and other factors that contribute to accidents. We will also begin to develop training on this guidance which will be delivered by the Regions. In addition, EPA will begin to develop an electronic system to assist states in receiving, reviewing and tracking RMPs. The development of an electronic system for managing information required to be made available under this program is consistent with the President's directive, under the Paperwork Reduction Act that agencies should, if possible, use electronic means for reporting and making information available to the public.

In an effort to meet the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act, the Agency will undertake an initiative to measure progress in implementing the accidental release prevention program. The Agency will conduct a baseline study of selected facilities required to report under the RMP rule. The study will identify facility risks by examining the safe management programs and processes facilities currently have in place and track any modifications after incorporating RMP requirements into their programs. The Agency will also use this information to tailor the accident prevention program to deal with the risks posed by small-to-medium sized facilities.

The Agency requests a total of $2,897,214 and 11.0 total workyears for 1997 to conduct chemical accident investigations. In conjunction with the Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), EPA will conduct investigations of major facility chemical accidents to determine probable root cause and make recommendations to enhance chemical safety. EPA activities will include developing new and refining existing criteria with OSHA for selection of accidents for joint investigation or independent investigation by the lead agencies, enhancing investigation techniques of significant chemical accidents, and improving training to EPA, OSHA and other parties on accident investigations techniques. To assist these operations, EPA and OSHA will support an external expert panel to review accident investigation reports and make recommendations for further prevention and safety.

The Agency requests a total of $4,211,850 and 25 total workyears for 1997 to improve public safety from chemical accidents in communities under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know program. In 1997 the program will continue to implement the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) effectiveness strategy. Initiated in 1996 to strengthen chemical emergency programs at the state and local level, the strategy is central to achieving a highly effective state and local network that promotes community safety and environmental protection. Toward that goal, program effort will concentrate on promoting public access to community right-to-know (CRTK) information and assisting local communities in integrating chemical accident preparedness and prevention programs. CRTK activities will focus on helping LEPCs to become better known in the community as a source for information on hazardous materials and chemical safety. The Agency will provide guidance, technical assistance, training and electronic access to information to promote public awareness of LEPCs. The Agency will develop guidance to assist LEPCs in identifying and working with different population segments in the community and provide training and technical assistance in developing outreach strategies tailored to meet individual community needs.

Key elements of the LEPC effectiveness strategy will be incorporated into the criteria for awarding Title III state program grants. While the grant program will continue to concentrate on populations at greatest risk for a chemical accident, EPA will encourage projects that promote Community Right-to-Know and integration of accident prevention programs. Another key area for improving access to information is the development of electronic systems that allow facilities to transmit reporting information. Under the grant program, States/LEPCs will be encouraged to submit projects that establish such systems in their communities.

In 1997 the Agency will undertake tribal initiative to reduce the risk of chemical accidents and integrate waste management programs. The Agency will work with tribes to conduct hazard assessments and develop comprehensive tribal emergency plans. In concert with this effort, EPA will coordinate reservation-wide assessments of potential Superfund and other hazardous waste sites.

The Agency requests a total of $1,060,977 and 10.5 total workyears for 1997 to conduct enforcement and compliance activities under the EPCRA program. Enforcement activities will focus on facilities not immediately notifying Federal, state and local entities of releases as required under CERCLA Section 103 and EPCRA Section 304. Regions will be able to use the General Duty Clause under Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act to foster chemical accident prevention and to minimize the consequences of releases when they occur.

With the risk management plan (RMP) regulatory framework in place in 1997, Regions will be able to use the former Chemical Safety Audit program, a non-enforcement audit program to encourage facilities to practice accident prevention, to conduct non-enforcement RMP audits. These audits will help prepare facilities for the actual RMP audits and help the implementing agencies to flush out needed changes and interpretation of the risk management program rule and guidance.

MULTIMEDIA

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $331,771.9 and 1,749.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Multimedia media. The Multimedia media develops and uses tools which address environmental problems not specific to a media, span two or more distinct media, or reflect a shift in the Agency's approach to centralized, integrated innovative programs. Multimedia programs and initiatives include Enforcement and Compliance Assurance, activities related to our Tribal partners, Sustainable Development Challenge Grants and Project XL.

Multimedia resources will support the environmental education program, Regional operations, state and local relations, and sustainable development challenge grants. The American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) will receive funds to support and address environmental issues in Indian Country. EPA will continue to expand and improve public health and environmental protection in Indian Country, where most tribes still lack basic environmental programs.

The Multimedia Policy Development program will analyze the economic and environmental effects of regulations, policies, programs, and legislation. The program will work to ensure that environmental hazards and risks are consistently managed across Agency programs and the Federal government by employing a multimedia approach.

The Multimedia Policy Development program will also continue to lead the cross-Agency implementation of Project XL, a cooperative venture between EPA and the state environmental agencies that seeks to end one-size-fits-all government regulation. The program is also the Agency lead for the Environmental Technology Initiative which aims to strengthen the environmental security and economic standing of the United States in the world marketplace.

The Pollution Prevention program will encourage more businesses to identify and benefit from pollution prevention practices through efforts such as providing businesses with information about substitute chemicals that are safer than chemicals they currently use.

The General Counsel serves as the primary legal advisor to the Administrator, focusing on Federal and international environmental law and governmental law that furthers environmental programs.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will continue to place a priority on ensuring compliance with environmental statutes enacted by Congress. The program will preserve the strong enforcement program that has been essential to the environmental and public health improvements of the past 25 years and which must remain in placeif EPA is to fulfill its mandate to bring safe air, water and food to all Americans. This request fully funds EPA's front line work force of environmental inspectors and enforcers. Keeping the environmental cop on the beat means that the vast majority of businesses which seek to comply with the law will be rewarded with a level playing field, that bad actors will not gain from violating the law, and that every American will have equal access to a clean environment in which to live and work.

At the same time, this budget supports the Agency's compliance assistance efforts. EPA will redirect additional resources from addressing single media, single industry compliance problems to multimedia compliance assistance. The program will expand our cooperative efforts with key industry sectors and small businesses to encourage their partnership and assist them in complying with the nation's environmental regulations.

The Executive Steering Committee for Information Resources Management (ESC) will act as the Agency's senior level, decision-making body for the supervision of information management resources and oversees implementation of the Agency's Information Resources Management Strategic Plan.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

AMERICAN INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE

The Agency requests a total of $3,679,900 and 41.3 total workyears for the American Indian Environmental Office (AIEO) to continue building multi-media tribal public health and environmental programs to address the lack of basic environmental programs in much of Indian Country.

The AIEO will assist tribes in addressing multi-media environmental issues through the following activities: Issuing grants to tribes under the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act to develop tribal capability to administer multi-media environmental programs; Developing Tribal/EPA Environmental Agreements to prioritize tribal environmental problems and identify specific programs and activities for tribal capacity building and direct EPA implementation; Promoting the use of comprehensive watershed management frameworks, geographic information tools and tribal environmental policy acts to support tribal environmental management; Strengthening tribal programs by ensuring that EPA Regions and Headquarters Offices provide sufficient staff and senior management involvement for their Indian programs; Enhancing communication with tribal governments to ensure appropriate tribal input to EPA decision-making; Providing training to Agency staff on how to work more effectively with tribal governments; and Promoting grant flexibility through the development of Performance Partnership Grants with tribes.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE GRANTS AND MULTI-MEDIA INITIATIVES

The Agency requests $38,727,000 and 28.9 workyears to support multimedia functions including the Environmental Education program. Authorized by the National Environmental Education Act, this program will continue to focus on two broad areas: improving basic science literacy as the core of environmental education for students in grades K-12 and colleges, and informing the general public about the environmental consequences of their individual and collective actions.

The Sustainable Development Challenge Grants program will be launched in 1997 with $10,000,000 and 5.0 workyears. This program will fund projects that leverage private investment in environmental efforts as well as link environmental protection with sustainable development and revitalization. In 1997, multimedia funding will also address: 1) the Regional Environmental Services Divisions and their funding for capital equipment; and 2) Regional multimedia projects that provide funding for local projects identified by the Regions as being significant and critical to Regional, state and local jurisdictions environmental programs. This multimedia program also provides staffing for the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology whose goal is improved environmental pollution prevention, increased leverage of public and private resources and assistance with the development of needed new technologies.

MULTIMEDIA POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMICS

The Agency requests a total of $70,540,200 and 172.9 total workyears in 1997 for Multimedia Policy Development and Economics. In 1997, this program will continue or initiate: the Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI), Climate Change Activities, the Common Sense Initiative, Project XL, Sectors, Transportation, and Economic Analysis.

The Multimedia Policy Development and Economics program will continue to catalyze and coordinate the Agency's technology innovation activities. In 1997, this program will devote $13,300,000 and 25.6 workyears and serve as a trustee for the President's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI) and advance its primary goal of adapting EPA's regulatory framework to promote technology innovation. Building on the existing program, ETI will emphasize innovative technology performance, cost validation, policy reforms and flexibility for better environmental solutions by: expanding the technology verification program; reducing regulatory, permitting and enforcement barriers and providing incentives for the approval of innovative technologies at all stages in the regulatory process; diffusing information about innovative technological solutions to regulators and users; and working with program offices, states and other stakeholders to encourage the use of improved monitoring technologies. The program will coordinate and integrate Agency efforts with the White House, other Federal agencies and external stakeholders on national and international technology policy issues. Follow-up activities, such as tracking and evaluating the success of technology verification programs, will also be performed.

In 1997, the program will continue to contribute to the President's Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) and its goal of bringing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions back to 1990 levels by the year 2000. To meet this commitment, this program requests $30,900,000 and 30.5 workyears to carry out six components of the United States CCAP: (1) Waste Source Reduction, Pollution Prevention and Recycling; (2) Transportation Efficiency; (3) Climate Wise; (4) State & Local Partnerships; (5) the U. S. Initiative on Joint Implementation (USIJI); and (6) the Country Studies Program. With requested levels of funding, these programs, with hundreds of partners in the private sector, NGOs and state and local governments, are expected to reduce GHG by 109 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon-equivalent by the year 2000, or about 17.5% of what the CCAP is projected to achieve.

The Multimedia Policy Development and Economics program will assess the environmental and economic risks of climate change, options to mitigate it, and the costs and benefits of alternative policies. The program will communicate the results to policy makers and the public, and will assist in negotiations of a new international agreement due in 1998 under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The program will work in partnership with affected stakeholders to evaluate, communicate, and address the risks posed by climate change to public health (including the potential spread of infectious diseases in the U.S.), the environment (including impacts on forests and agriculture, water resources, coastal zones, and unique ecosystems like the Everglades), and the economy (including financial losses to the U.S. property insurance industry and other businesses, and distributional effects of climate change across different segments of society). The program will identify and quantify greenhouse gas mitigation policies that also have multiple non-climate environmental and economic benefits. The program will also evaluate and recommend actions that other countries should take, and assist developing and transition countries to meet their commitments through the interagency Country Studies Program.

The Multimedia Policy Development and Economics program requests $1,825,000 and 12.5 workyears to provide leadership and core staffing for the Common Sense Initiative's (CSI) Metal Finishing Industry sector. CSI is the centerpiece of the Administrator's reinvention initiatives. In 1997, the program will move the metal finishing sector from a project design and analysis phase to a policy recommendation and implementation phase. This will build upon current work in many areas of reinvention including (but not limited to) flexible regulatory design, performance-based environmental management, paperwork reduction and electronic data interchange. The program will perform analysis and implement change on selected issues in other CSI sectors. The program will also develop criteria and approaches for expanding the CSI sector model by working with

stakeholder groups in our Sustainable Industries projects. This will provide opportunities to expand the reinvention program to the chemical, plastics, and photographic industries sectors and lay the foundation for future CSI and related programs. All of these projects implement the core goals and principles of the President's program for "Reinventing Environmental Regulation." These projects are designed to overcome the problems that many groups (e.g., NAPA, PCSD) identified under the current system for regulating and managing industrial pollution.

The Multimedia Policy Development and Economics program will continue to lead the EPA's implementation of Project XL, coordinate EPA policy and pilot project selection processes, create tools necessary for implementing projects at the state and regional level, and evaluate pilot projects and the program for broader implementation. For this effort, we will devote $1,000,000 and 10.0 workyears in 1997. Project XL is a flagship of the Administration's *Reinventing Environmental Regulation* activities (actions 19 - 22). The Project XL pilot will provide a limited number of regulated companies, communities, and federal facilities with the opportunity to replace existing environmental rules with alternative strategies of their own design that achieve superior environmental performance. Designed in the context of an open and inclusive local stakeholder process, these alternatives will be building blocks for environmental management in the 21st century.

In 1997, the program will develop alternative management strategies in five broad sectors of the economy: Energy, Natural Resource Management, Urban Development, Financial and Transportation Sectors. The program will continue efforts to analyze alternative policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector. The program will continue analysis and mitigation of the environmental impacts of electricity deregulation. This involves the use of large scale models of both the domestic and international economy and the analysis of specific policy mechanisms for reducing emissions as raised in the context of international negotiations. Efforts in Natural Resource Management will focus on analyzing alternatives for the sustainable development of forest products, environmentally sound livestock management and fostering strong ties between environmental quality, tourism and the balance of trade. The Multimedia Policy Development and Economics program will influence major economic and industrial sectors or activities (e.g., architecture, development, construction, demolition, brownfields redevelopment, mortgage lending, building materials manufacturing) that affect regional growth and economic development. The program's Financial Sector activities will aim to strengthen relationships between environmental regulators and the various segments of the financial community including institutional investors, banks, insurers, accountants and investment analysts. In the transportation sector, the program will lead a new initiative which will include a cross-Agency team to develop opportunities for greater integration of transportation and policy and environmental decision-making.

In 1997, the Multimedia Policy Development and Economics program will expand the Agency's ability to characterize and quantify benefits for all EPA programs. An Economic Studies Center with $1,000,000 and 18.9 workyears will serve as a resource that augments the capacity of the EPA program offices to perform economic analyses. The Center would not assume any of the responsibilities now carried out by the program offices, including preparation of program specific economic analyses but instead focus on applied research, information provision, and technical assistance that can be provided more efficiently by a central group. Creation of a Center will achieve economies of scale in pooling and managing some part of EPA's resources devoted to economic analysis, thereby avoiding duplication of effort, and promoting greater consistency and reliability of measurement techniques. The Center will also

support improved distribution of data bases and software used in the development of regulatory options and economic analyses.

The Multimedia Policy Development and Economics program will continue to conduct empirical analyses of the benefits of regulatory programs, and support advancements in economic benefit and cost assessment methods across the Agency. This includes: conducting research on benefit-cost techniques; producing training and guidance materials on economic analysis methods; coordinating the identification and funding of research and analysis of critical information gaps for categories of economic benefits; and preparing analyses on the benefits and costs on cumulative numbers of proposed and established regulations arising from environmental legislation. The office will also support economic analyses on the effects of environmental regulations on the size, structure, and performance of domestic and international economic markets.

REGULATORY MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNITY BASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The Agency requests a total of $10,399,600 and 63.0 total workyears in 1997 for Regulatory Management and Community Based Environmental Protection. This program consists of: the National Service Program, Regulatory Management, Project XL for Communities and Community Based Environmental Protection.

In 1997, the program will continue the President's National Service Program (NSP), working with EPA programs and Regions, as well as with community groups around the country, to put National Service volunteers to work in support of the environment. Because more and more environmental problems are proving resistant to traditional regulatory approaches, EPA needs a means to target significant national problems that require concerted action at the local level. With the support of $1,000,000 and 2.0 workyears, EPA will supplement State and local projects receiving support from the Corporation for National Service and other providers. These projects will direct Americorps, VISTA, RSVP, and other volunteers at the local level to correct environmental problems that require innovative, site-specific solutions, such as stream restoration, lead abatement, radon detection, and solid waste management in Native American communities.

The program will administer the Agency's rulemaking process to promote compliance with the requirements of Executive Order 12866 that adequate risk and benefit/cost analysis lie behind the Agency's most significant actions. OPPE will continue to provide strategic advice to all six CSI subcommittees, and supervise and coordinate contract facilitator support to four of the six. The program will incorporate learning from the CSI and Project XL to minimize or eliminate regulatory burden where possible. The program will continue to oversee the day-to-day management of the Agency's rulemaking system, including administration of the Tiering exercises, and expansion of the system to provide streamlined review and approval of Reports to Congress. To support this work, the program will complete implementation of an Agency-wide regulatory information system (RIS) system for developing, managing and reporting on EPA regulations. The program will manage submission to OMB of the Regulatory Plan and Agenda, with special emphasis on regulatory reinvention. This plan will be developed and transmitted electronically through the new RIS.

In 1997, the program will seek to reduce EPA's information burden on the public through development and promotion of Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), and through the analysis and evaluation of EPA's information gathering activities. EDI is a system of standards that allows the elimination of paper forms, and their attendant burden and errors, from the public's duty to report to EPA. In 1997, the program will bring the results of several pilots into mainstream production, allowing industry to report electronically to EPA and the states. In addition, building on the current effort to reduce EPA's existing report burden by 25%, the program will evaluate EPA's requests for information

to eliminate unnecessary burden and otherwise minimize information requirements that prove essential to environmental protection.

With $2,058,300 and 32.7 workyears in 1997, this program will assist EPA programs and Regions, state and local governments in implementing Community-Based Environmental Protection (CBEP) activities. EPA's goal is to protect ecological integrity while supporting human communities and their economic base. The program will develop alliances and partnerships with other organizations to pilot innovative programs and to foster wider implementation of CBEP. Project XL for communities will be a centerpiece of this effort. The program will identify and disseminate or develop and disseminate ecological, economic and social science tools needed by community-based environmental practitioners. The program will work with Regional partners to develop a core set of goals and indicators that link national goals to goals for geographically-delineated places. The program will manage a clearinghouse for community-based environmental practitioners that will provide integrated access to ecological, economic and social data and tools, and to foster transfer of knowledge among community-based practitioners.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

The Agency requests a total of $23,362,200 and 64.5 total workyears for the multimedia Pollution Prevention program. The Pollution Prevention program's multimedia mission includes the development of multimedia pollution prevention strategies and their use through national, Regional, and state environmental programs. This program coordinates the Agency's activities to implement the requirements of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 and contains activities in the toxic substances media as well.

In 1997, the multimedia pollution prevention program will target it efforts to areas where prevention offers the greatest opportunity to reduce threats to the environment and public health. Because EPA believes that pollution prevention can benefit both the environment and the economy, the Agency's policy is designed to maximize private sector initiatives by challenging industry to achieve ambitious prevention goals. This approach encourages more businesses to identify and profit from opportunities for prevention, which in turn yield significant public dividends in the form of increased environmental protection.

BORDER XXI PROGRAM

The Agency requests a total of $2,651,600 and 12.6 total workyears for this program in the Office of International Activities. In 1997, this program will continue to implement the La Paz Agreement and maintain the lead Agency responsible for implementation of the environmental side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Our major focus in 1997 continues to be in programs addressing the major health and environmental issues facing our citizens along the U.S.-Mexico border, which remains one of the fastest growing and poorest regions in the U.S. These efforts are supported through the operation of two Border offices (El Paso, Texas and San Diego, California) which serve as a mechanism for coordinating public input into the Border XXI Plan (a plan negotiated between the U.S. and Mexico to address common problems). These offices provide citizens along the border access to information related to EPA's domestic programs; serves as a communications hub for OIA, and Regions VI and IX on bilateral issues; and as an outreach office for EPA. The Border XXI Program aims to protect human health and the environment while promoting sustainable development in the border region. The program emphasizes public participation, local empowerment and decentralization of government decision-making and interagency cooperation. The Border XXI Program also funds community grants, improves the management of solid and hazardous waste, strengthens binational enforcement and compliance, promotes pollution prevention and addresses critical air and water pollution problems.

GENERAL COUNSEL

The Agency requests a total of $26,517,800 and 279.7 total workyears for the Office of General Counsel (OGC) and the Office of Regional Counsels (ORCs). Priority activities include defense of the Agency in litigation, support of the Agency's promulgation of rules, establishment of policy and preparation of guidance documents for the implementation of the Agency's programs, review of enforcement litigation, and legal advice to program managers. OGC handles all litigation activities in which EPA is a defendant, in conjunction with the Department of Justice. OGC also provides grants and contracts management and administrative law support in the areas of information law, claims, personnel and property issues. Additionally, ORC's assist state agencies on the legal requirements of delegable environmental protection programs.

In 1997, OGC and ORCs will continue to strongly embrace EPA's new ways of doing business. These program areas include the Common Sense Initiative, regulatory reform, and Community Based Environmental Programs. OGC and ORCs will work with their customers to ensure that they provide top quality legal support to these initiatives, as well as to continue to address traditional client needs.

OGC will provide a focal point for addressing legal issues that cut across all of EPA's programs. The Cross Cutting Division is designed to complement and draw upon the expertise of OGC's other divisions in a manner that will enable it to more quickly respond to increased demands for sector or place-based approaches and other efforts to unify, or generally improve the Agency's diverse environmental protection programs. It will provide a forum for further developing OGC's existing cross-cutting expertise.

OGC will identify and analyze emerging legal trends relevant to the Agency's mission and coordinate its involvement in an effort to improve Federal Register publications, reporting and tracking of court-ordered deadlines and Executive Orders, work on the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, Ecosystem Management/Community Environmental Management, Native American issues, Environmental Justice, the Paperwork Reduction Act, the Regulatory Flexibility Act, the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, cross-cutting legislation and initiatives, changes to the state authorization/delegation process, regulatory reform and reinvention, and non-regulatory approaches.

ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

The Agency requests a total of $126,064.2 and 1,078.7 total workyears for the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program in the Multimedia media.

STRONG ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

The multimedia portion of the enforcement program covers Headquarters and Field civil and criminal enforcement resources plus Regional multimedia activiteis. Single media enforcement and compliance assistance resources are contained in the enforcement components of the air, drinking water, pesticides, toxic substances and hazardous waste media descriptions.

In 1997, the Regulatory Enforcement program will enforce key provisions of the Clean Air Act to reduce toxic air emissions and work to prevent accidental releases. The program will improve and centralize permitting through the Operating Permits program. The program will implement a nationally-managed enforcement program to address Clean Air Act violations of the reformulated gasoline, diesel fuel and volatility requirements. The program is also responsible for enforcing provisions designed to protect people in hospitals, child care centers and other institutions from ineffective disinfectants, and for

enforcing reporting of adverse health effects by chemical manufacturers, processors or distributors under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

The Regulatory Enforcement program will also provide direction to, and sets goals and priorities for, the national civil and criminal enforcement program which is largely implemented by the Regions. In 1997, the program will develop and implement policies which call for equitable, risk-based and nationally consistent application of our environmental laws. Examples of such policies include the small business policy, economic benefit policy, definition of significant non-compliance, and the voluntary self-disclosure policy. The program also provides the Regional offices with expert advice and legal counsel on nationally significant enforcement litigation. The program will also initiate investigations against violators operating nationally.

The Regulatory Enforcement program will reduce public exposure to lead in paint under provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act; take enforcement actions in priority watersheds to protect communities' drinking water supplies; protect the health of workers who handle pesticides; eliminate household risks to children from pesticides; and, enforce reporting violations of hazardous chemical releases and community right-to-know requirements. The program will also focus on high priority hazardous waste generators under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The program will continue to develop inspection guidelines and sector specific multi-media inspector training programs. For example, in 1997 we will develop a lead compliance monitoring strategy and train lead inspectors.

Regional Counsels provide Regional legal support to the Agency's civil judicial, administrative, criminal and Federal facilities programs. In addition to the priority areas outlined above, the counsels support multimedia enforcement initiatives designed to protect sensitive ecosystems and at-risk communities. Their work addresses the disproportionate impacts of hazardous waste and other sources of environmental risk on minority and low-income communities.

In 1997 Regional Counsel will focus on administrative and civil judicial enforcement to maximize compliance with the environmental statutes. They will increasingly rely on the use of integrated, multimedia data to effectively target enforcement actions on an industry-wide or geographic basis.

The Agency's 1997 request will fully fund the criminal investigators mandated by the Pollution Prosecution Act and provide administrative, legal and technical support for the investigation of environmental crimes.

The Criminal Enforcement program deploys criminal investigators or special agents in 32 field locations nationwide. A Headquarters-based staff provides administrative support. Headquarters attorneys provide legal policy and direct case support, and Regional attorneys support investigations, referrals and prosecutions. The National Enforcement Investigations Center (see Science and Technology Appropriation) provides forensic technical support to the criminal program.

In 1997, the Criminal Enforcement program will enforce the criminal provisions of all the environmental laws administered by EPA. The program will particularly focus on illegal imports and exports of hazardous and toxic substances (e.g., maquiladora industries located on the Mexican side of the U.S. border), illegal hazardous waste disposal cases and violations of the Clean Air and Water Acts.

Criminal investigators will concentrate on pursuing those criminal violations which pose the greatest risk to people or the environment. The

positive publicity and public reaction generated by criminal cases creates a ripple effect of voluntary compliance. Recent cases have sent a clear message that prison sentences and heavy fines are the penalty for criminal violations. Thus, an investment in the criminal program pays off in both tangible and intangible ways in protecting public health and environmental resources.

COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE

While a strong enforcement program is fundamental to ensuring compliance with our environmental laws, EPA recognizes that most businesses and regulated facilities want to comply with the law. Often, however, they need help with understanding environmental requirements and coming into compliance with them. This is particularly true of small businesses.

In 1997, the multimedia Compliance Assistance program will work with the media program offices to identify targets for compliance initiatives and to assess how well this program is succeeding in meeting national compliance goals. The program will expand the development of compliance assistance tools including outreach programs, plain English guides to environmental rules, information on ways to minimize waste and prevent pollution, and inspector/operator training programs. The Federal Facilities program will conduct on-site environmental management reviews in all 10 EPA Regions with emphasis on assisting facilities of smaller Federal agencies.

By early 1997 the Agency will have established six environmental Small Business Compliance Assistance Centers. During 1997 the Compliance assistance program will start two additional compliance assistance centers. These centers will provide one-stop shopping for regulatory and technical assistance, pollution prevention assistance, and other information tailored to the particular sector. The information available at these centers will also be made widely available to the public through the World Wide Web. The program will also develop environmental curriculum modules for use at community and technical colleges.

An innovative product of the multimedia Compliance Assistance program is the sector notebook tailored to a specific industry. The program has published 18 notebooks which profile information on industry demographics, processes, pollution outputs, compliance history, pollution prevention and regulatory requirements. During 1996-1997 the program will develop notebooks from among the following industries: power generation, transportation, wood preserving, foundries, pharmaceuticals, food, animal feedlots, and Federal facilities.

COMMON SENSE INITIATIVE

The Enforcement and Compliance program will support all six sectors participating in the Common Sense Initiative and has the lead for the printing sector. In 1997, the program will promote pollution prevention activities, encourage the use of innovative technologies, and undertake innovative compliance assistance and enforcement initiatives in the sectors.

REGULATORY REINVENTION

The multimedia Enforcement and Compliance Assistance program is developing and implementing performance-based strategies for facilities, industrial sectors, communities and Federal agencies. Through new policies and demonstration programs, the program will provide environmental managers the flexibility to employ technological innovation to achieve environmental goals beyond what the law requires, while requiring accountability for performance.

In 1997, the enforcement and compliance program will implement policies to facilitate small businesses' and small communities' compliance with environmental

laws. The Policy on Compliance Incentives for Small Businesses gives small businesses incentives to participate in compliance assistance programs, to conduct audits and disclose violations, and to correct violations promptly. The Policy on Flexible State Enforcement Responses to Small Community Violations supports compliance assistance to small communities and enables States and communities to tackle their most critical environmental compliance problems first.

The Environmental Leadership Program (ELP) will move from the pilot phase to full-scale implementation in 1997. This budget request increases the program's investment in ELP to expand our efforts to encourage facilities to develop innovative compliance and auditing programs. As participating industries take greater responsibility for self-monitoring and third party audits, the payoff will be increased compliance, pollution prevention and environmental protection. Benefits will also extend to non-participating companies because EPA will use ELP to identify and promote outstanding environmental and compliance management programs. ELP will also enable OECA to direct enforcement resources away from companies that are complying with or exceeding requirements toward bad actors and those needing compliance assistance.

In 1997, the program will implement its policy Incentives for Self-Policing: Discovery, Disclosure, Correction, and Prevention of Violations, which encourages businesses to voluntarily conduct audits or establish procedures to discover environmental violations, disclose and correct them, in exchange for penalty mitigation. In 1997, the program will market this policy on a sector basis and develop measures of success for determining its effectiveness.

A final Regulatory Reinvention effort OECA will spearhead in 1997 is Risk-based Targeting of Enforcement Actions. Through more focused targeting of our enforcement efforts, OECA will ensure we are concentrating on the environmental violations which present the most serious threats to public health and the environment. The targeting effort will use risk models that consider concentrations of pollutants and demographics. In 1997 OECA will expand the risk-based evaluation of water bodies by adding information on pesticide use and community right-to-know laws. The improved targeting techniques combined with OECA's multimedia, whole facility approach to compliance monitoring and enforcement will result in greater environmental benefits at lower cost. They will also allow OECA to better evaluate the disproportionate risks faced by minorities and low income groups and to revise our targeting efforts accordingly.

BUILDING STATE AND TRIBAL PARTNERSHIPS

The Agency will work with delegated State enforcement programs through new performance partnership arrangements. EPA expects that a high percentage of States will be under PPA's by 1997. Through these new agreements, the program will emphasize evaluating State performance by measuring environmental results. The program will continue to sponsor the Senior Environmental and Compliance Forum, which is composed of senior enforcement officials from the Federal, State and tribal levels. This forum identifies opportunities for new ways of doing business and improving partnerships.

IMPROVING PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION

In 1997, the Improving Public Access to Information will establish Internet access to allow the public to request multimedia compliance and enforcement information for facilities in their community. The Agency will also develop a Key Identifier for each regulated facility so as to be able to link various media databases and provide the public with a clearer picture of facilities' impacts.

The program will improve the communication of enforcement and compliance goals, expectations and accomplishments to all of EPA's constituencies in 1997. We will also expand the public's and industry's access to enforcement and compliance guidance documents.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The Environmental Review and Coordination (ERC) program will handle EPA's responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act to ensure that major Federal actions do not adversely affect the environment. This program will review major actions taken by other federal agencies and by EPA. It will provide public notice of federal Environmental Impact Statements (EIS's). The ERC provides international enforcement technical assistance and training.

In 1997, the ERC program will review approximately 500 EIS's and over 1,000 Environmental Assessments. The program targets those Federal projects with the greatest environmental impact, including those affecting the South Florida Everglades and Northwest Forests. Projects are reviewed for compliance with EPA-administered statutes as well as other Federal environmental laws.

EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $29,829,400 and 7.4 total workyears for the Executive Steering Committee for Information Resources Management (ESC). In 1997 the ESC will focus on three key area: Reinventing Environmental Regulations, Community-Based Environmental Protection, and Work Process Reinvention. The Reinventing Environmental Regulations effort will substantially reduce reporting burdens for the regulated community, integrate reporting requirements, and make environmental information more acceptable to the public. The Community-Based Environmental Protection effort will provide easy access to environmental information for state and local governments to allow them to act on local issues and protect ecosystems. The Work Process Reinvention initiative will automate reporting by industry and states through the use of Electronic Data Interchange.

AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

The Agency requests a total of 3.4 millon and 11.4 workyears for the Agency Environmental Justice program. The Agency program will continue to support Regional and Headquarters organizations on environmental justice issues. The program will support the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council which advises the Administrator on environmental problems in low income and minority communities. The program will also fund grants to community groups and universities to address environmental justice issues.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $534,250,500 and 2,650.9 total workyears in 1997 for management and support activities in the Environmental Program Management (EPM) account. The Management and Support media provides executive leadership and guidance for Agency policy and programs including high priority initiatives such as the President's Climate Change Action Plan, the Environmental Technology Initiative, the National Service Program, the Common Sense Initiative, Project XL, and Community Based Environmental Protection. Primary activities of the Management and Support function include planning and budgeting, program evaluation, financial management, economic analysis, audit follow-up, intergovernmental and international relations, public/private partnerships, information and human resources management, and property maintenance and security. These activities are primarily carried out through the efforts of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), the Office of International Activities (OIA), the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), and the Office of the Administrator (OA).

The Agency is reinventing its management and administrative process to ensure the most effective use of its people, programs, and resources in achieving the nation's environmental goals. Specifically, EPA's management objectives are to:

- Reinvent, streamline and automate the Agency's administrative processes to reduce costs, better support EPA's environmental mission and meet customer needs. In 1997, the Agency will focus on automation and process improvement. This effort will include broad-scale automation efforts aimed at reengineering our human resources function including the development of an automated personnel process, streamlining the process for applying and managing grants to provide better information and reduce processing times, and implementing electronic improvements in time and attendance, travel, and payroll functions that will provide EPA financial services in a more efficient, businesslike manner.

- Develop and put in place an integrated approach to Agencywide strategic planning, budgeting, financial management, and program evaluation that will guide the Agency's program and investment decisions and meets the mandates of the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), and the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA). The Agency will orchestrate the changes in the management process, organizational culture, and budget structure necessary to meet the 1997 deadlines for implementing the GPRA. Specifically, this will include incorporating National Environmental Goals into the Agency-wide Strategic Plan, continuing to restructure the Agency budget according to environmental outcomes, incorporating program performance measures into the Agency budget requests, and ensuring accountability through the measurement and reporting of program performance.

- Establish a Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide more appropriate and efficient administrative services, better identify the cost of running programs, and logically plan for and purchase capital equipment. The WCF moves away from the historically centralized control of services to a more efficient approach in which the costs of goods and services are provided on a businesslike competitive basis. In 1997, the EPA proposes to charge Agency Offices for their use of centralized computer services (provided by the Agency's Data Center at RTP, North Carolina) and postage.

- Ensure greater involvement of state, tribal, and local governments in development of management strategies early in the process. In 1997, our investments will allow us to develop a framework under which performance partnership grants (PPGs) would be awarded. Specifically, the investments will enable the Agency to develop guidance that will define the practical, logistical, administrative, and reporting requirements that would govern this new approach to grant making.

- Provide all Agency employees with a quality work environment that is safe, healthy and secure. The Agency is also committed to designing workplaces that incorporate the latest energy conservation technologies and improved access for the handicapped. Our 1997 Request includes funds for additional building security and guard services to ensure the safety of the public and EPA employees as required by the President's Executive Order regarding upgrading security at federal facilities.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

MANAGEMENT

Executive Guidance and Leadership: The Agency requests a total of $18,413,400 and 204.7 total workyears in 1997 for the Administrator, the Deputy Administrator, the Regional Administrators and their immediate staff to provide overall direction of the Agency. Policy positions and program priorities are provided by the Immediate Office of the Administrator and shared with the Regional Administrators and other senior managers who translate Agency policy for their specific programs or geographical area of the country. Additional support and leadership at Regional, State and local levels is provided by the Office of the Associate Administrator for Regional Operations and State/Local Relations. Maintaining positive partnerships with small communities remains a priority of this office. In addition, OA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSBDU) is responsible for development of the Agency's small business regulatory strategy as well as national policy for the Agency's socioeconomic programs as they relate to both direct and indirect procurement. The Associate Administrator for Congressional and Legislative Affairs advises senior Agency officials, members of Congress, Committee staff and external organizations on legislative activities.

Judicial, Scientific and Technical Analysis and Support: The Agency requests a total of $6,095,800 and 64.3 total workyears in 1997 for judicial, scientific and technical analysis and support. Administrative decisions and judicial review of Agency decisions are the responsibility of the Administrative Law Judges and Environmental Appeals Board. The Science Advisory Board provides expert independent advice to the Administrator and the Agency on scientific and technical issues facing EPA.

Communications/Outreach/Liaison: In 1997, the Agency requests a total of $18,560,000 and 197.7 total workyears for necessary executive support services at Headquarters and within the Regions. These include executive correspondence control; Freedom of Information Act management and control; equal employment opportunity and external civil rights compliance under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act; coordination within the Agency for communications activities related to major Agency actions; and long range planning of public information activities in coordination with major EPA program offices and Regional offices.

National Program Direction: A total of $3,586,000 and 21.0 total workyears in 1997 is requested by the Agency for national program direction. The Associate Administrator for Regional Operations and State/Local Relations is the principal national contact for the Agency's Regional Environmental Services Divisions and is the national program manager for the multi-media regional geographical initiatives as well as the manager of the EPA's new Sustainable Development Challenge Grants program. The Associate Administrator for Communications, Education, and Public Affairs is the national manager for the Agency's multi-media environmental education program which focuses on improved basic science literacy and informing the general public of the environmental consequences of individual and collective actions. This includes a request of $1,000,000 to support the Vice President's GLOBE Program which is an international science and environmental education partnership with students, teachers and the scientific community.

Resources Management: The Agency requests a total of $29,884,800 and 332.3 total workyears for 1997 for financial and resources management services to support Agency-wide fiscal management and control functions including current year and

outyear budget development, budget utilization, and accounting and fiscal operations. These resources also support the development of Agency-wide policies and national guidance, audit management, environmental finance, and technical assistance to the Agency's management integrity process. Support for budget processes includes designing and overseeing the outyear budget process, providing budget analyses and reports to Agency program offices, and maintaining fiscal allocation controls, and review systems for all workyear and financial resources. Accounting and fiscal operations support includes the Financial Management Centers in Headquarters, field locations, and Regions that provide payroll and travel processing; contract and grants payments, interagency agreements; development of financial policy; financial reporting and analysis; operation and maintenance of the integrated financial management system (IFMS); quality assurance; and customer service.

While most activities in 1997 will be devoted to providing continued core resource management services to the Agency, efforts will also focus on continued improvements to the integration of Agency-wide planning, budgeting and accountability processes. In addition, resources will be used to provide Agency leadership for the development of performance-based management tools consistent with the National Performance Review, Government Performance and Results Act, and the Chief Financial Officers Act. Further, resources will be devoted to EPA's own streamlining and administrative reform initiatives; including automation and efficiency improvements to financial reporting, payroll processing, grants payment processing, and information management.

Contracts and Grants Management: The Agency requests a total of $29,700,700 and 410.2 total workyears for 1997 for contracts and grants management. These resources will be used to process and award new contracts, assistance agreements and purchase orders; continue the liaison group initiative; and process procurement actions and awards. In addition the Integrated Contracts Management System will be expanded to the Regions, Labs, and Program Offices.

In support of the President's order to implement an electronic commerce system, these resources will enable EPA to continue the implementation of a modern electronic commerce system using an electronic data interchange system. The system will provide significant labor and price savings, as well as a significant reduction in purchasing lead time.

In the grants area, resources will allow the Agency to simplify and streamline assistance regulations and policy and procedural guidance for new and existing Agency-wide assistance programs; to award and administer Headquarters and Regional grants, cooperative and interagency agreements; and, to develop a fully automated, PC-based award management system in support of the Agency's Administrative Reduction Initiative. In addition, resources will also be used to maintain a suspension and debarment effort to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal assistance programs.

Facilities, Health and Environmental Management: The Agency requests a total of $28,100,000 and 404.9 total workyears for 1997 for OARM's facilities, health and environmental management programs. Resources will be used to administer Nationwide Support, Headquarters Support, and Building and Facilities, provide operational support and housekeeping services, and continue to monitor and direct support contracts and efforts to improve working conditions at the Waterside Mall Complex, RTP and the Cincinnati Laboratory. The Agency will continue to coordinate the planning, design, construction and relocation processes for a new consolidated Agency headquarters; and to develop and implement internal safety, health, and environmental management policies, program models, and support systems; provide technical assistance and high-technology-based training to EPA laboratories and ensure that EPA meets its statutory and regulatory mandates.

Human Resources Management: The Agency requests a total of $20,785,900 and 285.7 total workyears for 1997 for OARM's human resources management program which will support the development of policies, procedures, and implementation of the full range of human resources customer services for Headquarters, Regional and Field employees. In 1997, resources will be used to automate processes and systems including the Office of Personnel Management/Microcomputer-Assisted Rating System which will be expanded across the Agency, the Automated/Simplified Official Personnel File, and other OPM led Federal efforts. Resources will also support the Labor Management Partnerships that provide a forum for the extensive involvement of unions in reinvention initiatives to reduce costs, improve efficiency, and enhance the Agency's ability to meet mission objectives.

Information Systems and Services: The Agency requests a total of $17,271,600 and 205.4 total workyears for 1997 for OARM's information systems and services program which will provide the personnel to manage the Agency's central and distributed computing and data transmission network, major administrative and programmatic data systems, and library services. In addition, these services will permit the Agency to continue to strengthen the information infrastructure needed for Integrated Environmental Management, including Agency LAN services and Data Integration provisions. Technical support is provided for the Regional geographic information systems effort and emphasis is placed on improving data sharing and integration with state environmental agencies. In the Regions, development of state data management plans to ensure efficient and reliable methods of State/EPA data sharing will receive priority attention as well as assisting the public to access environmental data systems.

Working Capital Fund: The Agency requests a total of $15,610,600 for 1997 for OARM's portion of the Agency's Working Capital Fund (WCF). This is an internal fee for service effort designed to help better identify true costs and to improve both the efficiency and effectiveness of our management services. Under the WCF, the cost of services provided by the Enterprise Technology Services Division for computer and telecommunication services and by the Office of Administration for postage costs will be charged back to the Agency offices which use those services. The requested resources will enable the Agency to maintain current centrally administered computer and telecommunication services and postage services in support of EPA programs.

Government Performance and Results Act: The Agency requests a total of $1,715,000 in extramural resources and 20.3 total workyears in 1997 for OPPE's efforts to implement the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), which is intended to improve the performance of government programs through a set of integrated activities: strategic planning, setting annual performance targets, measuring progress made toward reaching those targets, and reporting on results. Recommendations proceeding from recent Agency efforts to assess the current planning, budgeting, and accountability system are consistent with the managing-for-results system envisioned by GPRA, and are intended to foster effective and efficient implementation. OPPE will work with the other offices to update the Agency-wide strategic plan, developing EPA environmental, programmatic and management goals consistent with the directions set by the national environmental goals project. Further, OPPE will work with others to develop the framework and process for preparing annual performance plans, reflecting the general goals included in the long-term strategic plan. Finally, OPPE will play a key role in the development of an outcome-driven Agency accountability system, needed to assess accomplishments relative to long-term goals and commitments made in annual performance plans.

Comparative Risk Initiatives: The Agency requests a total of $1,888,000 in extramural resources and 18.0 total workyears in 1997 to expand the use of comparative risk for priority setting, planning, allocating resources and implementation at the national and state level. EPA will continue to work with

Alaska, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Tennessee, and New Jersey and will offer assistance to five additional states. OPPE will complete comparative risk projects in Arizona, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, Texas, and Utah. Having already completed work in seven states and territories, the Agency will have increased the comparative risk capabilities in approximately 56% of the states in the U.S. As more and more states move into the National Environmental Performance Partnership System, they will benefit from comparative risk capabilities as they determine their priorities, set environmental goals, and develop measures of environmental progress. OPPE will also complete community-based efforts in Allegheny County (PA), Charlottesville (VA), Cleveland(OH), Columbus(OH), the Elizabeth River Watershed (VA), Hamilton County(OH), and Houston(TX). OPPE will continue work with the Pine Ridge Oglala Sioux and the Southern Ute tribes to share comparative risk tools as appropriate to their needs.

Center for Environmental Information and Statistics: The President's Report on Reinventing Environmental Regulation calls for EPA to establish a Center for Environmental Information and Statistics (CEIS). In 1997, OPPE will devote over half of the $1,015,000 in extramural resources and 21.3 workyears dedicated to statistical work to create a formal organizational entity called the CEIS. The Center will be responsible for the development of Environmental Indicator Bulletins, an Environmental Information and Acquisition Plan, establishment of an Agency "Official Statistics" Information Base linked to highly sophisticated data management and analysis software, development of state environmental indicators and making them available on the Internet as more states move into the National Environmental Performance Partnership System. The CEIS will provide EPA with the organizational focus to "harmonize the collection and management of EPA's environmental data and to provide for public access to quality-assured environmental statistics and information.

Futures Activities: A priority activity for the Futures Group in the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation is to promote futures analysis-- a capability to routinely and systematically study the range of possible environmental futures ahead-- as a vehicle for anticipating future environmental problems. By developing a futures capability, the Agency would be in a better position to advise the nation on possible actions to take in the present to reduce these problems or to avoid them entirely. In 1997, this will be done by developing methods for futures analysis (i.e., compile a geographically referenced set of drivers and forecasting data); and 2) establishing cooperative futures-related projects with Programs and Regions, including the creation of an Environmental Futures Homepage. The Environmental Futures Staff will provide support to the Science Advisory Board (SAB) Lookout Panel, follow-up SAB Subcommittees' recommendations on futures activities and analysis of overarching problem areas and forces of change as put forward in the report Beyond the Horizon.

U.S.-Mexico Border/Commission: The Agency requests a total of $5,800,000 in extramural resources and 8.0 total workyears in 1997 for OIA's efforts with the U.S.-Mexico Border/Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) program. Of this amount, #3,000,000 is for the CEC. Through the CEC, the U.S., Canada and Mexico will develop and implement adequate environmental enforcement policies, protect natural resources and habitats through sound environmental management, monitor the state of the North American environment, and promote the sound management of chemicals.

In cooperation with Mexico, EPA will undertake efforts to reduce pollution by meeting environmental infrastructure needs and the adoption of pollution prevention practices. Specific activities will leverage funds to build water and wastewater treatment plants and municipal landfills; expand efforts such as those currently in California to conduct truck inspections along the border to control illegal disposal of hazardous wastes; provide information to border

residents on environmental conditions in their communities; enhance enforcement, and support border community grants to address high priority community needs. EPA will work with authorities in Mexico and with state and local officials in the U.S. to determine the levels of toxic pollutants in the lower Colorado River and the New River as part of an effort to improve the quality of water, improve water and wastewater treatment services and thus protect public health in the border communities of California and Arizona. EPA will train local customs officials on regulatory and safety concerns surrounding transboundary movements of hazardous wastes ensuring the safe transportation of such wastes through the U.S. EPA will also help implement a new air quality management basin agreement for the El Paso/Juarez area.

Promoting U.S. Environmental Technologies Overseas: The Agency requests a total of $4,300,000 in extramural resources and 5.0 total workyears in 1997 for OIA to promote U.S. environmental technologies overseas. The United States is a world leader in environmental technologies and expertise. Enlisting greater participation of American companies in meeting the global demand for environmental technologies and services -- a market currently estimated at more than $400 billion a year -- will help solve pressing global, regional and local environmental problems abroad while fueling economic growth and creating high-paying jobs in the United States.

Emphasizing pollution prevention, energy efficiency and renewables, and other sectors in which U.S. industry has a competitive advantage, OIA will strengthen the U.S. Technology for International Environmental Solutions (U.S. TIES) Program. The U.S. TIES Program is the international component to the President's Environmental Technology Initiative. For example, OIA will use the vehicles of international technical assistance and training, information exchange and technology demonstrations to match environmental problems overseas with the suppliers of proven and cost-effective technologies in the U.S. OIA will train foreign officials in U.S. environmental management techniques, disseminate information on the performance and costs of environmental technologies and provide technical assistance in solving specific environmental problems. OIA will target Mexico, Poland, and other countries that have been identified for priority attention by the U.S. government.

International Toxics Risk Reduction Program: The Agency requests a total of $650,000 in extramural resources in 1997 for OIA to support an international toxics risk reduction program since a number of organic pollutants, heavy metals and radionuclides are transported long distances to and from U.S. territory. These toxins have been associated with serious health effects, such as cancer, immune system suppression, and/or endocrine system disruption.

OIA, with other EPA offices and Federal agencies, will participate in several international initiatives to identify and adopt cost-effective ways to reduce risks from persistent organic pollutants and certain heavy metals. Expected outcomes include the development of North American action plans for PCBs, DDT, chlordane and mercury; and completion of international protocols on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and heavy metals. OIA will also continue its cooperative programs to phase out leaded gasoline in selected regions and countries, including Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia, China, and Egypt. Additionally, OIA will continue to protect U.S. coastal waters and national security interests through its cooperation with other agencies and with Russia and Norway to design and construct an expanded and upgraded low-level liquid radioactive waste (LLW) processing facility in Murmansk, Russia. Completion of the Murmansk facility should prompt Russia's formal adherence to the amended London Convention and accelerate Russia's nuclear submarine decommissioning operations.

International Partnerships for Pollution Prevention: The Agency requests a total of $500,000 in extramural resources in 1997 for OIA to support several international partnerships for pollution prevention. These funds will allow EPA to deliver on key Administration commitments to support environmental cooperation in the Americas (e.g. through the Partnership for Pollution Prevention, the Pacific Basin (e.g. through the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum), and via important bilateral activities with China, Egypt, India, and South Africa. Specific activities will include technical and policy information exchange, training, a short term technical assistance, and institutional capacity building.

SUPPORT

The Agency requests a total of $271,351,800 and 14.3 total workyears in 1997 for Support Services to the Agency's Operating Programs. These resources include investments to maintain essential Agency infrastructure including rent; security upgrades to comply with the new standards recommended by the Justice Department as a result of the Oklahoma City bombing; support to major administrative systems; and rate increases for utilities and operational contracts including security, mail services and facilities maintenance.

The major components of the Support account include Nationwide Support, Headquarters Support, and Regional Support.

Nationwide Support: The Agency requests a total of $152,549,000 for 1997 for this program. These resources will pay for standard Agency-wide support costs including space rental, national security, Code of Federal Regulations typesetting, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, Agency-wide safety, health, and environmental management program, the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS), the Integrated Contracts Management System (ICMS), the Integrated Grants Management System (IGMS), National Agency Check and Inquiry (NACI), and the EPA Awards program.

Headquarters Support: The Agency requests a total of $64,681,700 for 1997 for this program. These resources will provide Headquarters Support services at Washington, RTP, and Cincinnati including facilities operation and maintenance, utilities, security, janitorial services, telephones, ADP technical support, motorpool/shuttle buses, transit subsidy, printing and copying, and the health units. These resources also fund additional building security and guard services to ensure the safety of EPA employees as required by the June 28, 1995 Presidential Executive Order regarding upgrading security at federal facilities.

The Agency is carrying out a coordinated program of administrative staff reductions through consolidation of functions, process streamlining, automation, outsourcing, and disinvestment of lower priorities. To complete this program, the Agency will make investments to automate several administrative processes, including consolidating LAN administration in Headquarters, automating various office forms, developing an automated financial management system for the Agency's senior management, and implementing a national correspondence tracking system to network correspondence control points Agencywide.

Regional Support: The Agency requests a total of $52,510,300 and 14.3 total workyears for 1997 for this program. These resources will provide the ten Regional Offices with basic support services including printing and copying, LAN operations and ADP technical support, security, utilities, mail, telephone, library operations, general training, office and laboratory facility maintenance, and technical support as well as regional moves. Also, all extramural workforce expenses for Regional employees are accounted for in this program. Extramural workforce expenses are items required by employees to conduct day to day business Agency business. Workforce expenses includes all regional office and administrative supplies, forms, letterhead and miscellaneous support items such

as photography supplies, supplies for hazardous waste disposal, etc. These resources also support facility and guard service improvements to meet required post-Oklahoma City security standards. The 14.3 workyears support the Regional Stay in School program.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
EMIS STDS&TECH ASMT	35,614.2	154.7
ST PRG GDLNS&REG DE	17,918.8	116.5
AIR QUAL MGT IMPLEM	26,361.3	384.2
AMBIENT AIR Q MNTRG	6,179.5	88.1
AQ&EMIS DATA ANALYS	36,670.9	110.4
MOBILE SRC PROG IMPL	4,100.5	60.4
STRAT PROTECT PROGRAM	24,151.3	26.6
STAT SRCE ENF	22,706.7	308.1
TEST, TECH&ADMI SU	3,319.2	24.0
EMMISS & FUEL ECON	6,996.5	64.4
TRIBAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENT.	3,337.3	19.7
WCF - AIR	1,951.2	0.0
ACID RAIN PROGRAM	12,369.6	80.3
INDOOR AIR PROGRAM	20,714.1	112.5
GLOBAL CHANGE PROGRAM	82,014.2	119.8
AIR	304,405.3	1,669.7
RAD CRIT,STDS&GDLNS	11,657.0	61.6
WASTE ISOLATION PILOT	6,451.7	26.9
RAD PROG IMPLMNTION	884.7	12.9
RAD ENV IMPACT ASM	1,349.6	13.1
WCF - RADIATION	73.4	0.0
RADIATION	20,416.4	114.5
GREAT LAKES PROGRAM	13,451.9	46.2
CHESAPEAKE BAY PROG	20,022.9	16.8
ENGINEERING & ANAL.	23,538.0	85.5
OCEAN DISPOSAL PERM	7,441.2	48.6
WTR Q CRIT STD & AP	22,009.2	117.4
ASSESS WATERSHED PROT	36,777.4	306.9
WATER QUAL ENFORCEMENT	21,593.7	333.3
WETLANDS PROTECTION	15,463.8	153.6
COASTAL ENVIRON MGT	35,588.3	106.9
WASTE WATER MGMT. TECH.	47,205.7	401.4
WATER QUALITY FIN. ASSIT.	26,704.2	212.3
WCF - WATER QUALITY	2,406.6	0.0
WETLAND PROTECTION ENF.	1,957.4	27.0
WATER QUALITY	274,160.3	1,855.9
CRIT, STDS & GDLNS	4,639.2	15.6
SPEC STUDYS & DEMO	6,312.0	0.0
DRINKING WATER ENFO	6,541.1	102.1
GROUNDWATER PROTECTION	20,202.9	217.6
DRINKING WATER IMPLEM	31,366.4	240.7
WCF - DRINKING WATER	724.4	0.0
DRINKING WATER	69,786.0	576.0

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
REGIS, SPEC REGIS, AND TO	27,490.7	247.8
PESTICIDES ENFORCEM	4,145.2	60.5
GENERIC CHEM REV	39,420.4	280.6
PEST PROG IMPLEMENT.	10,711.2	94.3
WCF - PESTICIDES	285.4	0.0
PESTICIDES	82,052.9	683.2
TOX SUB ENFRCMENT	6,111.2	86.8
OPTS - EPCRA	25,697.5	111.6
OPTS - EPCRA - ENF	1,437.8	20.9
CHEMICAL ASSESS & MGT.	28,952.0	254.1
NATIONAL PROGRAM CHEMICAL	19,289.3	116.3
WCF - TOXIC SUBSTANCES	292.2	0.0
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	81,780.0	589.7
HW MGT REG STRAT IM	65,783.7	547.2
HAZ WST ENF - OSWER	33,575.2	364.4
REGS GDLNS & POL HW	71,495.6	280.6
RCRA REG. PROG-OW	517.2	7.4
UST - REGULATION, GUIDELI	7,318.9	58.5
EMERG PLAN/COMM RIGHT TO	14,853.0	69.0
WCF - HAZARDOUS WASTE	2,162.3	0.0
HAZARDOUS WASTE	195,705.9	1,327.1
REGIONAL COUNSEL	8,455.7	107.8
GENERAL COUNSEL	18,062.1	171.9
ANAL. ENV. SERVICES	2,666.3	0.0
POLICY DEVLP & ECONOMICS	70,540.2	172.9
REGS DEVLP & CBEP	10,399.6	63.0
REGIONAL MULTI-MEDIA PROG	26,174.8	5.0
AGENCY ENV. JUSTICE	3,434.0	11.4
ENF POLICY & OPRNS	22,124.9	296.4
ENV. REV.& COORD.	10,738.7	108.4
ENV. BORDER ACTIVITIES	2,651.6	12.6
CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROG	22,453.0	239.5
ENV. EDUCATION PROGRAM	8,150.4	14.7
REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT	21,631.4	144.0
SECTOR & MULTIMEDIA	33,787.0	213.9
HAZ WASTE - SITE REM ENF	777.5	5.5
OE AND CAPACITY OUTREACH	5,391.0	22.5
OFF OF CO-OP ENV. MGT.	1,735.5	9.2
POLLUTION PREVENTION	23,362.2	64.5
OFFICE OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	3,679.9	41.3
WCF - MULTIMEDIA	610.1	0.0
EXEC. STEERING COMMITTEE	29,829.4	7.4
FEDERAL FACILITY ENFORCE	5,116.6	37.1
MULTIMEDIA	331,771.9	1,749.0
PROGRAM MGT - OAR	5,093.4	49.3
PROGRAM MGT - OW	5,764.1	50.3

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
PROGRAM MGT - OPTS	4,061.6	40.8
PROGRAM MGT - OE	6,476.5	30.5
PROGRAM MGT - OSWER	2,922.5	26.7
MISSION AND POLICY - OPPE	3,687.0	23.9
PROGRAM MGT - OGC	936.2	10.5
MISSION & POLICY MGMT	550.0	8.0
MISSION AND POLICY	29,491.3	240.0
IMMED OFC OF ADMIN	4,016.5	41.9
ADMINR'S REP FUND	6.0	0.0
INTERNTL ACTIVITIES	16,428.1	66.5
CIVIL RIGHTS	2,717.7	28.7
SCIENCE ADVISORY BO	2,308.3	22.7
ADMIN LAW JUDGES	2,787.5	29.6
ORG. & HEALTH SERV.	1,982.9	24.2
CONTRACTS GRNTS MGMT	20,980.1	267.8
FAC & MGT SERVICES	12,270.1	154.6
INFO SYS & SERVICES	32,882.2	205.4
ENVIR ED. FOUNDATION	780.0	0.0
OFF OF SMALL & DISA	1,136.9	8.9
PROGRAM MGT - OARM	4,246.0	20.4
STRATEGIC PLAN. & DATA	9,779.9	59.9
CONG. & LEGIS. AFFAIRS	3,130.2	39.8
COMM., ED. & PUB. AFFAIRS	5,583.2	47.9
EXECUTIVE SUPPORT	1,526.2	17.4
REG. OPER. STATE/LOCAL	2,735.6	24.8
OFC OF HUMAN RESOURCES AN	15,011.0	191.4
OFC OF EXEC. SEC. (OEX)	1,506.4	19.1
COMM. ON ENVIR. COOP.	3,000.0	0.0
RESOURCE MGT - HQ	23,387.2	226.2
RESOURCE MGT - REGIONS	6,497.6	106.1
AGENCY MGT. REIMBMTS	0.0	1.5
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	174,699.6	1,604.8
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT	21,271.1	226.2
PLAN. EVAL. & ANALYSIS	7,413.6	101.8
HUMAN RESOURCES MGT-REGIO	5,774.9	94.3
ADMIN MGMT-REGIONS	13,847.0	226.1
WCF - REGIONAL MANAGEMENT	1,680.6	0.0
CONTRACTS & GRTS MGMT-RT	8,720.6	142.4
REGIONAL MGT REIMBU	0.0	1.0
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT	58,707.8	791.8
PROFESSIONAL TRAINI	1,249.8	0.0
NATIONWIDE SUPP SERV	152,549.0	0.0
HDQRS SUPPORT SERV	64,681.7	0.0
REG SUPPORT SERVIC	52,510.3	14.3
ADP SUPPORT COSTS	361.0	0.0
SUPPORT COSTS	271,351.8	14.3
ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM & MANAG	1,894,329.2	11,216.0

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EMISSION STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The provisions of Title I, Nonattainment, and Title III, Hazardous Air Pollutants, of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 provide the statutory framework for this program element. Title III directed the Administrator to publish a schedule for the issuing of maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for all sources categories of major sources listed under Section 112 of the CAA. Title I directed the development of control technique guidelines (CTGs) for volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions for at least 13 new sources. Additionally, the CAA Amendments of 1977 directed the Administrator to publish a list of all major source categories not covered by new source performance standards (NSPSs) and to promulgate new NSPSs within five years.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The major focus of the air toxics program will be the development of MACT standards to control emissions of 189 air toxics from 174 source categories as required under section 112 of CAAA and other regulatory authorities. Within eight years after the issuance of MACT standards, additional standards must be promulgated to further reduce risk to public health and the environment, if warranted. The Agency's strategies for air pollution control incorporate a strong regulatory role for State and local agencies in implementing the national standards and for problems that are not of broad national concern. This program element supports several non-regulatory activities aimed at providing State and local agencies the technical skills and assistance (risk/exposure assessment, control technology) needed to address local environmental problems for air toxics and criteria pollutants and the information needed to provide technical and compliance assistance to small businesses. Primary mechanisms for delivering this support are the Control Technology Center (CTC), Air Risk Information Support Center (AirRISC), the MACT database, and the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this program are: (1) developing policies and regulations for controlling air toxics under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and other regulatory authorities; (2) setting and periodically reviewing and revising new source performance standards (NSPSs) under Section 111 of the CAA for major air pollution sources; (3) setting and periodically reviewing and revising CTGs for major sources of VOC emissions, oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and particulate matter emissions; (4) performing studies on specific air pollution issues such as the deposition of air toxics into selected U.S. waters and VOC emissions from the use of consumer products, conducting risk analyses to determine whether the residual risk remaining after the application of MACT is sufficient to warrant regulation: and (5) providing technical assistance on air pollution control technologies and specific small business compliance and control requirements to State and local air pollution agencies, and performing studies on specific air pollution issues such as the deposition of air toxics into selected U.S. waters and VOC emissions from the use of consumer products. The program also responds to litigation of NSPSs and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and to technical issues in implementing air standards under these and other CAA programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
STATE PROGRAM GUIDELINES AND AIR STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Most activities focus on implementing the Clean Air Act (CAA) provisions dealing with nonattainment in Title I and operating permits in Title V.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program is responsible for implementing the air quality management provisions of the CAA (Titles I and V). This includes setting new and revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and providing guidance and assistance to Regions and States to develop State Implementation Plans (SIPS) to attain the NAAQS by the statutory deadlines established in the CAA. The program also provides guidance and assistance for the New Source Review Program and in developing operating permit programs under Title V and ensures State programs are adequately implemented.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this program element are to implement the Clean Air Act (CAA) requirements to: (1) review, revise, and set new national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS), (2) develop policies, guidelines and regulations for air pollution control programs [principally State implementation plans (SIP's)], (3) develop and manage operating permit programs, (4) assist and audit the development and implementation of air pollution control programs to facilitate national consistency at the Regional, State, and local levels, and (5) manage a training program for air pollution professionals funded under section 105. The SIP's provide for attainment and maintenance of the NAAQS and establish programs to review new sources, prevent significant deterioration (PSD) of air quality in clean air areas, and protect visibility in national parks and wilderness areas.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 provide the statutory basis for this program element. The program's focus is the implementation of the requirements established by the 1990 Amendments principally those requirements contained in Titles I, II, III, IV, and V. Additionally, the program performs, where necessary, certain direct Federal regulatory activities where States have not developed an approvable regulatory program or accepted delegation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides supports for the operation of an air quality management program within each of the Agency's ten Regional Offices. The Regional program provides policy guidance and technical support to states in the development of control strategies, emission inventories, regulatory programs for the attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs), operating permits, and acid deposition. The Regional program also provides support to those states assuming delegable responsibilities for national strategies and requirements, including strategies for air toxics. The Regions assist states in developing approvable strategies and regulatory programs; provide programmatic input into the air grants process and play a principal role in negotiating air quality program grants to state and local control agencies; and audit individual state regulatory programs to assess the adequacy of capabilities and procedures and to ensure consistency in the implementation of the Clean Air Act. The Regions also conduct the necessary regulatory review and coordination for approval in the Federal Register of individual strategies and regulations in state implementation plans (SIPs) submitted to EPA. The program performs, where necessary, certain direct Federal regulatory activities where states have not developed an approvable regulatory program or accepted delegation.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this program are : (1) provide technical assistance and guidance to States for the development and implementation of strategies and regulatory programs for the attainment and maintenance of national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS); (2) provide guidance and assistance regarding the operating permit program, air toxic reduction program and the small business technical assistance program; (3) perform activities necesssary to implement the regulations issued under Section 112 that have not completed the delegation process to states; (4) provide assistance to those States delegated responsibilities for certain national strategies and requirements, including the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)and the New Source Review (NSR) programs; (5) the review and formulation of appropriate approval actions for State developed strategies and regulatory programs; (6) the timely negotiation, award and oversight of the air program grants; and (7) review individual State regulatory programs to assess the adequacy of capabilities and procedures and to ensure consistency in the implementation of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY MONITORING

National Program Manager: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The activities of this program focus on implementing the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and the implementation of air monitoring strategies as delineated in 40 CFR 58.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program supports the operation of an ambient air quality monitoring program in each of the ten EPA Regional Offices. Through the program, EPA manages and oversees state ambient air quality monitoring networks, associated laboratory and field quality assurance activities and implementation of air monitoring strategies described in EPA air monitoring regulations. Additionally, EPA provides technical support to and the coordination of Regional and state field investigation activities for collecting ambient air quality samples, and coordinates, validates, and stores state emission data reported to EPA.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of this program are: (1) the management and provide technical support for the State ambient air quality monitoring networks, associated laboratory and field quality assurance activities; and the implementation of air monitoring strategies as delineated in 40 CFR 58; (2) to provide technical support to and the coordination of Regional and State field investigation activities for collecting ambient air quality samples for subsequent analysis and related quality control; and (3) the management and coordination of State arrangements for storing ambient and emission data in the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Aerometric Information Retrieval Systems.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
AIR QUALITY & EMISSION DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

National Program Manager: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

All major programs will be continued and directed at implementation of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Primary support will be directed at Title I programs to monitor and attain National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Title III efforts included emission test support and modeling to develop emission standards. Title V efforts will focus on developing and operating systems for storing, retrieving and tracking operating permits data.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides scientific and technical guidance and support to other EPA Headquarters Offices, Regional Offices, and state and local agencies in the following areas: ambient air quality monitoring and modeling, emission factors and inventories, control strategy demonstrations, and emissions measurement through source tests. In addition, this program provides for the issuance of new and revised regulatory requirements and related technical guidance; development and operation of information management systems for storing, retrieving, and analyzing ambient air quality and emission data at the state and national level; and preparation of trends analyses and related air quality and emission progress assessments for program evaluation and development as well as for public information needs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this program are: (1) providing scientific and technical guidance and quality assurance support to other Environmental Protection Agency Headquarters Offices, Regional Offices (RO's) and State and local agencies air quality monitoring and modeling, emission factors and inventories, control strategy demonstrations, emissions measurement, and development of ambient and emission standards; (2) developing and operating national data systems which address the major needs of Headquarters, RO and State/local users for air quality, operating permits, emissions and compliance data; (3) measure and track progress in reducing emissions and improving air quality nationwide.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MOBILE SOURCE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Air Act requires that EPA address significant environmental problems related to motor vehicle emissions -- ozone/carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment and air toxics. The Amendments to the Clean Air Act require that EPA reassess much of the work that has been done over the last 20 years, revise motor vehicle and fuel standards that are already in place, and develop completely new and innovative programs to address persistent air quality problems which have not responded to traditional controls.

In addition to this broad statutory authority, this program operates within the regulatory framework governing the establishment of state and local Inspection/Maintenance programs (I/M) and, more broadly, State Implementation Plans (SIPs).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program supports the operation of mobile source-related programs within each of the Agency's ten Regional Offices. The Regional program provides policy guidance and technical support to states developing and implementing motor vehicle emission control programs, including I/M programs, and clean vehicle and fuels programs as part of their SIPs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to ensure that all motor vehicle and fuel emission control strategies adopted at the state and local level, including market-based incentives and other innovative approaches to emission control, are designed and implemented to achieve the emission reductions necessary to attain the national ambient air quality standards for criteria pollutants. Vehicle emissions from the tailpipe and fuel evaporation from the engine and fuel tank account nationwide for 50 percent of all (HC) hydrogen emissions--the main contributor to ozone; 90 percent of all CO emissions; and 30 percent of all (NOx) nitrogen oxide emissions. Approximately half of toxic emissions are related to mobile sources. These toxic emissions from motor vehicles contribute to approximately 700 fatal cancers annually and are associated with respiratory disease and birth defects.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
STRATPSPHERIC OZONE PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK / REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

Title VI of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 provide the statutory authority to protect the stratosphere. In addition, the United States has signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Stratospheric Protection Program is responsible for policy analysis, regulatory development and implementation, and assessment of alternatives regarding the effect that chlorofluorocarbons and other ozone-depleting compounds have on the stratospheric ozone layer. This includes developing and analyzing the costs and benefits of different options for rulemakings, responding to potential litigation, and developing and implementing final rules associated with Title VI of the CAAA. The program is also responsible for analyzing and helping develop U.S. negotiating positions at meetings of the international parties to the Montreal Protocol. In addition, through the Montreal Protocol, the program helps transfer ozone-friendly technologies to developing countries. In addition to creating the regulatory program needed to phase out and find adequate substitutes for ozone depleting substances, the program is also working to create education and prevention initiatives so that the incidence of skin cancer due to ozone depletion can be minimized. Finally, the program is responsible for policy analysis of research on ozone depleting substances and their effects on human health and the environment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The program seeks to phase-out ozone-depleting substances by early next decade.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
STATIONARY SOURCE COMPLIANCE

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program implements the Clean Air Act with a primary focus on the 1990 amendments (PL 105-459 of November 15, 1990). The applicable provisions are Title I, Nonattainment; Title III, Hazardous Air Pollutants; Title IV, Acid Deposition Control, Title V, Operating Permits; Title VI, Stratospheric Ozone Protection; and Title VII Enforcement.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program manages and supports the implementation of a national air compliance and enforcement program primarily through operations in each of the ten EPA Regional Offices. The program ensures attainment and maintenance of ambient standards for Clean Air Act (CAA) criteria and toxic pollutants and ensures the reduction of hazardous air emissions. Regional Offices assure high compliance with requirements applicable to stationary sources of air pollution established under state implementation plans (SIPs), New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), Acid Deposition Control and Stratospheric Ozone Protection. Compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts are focused on major stationary sources in nonattainment areas, on new sources, and on problem sources in attainment areas to ensure that a high compliance rate is maintained. The regional air compliance program is designed to support and supplement the efforts of state and local air pollution control agencies by ensuring effective inspection programs, providing assistance in developing enforcement response plans, and providing appropriate enforcement followup. Regional compliance and enforcement efforts will continue to assure the phase out of acid rain precursors and chemical emissions harmful to the stratospheric ozone layer and on improving data quality from sources applying for permits.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of this program are to ensure attainment and maintenance of ambient standards for Clean Air Act (CAA) criteria pollutants, to ensure the reduction of air toxic emissions, to ensure compliance with the recycling provisions of the stratospheric ozone program to advance the operating permits program, and to monitor the implementation of the acid rain requirements. To address these goals, program objectives include ensuring high compliance with requirements applicable to stationary sources of air pollution established under section 110 State Implementation Plans (SIPs), section 111 New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs), section 112 National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and section 608 of the CAA. Compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts are focused on stationary sources, on NSPS sources, and on NESHAPs sources. The regional air compliance program is designed to support and supplement the efforts of State and local air pollution control agencies by ensuring effective inspection programs, providing technical workshops and support, and providing appropriate enforcement followup.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TESTING, TECHNICAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 require that EPA address the significant environmental problems related to motor vehicle emissions -- ozone/carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment and air toxics. Other programs and activities are carried out in accordance with the mandates of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act and the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988.

In addition to these statutory authorities, the program operates within the framework of a number of regulations relating to motor vehicle certification, light-duty and heavy-duty recall, light-duty and heavy-duty selective enforcement audits, a full array of regulations governing the quality of fuel, and requirements to develop emission factors for all mobile sources.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides testing, technical and administrative management support to the operating programs of the Office of Mobile Sources and EPA National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL). Programs supported include Recall, Tampering/Fuel Switching, Standard Setting, Emissions Characterization, Technology Assessment, Clean Fuels/Vehicles, Fuel Economy, In-Use Vehicle Emissions Assessment, Certification, and Inspection/Maintenance, described under program elements HTA2B and HVA2B. The support provided includes automated data processing (ADP) timesharing services (providing over 95 percent of time-share services separately from the National Computing Center), laboratory data acquisition, and computer operations; fuel sample analysis and testing of motor vehicles to measure emissions and fuel economy; quality control and correlation services for EPA and industry testing programs; maintenance and engineering design of emission testing equipment; personnel, procurement, general administration, safety, facilities support services, and environmental compliance; and management of the assurance activities.

Testing activities supported at the NVFEL range from performing standard, well established engineering tests to the development and performance of new test procedures to accommodate new program needs or changing technology. Testing supports the recall surveillance, tampering/fuel switching programs, development of emission factors, and the assessment of the effectiveness of new emissions control technology in maintaining the emission standards in use. The facility services function is fully administered by EPA since the February 1991 purchase of the NVFEL by the Federal government. A high level of occupational safety and health is maintained, as well as full compliance with EPA, State of Michigan, and City of Ann Arbor environmental compliance requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The mobile source support programs are an integral element of the overall programs aimed at implementing the CAAA and controlling and reducing ozone, CO, and air toxics. Vehicle emissions from the tailpipe and fuel evaporation from the engine and fuel tank account nationwide for 50 percent of all (HC) hydrocarbon emissions--the main contributor to ozone; 90 percent of all CO emissions; and 30 percent of all (NOx) nitrogen oxide emissions.
These toxic emissions from motor vehicles contribute to approximately 700 fatal cancers annually and are associated with respiratory disease and birth defects.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EMISSIONS AND FUEL ECONOMY COMPLIANCE

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires that EPA address the significant environmental problems related to motor vehicle emissions -- ozone/carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment and air toxics. Fuel economy and other activities are carried out in accordance with the mandates of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act and the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 (AMFA).

This program functions within a broad regulatory framework dealing with motor vehicle emissions, including motor vehicle certification, light-duty and heavy-duty recall, light-duty and heavy-duty selective enforcement audits, the importation of non-conforming motor vehicles, a full array of regulations governing the quality of fuel, Tier I standards adopted as a result of the CAA amendments of 1990, cold temperature CO standards, on-board diagnostics, durability, and inspection/maintenance (I/M) short test procedures - with increased emphasis on using innovative approaches and market-based incentives to achieve the goals.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides for mobile sources emissions and fuel economy compliance activities. The program assures that new motor vehicles offered for sale in the U.S. are in compliance with the emission standards prescribed by model year and class of vehicle. The programs also: (1) assure that new production vehicles meet emission standards (through the Selective Enforcement Audit (SEA) program); (2) assure that vehicles meet emission standards in-use (the recall program is directed at assuring that manufacturers fulfill their responsibility to produce vehicles which comply with these standards); (3) assure that vehicles incapable of meeting emission standards are not imported into the country; (4) provide support to states opting for California emission standards under Section 177 and process California emissions waivers; (5) assure that fuels and fuel additive requirements are implemented (e.g., through regulations); and (6) implement banking and trading and non-compliance penalty programs. In addition, the program works with the Department of Energy to provide accurate fuel economy information to the consumer. The program oversees Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) activities and provides audit followup.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Vehicle emissions from the tailpipe and fuel evaporation from the engine and fuel tank account nationwide for 50 percent of all (HC) hydrogen emissions--the main contributor to ozone; 90 percent of all CO emissions; and 30 percent of all (NOx) nitrogen oxide emissions. Approximately half of toxic emissions are related to mobile sources. These emissions from motor vehicles contribute to approximately 700 fatal cancers annually and are associated with respiratory disease and birth defects.

Specific objectives include the development and implementation of programs to ensure that current mandated vehicle emissions standards are met, that accurate fuel economy information is made available to the consumer (through the MPG values published in the Gas Mileage Guide), and that EPA's responsibilities are met under the CAFE compliance program, including changes made by the AMFA.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TRIBAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITY \ REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities focus on implementation of the Clean Air Act (CAA), section 301 (d).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides regional support to Federally recognized Indian Tribes for the prevention and control of air pollution on Indian reservations. Assistance will be provided to Indian Tribes to help develop and implement strategies and regulatory programs to protect tribal air quality and meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA). These programs may include air quality monitoring, emissions inventories, attainment and maintenance of National Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs), operating permits, acid deposition and air toxics.

The regional support provided under this program element will go toward tribal activities that assess tribal air quality; develop tribal implementation plans (TIPs) for the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQSs as specified in Title I; enforce source emission regulations and requirements contained within the TIPs; review and permit new and existing sources; monitor ambient air quality in order to assess environmental quality and progress; and develop data bases necessary to protect tribal air quality. In addition, the regional support will help promote the assumption and implementation of other CAA responsibilities, including those for the protection of visibility, the implementation of New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs), and implementation of National Emission Standards for the Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Assistance will also be provided to Indian Tribes in air pollution control training.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this program are to provide technical assistance to Federally recognized Indian Tribes to: (1) ensure that tribal health and welfare, including reservation ecosystems, are adequately protected under the CAA; and, (2) assist Tribes in developing comprehensive and effective air quality management programs to ensure that tribal air quality management programs will be implemented to the extent necessary on Indian reservations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND--AIR

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

None.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element contains resources for the Regional Working Capital Fund for the Air Media. The resources include the base resources to pay for program postage costs that provide all routine, day-to-day U.S. Postal Services and includes regular First, Third and Fourth Class mail, Post Office Express Mail, two-day priority mail, registered and certified mail and pouch mail; Federal Express overnight mail and United Parcel Service shipments. The increase will provide for annualization of the February, 1995 postal rate increase of 10.3%. For NDPD operations, the base dollars provide an on-going data processing and telecommunication services for this Program. These services are classified into five cost centers: Enterprise Computing Services, Network Services, Desktop Services, Technical Consulting Services and Scientific Computing Services. Investment resources will provide the Program's share of Depreciation of Capital Assets, Increased Service Costs, Additional Mainframe Capacity, Investments in Network Services and Investments in Technical Consulting Services.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ACID RAIN PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The acid rain program is responsible for the development and implementation of all EPA acid rain program activities under Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA). The acid rain program also supports development of market-based initiatives under Title I of the CAAA.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element includes the development of strategic policy, regulations, and technical and procedural guidance to assure the effective management of national activities designed to control sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), the principal precursors of acidic deposition. In addition, the program is responsible for directly implementing the allowance trading system, the certification of emissions monitors at all affected facilities, the tracking of all allowances and emissions, and the permitting of all Phase I sources and any Phase II sources for which state programs have not been established. As the Agency lead on acid rain issues, the program recommends research activities, assesses program progress and impacts, conducts outreach activities, and supports international agreements. Finally, the program provides support to other Agency regulatory reinvention efforts, such as the application of market-based approaches to address ozone and particulate matter nonattainment problems.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The acid rain program goals and objectives are to achieve a 10 million ton reduction of emissions of sulfur dioxide and a 2 million ton reduction of nitrogen oxides and to demonstrate the efficacy of market-based approaches for addressing environmental problems. By 2010 the compliance costs associated with the SO_2 control effort are now expected to be $2.0 to $2.5 billion per year--half the level expected when the law was enacted in 1990. The public health benefits of sulfate reduction are expected to reach $12 to $40 billion per year and improvements to visibility from sulfate reduction have been valued at $3.5 billion per year. The emissions reductions of SO_2 and NO_x are expected to: 1) prevent more lakes and streams from becoming acidic and result in the eventual recovery of most lakes and streams currently experiencing acidic damage to aquatic life; 2) decrease damage to forests; 3) reduce the rate of deterioration of buildings and monuments occurring due to acidic deposition.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The indoor environments program is responsible for implementation of the policy and non-research components of Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the analysis, development, and review of indoor environments programs and activities necessary for coordination and oversight by the National Program Manager. The Indoor Environments Program implements the provisions of the Indoor Radon Abatement Act operation of the State Indoor Radon Grants Program, oversight of the national radon proficiency programs, work to reduce elevated levels of radon in schools, promotion of model building standards, and technical assistance to build capabilities at the state and local level to identify and fix radon problems. As authorized under SARA, the program will continue to address sources and levels of other indoor air pollutants of concern, better understand the adverse health effects of poor indoor air quality, refine guidance on issues such as building design, operation and maintenance, and disseminate new knowledge to key audiences including state and local environmental health officials and building facility managers.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The indoor environments program goals and objectives are to reduce, to the greatest extent practicable, human exposure to the entire range of indoor air pollutants including radon, VOCs, biocontaminants carbon monoxide and environmental tobacco smoke that are known to cause significant excess mortality and which range in their effects from cancer to non cancer-endpoints including mild irritation to acute toxicity and chronic organ damage.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GLOBAL CHANGE PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK / REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 provide the statutory authority to protect the stratosphere. This responsibility includes climate change related to stratospheric and tropospheric alterations, and all effects and emissions associated with upper atmospheric change.

The Pollution Prevention Act provides for reducing pollution through pollution prevention mechanisms. The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Program supports key voluntary programs to profitably reduce pollution. These programs involve diverse technologies including lighting, heating, air conditioning, thermal systems, and motors. These voluntary programs form the core of the U.S. commitment to the Rio Treaty on climate change.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Program is responsible for implementing voluntary programs as a means to reduce global warming and fulfil U.S. commitments under the Rio Treaty and the subsequent U.S. Climate Change Action Plan. This Plan seeks to return greenhouse gas emissions in the United States to 1990 levels by the year 2000. Through demonstrating the pollution prevention benefits of energy efficiency, the program educates manufacturers, building owners, equipment and service providers, designers and consumers on the purchase, installation, and use of energy efficient products (e.g., lighting, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, computers and other energy using equipment). Further, the program is responsible for managing the reduction of methane emissions into the atmosphere from each of the major methane sources through an additional set of strategically designed voluntary outreach programs. The program works to attain this goal by identifying, developing and promoting profitable options for reducing methane emissions, overcoming technical, legal and other barriers and supporting this technology with industry and members of the international community devoted to effective methane source control measures. The program also works with key industries to cost-effectively reduce emissions of other highly potent greenhouse gases such as HFCs and PFCs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Program goals and objectives include providing about 50% of the reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases expected from the Climate Change Action Plan (which has the overall goal of reducing emissions in the year 2000 to 1990 levels). The Program provides 25% of the reductions in carbon dioxide emissions, over 50% of the reductions in methane emissions, 50% of the reductions in HFC emissions, and 100% of the reductions in PFC emissions expected under the Plan.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GREAT LAKES PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) has various responsibilities for meeting the expanded Great Lakes toxics and nutrient monitoring and control requirements under Section 118 of the Clean Water Act, as amended, including responsibilities specified in the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act of 1990 and United States commitments under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) of 1978, as amended; and responsibilities under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA's Great Lakes Program utilizes a multimedia approach to ecosystem management. Hallmarks of the program are geographically targeted, risk-based prioritization, pollution prevention, and coordinated cooperative efforts on the parts of states, other Federal agencies, non-governmental organizations, and Canada. GLNPO supports state and Regional implementation via demonstration projects for contaminated sediment remediation and critical habitat restoration; toxics and nutrients monitoring; assistance in remedial action planning for Great Lakes areas of concern and in lakewide management planning; environmental data management; and public education and outreach.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Agency's Great Lakes Program is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. GLNPO, in concert with Regions 2, 3, and 5, is leading the development and utilization of a consortium of programs, agencies, and public and private institutions to reduce the level of toxic substances in the Great Lakes; to protect and restore vital habitats; to restore and maintain stable, diverse, and self-sustaining populations; and to protect human health. These joint objectives were established in the Great Lakes Five Year Strategy (developed by EPA in conjunction with other Federal, state, and Tribal agencies) to achieve an ultimate goal of restoring the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. The Strategy, built on the foundation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement between the US and Canada, guides coordination and implementation of ecosystem protection and restoration in the Great Lakes by participating agencies.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 117 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes the Chesapeake Bay Program within EPA, authorizes scientific investigations and dissemination of public information about the health of the Bay, and the implementation of inter-state management measures to address key problems including provisions of financial assistance to states. The program has no regulatory authority on its own, but builds on and targets regulatory programs as well as non-regulatory efforts of the Federal, state and local governments. Inter-state management measures, contained in multiple party agreements, strategies, and plans, provide the framework for action. The Chesapeake Bay Agreement of 1987 as amended prescribes a joint restoration effort conducted by the Federal government (led by EPA) , the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, the District of Columbia, and the Chesapeake Bay Commission (a body of state legislators from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The program is dedicated to the restoration and protection of Chesapeake Bay and is a comprehensive effort to deal with point and nonpoint sources of water pollution; air deposition to the Bay directly and through its watershed; management of the agricultural, urban, and suburban landscapes; tidal and non-tidal habitats; fisheries, waterfowl, and other living resources of the Bay. Approximately half of the funds are provided to the states and the District of Columbia as implementation grants; much of this is expended on cost sharing projects to reduce agricultural sources of pollution. Other funds go to modeling, monitoring, information management analysis, education and public outreach, living resource management, and management of air and water toxics.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The 1987 Chesapeake Bay Agreement, as amended in 1992, establishes the overall goal for restoration of water quality and living resources of the Bay and its tributaries. Specific goals are provided in the Agreement and subsequent directives of the Executive Council and include: a 40% reduction in nutrient loads from point and nonpoint sources between 1985-2000; achievement of a "toxic-free" Bay through a series of specific pollution prevention and control objectives; an interim goal of restoration of 114,000 acres of Bay grasses by the year 2005; opening over 1300 stream miles of fish spawning habitat through the provision of fish passage; a short-term "no net loss" of wetlands and a long-term gain; fisheries management targets and numeric goals for the restoration of a variety of aquatic and terrestrial species. Through linked airshed/watershed models, the relative contributions to the total nitrogen loadings, from atmospheric deposition of nitrogen to the Chesapeake Bay will be quantified in 1997.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENGINEERING AND ANALYSIS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency develops and promulgates effluent standards and guidelines under Sections 301, 304, 306, 307 and 501 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) based on Best Available Technology Economically Achievable; Best Conventional Technology; Best Practicable Control Technology; New Source Performance Standards; Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources; and Pretreatment Standards for New Sources. This EPA program is supported by detailed engineering, economic and statistical analyses, including the development of analytical methods for toxics and hazardous pollutants. Further, effluent standards and guidelines are developed under the Consent Decree with the Natural Resources Defense Council and as required in the plan developed pursuant to Section 304(m) of the CWA. The Agency, under Section 104, conducts studies relating to the extent of water pollution.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The technology-based effluent guidelines program addresses multimedia risks by developing rules in coordination with other Agency programs. Emphasis is directed toward: (1) establishing effluent limitations for industries that discharge toxic chemicals directly into waterways and indirectly through the discharge of toxic chemicals into Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs); (2) reviewing and identifying new and previously regulated industrial categories to determine candidates for promulgation of new standards or revision to existing standards; (3) providing economic, statistical, and wastewater sampling and analysis as well as engineering, technological and analytical methods to support the effluent guidelines program; and (4) encouraging/requiring pollution prevention as part of the program's recommended technology.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To prevent water pollution, the Agency develops effluent guidelines for industries that present the most significant risk to public health and the environment. These effluent guideline regulations annually prevent the direct release of more than 500 million pounds of toxic chemicals into the water from 51 types of industries, including iron and steel, organic chemical, and metal finishing plants.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OCEAN DISPOSAL PERMITS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency's Ocean Disposal Programs are authorized by the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988 (ODBA), the Shore Protection Act (SPA) of 1988, and the Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act (MPPRCA) of 1987, and are consistent with the mandatory provisions of the London Dumping Convention and Marpol, Annex V. Resources in this program can be used to fund grants under the authority of Clean Water Act Section 104(b)(3).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Agency develops, coordinates and implements policy, regulations, and guidance for the Agency's Ocean Disposal Programs. EPA has statutory responsibility for issuing permits for any materials to be dumped in ocean waters except for dredged materials, for which EPA has review and concurrence authority. EPA also has statutory responsibility for designation, monitoring, and management of all ocean dumping sites, including those for dredged material. While ocean dumping of sewage sludge and industrial waste has ceased under ODBA, there is a continuing need under ODBA to provide oversight, technical assistance and monitoring assessments after dumping has ceased. Amendments to the MPRSA made by the Water Resources Development Act of 1992 have increased EPA's role in site management and permit review and set deadlines for ocean dumping site designations. MPPRCA requires EPA to establish and conduct beach monitoring for marine debris and to promote public awareness of causes, effects, and controls for marine debris through public education programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to manage the disposal of materials into ocean waters, primarily dredged materials, such that the disposal action does not degrade the environment or endanger human health. Management actions can include site designation, permitting, monitoring, and enforcement actions. In addition, the goals of the marine debris program are to encourage pollution prevention, to control floatable materials before they reach the marine environment and to ensure that floatable materials (e.g., plastics) are disposed in the most environmentally sound manner.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WATER QUALITY CRITERIA, STANDARDS AND APPLICATIONS

OFFICE: OFFICE OF WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency publishes water quality standards under Section 304 of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and develops regulations and guidance to assist states in adopting and implementing water quality standards required by Section 303. EPA also publishes regulations for the beneficial use and disposal of sewage sludge as required by Section 405(d). Under Section 104, the Agency makes available information through technical support publications to assist states in their work under the water quality standards program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Agency provides scientific support and technical assistance to states in meeting their CWA mandate to adopt and implement water quality criteria and standards.

Specifically, the Agency develops national water quality criteria and is increasing its efforts to instill watershed based approaches to allow States to tailor designation of water uses and criteria to meet their unique, local requirements; e.g., criteria for arid ecosystems. In support of its water related regulations, environmental assessments are conducted and Total Maximum Daily Load guidance is developed to assess and manage the risks from contaminated water, sediment and fish. Structured training is provided to States and Indian tribes in the development and implementation of these programs. EPA also approves or disapproves state standards and promulgates Federal standards if state programs fail to meet the CWA requirements. Through this program, EPA promotes those municipal sludge management practices that provide for the beneficial use and disposal of sludge while improving the environment and public health.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Agency controls unaddressed ecological and human health risks by establishing and implementing environmentally sound and scientifically-based water quality criteria and standards and sewage sludge regulations. These activities serve to protect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of surface waters.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ASSESSMENT AND WATERSHED PROTECTION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

EPA's assessment and watershed protection activities and requirements are authorized by Sections 104, 106, 205, 303, 304, 305, 307, 314, 319, and 604 of the Clean Water Act and by Section 6217 of the 1990 Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments. Resources in this program can be used to fund grants under the authority of Clean Water Act Section 104(b)(3).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Through this program EPA manages and conducts the identification and targeting of specific water bodies for watershed protection and management, the diagnosis of causes of water quality problems, and the determination of cost effective levels of control required to meet local water quality objectives. EPA develops national policy, guidance and regulations, and serves as primary implementors of the Federal program, by providing policy and assistance to state and local agencies for biological, chemical, and physical monitoring methods and water quality techniques. Major components of watershed protection and management are the nonpoint source (NPS) control program requirements mandated by Section 319 of the Clean Water Act and by Section 6217 of the 1990 Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to ensure that Federal, state, and local agencies identify, assess, and develop control of water quality problems (including NPS problems), particularly on a watershed basis.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WATER QUALITY ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program, including the National Pretreatment and Sludge programs, appear in Sections 318, 402 and 405 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Specific enforcement authorities are found in Sections 307, 308 and 309 of the Act. The regulations implementing these Sections appear at 40 CFR Parts 122-125; 40 CFR Part 403; and 40 CFR 501. The activities in this program element are supported by demonstration grants authorized under Section 104 (b)(3).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program: 1) tracks and evaluates compliance of municipal and non-municipal permittees with NPDES permits; 2) ensures that municipalities, federal facilities, and industrial users discharging to municipal treatment plants, fully comply with their pretreatment requirements; 3) operates an EPA/State compliance inspection program; 4) initiates enforcement for unpermitted and unauthorized discharges into the nation's waterways; 5) initiates administrative enforcement or technical case support for civil/criminal judicial actions against noncomplying facilities and 6) identifies geographic area watersheds where noncomplying facilities cause water quality problems and takes action as appropriate.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Regions will promote a multi-media perspective in compliance monitoring, targeting and enforcement operations, including sector based inspections, geographic selection of enforcement cases, and sector based design of remedies for noncompliance. Together with Headquarters, Regions will ensure the integrity of data provided by permittees which is used for assessing compliance by conducting an effective inspection program, as well as by implementing a quality assurance program for Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Regions will maintain data in the Permit Compliance System (PCS) to ensure compliance with laws and regulations.

As the water quality enforcement and compliance program moves into a watershed approach, Regions will initiate enforcement actions in priority watersheds and use risk-based targeting for compliance promotion and enforcement in areas outside priority watersheds in order to reduce risk to the health of the community and the environment. Enforcement actions undertaken by the Regions will promote the equitable application of environmental regulation across all communities at risk from water quality problems. Regions will also ensure that a balance of compliance assurance and enforcement activity and the quality of actions both promote compliance and ensure deterrence in the regulated community and provide justice for the individual violator.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WETLANDS PROTECTION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Through this program EPA implements responsibilities under: Sections 104, 308, 309, 401, and 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA); the Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990; and the North American Wetlands Conservation Act. This ensures that discharges of dredged and fill material are done in a manner that adequately protects wetlands and other waters of the United States, and that other measures are taken to protect and restore wetlands. Resources in this program can be used to fund grants under the authority of Clean Water Act Section 104(b)(3).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA's Wetlands Protection Program relies on partnerships with other programs within EPA, other Federal agencies, state, tribal and local governments, private landowners, and the general public, to improve protection of our nation's valuable wetlands resources. Working with other Federal agencies and directly with states, tribes, and local programs, EPA ensures a sound and consistent approach to wetlands protection. Major activities include administration of EPA's role in the Section 404 program; development and dissemination of rules, guidance, informational materials, and scientific tools to improve management and public understanding of wetlands programs and legal requirements; and managing financial assistance to states and tribes to support development of strong wetlands protection programs. The Agency emphasizes an ecosystem approach in its wetlands program. EPA assists states, tribes and regional/local governments in incorporating wetlands into watershed management planning, including advance identification and multi-objective natural resource management planning.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of this program are consistent with the Administration's goal of no overall net loss of wetlands and an increase in the quality and quantity of wetlands. This includes development of state, tribal and local programs to protect wetlands and coordination of public and private programs affecting wetlands to improve levels of protection for environmentally important functions.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities in this program are authorized under Clean Water Act Sections 104, 118, 312, 301(h), 319, 320, and 403. The program provides scientific and technical support for state and local management of coastal watersheds in response to human health and aquatic life risks due to pollution and loss of habitat. This program uses funds for grants under Sections 104(b)(3), 319 and 320.

The Gulf of Mexico Program is commissioned by the Administrator under the authorities of Section 102(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Grant assistance activities of the Program are authorized under Section 104(b)(3) of the CWA. The Program is operating in response to Gulf-wide community concerns for enhanced coordination and facilitation of measures to protect, enhance, and restore the ecological health and economic sustainability of the Gulf of Mexico ecosystem.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Water Program provides national assistance and coordination of the Agency's coastal and marine activities. Working with other EPA programs and other Federal agencies, the Water Program develops and disseminates policy and technical guidance. The program works directly with state and local agencies, the regulated community, and the public to implement the national coastal and marine protection program. This program integrates Agency coastal and marine activities conducted under the Clean Water Act (CWA), including the National Estuary Program (NEP), Point Source Program for Discharges to Marine Waters and the "Great Water Bodies" (Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, and Gulf of Mexico). The objectives of these programs include: (1) NEP projects to develop and implement Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs); (2) Cooperative efforts between Non-Point Source Programs (i.e., CWA Section 319) and other programs to develop and implement Regional coastal ecosystem protection/enhancement strategies, including enhancement/integration of ongoing water programs; (3) water quality controls for point source dischargers, including (a) development of regulations and technical guidance for marine discharge waiver applicants/recipients and permit reissuance and (b) development of ocean disposal criteria and technical guidance for marine discharge permittees addressing ecological risk protection criteria; and (4) support for the "Great Water Body Programs".

The Gulf of Mexico Program is a community-based multi-jurisdictional program designed to address the myriad of complex environmental issues threatening the Gulf ecosystem and its unique resources and cultures. The Program is comprised of an extensive partnership of state, Federal, public, and private stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of collaborative projects and actions to address the critical issues that threaten the ecosystem. Specific priorities include: the identification and coordination of voluntary incentive-based actions to mitigate excessive loadings of nitrogen and phosphorus currently threatening the near coastal Gulf fisheries; delivery of community-based technical assistance to address human-pathogen contamination and closure of vital shellfish growing waters Gulf-wide; development and coordination of state, Federal, and local partnerships to maintain and improve critical Gulf habitats; and, coopèration and assistance in implementing the Gulf's National Estuary Management Programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
COASTAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of this program are to: restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the nation's estuaries and coastal ecosystems by protecting and enhancing water quality and the living resources; ensure the protection of the marine ecosystems through adequate controls on point source discharges; through the watershed protection approach, highlight coastal waters in need of attention and encourage environmental managers to use existing regulatory authority and resources more effectively to solve environmental problems.

The specific goals of the Gulf of Mexico Program are to restore the ecosystem's physical, chemical, and biological integrity by protecting and enhancing water quality, habitat health and diversity, and sustainability of its natural resources in ways that are consistent and supportive of the economic well-being of the region. The Program will accomplish these goals through the use of collaborative state, Federal, local and private partnerships dedicated to: developing and implementing community or place-based habitat management approaches; working as partners with the region's business and industrial sectors, the environmental community and other interested groups to institute common sense approaches to reaching environmental goals in the earliest possible time frames and in the most cost effective manner; enhancing the delivery of technical assistance programs at the community level; empowering communities with access to environmental information as a critical building block of their local programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, provides for the establishment of national programs for the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution of the nation's surface waters. Section 402 prohibits the discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States by point sources unless in compliance with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits conforming with the regulations published pursuant to that legislation (40 CFR 122, 123, 124, and 125). Pollution control activities relating to industrial wastewater discharges to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) (pretreatment program) are authorized by Sections 307 and 402 of the CWA, and requirements pursuant to that section are published in 40 CFR 403 and 405-471. Activities relating to the disposal of sewage sludge resulting from the operation of treatment works are authorized by Section 405 of the CWA, and requirements pursuant to that section are published in 40 CFR 122-124, 501, 503. Where a state has been authorized to administer the NPDES program, it is responsible for NPDES permit issuance. EPA reviews certain permits and related program activities for approved states, and issues NPDES permits in the remaining jurisdictions. Section 104 provides for EPA to assist POTWs by supporting the development, dissemination and review of the latest technologies for the prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution. Cooperative agreements for the Environmental Technology Initiative are also authorized under section 104 of the Clean Water Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The wastewater management and technology program administers regulatory policy, guidance and implementation of NPDES and sludge programs which address the interdependence between human and ecosystem health; establish effective partnerships with states, tribes and local governments; and promote new and innovative wastewater management programs and technology development. This includes the development of regulations for the NPDES, pretreatment, and sludge permit programs and supports responses to legal challenges of promulgated regulations. The program assists in the development, review, and approval of State (and Indian tribe) NPDES programs and modifications, encourages States to obtain federal facility, pretreatment, sludge permitting, and general permitting authority and strives to achieve consistent implementation of these programs across all watersheds. The program provides guidance, training, and assistance to states to support water quality-based permitting (emphasizing the control of pollution from toxic substances), sludge permitting, storm water permitting, pretreatment program implementation, industrial effluent guidelines implementation, and sediment toxicity control. EPA is responsible for issuing/reissuing NPDES permits where the state(s) have not obtained permitting authority, overseeing State performance through review of permits and performance of program audits, assisting states in obtaining and modifying state program authority, and providing training and technical assistance to states to address watershed issues and improve performance. EPA also defends challenges to specific permit decisions through the appeals process. EPA is responsible for issuing sludge permits until states have authorized programs, and provides information to the public about the beneficial use of biosolids.

EPA promotes pollution prevention through its support of the Municipal Water Pollution Prevention (MWPP) and Water Alliances for Voluntary Efficiency (WAVE) programs, which heighten awareness of the merits of preventing water pollution and reducing energy and water use. This program includes technology transfer guidance and policy development, which provides ongoing technology assessments and assists others in making wise investment decisions about conventional and cutting-edge wastewater treatment technologies (including constructed wetlands)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION con't

while fostering partnerships with academic institutions, businesses, and the public. The program also provides information to officials in small communities to help them in managing their wastewater infrastructure. Through its Environmental Technology Initiative, EPA promotes incentives for the creation and adoption of the next generation of innovative technologies by our stakeholders.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Wastewater Management and Technology program is to protect the Nation's watersheds from pollution by implementing programs to improve water quality and assure an effective, place-based ecosystem approach. This ecosystem approach addresses municipal, industrial, and non-traditional (storm water) point source discharges to waters of the U.S. and achieves environmental and economic benefits through the reduction of conventional and toxic pollution to promote healthy, balanced ecosystems and foster better environmental results at less cost.

To support improvements to the Nation's vast network of municipal pollution control infrastructure, EPA provides a wide array of assistance programs to address the needs of municipalities, including small and disadvantaged communities and Indian Tribes. The Municipal Water Pollution Prevention program seeks to establish state capacity to identify and correct significant wastewater problems before they occur, and supports municipal capacity to operate source reduction programs to reduce levels of pollutants before they reach the treatment facility. The program improves public awareness about water efficiency and reuse, and fosters the values of pollution prevention.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WATER QUALITY FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Water Act, as amended, provides for the establishment of national programs for the prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution. Included in this Act is authority for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund under Title VI, Construction Grants under Title II, and other grants and programs under Title I (Sections 104, 106 and 109) and Section 510. Regulations governing implementation of the Clean Water SRF and construction grants programs are found at 40 CFR part 35.3100 et. seq. and 40 CRF part 35.2000 et. seq., respectively. Regulations appear at 40 CFR Parts 130 and 35, Subparts I, J, and K. The Clean Water Needs Survey Report to Congress is required by sections 205(a) and 516(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Water Quality Financial Assistance program includes resources for the support and administration of wastewater infrastructure and related financial and grant assistance activities. The program seeks to provide leadership to the states and municipalities to control municipal sources of pollution, including wastewater, stormwater, combined sewer overflows, urban runoff, and other significant sources. This program directs and provides guidance for the establishment and long-term viability of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF) in each state and Puerto Rico. The program also conducts a biennial national survey, the Clean Water Needs Survey Report to Congress, which identifies wastewater and other SRF-eligible needs. The Needs Survey informs decision makers at EPA and elsewhere about wastewater and related pollution control infrastructure investment needs, and helps to quantify the need for environmental investment in the U.S. The program continues to manage the completion and close-out of the Construction Grants program and manages the ongoing grant programs for the Territories, District of Columbia, and coastal and special needs cities. Further, EPA manages financial assistance programs to address the significant human health and environmental threats along the U.S./Mexican Border, and gives support for the administration of wastewater infrastructure grants to Indian tribes and Alaskan Native Villages. The Operator Training program provides technical assistance to small communities which may lack the expertise or resources to operate treatment facilities effectively and efficiently. The program includes resources for the management of grant programs for water quality cooperative agreements, as well as the Section 106 grants program, which assists all fifty states, six interstate and territorial agencies and qualified Indian tribes in the development and implementation of water pollution control programs. The Water Quality Financial Assistance program will also assist in the development and administration of the new Drinking Water SRF program once authorizing legislation is enacted. Funds will be made available to make grants to the Rural Community Assistance Program and to West Virginia University for the Small Flows Clearinghouse for rural water technical assistance activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

One of the main objectives of this program is to establish and maintain effective State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs that will remain viable financing mechanisms for the foreseeable future and to ensure that limited resources are targeted to the most significant problems in the highest priority watersheds. The program will assist in the development and administration of the new Drinking Water SRF program once authorizing legislation is enacted. The Water Quality Financial Assistance program continues the successful completion and closeout of construction grant projects and resolution of audit problems with major emphasis

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES con't

on maintaining the technical, environmental and financial integrity of the program, and has responsibility for management of the ongoing grant programs to the Territories, District of Columbia, and coastal and special needs cities. Resources are provided to administer grants targeted toward Indian Tribes and Native Alaskan Villages. Under the Operator Training program, financial and technical assistance is provided to small communities which may lack the expertise or resources to operate treatment facilities effectively and efficiently. In support of the La Paz Agreement, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other international agreements, this program manages financial assistance programs to help address the very significant human health problems that exist along the U.S./Mexican Border. This program supports administration of the Section 106 grants program, and promotes administrative streamlining to enhance the management of state water pollution control programs; resources are also included for management of water quality cooperative agreements, which provide funds to states, local governments, Indian Tribes, and nonprofit organizations to stimulate the creation of innovative approaches to addressing water pollution problems. EPA will also provide financial assistance to promote improved water and wastewater technical assistance for rural communities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-Water Quality

OFFICE: OW

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services for Water Quality activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services for the Program Office.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WETLANDS PROTECTION ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency implements responsibilities under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) to promote compliance and enforcement to ensure that there is no net loss of wetlands as a result of discharges of dredged and fill material. The Agency conducts compliance and enforcement activities in cooperation with Corps of Engineers, Soil Conservation Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Department of Agriculture to protect wetlands and restore wetlands.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regions work directly with States and other Federal agencies to implement a sound and consistent approach to wetlands protection through compliance assistance activities and targeted enforcement actions. The Regions support strong partnerships with federal, state, and tribal programs through coordination of compliance assistance and targeted enforcement actions in high priority watersheds.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Activities of this program are consistent with the goal of no overall net loss of wetlands and an increase in the quality and quantity of wetlands through increased compliance and enforcement activities. The Agency will improve environmental accountability through strong compliance and enforcement activities with federal, state, tribal and local partnerships to improve protection of wetlands.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
DRINKING WATER CRITERIA

OFFICE: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

As mandated by Section 1412 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Agency sets Maximum Contaminant Level Goals in support of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, as well as health advisories for contaminants known, or anticipated to occur in public water systems. In addition, EPA addresses drinking water protection responsibilities enacted under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act Amendments of 1988.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Through this program, EPA sets health goals and acceptable standards for contaminants in public water systems which may have an adverse effect on human health. To do so, the Agency identifies contaminants that present human health risks, and develops sound and scientifically based risk assessment methods to assess those risks. EPA develops health advisories for unregulated drinking water contaminants for use by state and local authorities in setting site specific standards.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Agency seeks to identify risks and establish criteria for contaminants that present human health risks in drinking water. This entails assessing the exposure to known or anticipated drinking water contaminants and developing human health criteria using up-to-date scientific methodologies for contaminants which are to be regulated.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SPECIAL STUDIES AND DEMONSTRATIONS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 1442 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, provides for broad grant authority in the areas of research, technical assistance, and training of personnel. Section 1442 (b)(3)(C) provides the authority to give grants or enter into contracts with a wide range of organizations to develop or expand the capabilities of state and municipal programs with a specific exclusion for the ongoing Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) and Underground Injection Control (UIC) state grants. The relevant regulatory provisions are 40 CFR Parts 141 through 149.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under this authority, emphasis is placed on supporting projects that provide technical assistance to small public water systems to enable such systems to achieve and maintain compliance with National Drinking Water Regulations.

Of the some 200,000 community public water systems regulated under the SDWA, 87 percent fall into the category of small systems, i.e., those that serve 3,300 or fewer people, primarily in rural areas. Many of these small, rural systems lack both the technical and financial capacity to meet the requirements of the SDWA and, therefore, face serious non-compliance problems. This program supports efforts to provide technical assistance and training to small, rural water systems, including such specific topics as system management, financing, rate setting, budgeting, accounting, operations and maintenance, regulatory compliance, and owner/operator responsibilities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Special Studies and Demonstrations program is to enable rural water systems to achieve and maintain compliance with the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and to assist in resolving actual or potential public health problems for this group of consumers. The objectives are to use technical assistance and training to meet the priority needs of these systems.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
DRINKING WATER ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITY/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SWDA), as amended, mandates federal enforcement of drinking water (section 1414) and underground injection control (UIC) (Section 1423) regulations in the absence of timely and appropriate State action or in States that do not have primary enforcement authority. EPA also has authority in cases where a contaminant present in or likely to enter a Public Water Supply (PWS) or an Underground Source of Drinking Water (USDW) may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health (Section 1431). The relevant regulatory provisions are 40 CFR Parts 141 through 148.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program supports Regional enforcement actions under the Safe Drinking Water Act. EPA enforcement action is required in two cases: first, when a State with primary enforcement responsibility has not taken an appropriate enforcement action after being notified of a violation; and second, where EPA is directly implementing either the Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) or the UIC program requirements. EPA focuses on systems that are Significant Non-compliers (SNC) as defined by the relative risk posed by the violation. In States where EPA is directly implementing the program, EPA uses a variety of informal methods as a first step in returning a system or facility to compliance. The formal process includes Notices of Violation, Administrative Orders and, for the PWSS program, complaints for penalty. Where appropriate, EPA pursues either criminal or civil actions through referral to the Department of Justice.

Regions review and strengthen State enforcement programs and assist in improving the quality of the inventory, violation, and enforcement data. This activity involves auditing State and Federal data, conducting data verifications, and following up on recommendations made in earlier data verifications. Regions also provide enforcement support or assistance when requested by the State.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to prevent endangerment of human health from harmful contamination of (1) PWSs through enforcing the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and (2) USDWs through enforcement of regulatory controls on underground injection. The objectives are to maximize compliance by PWSs and UIC facilities and to return violators, particularly SNCs, to compliance as quickly as possible using a variety of informal, administrative, civil, and criminal methods and authorities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GROUND WATER PROTECTION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, mandates: the protection of underground sources of drinking water from contamination by unsafe injection practices (Sections 1421 through 1426); the protection of critical aquifer protection areas for sole or principal source aquifers (Section 1427); and the creation of state programs to establish wellhead protection areas (Section 1428). Projects that demonstrate protecting ground water resources that serve as drinking water supplies as well as support research, technical assistance or training of personnel on protecting ground water resources that serve as drinking water supplies (Section 1442).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA provides technical support to state and local governments for the protection of high priority ground water resources, including the wellhead protection areas of public water systems and sole source aquifer protection areas. EPA provides technical guidance and support for the implementation of comprehensive ground water protection by the states including focusing on integrating grant funding for Agency ground water-related programs, including Section 106 and 319(h) grants under the Clean Water Act (CWA). Building on existing cross-program ground water protection initiatives and the CWA watershed program, the Agency is promoting pollution prevention by working with states and drinking water systems to institute Source Water Protection programs for protecting ground and surface water sources of drinking water. EPA also promotes data sharing and the transfer of information management technology among Federal, state and local programs.

The Agency promulgates Underground Injection Control (UIC) regulations and ensures the implementation of these regulations through oversight of primacy state programs and by directly implementing program requirements in non-primacy states. The UIC program complements the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) activities through consistency of regulations on hazardous waste disposal.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goals of the program are: to provide national leadership and assistance to states and EPA Regions in their efforts to protect ground and surface water sources of drinking water from contamination; to protect underground sources of drinking water from unsafe injection practices, including shallow wells and to provide a consistent policy framework for comprehensively protecting the Nation's ground water resources. The objectives are to prevent contamination of sources of drinking water through state and local Source Water Protection programs, Wellhead Protection programs and Underground Injection Control programs and to implement the Agency's Ground Water Protection Strategy through comprehensive state programs for protecting ground water.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
DRINKING WATER IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Parts B and E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, mandate the promulgation of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) and provide for national implementation through approved state programs. Part F of SDWA delineates additional requirements to regulate lead in drinking water coolers and in school drinking water. The specific program requirements are set forth in 40 CFR Parts 141 through 143. Various grant authorities which further the purposes of this Act are specified in Sections 1442 and 1444.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program evaluates engineering and scientific data (including treatment technologies, monitoring approaches and analytical methods) to develop regulations that insure the safety of drinking water. These regulations guarantee that exposure to contaminants in finished drinking water is reduced below the level established by human health risk assessments developed in drinking water criteria. For each contaminant, EPA identifies either the Best Available Treatment (BAT) for Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) or a treatment technology to ensure the requisite level of contaminant control. Contaminants include microbiological, organic and inorganic chemicals, and radionuclides.

In addition, the program provides national policy and direction for the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) program. This program includes responsibility for: setting national priorities and developing national guidance; encouraging and assisting in state capacity building efforts; providing technical assistance to states; reviewing/approving state primacy revisions for new regulations; maintaining and improving a national data system; monitoring state/Regional adherence to programmatic requirements: representing and advocating the program to those outside of the Agency; promoting and transferring innovative approaches; and providing technical assistance for implementing SDWA.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to reduce health risks from contamination of drinking water and underground sources of drinking water by: 1) setting NPDWRs for contaminants known or anticipated to occur in public water systems that may have any adverse effect on the health of persons and 2) assuring aggressive implementation of the regulatory requirements by the states and EPA Regions. The objectives are to develop and analyze scientific and risk data to ensure regulation of the most significant contaminants and to ensure that Regions, states and public water systems have the training, expertise and capability to effectively implement these requirements.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-Drinking Water

OFFICE: OFFICE OF WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services for Drinking Water activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services for the Program Office.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATORY STRATEGIC IMPLMENTATION

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program implements the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, and implementing regulations (40 CFR 240-272).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA's Regional offices work directly with the States, and Tribes where appropriate, on all aspects of the hazardous and solid waste program. The Regions jointly process permits and oversee corrective action with the States until the States are authorized for HSWA provisions, and EPA implements the hazardous waste program directly in States that are not authorized for the base RCRA program. The Regions assist the States and Tribes in developing hazardous waste management programs equivalent to the Federal program by providing guidance and technical assistance for building program capabilities. The Regions work with State programs to ensure that the implementation of RCRA is carried out in a nationally consistent manner and that minimum RCRA standards are maintained. Regions also provide support and technical assistance to the States and Tribes in municipal solid waste management. In fiscal year 1996, the corrective action program shifts to this program element as a result of the Agency's reorganization of enforcement activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Permitting efforts focus on continuing processing of environmentally significant storage, treatment and incinerator facility permits, and on issuing permits to land disposal facilities. The program seeks to ensure safe, adequate waste disposal capacity and effective waste minimization programs through its permitting efforts. In addition, the program seeks to ensure that closing facilities do so in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment. The corrective action program emphasizes stabilizations as a preferred option over longer term remediations. On-going remedy selection and clean-up for high priority facilities is supported where stabilization is not viable. In the solid waste area, the Regional offices are working with the States and local communities to implement a national program to minimize the generation of solid waste and to promote recycling. The program seeks to foster pollution prevention in both its solid waste and permitting activities. The ultimate objective of this program is to develop State and Tribal capabilities so that the States and Tribes operate and maintain independent programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS WASTE ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Hazardous Waste Enforcement program draws its authority - to protect human life and the environment from the risks of improper management of hazardous and solid wastes - from the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act of 1992.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this program is to ensure facility compliance with the statutory and regulatory requirements. Compliance monitoring and enforcement actions are conducted at handlers and non-notifiers on the basis of threat to human health and the environment and deterrent impact. Significant non-compliers are addressed by administrative or judicial enforcement actions. Compliance monitoring inspections are focussed throughout the regulated community, with special emphasis on non-notifiers, combustion facilities, federal facilities, and facilities that receive off-site Superfund waste. In addition, compliance assistance and outreach activities are targeted in a holistic, multi-media approach to specific industrial sectors of the regulated community. Through technical enforcement support and State program evaluations, the Agency evaluates the ability of the States to take timely and appropriate enforcement actions and, should the States be unwilling or unable, initiates enforcement actions. When States are not authorized, the Agency brings enforcement actions for violations of HSWA provisions. Regions and States bring enforcement actions in concert with targeted national initiatives. The Agency incorporates pollution prevention measures in settlements when appropriate. Special attention is given to densely populated urban areas with an aim towards increased environmental equity.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives of this program are to: 1) provide guidance and technical support to the States in their compliance and enforcement efforts, support and encourage their HSWA authorization and evaluate their programs; 2) focus efforts to ensure that facilities posing the worst environmental threats are comprehensively addressed by the Agency and the States; 3) monitor and evaluate the compliance of active and closed hazardous waste management facilities and hazardous waste generators, transporters, and non-notifiers, 4) encourage and promote compliance by all hazardous waste handlers through compliance assistance activities and through appropriate use of administrative, civil, and criminal enforcement activities and; 5) to assist Indian Tribes in developing the capacity to manage their own solid waste management.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES AND POLICIES - HAZARDOUS WASTE

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as revised by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, provides the statutory authority for this program area which is responsible for providing national direction for the hazardous and municipal waste management programs. Regulations implementing these programs are found in (40 CFR 240-272).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The headquarters program promulgates and refines regulations for the identification, tracking, management and disposal of hazardous and solid wastes. It provides national oversight and guidance for implementing consistent State and Regional hazardous waste permitting programs. In addition, the program conducts technical studies, regulatory impact analyses and risk assessments in support of its regulatory and guidance efforts. The program also assesses control options and technologies necessary for regulatory decision making. In the municipal waste area, the program provides technical assistance and support for source reduction and recycling efforts as well as municipal solid waste management.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this program are to reduce risks posed by wastes by: 1) developing policies and regulations which provide incentives for reducing the generation of hazardous wastes and which establish a regulatory framework for managing these wastes from generation through disposal; 2) providing national models, standards and guidance for the management of municipal solid waste, 3) addressing problems associated with the management of special wastes; 4) developing a program to address releases at regulated facilities and solid waste management units; 5) establishing and maintaining strong Federal, State and Tribal partnerships for implementing those rules and guidelines necessary to manage wastes, and 6) ensuring equitable involvement of all stakeholders in environmental decision-making.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES, AND POLICIES - WATER

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Control of underground injection of hazardous waste is covered by Section 3004 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The Underground Injection Control (UIC) program provisions found in Sections 1421 through 1426 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, also apply. The RCRA specific requirements and restrictions are found in 40 CFR Part 148; the general UIC provisions are found in Parts 144 through 147.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

In order for UIC wells to inject hazardous waste, they must meet the appropriate requirements of both RCRA and SDWA. Specifically, under the RCRA Land Ban restriction, to inject hazardous waste, the owner or operator of a Class I injection well must demonstrate that the waste will not migrate from the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous and, for any well with a prior release, there must be a RCRA corrective action plan. The well must also be permitted under SDWA. The Land Ban is being implemented on a staggered schedule by groups of wastes to facilitate processing the required petitions that allow continued injection of the waste. Using computer simulations of the injection of hazardous waste into certain kinds of geological formations, the petitions attempt to demonstrate that the wastes will not migrate from the injection zone for as long as the waste is hazardous. Successful demonstrations form the basis for the exemption from the RCRA Land Ban prohibition.

The Agency makes petition determinations, processes petition modifications and provides technical support to defend challenges to prior determinations. In the event of prior release or suspected migration of the waste, the Agency investigates the problem and then supervises the development and execution of a corrective action plan.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to protect underground water, particularly underground sources of drinking water, and the public health by restricting and controlling the disposal of hazardous waste by injection. The objective is to control all aspects of the injection of wastes including the siting, construction, operation, closure and post-closure practices of these injection wells so that there is no migration out of the injection zone for as long as the waste remains hazardous; in the event of a release or waste migration, the objective is to ensure the development and implementation of a corrective action plan.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES & POLICIES--UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is Subtitle I of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The regulatory authority for the program is 40 CFR Parts 280 and 281. The regulated substances are liquid petroleum products and substances defined as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, but not regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA has adopted a decentralized approach to UST program implementation by building and supporting strong state, local and tribal programs. The UST program regulates approximately 1.1 million active tanks at approximately 500,000 facilities. State and local governments carry out program activities, including those associated with state program approval, leak detection compliance, and promotion of early compliance with the 1998 tank upgrading deadline. Regions implement the program on Tribal lands and work with tribal governments to educate and build tribal capability through technical assistance and grants. The EPA Headquarters role is to provide strategic direction, leadership, financial and technical support, expertise and assistance to the Regions, Tribes, States and local governments through strategic planning, outreach materials, techncial guidance and policy documents, as well as training and targeted assistance in the areas of leak detection, upgrading, and state program approval. Headquarters provides oversight to regional implementation of the program on Tribal Lands, while Regional UST offices negotiate and provide oversight for state and tribal grants.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to prevent, detect, and correct leaks from underground storage tanks (USTs) containing petroleum and hazardous substances. The objectives are to stimulate development and implementation of a comprehensive regulatory program with standards at the State and local level that are at least as stringent as the Federal standards; to improve implementation and enforcement performance; and to provide ongoing technical information, assistance, and training. These objectives directly support the Agency's guiding principle of partnerships through building strong regional, state, local and tribal UST programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. Title III established the overall regulatory and enforcement requirements enabling EPA, States, and localities to identify hazardous chemicals present in their communities, to receive and use information on chemical hazards, and to develop plans to inform and protect the public in the event of chemical emergencies.

The statutory mandate also includes the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The Accidental Releases provisions established regulatory requirements enabling EPA and owners and operators of facilities to prevent, detect and respond to accidental releases of hazardous pollutants into the air.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Headquarters provides program direction, regulations and technical guidance for the national emergency planning and community right-to-know program. National program direction has changed from development to implementation and enforcement as final planning, reporting and notification compliance deadlines have occurred. The Agency is focusing on building the infrastructure of State and local governments with emphasis on high risk areas to assist them in implementing the Title III program. The Agency is updating and providing additional guidance to the Regions to support the increasing implementation responsibilities of the States and communities.

The Regional program is aimed at improving the capabilities of the States and communities to implement the Title III program through technical assistance and training in conducting emergency planning and community right-to-know activities. The Regions assist the State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs) and Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) in developing mandatory emergency response plans and in managing and effectively using community right-to-know information. Regions provide technical assistance and guidance to SERCs and LEPCs in developing and implementing local enforcement programs. Regions also develop enforcement cases for Title III violations and provide enforcement assistance on cases referred by States. Regional Response Teams (RRT) review local emergency plans as requested.

Headquarters is transitioning from the regulatory development process to implementing the accidental release provisions of the Clean Air Act. Efforts are focused on implementing six major areas: 1) Assisting States in the development and implementation of accidental release prevention program; 2) Reviewing State programs submitted to EPA under Title V and 40 CFR part 63-Subpart E;

OFFICE: OSWER

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION (cont'd)

3) Developing guidance and assisting industry in understanding the accidental release prevention program and meeting the 1996 Risk Management program deadline; 4) Providing support and establishing liaison with the independent Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board; 5) Beginning to implement the recommendations of reports to Congress (Hydrofluoric Acid Study, and Presidential Review); and 6) Reviewing petitions submitted to EPA for adding and deleting substances to the list of Chemicals under section 112r.

As the Clean Air Act Accidental Release Program moves toward implementation the Regional program is focusing on: 1) Providing technical assistance to States in developing their prevention programs; 2) Establishing procedures for reviewing State programs; 3) Providing information to facilities about the accidental release prevention program and how to meet its requirements; and 4) Supporting and providing liaison with the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board when accidents occur in the Region.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to reduce the risk of chemical hazards by ensuring that communities are prepared to respond to chemical emergencies. The objectives are to: 1) assist States and communities in development and implementation of emergency plans and community right-to-know requirements; 2) develop regulations and guidance for program implementation; 3) assist States in utilizing information on hazardous chemicals in their communities to promote risk reduction; 4) report environmental and health hazards; 5) track and report accidental releases of hazardous substances; and 6) increase compliance with Title III reporting requirements.

The goal of the accidental release prevention program is to reduce the risk of chemical hazards by assisting owners and operators of facilities in their efforts to prevent, detect and respond to chemical releases into the air. The objectives of the program are to: 1) assist States in the development of Accidental Release Prevention (ARP) programs; 2) review and approve State programs; 3) develop programmatic infrastructure at the Regional level to implement the ARP program for those States not implementing the full program; 4) assist industry in understanding their ARP obligations and achieving compliance; 5) support the independent Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board's investigative function; and 6) implement the recommendations of the Presidential Review and Hydrofluoric Acid Reports.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-Hazardous Waste

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services for Hazardous Waste activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services for the Program Office.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGISTRATION, SPECIAL REGISTRATION, AND TOLERANCES

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The activities of Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances are authorized by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). FIFRA governs the licensing or registration of pesticide products while Sections 408 and 409 of FFDCA regulate the level of pesticide residues in raw and processed food and animal feed.

Under FIFRA, all pesticides must be registered with EPA before they may be sold or distributed in the United States. EPA operates under an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration. Pesticides must perform their intended function when used according to label directions, without posing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment. In making pesticide registration decisions, EPA is required to take into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of pesticide use. This is a task of enormous scope and complexity. OPP regulates approximately 800 active ingredients included in approximately 20,000 registered products, which account for approximately three billion pounds of pesticide active ingredient use each year.

FIFRA section 5 regulates experimental use of pesticides. Section 18 provides the Administrator with authority to exempt Federal and state agencies from provisions of the Act if an emergency warrants it, and section 24(c) grants the states authority to register additional uses for a Federally registered pesticide for use in that state, provided registration has not been previously denied or canceled by EPA.

Under the FFDCA, EPA sets tolerances, or maximum legal limits, for pesticide residues on food and animal feed marketed in the U.S. Before a pesticide can be registered under FIFRA for use on a food or feed crop, EPA must either establish a tolerance or, if appropriate, grant an exemption from the tolerance requirement.

The FIFRA amendments of 1988 require EPA to give expedited consideration to applications for initial or amended registrations of products which are similar to pesticides already registered (i.e., certain Old Chemical and Amended Registration Reviews).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To prevent circumvention of section 3 registration requirements, stringent criteria for granting section 18 Emergency Exemptions, such as consideration of progress toward permanent registration and clarification of "emergency" and "significant economic loss", will continue to be applied. Headquarters continues to work closely with the Regions and states to monitor Emergency Exemptions and Special Local Needs registrations by states.

EPA has worked with FDA on the use of Maximum Legal Residues for enforcement of import commodities bearing pesticide residues. Inerts of toxicological concern will be listed on pesticide product labels and will undergo data call-ins.

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

The Agency will continue to implement the 1987 antimicrobial strategy. Among the objectives identified in this strategy are the revision or update of efficacy test methodology and performance standards to assure reproducible efficacy tests.

Emphasis is ongoing with regard to consideration of the regulatory implications of biological pesticides and, where appropriate, on accelerating the experimental use and registration of these pesticides, which are the fastest growing segment of new product registrations. Special emphasis continues to be placed on the regulatory implications of new biological pesticides. There has been a significant increase in notifications, experimental use permit applications and registrations related to microbial and biochemical pesticides. These biological pesticides are generally safer than chemical pesticides, and EPA will place a priority on processing applications for them.

Policies continue to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient. The Agency continues to cooperate and consult with USDA and FDA by sharing information and working together to improve the monitoring of pesticide incidents and residues. International activities include the exchange of information between the U.S. and foreign countries and the harmonization of U.S. and international standards. Additionally, reduction of pesticide use is an emerging priority in the program. Efforts will be escalated in this area, in coordination with other Federal and state agencies and in cooperation with grower organizations, food processors and food distributors to encourage voluntary use reduction programs, focusing in the areas that present the greatest opportunity for use reduction.

Prevention of Ground-water contamination, including registrant monitoring, more extensive use of environmental fate test data, geographical restrictions, and restricted use classifications will continue to be emphasized. This will help prevent future environmental clean-up problems. Information on product labels will continue to be improved.

Improvement in regional liaison will be accomplished through close coordination with the regional pesticide experts and other regional staff to improve regional and state understanding of national regulatory activities. Regions will be more routinely involved in consultations on policies affecting their mission, facilitating enforcement, enhancing public understanding and compliance with EPA policies, and improving oversight of section 18 and section 24(c) programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances program is to protect public health and the environment from unwarranted exposure to pesticides while obtaining the benefits of pesticide use. This program is a major contributor to the Agency's pollution prevention program by emphasizing source reduction, and actively supporting international efforts to ensure sharing of pesticide risk and residue data reviews.

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES Con't

An ongoing objective of the program is to conduct pre-market registrationof human and environmental risks associated with the introduction or expanded use of pesticides in the market place and to encourage safer pesticide substitutes, including biological and biotechnology products. A second objective of this program is to regulate the special registration of pesticides, including experimental use, emergency use, and state registration of pesticides. These functions are required by sections 5, 18, and 24(c) of FIFRA. A third objective of the program is to protect the public health by establishing safe pesticide residue levels (tolerances) on food and feed as required by the FFDCA. This is achieved by establishing tolerance levels for residues of both active and inert pesticide ingredients (or exemptions from the requirements of a tolerance) in or on raw agricultural commodities and processed foods, establishing temporary tolerances for products marketed following the application of experimental use pesticides, and ensuring, through the testing of analytical methods, that established tolerances can be adequately enforced.

The Agency is actively working to reduce risks to human health and the environment by expediting processing of potentially safer new chemicals and new uses which may replace hazardous chemicals that remain in use because no alternatives exist. Computer systems and processes have been changed to expedite the processing of these applications. Registration reviews will continue to emphasize the impact on food safety, ground water, worker protection, and endangered species.

Continued special attention is being given to biochemical and microbial pest control agents. For example, the Agency requires notification of intended small-scale field testing of certain genetically engineered, microbial pesticides. The Agency is revising the section 5 experimental use permit regulations to reflect this policy and to provide sufficient oversight of the early testing of genetically altered microbial pesticides, while not creating an unnecessary burden on the development of these new, potentially safer pesticides. For experimental use permits, emphasis is being placed on the products of biotechnology. These involve special skills and expedited review not required of more conventional pesticides.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GENERIC CHEMICAL REVIEW

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The 1988 amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA '88) contain provisions for a greatly accelerated five-phase reregistration program, expedited processing of certain types of registration applications, a complex new system for collecting and administering fees, and significant revisions to the indemnification and disposal program for pesticides suspended and canceled after FIFRA '88. Fees mandated by FIFRA '88 supplement appropriated funds to carry out reregistration and expedited processing.

The reregistration provisions of FIFRA '88 establish mandatory timeframes and duties for reregistration of pesticides. The law now requires EPA to complete, over approximately a nine-year period, the reregistration review of each registered product containing any active ingredient registered before November 1, 1984. Congress directed EPA to carry out reregistration in five phases.

During Phase I, the Agency developed four lists (A, B, C, and D) of chemicals, focusing on those chemicals with the highest potential for exposure. List A chemicals are those for which EPA had issued Registration Standards prior to December 24, 1988. These are primarily food use chemicals and represent approximately 85-90 percent of the total volume of agricultural pesticides currently used in the United States. Because the List A pesticides are those to which people and the environment are most exposed they are the Agency's highest priority for reregistration review.

List B, C, and D chemicals contain a mix of many types of pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, wood preservatives, etc.) used in a variety of settings. Each list consists of pesticides with less potential for broad scale human exposure than those on the preceding list. Most of the registered microbial and biochemical pesticides are included on List D.

The reregistration of List B, C, and D chemicals proceeds through additional phases. During Phase II, the registrants declared whether they intended to seek reregistration of their products. If so, they had to notify the Agency, identify applicable data requirements and missing studies, commit to submitting or replacing inadequate studies and pay the first installment of the reregistration fee. Phase II activities were completed in 1990.

During Phase III, the registrants submitted, reformatted and summarized studies, flagged studies that indicated adverse effects, and paid the final installment of the reregistration fee. Phase III activities were completed in October, 1990.

During Phase IV, the Agency must review all Phase II and III submissions and determine independently whether all applicable data requirements are actually satisfied, and if not, require registrants to complete any unfulfilled data requirements. Phase IV was completed for all but two chemicals by September 1993.

In Phase V, the Agency must conduct a comprehensive review of all the studies submitted in support of an active ingredient; decide whether pesticide products containing the active ingredient are eligible for reregistration and if so, under what conditions; decide whether product studies are needed, and if so obtain

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK Con't

these studies; and reregister products by issuing a Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED) or taking appropriate regulatory action.

The Lab Support program provides analytical and environmental chemistry services in order for the Office of Pesticide Programs to fulfill its mandated mission. It provides support to the registration and reregistration food tolerance programs, the Office of the General Counsel, and the Agency's regional enforcement program.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) also places requirements on OPP to maintain a pesticide analytical chemistry capability in order to validate food tolerance enforcement methods. These methods are tested at EPA's labs and represent a large percentage of the work performed at our labs. This work is important to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as well because these methods are needed for special food surveys when existing multi-residue methods are not available for specific analytes. Residue tolerances of pesticides on food crops are set by EPA, the analytical chemistry methodology is evaluated at the Beltsville laboratory, and the final approved method is given to the FDA for Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act enforcement.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

FIFRA '88 requires a massive increase in the number of registrant submissions. The collection of maintenance fees and reregistration fees to provide staff and contract support continues to support this requirement.

Activities associated with production of REDs include identifying candidates, reviewing databases, and writing REDs. Identification of tier requirements, review of toxicology CORT studies and section 6(a)(2) requirements will continue to be a priority in the study reviews. Science reviews of studies and follow-up to Data Call-Ins will be conducted and summaries will be produced. After the RED is issued, reregistration reviews and decisions will continue at the product level within each reregistration case.

Special Reviews are major risk reduction vehicles, and will be increasingly generated from data reviewed during the reregistration process. The program reflects actual exposure and risk in its review criteria, and emphasizes concern for ground-water protection, worker protection standards, and accelerated decision making.

The Agency has continuing disposal responsibility for pesticides suspended and canceled prior to 1988. Ethylene dibromide disposal was completed in 1990. Dinoseb disposal began in 1990 and was completed in December 1992. As of that date, 99 percent of dinoseb stocks had been disposed of. Disposal of any remaining stocks is now the responsibility of the holder. The disposal of 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks previously stored at Byers Warehouse was completed in February, 1992. The disposal of the remaining stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex was completed on May 27, 1994.

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

Section 19 of FIFRA '88 mandates that the Agency promulgate regulations for the storage and disposal of pesticides. Proposed regulations will be issued in three phases. Phase I, procedural rules for suspended/canceled/recalled pesticides was proposed in FY 1993 and will be finalized in FY 1995. Phase II, standards for pesticide containers and containment, was published in February 1994. Issuance of Phase III, standards for storage, mixing/loading, transportation and disposal of pesticides, began in December 1993.

Section 6(a)(2) of FIFRA requires that "if any time after the registration of a pesticide the registrant has additional factual information regarding unreasonable adverse effects on the environment of the pesticide, he shall submit such information to the Administrator." This requirement covers a wide range of information and may include interim test results, raw test data, and other information from on-going, full or incomplete studies as well as incident reports. This wide range of data makes it essential for the Agency to screen the information and quickly determine whether further review is warranted. The Pesticides program has taken significant steps to improve the handling of section 6(a)(2) information. These include improved tracking, development of tools to analyze incident data, efforts in resolving policy and procedural issues, and clarification of guidance to registrants. A proposed rule has been developed and was published in FY 1993. The final rule is undergoing review and is expected to be final in FY 1995.

An Indian strategy is under implementation to enable Indian tribes to become involved in all areas of the pesticide program. Currently tribes are eligible for funds for the initiation of worker protection, ground water, and endangered species programs. The Agency is continuing development of training materials for conducting environmental protection awareness training for tribal personnel, conducting needs surveys on Indian lands, conducting Pilot Pesticide Programs on Indian lands and beginning a scholarship-work study program.

Food safety remains a priority and reregistration is a vital component of this initiative. This initiative includes developing better scientific data on special tolerance and residue issues, conveying scientific information on risks to the public in understandable terms, and using improved risk information in regulatory decisions. This initiative strengthens the Agency's ability to make pesticide decisions based on scientific risk assessments, and educate the public on the reasons for these decisions.

The Agency's Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP), which features a revised method of consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on potential endangered species which are in jeopardy, generic product labeling coupled with county bulletins and maps of endangered species habitats, and use limitations to protect endangered species has been initiated on a voluntary basis. The program will be finalized in FY 1995 and begin implementation in FY 1996. The nation-wide ESPP may be supplemented by state endangered species protection plans suitable for local conditions. Worker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR 170), governing pesticide-treated field reentry

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

intervals, protective clothing, and label warnings were published as a final regulation in August 1992. Aggressive implementation of the worker protection standards will continue.

In response to the Delaney court decision, EPA will continue collaborating with USDA and FDA to develop legislation which will allow the continued application of "negligible risk" to the tolerance setting activities. The Agency is also reviewing its tolerance structure.

The Agency will continue to implement the recommendations made by the National Academy of Science "Kids Study" and continue expansion of an aggressive program encouraging reduced use of pesticides through projects designed to reduce or eliminate urban and agricultural pesticide use and to foster risk reduction and pollution prevention.

The Agency will continue efforts in international coordination to ensure consistency of decisions and science data with CODEX, the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, and import/export policies. This initiative includes coordination with the European Community on its reregistration efforts, and expanded technical assistance through the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Peace Corps and supports Agency implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Rio/Agenda 21 initiatives.

Resources are also required for the laboratories in order to validate food, product and environmental chemistry methods for new and old pesticides. These methods are needed by other Federal and state agencies for enforcement and monitoring activities. The workload associated with the reregistration process will increase as the number of active ingredients requiring methods validation increases. These labs evaluate pesticide products for extremely dangerous impurities, such as dioxins, furans, and PCBs. They also determine if registrants have complied with the Agency's section 3(c)(2)(b) dioxin data call-in notice. OPP labs provide the regional enforcement programs with highly specialized pesticide chemistry services to support misuse and other kinds of enforcement cases, especially for newly registered pesticides, or the more difficult to analyze older pesticides. High priority lab services are provided to the Office of General Counsel for hearings, and to the Office of Research and Development for the Dioxin Reassessment and National Exploratory Studies. They also provide high level support to the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) Dioxin/Furan Panel that screens new dioxin and furan analytical methods for pesticides and toxic substances.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pesticide risks are among the highest overall risks regulated by EPA. Approximately 20,000 pesticide products containing approximately 800 active ingredients are currently regulated by EPA. Almost everyone uses or is exposed to the use of a pesticide product. Pesticides are also contributors to ground-water pollution and agricultural runoff to surface water. The Agency's priority objectives for pesticides are: (1) encourage safer pesticides, (2) ensure food

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES Con't

safety, (3) maximize productivity, (4) reduce exposure and environmental burden, and (5) prevent pollution. In order to manage the risks pesticides pose to public health and the environment, EPA must expeditiously review the effects of previously registered pesticides, many of which were registered before the full range of scientific data now necessary to register new active ingredients was required.

The registrations of the majority of existing pesticide chemicals are supported by data bases which the Agency has found insufficient by today's scientific standards to support the required determination of "no unreasonable adverse effects." The Generic Chemical Review program is designed to remedy this problem by requiring the upgrading of the scientific data base supporting registrations, reviewing available data about each chemical, and formulating scientifically based regulatory positions to guide the modification, cancellation, or reregistration of existing products and the registration of new products.

Ensuring the safety of the food supply is one of the primary purposes of the FIFRA '88 reregistration program. Special Reviews, in which pesticides suspected of causing unreasonable adverse effects undergo an intensive risk/benefit analysis to further regulate the terms and conditions of their use, are closely linked to the reregistration program and further guarantee food safety. Reregistration and special reviews also have emphasized reduced human exposure and decreased environmental burdens due to pesticides.

This program includes a number of other activities related to risk management and pollution prevention for previously registered pesticides, including the Endangered Species Protection Program, development and implementation of worker protection standards, and addressing ground-water contamination concerns in registration and reregistration actions. Also, for pesticides emergency suspended and canceled prior to the FIFRA '88 amendments, EPA has a continuing responsibility to bear the costs of accepting and disposing of the stocks.

The program reduces pollution in the agricultural sector by emphasizing source reduction, such as restricting the uses of hazardous pesticides, identifying potential problems through review of toxicity and environmental fate data, fostering substitution of safer chemicals, regulating container design, and encouraging changes in disposal and recycling habits through technical assistance and outreach activities. OPPTS is assuming a leadership role in developing and transferring Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technologies. IPM will further pollution prevention efforts, and address food safety as well by stressing biologically based alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides. The program also emphasizes reduced pesticide use through the development of a comprehensive program to discourage reliance on large volumes of synthetic organic chemicals and pesticides for pest control and encourage safer alternatives. To improve the Government's ability to evaluate risks posed through diet, estimates of the types and amounts of various foods people are likely to eat must be made. These exposure evaluations are conducted with the use of the Agency's Dietary Risk Evaluation System, a computer-based tool which estimates dietary exposure to a pesticide.

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES Con't

In the international arena, the program is increasing its focus on international cooperation to reduce environmental risk and pollution prevention. A number of projects are planned over the next two years to meet these goals. The program also actively supports international coordination on pesticide issues by sharing risk and residue information through the World Health Organization's International Program on Chemical Safety. Agency implementation of the NAFTA and Rio initiatives will result in increased technical assistance, information dissemination, and training activities to assist developing countries effectively manage pesticides.

The program also provides resources to the Office of Pesticide Programs laboratories located in Beltsville, Maryland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi in order to provide scientific support to the registration, reregistration, and food tolerance programs by evaluating analytical methods submitted by the pesticide registrants to determine if they meet the requirements of the Agency's food residue, product and environmental chemistry guidelines. The laboratories have more recently provided support to the newly emerging environmental chemistry methods (ECM) testing program. This program will evaluate ECMs sent to the Agency to support exposure, environmental fate and ecological effects studies. These methods are used to generate data for exposure, environmental fate and ecological effects studies which are used to determine whether a pesticide should be registered. The laboratories also evaluate older pesticide analytical methods that are being resubmitted by registrants to satisfy the reregistration data requirements. Both the environmental and product chemistry programs will increase in importance and workload as the number of reregistration actions increase. Laboratory chemists are also involved in screening new pesticide analytical methods that are submitted to the Agency as part of the expedited registration program. They also support the Agency's regional enforcement programs and the Office of General Counsel by analyzing and monitoring pesticides found in the environment.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PESTICIDE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory requirements of this program are set forth in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Under FIFRA, all pesticides must be registered with EPA before they may be sold or distributed in the United States. FIFRA requires EPA to use an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration. Pesticides must perform their intended function when used according to label directions, without posing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment. In making pesticide registration decisions, EPA is required to take into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of pesticide use. This is a task of enormous scope and complexity.

Section 3(d) of FIFRA gives EPA the authority to restrict uses of certain pesticides to application by or under the supervision of a certified applicator or subject to other regulatory requirements that the Agency may prescribe (such as State Management Plans). Section 11 of FIFRA authorizes EPA or approved states to conduct a program for the certification of applicators of restricted use pesticides. Section 23 of FIFRA authorizes the Agency to enter into cooperative agreements with states/Indian tribes and territories to (1) enforce the provisions of FIFRA, (2) support the certification of applicators, and (3) contract with Federal or state/Indian tribal agencies for the purpose of encouraging the training of certified applicators. Furthermore, FIFRA requires EPA, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to use the services of the State Cooperative Extension Services to inform and educate pesticide users.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under this program, EPA is continuing to promote the correct uses of pesticides. Headquarters staff will continue to provide national leadership and coordination of the initiative to build state/local/tribal capabilities in the areas of ground-water, worker protection, and endangered species. In this regard, Headquarters will develop guidance packages and training and educational materials, organize national meetings and workshops, and provide technical assistance. Headquarters staff will continue to coordinate the initiative with other Federal agencies, especially the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), whose programs, resources, and field operations are necessary to the success of building regional/state capacity.

In addition to the ongoing Certification and Training (C&T) programs, the Agency has implemented a major program to build regional/state capabilities to respond to increasing public concerns about ground-water contamination by pesticides, protection of endangered species from pesticides, and safety of workers exposed to pesticides.

EPA has cooperative agreements with State Lead Agencies to certify applicators to use Restricted Use Pesticides. EPA provides grants to the states to support this activity. With the publication of Part 171 in FY 1994, regional offices will continue to encourage states to implement Part 171 within the framework of their state laws and regulations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PESTICIDE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

In the ground-water program, regional offices are disseminating final management plan guidance, overseeing the development and implementation of both generic and chemical-specific state management plans, resolving inter-agency organizational roles, reviewing and sharing successful state management practices, and providing public information materials to users and the public.
In the Endangered Species Program, Regions are initiating or continuing voluntary programs, including pilot programs, assisting states in developing customized state-initiated plans, providing educational materials to users and the public, coordinating with Federal and state lead agencies, coordinating the review of habitat maps, and distributing other informational materials.

In the Worker Protection Program, the Worker Protection Rule was published as a final rule in August 1992. Regions are overseeing the development of program implementation strategies, assisting states in disseminating information on the new regulations, promoting coordination with affected state and other Federal agencies at the state and regional level, assisting in making trainers available to conduct training, developing and using public information materials explaining the new regulations, and providing training programs and materials to states. regional review staff includes senior level pesticide experts in the regional offices. This staff will continue to provide technical expertise on pesticide issues such as C&T, application techniques, toxicity, pesticide disposal, restricted use pesticides, and pesticides. EPA provides grants to the states to support activities for the Pesticide Programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goal of this program is to strengthen regional and state capabilities to respond to increasing public concerns about pesticide threats to groundwater, endangered species, and farmworkers occupationally exposed to pesticides. The Agency provides national leadership and coordination to the pesticide programs in the Regions and states. While most of the pesticide program is national in scope and regulatory in approach, this program encompasses diverse, non-regulatory activities addressing pesticide issues, initiated by or dependent on the Regions and states. The program contributes significantly to the Agency's goal of building regional/state capacity.

EPA's operating objectives for this program are to: 1) administer cooperative agreements with states for conducting certification programs; 2) carry out an interagency agreement with the USDA to provide training to pesticide applicators for certification purposes; 3) strengthen regional, state, and Indian tribal capabilities in high priority program areas; 4) administer cooperative agreements with states for the protection of workers, ground-water, and endangered species; 5) strengthen efforts to provide technical assistance to Indian tribes. In its leadership role, Headquarters provides overall guidance to Regions and States, coordinates regional activities, establishes working relationships with other concerned EPA and Federal agencies at the national level, and promotes coordination and cooperation by the Regions, states and Indian tribes with the corresponding levels of other affected government agencies.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-Pesticides

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services for Pesticide activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services for the Program Office.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RADIATION CRITERIA, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities for this program are: the Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) and other legislation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA develops, promulgates, and implements radiation environmental standards and guidelines under this subactivity. These standards and guidelines protect the public health and the environment by minimizing risk of radiation exposures from nuclear energy applications, naturally occurring radioactive materials, and medical and occupational radiation exposures.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide protection from avoidable exposure to radiation through standards, regulations and guidelines issued under the Atomic Energy Act, CAA, UMTRCA and other legislation. The Agency is a major participant in the federal program that oversees the disposal of radioactive wastes. Under Federal Guidance authority, EPA recommends to the President guidance for federal agencies limiting exposure to radiation. This entire regulatory framework is supported by the Office of Radiation Programs' internal risk assessment expertise.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WIPP IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

On October 30, 1992, the President signed into law the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act (Public Law 102-579). The Act provides an extensive role for EPA in overseeing DOE's activities at the WIPP and in ensuring that such activities comply with environmental laws and regulations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA will be responsible for overseeing many of DOE's activities at the WIPP, beginning with a test phase and continuing throughout its operation and decommissioning, if EPA determines that those phases should be allowed. The Act requires EPA to issue final radioactive waste disposal standards and develop criteria for certifying DOE compliance with those standards. EPA must also review and approve DOE's plan for testing the WIPP's suitability as a permanent disposal facility and for removing waste if necessary. In addition, EPA must determine on an ongoing basis whether DOE is complying with all environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements that are applicable to WIPP.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to finalize radioactive waste disposal standards and oversee DOE radioactive waste disposal activities at the WIPP in New Mexico to ensure environmental compliance. The ultimate goal of this activity is to provide a safe disposal site for radioactive wastes generated by DOE's weapons development activities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RADIATION PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: **Office of Air and Radiation**

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities for this program are: the Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) and other legislation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program supports activities of EPA's Regional offices and includes participation in the implementation of standards for airborne radionuclides from regulated source categories and in the review and testing of state radiological emergency response plans.

Other activities include reviewing environmental impact statements; providing the public with technical information; providing direct assistance to state and local governments with special radiation problems of a short-term nature; and, providing the radiological expertise needed by the Regions to address radiological problems under the Agency's drinking water and hazardous waste programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program element is to implement the Agency's radiation program at the regional level. The Regional radiations staff are instrumental to the successful implementation of the Agency's radiation priorities. Primary regional responsibilities include: implementing the radionuclide National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; reviewing and coordinating state and local nuclear emergency response plans and exercises; assisting the states in responding to other radiation problems or concerns; and providing Headquarter's national programs early warning of new problems and direct feedback and evaluation of ongoing and proposed activities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RADIATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities for this program are: the Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRGA) and other legislation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Activities in this program element provide the information necessary to identify and analyze radiological problems having potential public health impacts. This includes support of the development of standards and guidelines, as well as monitoring of environmental radiation, conduct of laboratory analysis and technology assessments, and maintenance of an emergency preparedness capability.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this program are: to develop and maintain an emergency preparedness program which will avert excessive exposure to radiation from nuclear accidents; to provide field, laboratory, and technical support to EPA's radiation regulatory development and implementation activities through the collection and analysis of environmental samples; to monitor environmental radiation levels and assess the effects of radiation exposure to the general public from ambient radiation; to characterize and evaluate special radiation problems; to provide analytical support to other parts of EPA for assessing radiation risks; and to provide training and support to other federal and state agencies and to Indian nations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND--RADIATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

None.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element contains resources for the Regional Working Capital Fund for the Radiation Media. The resources pay for program postage costs that provide all routine, day-to-day U.S. Postal Services and includes regular First, Third and Fourth Class mail, Post Office Express Mail, two-day priority mail, registered and certified mail and pouch mail; Federal Express overnight mail and United Parcel Service shipments. The increase will provide for annualization of the February, 1995 postal rate increase of 10.3%. For NDPD operations, the base dollars provide an on-going data processing and telecommunication services for this Program. These services are classified into five cost centers: Enterprise Computing Services, Network Services, Desktop Services, Technical Consulting Services and Scientific Computing Services. Investment resources will provide the Program's share of Depreciation of Capital Assets, Increased Service Costs, Additional Mainframe Capacity, Investments in Network Services and Investments in Technical Consulting Services.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL COUNSEL

OFFICE: OGC

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Offices of Regional Counsel (ORCs) are responsible for legal services for all statutes relevant to the operation of the Agency, including the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Ocean Dumping Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substances Control Act, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and other environmental statutes, as well as statutes relating to internal administration of Federal agencies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ORCs participate in litigation related to defense of regional program actions. Several hundred such cases are anticipated annually. Formal administrative proceedings involve resolution of procurement, contracts administration issues, grant disputes and assistance appeals, suspensions and debarment, and personnel related proceedings. The ORCs also provide attorneys to preside over an ever-increasing number of administrative enforcement actions in lieu of Administrative Law Judges, as well as hearing clerks who must docket all administrative pleadings. State program work relating to delegations and authorizations includes review of State legislation and regulations, assistance to States in developing and implementing authorized programs, and oversight of States' implementation. ORCs also review many Freedom of Information Act requests and make business confidentiality determinations. Legal counselling services consist of providing timely legal advice to the regional programs on both envirnonmental media-specific and administrative matters (e.g., employment law, ethics, conflicts of interest).

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goals of the ORCs in this program element are to: (1) provide legal services and advice to the Regional Administrator and Regional program managers; (2) represent the Regions in civil litigation filed against the Agency; (3) represent the Agency in formal administrative proceedings regarding contract actions and personnel disputes; (4) assist the States in obtaining adequate legal authorities to undertake program delegation; and (5) review Regional decisions for legal defensibility.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE:OGC

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of General Counsel (OGC) is responsible for legal services for all statutes relevant to the operation of the Agency, including the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Safe Drinking Water Act, Ocean Dumping Act, Solid Waste Disposal Act, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Toxic Substances Control environmental statutes, as well as statutes relating to the internal administration of Federal agencies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA's OGC serves as the primary legal advisor to the Administrator. The office also provides legal services to all organizational elements of the Agency with respect to all Agency programs and activities and also provides legal opinions, legal counsel, and litigation support; and assists in the formation and administration of the Agency's policies and programs as legal advisor.

Priority activities are the defense of the Agency in litigation, support to the Agency's promulgation of rules, establishment of policy, and preparation of guidance documents for the implementation of the Agency's programs, review of enforcement litigation, the provision of support on administrative law issues, and the provision of legal advice to program managers. OGC provides legal support for the development and defense of regulations, policies, and other program decisions, and review of enforcement litigation. OGC handles all litigation activities in which EPA is a defendant. OGC works in conjunction with the Department of Justice, and Offices of Regional Counsel (where relevant) in the conduct of litigation. National oversight and support is provided to the ORCs. Grant, contract, and administrative law support is provided to the Agency's programs, providing legal assistance in the areas of regulation, policy, and guidance document development; project review; contract review information and property law, claims, and personnel matters.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The OGC defends the Agency in litigation filed against it, provides legal advice and counselling to the Agency in rulemakings, adjudicatory activities, policy development, extramural funding agreements, procurements, ethics issues, and employment law to avoid time-consuming and costly legal errors in implementing Agency programs an operations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regional offices require technical support to implement the environmental statutes mandated by the Congress and the President. These statutes currently consist of the Clean Water Act (CWA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The Regional Analytical Environmental Services program is coordinated in the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations, which provides the Regions with Headquarters policy guidance, oversight, and management support.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Analytical Environmental Services program provides a wide range of activities and services that affect every part of the Agency's responsibilities, including support for the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (E-MAP). They also conduct training and multi-media inspections; develop and test environmental indicators; work with compliance data; expand the utilization of TRI data; engage in Regional laboratory activities and increase cooperation with States and local governments.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objective of the Regional Analytical Environmental Services Program is to provide the required analytical and technical expertise to the Regional Administrators (RAs). The RAs need to have credible information on the environmental specifics of their regions when working with their state, tribal, and local governments, or when pursuing enforcement actions. The information is critical in court actions in enforcing Agency statutes such as the Clean Air Act Amendments. Equipment used in the Regional laboratories is essential to guaranteeing quality information to the Federal government on a timely basis, and to maintaining an adequate technical expertise over inherently governmental functions. Whereas, strengthening the science base of EPA is critical to effective environmental decision making, the maintenance of a strong Environmental Services laboratory system is a key ingredient in this effort.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MULTIMEDIA POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMICS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OPPE

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) participates in cross-office, multi-media Policy Development and Economic activities which support Federal statutes under EPA purview, including (but not limited to): the Global Climate Protection Act of 1987, the Climate Change Research and Development Act of 1990, the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1990, the Clean Water Act, the Economy Act of 1932, the National Environmental Policy act, the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Food, Agriculture Conservation Trade Act of 1990, the Toxic Substances Control Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as well as Congressional authorization. Among other things, activities support the President's Environmental Technology Initiative, the President's Climate Change Action Plan, regulatory reinvention through Project XL, and the Common Sense Initiative.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OPPE: (1) leads cross-Agency implementation of Project XL, the flagship of EPA's efforts to create the building blocks for 21st Century environmental management, and a real world test of alternative compliance concepts; (2) leads and provides core staffing for the metal finishing sector of the Administrator's Common Sense Initiative (CSI), undertakes projects which address industrial sector eco-efficiency issues on an industry-specific basis and works with other CSI sector teams to develop cross-media policy initiatives; (3) develops, analyzes and evaluates alternative policy approaches used to achieve the Agency's strategic objectives in ways consistent with long run economic and environmental trends; (4) works to ensure that environmental hazards and cumulative risks are managed effectively, efficiently and equitably and prioritized by employing a cross-media approach that is either sector-based, place-based or both; (5) analyzes the economic, environmental and equity effects of policies, programs and legislation across broad sectors of the economy including energy, urban development, finance, transportation and the management of renewable natural resources; (6) reports on the potential physical and socioeconomic impacts of climate change, both domestically and internationally, and the benefits of actions; (7) represents the Agency and presents findings on impacts and adaptation at key interagency and international meetings; (8) in partnership with affected constituencies, works with them to communicate what we have learned about climate change, to conduct more detailed, place-based analyses of potential climate change impacts to augment national analyses, and to use pc-based decision-support systems which incorporate climate change considerations; (9) performs assessments of multiple (ancillary) environmental and economic benefits associated with both climate and non-climate policies and programs; (10) provides integrated assessment capabilities to program offices in EPA, other Federal agencies, and state and local governments so that integrated assessments of other environmental issues can be performed; (11) uses EPA's assessments of human activities on climate change to develop appropriate economic, technological and institutional strategies to mitigate the risks of atmospheric change; (12) identifies and evaluates options for mitigating the risks of climate change in the U.S. and internationally, particularly for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing sinks; (13) provides technical support to the Agency on scientific theories and empirical analyses that characterize relationships between the performance of the economy and the quality of the environment; (14) conducts in-depth analyses of economic and policy issues relating to economic costs and benefits of EPA regulatory programs, policies and guidance; (15) fosters

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MULTIMEDIA POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMICS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OPPE

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION con't

collaborative working relationships with other EPA program offices in an effort to increase the capabilities of other EPA offices to perform scientifically sound economic analyses; (16) perform economic and policy analyses of the economic impacts of EPA programs for which multiple regulations or programs are involved; (17) coordinates support systems for technology-related programs, in particular the President's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI); (18) identifies regulations, policies and procedures that inhibit technology development and deployment, working with other Agency offices, Federal and state agencies, and other customers, and makes recommendations regarding the mitigation of these barriers; (19) plans, coordinates and implements activities needed to achieve the goals and recommendations on the Administration's Environmental Technology Exports Strategy; (20) conducts outreach activities with stakeholders, including states, environmental technology developers, technology users, and other public and private entities; and (21) studies trade competitiveness effects of environmental regulations, analyzing the environmental effects of trade agreements and supporting the development of institutional mechanisms for addressing trade and environment issues.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OPPE promotes EPA's guiding principles and supports goals of the Agency's Five Year Strategic Plan, including, Improved Understanding of the Environment and Climate Change Risk Reduction. OPPE is engaged in implementing many of the recommendations contained in the National Academy of Public Administration report, Setting Priorities, Getting Results A New Direction at EPA (1995), including those that address Risk, Partnerships and Alternative Environmental Management Strategies. OPPE provides policy advice and analysis on legislative and other environmental issues for the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, the Regions, and Program Offices. Its major objectives are to shape Federal decisions and initiatives to reflect relative risks within and across media; integrate environmental and economic priorities within and across broad sectors of the economy; develop both sector-based and placed-based initiatives to promote sustainable development and pollution prevention; promote environmental protection and economic well-being using an interdisciplinary approach that informs policy makers on an ongoing basis about climate, non-climate, and cross-cutting climate/non-climate issues; provide approaches which stimulate economic development and which achieve multiple environmental and social objectives along with the objective of the Framework Convention on Climate Change; identify scientifically sound principles and data that can be used to communicate a complete view of the relationships that exist between economic and environmental systems; and coordinate development and implementation of technology policy within the Agency.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGULATORY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY-BASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OPPE

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Through its Regulatory Development and Community-Based Environmental Protection (CBEP) programs, the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) operates under all laws for which EPA has the lead responsibility and fosters the implementation of integrated geographic approaches to environmental protection. OPPE oversees the Agency's regulatory development process which supports the preparation and issuance under the Administrative Procedure Act of regulations written under several environmental protection statutes for which EPA has the lead responsibility. OPPE manages EPA programs under the Negotiated Rulemaking Act and the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OPPE: (1) administers and directs the internal regulation development review and analysis process; reviews regulatory and policy documents for compliance with all applicable requirements; develops the Administration's Regulatory Plan required by E.O. 12866; and publishes the semi-annual Agenda of Regulations; (2) promotes negotiation as an alternative to traditional rulemaking and policy setting, and fosters the application of consensus-building techniques in dispute resolution; (3) manages EPA's liaison with the Office of the Federal Register to ensure appropriate paper and electronic publication of all Agency proposals and actions; (4) provides analytic and policy leadership to reduce EPA's paperwork burden imposed on the public; provides policy support and analytic review of EPA information and reporting systems; provides quality control and pre-clearance review for all EPA Information Collection Requests under the Paperwork Reduction Act, and prepares the annual Information Collection Budget; (5) develops standards and protocols to enable electronic data interchange to replace paper transactions as the basis for environmental reporting; (6) coordinates EPA's support and participation with local voluntary service organizations seeking to provide essential, non-regulatory environmental protection at the community level; (7) identifies, develops and disseminates tools and information needed by environmental professionals and others interested in implementing the CBEP approach, with special emphasis on economic, ecological and social science tools; (8) develops alliances and partnerships with other organizations to pilot innovative programs and to foster wider implementation of CBEP; (9) leads Project XL for Communities, a flagship Reinvention project; and (10) conducts analysis and other activities to assist Regional Office and Headquarters Office program managers in overcoming institutional barriers to CBEP.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OPPE strives to provide EPA with a well-managed regulation development, review, and analysis process; improves the quality and reduces the burden associated with EPA regulations and data collection; advances technical innovation in environmental information exchange; integrates appropriate scientific, economic, and risk reduction policies in Agency decisionmaking; and assists Agency managers in solving implementation problems and in finding innovative means of achieving environmental goals. OPPE also fosters the implementation of CBEP within EPA and with the Agency's partners at the Federal, state, and local levels. CBEP efforts complement the Agency efforts to implement the Common Sense Initiative. Together, they are the main tenets of the Agency's strategy for "reinventing" its approach to environmental protection by addressing environmental problems holistically. CBEP is a multi-media approach (sometimes called a "place-based"

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES con't

or "ecosystem-based" approach) that is a way to identify environmental problems, set priorities and forge solutions through an open, inclusive process driven by places and the people who live in them. It integrates environmental protection with human needs, considers long-term ecosystem health, and fosters linkages between prosperity and environmental well-being. It encourages communities to create their vision of environmental health and quality of life and to encourage human activity compatible with that vision.

OPPE objectives are consistent with the recommendations of the National Academy of Public Administration's report, Setting Priorities, Getting Results; A New Direction for EPA (1995), on ecosystem protection and the recommendations made in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's 1996 Environmental Performance Review of the United States to protect ecosystems. OPPE's work also is consistent with EPA's five-year strategic plan, The New Generation of Environmental Protection (1994), in the areas of improved understanding of the environment and ecosystem protection. Some of OPPE's activities also aim at implementing the recommendations of EPA's Science Advisory Board's pivotal report on Reducing Risk; Setting Priorities and Strategies for Environmental Protection (1990), such as placing more emphasis on ecological risks and developing better methods for valuing ecological resources.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL MULTI MEDIA PROGRAMS

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Regional Multimedia program provides funding for local projects identified by the Regions through their strategic planning and budgeting processes as being significant and critical to the regional, State, and local jurisdictions' environmental programs. Projects in all media areas, as well as environmental education and pollution prevention, allow the Regions to support a broad range of environmental goals. Statutory authority comes from all media areas within the Agency and also expands a broad authority given to EPA under the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Specific projects are initiated to address environmental problems in the Agency's ten Regional offices which are considered for funding during the development of Regional strategic plans and budgets. These initiatives, which address environmental problems identified as being of high risk to human health, ecosystems, or both, are developed under the direction of the Regional Administrators with broad oversight from the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations within the Headquarters Office of the Administrator. All projects funded are of immediate concern to individual Regions and support innovative efforts to define and resolve complicated, multi-media environmental problems confronting Tribal, local, State and regional jurisdictions. By funding these initiatives, such as lead contamination in the northeast or mining waste in the west, each Region can target critical environmental problems that present the greatest risk to local environments even when the risk presented to the entire country is significantly lower than the local risk.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

While the Regions' comparative risk evaluations revealed many similarities in the risks across the country, there are frequently distinct differences that reflect the environmental diversity of our Nation. Even where risks are similar, the causes of risk sometimes differ, necessitating unique solutions within each Region to achieve the greatest risk reduction for our environmental protection dollar.

This program provides the needed flexibility for the Regional offices to handle risk-based priorities that are geographically unique to the regions, and are not adequately addressed by the Agency's national programs. With the exception of the funds in this program, Regional offices receive a relatively small portion of the Agency's extramural resources. This program attempts to further Agency management goals by making program funds available to those levels of management that have the most direct responsibility for carrying out the Agency's mission.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENFORCEMENT POLICY & OPERATIONS

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Enforcement Policy and Operations program is responsible for providing legal support for the following environmental statutes: Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Oil Pollution Act (OPA), Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), Medical Waste Tracking Act (MWTA), and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA). OECA is also responsible for implementing the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) requirements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The OECA Regional legal enforcement program supports the Agency media offices in meeting the statutory requirements by providing:

1) support to administrative enforcement in the preparation and review of complaints, development of "model" language for routine use, and management of administrative actions up to and including hearings before an Administrative Law Judge or hearing officer.

2) support to civil enforcement in the initiation of new civil judicial actions, ongoing case support for discovery, depositions, and resolution of ongoing cases (case closure) through trial or settlement, and follow through to ensure compliance with settlement provisions.

3) support to criminal enforcement in case screening; legal advice with potential criminal investigations; assistance to Department of Justice prosecutors in grand jury investigations, pre-trial preparation, trials, plea agreement and/or sentencing process; assistance with search warrants and supporting affidavits; participating in multi-agency criminal enforcement task forces; and maintaining expertise in parallel proceedings issues.

4) support for Agency priorities, such as NAFTA, Mexican Border, and International, ecosystem and sector targeting, and environmental equity.

5) support for Federal Facilities Compliance Agreements and administrative order with Federal agencies to conduct environmental restoration and compliance activities at Federally owned sites and facilities.

6) support to permit activities, including appeals and evidentiary hearings under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Underground Injection Control Programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
AGENCY ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The environmental justice program activities are executed in support of Executive Order 12898, "Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations.".

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Agency Environmental Justice program, works closely with each EPA Regional and headquarters offices in a catalytic, coordinated, advocacy and policy development role to: (1) assure that environmental justice issues are integrated into the Agency's inspection, enforcement and compliance assurance efforts, (2) assure that environmental justice needs are a priority in Agency resource allocation decisions; (3) establish short-term and long-range objectives for Agency environmental policies addressing all individual citizens concerns; (4) develop appropriate monitoring systems to ensure that these objectives are met; (5) encourage cooperative and collaborative efforts among EPA offices to address specific environmental justice needs; and (6) encourage and initiate the development and use of innovative approaches for decreasing the gap in status among varying populations. The program serves as the lead for the Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice overseeing the implementation of the executive order on environmental justice at EPA as well as at the eleven Federal agencies named in the executive order. The program also serves as the Agency's focus for receiving advice on environmental issues from stakeholder groups through the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council, a Federal advisory committee.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Agency Environmental Justice program is to facilitate agency-wide initiatives to create a cross-media, risk reduction approach in making environmental information more accessible to EPA's constituency groups, including state, local and tribal governments, academia, industry, government, non-government and environmental organizations, with special emphasis on community organizations in low income and culturally diverse communities. The program will promote community-based self-help programs such as economic/environmental development, establishing clearinghouses for information and providing financial and technical assistance through the award of grants to community organizations and academia. The program will place special emphasis on encouraging communities to engage, education and ultimately empower the citizens to become involved in environmental decision-making at the local level.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENFORCEMENT POLICY & OPERATIONS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Enforcement Policy and Operations program is responsible for providing legal support for the following environmental statutes: Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), Oil Pollution Act (OPA), Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), Medical Waste Tracking Act (MWTA), and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA). OECA is also responsible for implementing the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) requirements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The OECA Regional legal enforcement program supports the Agency media offices in meeting the statutory requirements by providing: 1) support to administrative enforcement in the preparation and review of complaints, development of "model" language for routine use, and management of administrative actions up to and including hearings before an Administrative Law Judge or hearing officer; 2) support to civil enforcement in the initiation of new civil judicial actions, ongoing case support for discovery, depositions, and resolution of ongoing cases (case closure) through trial or settlement, and follow through to ensure compliance with settlement provisions; 3) support to criminal enforcement in case screening; legal advice with potential criminal investigations; assistance to Department of Justice prosecutors in grand jury investigations, pre-trial preparation, trials, plea agreement and/or sentencing process; assistance with search warrants and supporting affidavits; participating in multi-agency criminal enforcement task forces; and maintaining expertise in parallel proceedings issues; 4) support for Agency priorities, such as NAFTA, Mexican Border, and International, ecosystem and sector targeting, and environmental justice; 5) support for Federal Facilities Compliance Agreements and administrative order with Federal agencies to conduct environmental restoration and compliance activities at Federally owned sites and facilities; and 6) support to permit activities, including appeals and evidentiary hearings under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and Underground Injection Control (UIC) Programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to effectively enforce our environmental statutes to protect against risks to human health and the environment. Regional resources are used to translate Agency priorities into a credible enforcement presence, tailored to Regional characteristics, and designed to maintain statutory compliance in the most cost-effective manner. Objectives to this program include: providing legal support for Regional enforcement actions and resolution of compliance problems to address environmental concerns of the greatest risk, including ecosystem concerns; maximizing Region-specific compliance assurance and enforcement strategies; achieving equitable resolution of enforcement matters and the rapid return of violators to compliance; and, utilizing pollution prevention mechanisms in case settlements.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Environmental Review and Coordination (ER&C) program reviews major federal actions significantly affecting the environment, as required under the §309 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); ensures that EPA programs and activities comply with environmental laws and regulations, including NEPA, the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and Executive Orders (EOs) on environmental justice, and the protection of floodplain, wetlands and agricultural lands; and manages the official filing activity for all federal environmental impact statements (EISs) in accordance with a memorandum of agreement with the Council on Environmental Quality for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA. OFA's international activities are carried out under the legislation implementing the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and other U.S. treaty obligations, under other international agreements and diplomatic commitments, and under the environmental statutes that EPA implements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The ER&C program: 1) reviews over 500 major federal actions significantly affecting the environment and 1200-1500 environmental assessments of smaller federal projects with potential environmental impacts, as required under §309 of the CAA, NEPA and the EO on Environmental Justice, identifies potential problems, and ensures incorporation of needed environmental improvements; 2) develops policy and technical guidance on issues related to NEPA, the ESA, the NHPA, and relevant EOs; 3) ensures that EPA programs and activities comply with NEPA and the other environmental laws, regulations and EOs; 4) manages the official filing activity for all federal EISs; 5) assists in EPA participation in the development of international impact assessment procedures and project reviews with specific emphasis on the Mexican Border to provide instruction on implementing environmental impact assessment (EIA) principles and technical assistance; 6) coordinates OECA strategy and budget for international activities and serves as OECA's principal point of contact with the Office of International Activities; 7) provides environmental impact assessment (EIA) support through coordination with the State Department, Agency for International Development (AID), multi-lateral development banks, and other relevant entities on international issues concerning EIA and infrastructure development in developing countries; 8) provides focused enforcement and compliance activities to protect against air, water, and land pollution along U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada; and, 9) directs cooperative enforcement and compliance assurance efforts and provides technical assistance and training to enhance environmental enforcement and compliance in the Western Hemisphere and in selected countries elsewhere.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COORDINATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the ER&C program is to work with other federal agencies to ensure that they carry out their activities in an environmentally sound manner; ensure that EPA complies with the requirements of NEPA, functional equivalency, and other applicable statutes and EOs; and promote environmental protection by other nations and fair international trade. These international goals have the effects of reducing the cost of environmental protection within the U.S. and expanding the demand for U.S. exports. The ER&C program's objectives are: 1) close coordination with federal agencies whose programs may affect the environment; 2) the prevention of significant air and water degradation from proposed major federal projects, particularly land management, power generation, and transportation projects impacting sensitive ecological resources; 3) assurance that EPA develops a solid program of compliance with NEPA, other applicable statutes (e.g., the ESA, NHPA), and EOs for the Agency's laboratories, facilities' construction and alterations, new source National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issuance, and remaining construction grant activity; 4) targeting high impact federal program areas (e.g., water resources and energy related projects) through interagency working groups to better integrate EPA's pollution prevention efforts and ecological risk assessment with an emphasis on ecosystem protection, and the development of sound data and methodologies to assess environmental impact and ecological risks; 5) cooperating with other federal agencies on project design studies that identify significant adverse effects, focusing on specific targeted areas under the Geographic Initiative theme: Ecosystem Assessment and Protection, the Gulf of Mexico, the South Florida Everglades, Northwest Forests, Wetlands, Non-point Sources, and the Mexican Border; 6) providing focused enforcement and compliance activities to protect against air, water, and land pollution along U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada; and 7) directing cooperative enforcement and compliance assurance efforts and providing technical assistance and training to enhance environmental enforcement and compliance in the Western Hemisphere and in selected countries elsewhere in accordance with U.S. treaty obligations, other international commitments, and foreign policy objectives.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
BORDER ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES

OFFICE: Office of International Activities

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of International Activities (OIA) exercises lead responsibility for the Agency in addressing environmental problems along the U.S.-Mexico Border. OIA exercises this responsibility in cooperation with EPA Regions VI and IX, as well as relevant program offices. OIA programs are authorized under multiple acts for which EPA has the lead responsibility. These acts include: Clean Air Act, Section 103; Clean Water Act, Section 104; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 8001; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Section 20; Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 10; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442 (b); the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 102(2)(F).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Mexico's Secretariat for Social Development (SEDESOL) engaged in a set of cooperative activities to improve environmental conditions along the border and to assure that future growth is environmentally sustainable. Currently, there are six bi-national work groups that have been formed to address water, air, hazardous waste, contingency planning, enforcement, and pollution prevention issues. During the coming year, a new Border Action Plan will be developed in cooperation with other Federal agencies to guide the long-term programs recognizing the need to expand current programs to include environmental health and conservation efforts in an integrated program to protect the border environment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this bi-lateral effort are to address the serious environmental problems along the U.S.-Mexico border and reduce the risk to both the population living in this region, as well as critical ecosystems in danger from pollution and toxic spills and releases.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Criminal Enforcement program is responsible for fulfilling the requirements of the Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990 (PPA) and enforcing the criminal provisions of the following environmental statutes: Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); Medical Waste Tracking Act (MWTA); and Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA). Having full law enforcement authority, the special agents are expected to respond to violations of the Federal Criminal Code.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Criminal Enforcement Program has four distinct elements: 1) special agents (or criminal investigators), who are stationed primarily in field offices nationwide; 2) attorneys, who provide policy and direct case support; 3) Regional attorneys, who provide legal support for investigations, development of referrals, and support for prosecutions (supported in the Regional Counsel program element); and 4) laboratory and technical support staff at the Agency's National Enforcement Investigations Center, who provide operational field support, scientific expertise, evidence sampling, data targeting and evidence audit support.

The Criminal Enforcement program investigative staff performs the following major functions: 1) develops national investigative procedures to ensure uniform, fair and appropriate enforcement responses to violations of environmental statutes; 2) screens all investigative leads and pursues the most egregious criminal offenders which provides a deterrence to others who would willfully violate the environmental laws; 3) pursues joint investigations with other Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, or refers appropriate leads to other law enforcement agencies when circumstances warrant; 4) coordinates with foreign governments to reduce environmental and health risks created by transboundary shipment of chemicals, pesticides, wastes and hazard substances; 5) supports training of Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement personnel and regulatory agencies in the investigation of environmental crimes to increase the presence of law enforcement and build state capacity.

The Criminal Enforcement program attorneys perform the following major functions: 1) develop and implement national criminal enforcement policies to ensure a consistent and appropriate application of environmental statutes; 2) provide legal advice during the criminal investigations and case development, including legal review of criminal case referrals to the Department of Justice; 3) provide legal advice and support to the prosecuting attorneys during prosecution or plea negotiations; 4) analyze proposed legislation/ regulations and takes the lead in the legislation reauthorization process to ensure enforceability and consistency with criminal procedural requirements; 5) support the Agency Program Offices to ensure appropriate use of criminal investigative and enforcement tools; 6) coordinate with Program Offices to secure necessary scientific, technical and other expert support for criminal investigations and prosecutions; and 7) assist in course development and training EPA Special Agents; and other Federal, state, local and tribal Enforcement and technical personnel in the prosecution of environmental statutes.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Criminal Enforcement program is to investigate and present for prosecution criminal violations of environmental laws and deter such violations in the future, by demonstrating to the regulated community that intentional disregard of the law will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail sentences. The Agency has responded to the Congressional emphasis on criminal enforcement, brought about by the passage of enhanced criminal sanctions within the reauthorized environmental statutes. The deterrent effect of these criminal sanctions is significant -- misdemeanors have become felonies, potential fines have been increased, and maximum jail sentences have been lengthened.

Criminal investigations and enforcement constitute a highly visible and effective force in the Agency's enforcement strategy. As environmental statutes are reauthorized with new or enhanced criminal authorities, the Criminal Enforcement program becomes a more integral and effective part of EPA's enforcement effort. Criminal Investigators will continue to pursue significant leads of potential violations of environmental statutes, concentrating on those violations involving the greatest risk to human health or the environment. EPA's increased emphasis on the Criminal Enforcement program over the past four years, coupled with the implementation of the Pollution Prosecution Act, has significantly raised the profile of criminal enforcement both within EPA and in the regulated community.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Environmental Education Program (EEP)is authorized by the National Environmental Education Act of 1990 and is located in the Office of Communication, Education, and Public Affairs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The environmental education program focuses on two broad areas: improving basic science literacy as the core of environmental education for students in grades K-12 and colleges; and informing the general public about the environmental consequences of their individual and collective actions. This approach is firmly directed toward the goal of pollution prevention, the foundation of long range environmental protection, which may prove longer lasting and more effective than traditional command and control activities.

To accomplish this goal, the EEP supports projects to design, demonstrate, or disseminate practices, methods, or techniques related to environmental education. The program also provides national leadership in promoting environmental literacy in our youth and increasing the public's awareness of environmental problems and solutions.

The EEP develops and supports programs and related efforts, in consultation and coordination with other Federal agencies, to improve understanding of the natural and built environment, and the relationships between humans and their environment, including the global aspects of environmental problems. Supports development and broad dissemination of model curricula, educational materials, and training programs for elementary and secondary students and other interested groups. Manages Federal grant assistance provided under Section 6 of the NEEA.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

To advance and support national and international environmental education efforts to develop an environmentally conscious and responsible public, and to inspire in all individuals a sense of personal responsibility for the care of the environment.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Regulatory Enforcement program has enforcement authority under the following environmental statutes: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), including lead exposure reduction under Title IV; Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA); Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); and Oil Pollution Act (OPA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regulatory Enforcement program develops national policy for the implementation of enforcement programs under the above statutes and participates in regulation development to ensure enforceability of new and existing rules. The program is responsible for civil and administrative enforcement cases, including national investigation, review, development, issuance, referral, litigation, settlement and appellate work. The program determines the appropriate enforcement responses to violations of environmental laws and implements enforcement case initiatives to advance Agency priorities.

The Regulatory Enforcement program serves as liaison on enforcement issues with the Regions and states, the Department of Justice, the Congress and other Agency offices and provides legal and technical assistance to the Regions. The program provides national direction, leadership and consistency in case selection, development, resolution and appeal of civil judicial and administrative enforcement actions pursuant to its statutory authorities. The program also develops settlement policies encouraging pollution prevention, technological innovation, environmental auditing and environmental justice.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Regulatory Enforcement program is to enforce our environmental statutes to protect against risks to human health and the environment. Objectives of this program include: ensuring clear and enforceable regulations; nationally consistent enforcement policies; targeting enforcement actions to address environmental concerns of the greatest risk; providing enforcement actions which protect all segments of the population equally; and utilizing pollution prevention mechanisms in case settlements.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SECTOR AND MULTI-MEDIA COMPLIANCE

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Compliance program is responsible for providing multi-media cross-sector compliance assurance support under the following environmental statutes: Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); and Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and for implementing the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) requirements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Compliance program serves as a point of focus and coordination for all aspects of compliance monitoring and compliance assurance, and for the broad strategic planning, data management, and program accountability concerns of the Agency's multi-media compliance effort. The program's major functions include policy and regulation development; program oversight; program analyses and evaluations; developing Regional and State capabilities to ensure facility compliance with mandated requirements; and maintaining the import/export waste tracking system to monitor the transboundary movement of hazardous waste.

Strong emphasis is placed compliance assurance aimed at using innovative techniques to enhance compliance, maximize deterrence and minimize non-compliance. The Office of Compliance (OC) is involved in implementing the Administrator's Themes and Initiatives; such as Multi-media Enforcement; Geographic enforcement initiatives; State and Local Capacity Building; Data targeting; and the Common Sense Initiative.

The Compliance Assistance program employs a sector-based approach to serve as a point of focus and coordination for multi-media compliance and for the strategic planning of the Agency's industry specific compliance assistance efforts. Through a system of National Compliance Assistance Centers for specific small business sectors the Agency will supply industry-specific outreach to the regulated community by providing sector-based materials and services to improve industry's regulatory and technical knowledge and awareness, promote adoption of innovative technologies (including pollution prevention and waste minimization), and increase regulatory compliance thus reducing overall environmental risk.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Compliance program is to assure that both the private and Federal sectors are in full compliance with environmental laws to achieve protection of the environment and elimination of human health risks and to promote overall cross-media compliance with environmental laws. On an industry by industry basis the Agency will prepare, consolidate, and disseminate compliance information and provide technical and compliance assistance.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SECTOR AND MULTI-MEDIA COMPLIANCE

OFFICE: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES Con't

The major objectives of the program are to: 1) provide national program guidance to the Regions and States; 2) develop national compliance policies and strategies; 3) coordinate national enforcement initiatives; 4) develop and participate in the design of comprehensive and enforceable regulations; 5) conduct oversight and evaluation for measuring and directing program efforts; 6) work with industry to promote voluntary compliance; 7) direct the Regions and support the States in expanding States' enforcement capabilities and efforts; and 8) coordinate with other offices to develop an effective Agency compliance program.

The objectives in shifting emphasis to sector-based approach are to: 1) address noncomplying sectors more effectively; 2) allow for whole facility approaches to enforcement; 3) measure with greater precision the rates of compliance and the effectiveness of the enforcement strategies; 4) augment enforcement strategies with appropriate compliance enhancement activities; and 5) develop sector expertise.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS WASTE ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action program functions under the authority provided by the RCRA of 1976 as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984 for cleanup of solid waste, hazardous waste and hazardous constituents.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The RCRA corrective action enforcement program develops corrective action policies and guidelines and performs program analyses and evaluations. The Agency provides enforcement support to the Regions and states as they implement corrective action interim measures to stabilize facilities as well as implementing long term remedial activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This element provides national management for the implementation of enforcement activities in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984. The RCRA corrective action program primarily supports the environmental goal of cleanup of contaminated sites. In addition, the RCRA corrective action program also supports clean surface waters, clean air, ecological protection, safe drinking water, and improved understanding of the Environment. The Office of Site Remediation Enforcement will: 1) ensure effective enforcement by assisting the Regions to fairly and aggressively address violators and responsible parties by taking formal actions to enforce cleanup requirements, issue orders, collect penalties, make referrals and ensure meaningful public participation and environmental justice in program implementation, 2) promote environmental restoration by compelling facility cleanups and supporting innovative technology, and by emphasizing timely and protective cleanups at the worst sites first; and 3) promote compliance thru partnerships with states and industry.

The major objectives of the program are to: 1) respond to threats to human health or the environment from releases of solid wastes, hazardous wastes, or hazardous constituents; 2) provide national program guidance to the Regions and states; 3) direct, oversee and evaluate program efforts; 4) provide implementation support to Regions and states for RCRA corrective actions; and 5) direct the Regions and support the states in expanding states' enforcement capabilities and efforts.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENFORCEMENT CAPACITY AND OUTREACH

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program is responsible for promoting improvement in state, tribal and local enforcement and compliance efforts through a program of communication, coordination and training under the authority of the following statutes: the Clean Air Act(CAA); the Clean Water Act (CWA); the Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA); the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Enforcement and Capacity Outreach program develops strategies and processes for assuring that external groups understand EPA's enforcement and compliance programs and have the opportunity to participate in strategic planning, priority setting, and program execution. External groups include other enforcement and compliance authorities at the federal, state, tribal and local levels, affiliated associations, and other constituents, including, the media, environmental groups, environmental justice communities and the general public. As the environmental justice lead for the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA), this program works to ensure that equity concerns are considered in all compliance and enforcement activities.

The Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program also provides for training through the operation of the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI). The statutory mission of the NETI is to train federal, state, tribal and local lawyers, inspectors, civil and criminal investigators and technical experts in the enforcement of and compliance with the nation's environmental laws. NETI designs its multimedia curricula around current and evolving legislative, regulatory and technical issues to meet the skills development needs of those involved in all facets of enforcement. By providing timely and effectively targeted training inside OECA and throughout the broader enforcement and compliance community, NETI assists the organization to achieve its performance goals.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Enforcement Capacity and Outreach program is to improve the effectiveness and equitableness of federal, state, tribal and local enforcement and compliance efforts. This will be achieved through a program involving clear communication of agency enforcement and compliance objectives, sound technical training (provided by NETI), opportunities for participation in program planning and decision-making, and improvement in the relationships between federal enforcement and compliance officials and their non-federal partners.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
COOPERATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology (NACEPT), staffed by the Office of Cooperative Environmental Management (OCEM), serves as the policy advisory body to the Administrator and is authorized under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. It is composed of senior officials representing business and industry, government, academia, and non government organizations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Council and its five standing committees address priority trade and pollution prevention implementation issues related to professional and public education, state/local programs, technology innovation, measurement and reporting. The Council considers key cultural, institutional, regulatory, technology transfer, and economic issues affecting North-South and East-West trade and environmental relationships.

Office staff work with the Administrator's office and EPA program officials to help interpret Council reports and to assist implementation of accepted recommendations. The Office staff also provides essential support to the substantive and administrative operation of NACEPT and its standing committees. This includes working with the Administrator and with EPA program offices to define annual priorities, develop agendas, plan and coordinate meetings, identify and obtain assistance from subject matter experts, manage contractor and grantee activities, and prepare Council reports and recommendations for submittal to the Administrator.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of OCEM and NACEPT are to help the Agency achieve improved environmental pollution prevention and control results; increase leveraging of other public and private resources; and assist development of needed new technologies and institutional arrangements both domestically and internationally.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
POLLUTION PREVENTION

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 established a national policy that pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source wherever possible. The Pollution Prevention Act requires the establishment of an office to carry out the functions of the Administrator under that Act, and the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances has the Agency lead for implementing these responsibilities. Regional pollution prevention project funds support the effort to make pollution prevention the guiding principle for all regional EPA programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Pollution Prevention program element is the catalyst for other parts of the Agency and outside organizations to develop and implement pollution prevention strategies, policies, and regulations. It leverages available data, scientific expertise, and analytical tools to applications across the Agency and to other Federal, state and private organizations.

Program activities are focused on institutionalizing pollution prevention in federal and state programs and policies, implementing targeted prevention initiatives and developing the tools, incentives and technical assistance to assure and measure success. Specific pollution prevention activities include managing the state grants and the pollution prevention clearinghouse, integrating prevention into the development and implementation of regulations and policies, engaging in collaborative efforts with industry to reduce toxic chemical pollution (the 33/50 Program), promoting more environmentally benign choices among chemicals, products and technologies (the Design for the Environment program), and providing advice and assistance to other federal agencies in implementing E.O. 12856 and E.O. 12873.

Additionally, regional pollution prevention project funds provide EPA regional offices with the ability to address high-risk environmental problems through implementing pollution prevention solutions. Regional activities include environmental education, pollution prevention research and demonstration, technical assistance to small businesses, interaction with state and local governments, and promoting prevention through existing regulatory and enforcement programs. The projects involve working to reduce multi-media industrial pollution and promoting pollution prevention approaches in energy, agriculture, the federal sector and the consumer sector.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
POLLUTION PREVENTION

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Pollution Prevention program element is to develop and integrate multi-media pollution prevention approaches in national, regional, and state environmental programs through both regulatory approaches and the encouragement of voluntary actions by industry. In addition, this program element focuses on addressing high-priority environmental problems through regional efforts. Regional offices are best situated to identify multi-media approaches involving innovative and non-regulatory approaches that cut across traditional program and jurisdictional boundaries.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
AMERICAN INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICE
NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The American Indian Environmental Office develops policy and coordinates EPA programs for assisting tribal governments in building capacity through general assistance agreements and developing environmental programs under Federal environmental statutes. The American Indian Environmental Office operates under the following statutory authorities: The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)-(7 U.S.C.A.); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)-(15 U.S.C.A. Sec. 2601 to 2692); Clean Water Act-(33 U.S.C.A. Sec.1251 to 1387); Safe Drinking Water Act-(42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 300f to 300j-26); National Environmental Policy Act-(42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 4321 to 4370d); Solid Waste Disposal Act-(42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 6901 to 6992k), Clean Air Act-(42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 7401 to 7671q); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act-(42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 9601 to 9675); Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act-(42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 11001 to 11050); and the Pollution Prevention Act-(42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 13101 to 13109).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA will continue to work with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis to address the lack of basic public health and environmental programs across much of Indian Country. Most of the American Indian Environmental Office's (AIEO) workforce resources administer the General Assistance Program grants and direct program and technical assistance to tribes.

The American Indian Environmental Office provides a focal point in the Agency for the development of government-to-government relationships with tribes and the development, coordination and implementation of Indian policy and environmental programs throughout the Agency and with other Federal entities. The Office of Water supports the AIEO which is the point of contact for all Agency Indian program activities. AIEO oversees the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, which provides tribal governments and intertribal consortia with general assistance grants and technical assistance for the purpose of planning, developing and establishing the capability to implement programs administered by the Agency.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Office goals are: 1) Developing comprehensive Tribal Environmental Agreements with tribes, through the General Assistance Program, to prioritize tribal environmental problems and to identify specific EPA programs tribes wish to assume. 2) Promoting the use of the watershed management frameworks and methodologies as a tool for tribes to identify and manage tribal environmental priorities; 3) Strengthening tribal programs by ensuring that EPA provides sufficient staff and direct senior management involvement to their Indian programs, 4) Enhancing communication with tribal governments to ensure appropriate tribal input to EPA decision-making, including support for the Tribal Operations Committee, 5) Providing training to Agency staff on how to more effectively work with tribal governments, and 6) Promoting grant flexibility through the development of Performance Partnership Grants with tribes.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-Multi Media

OFFICE: OA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services for Multimedia activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services for the Program Office.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EXECUTIVE STEERING COMMITTEE FOR INFORMATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities in this program element are authorized by the Information Technology Management Reform Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act, and supported by the annual Appropriations Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The activities funded under the auspices of the Executive Steering Committee (ESC) for Information Resources Management (IRM) support the Agency's multi-media approaches for enterprise-level information management. The ESC for IRM has Agency-wide, senior management membership and, with broad stakeholder input, provides for the development and implementation of information management initiatives. The ESC for IRM supports those information management activities which require an Agency-level approach to successfully accomplish the Agency's mission.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program is to provide for Agency-level, not program-level, information management to support the Agency's multi-media approaches. Objectives of the program include: providing sound information resources management investment practices at the Agency-level, including stakeholder requirements in Agency-level initiatives; and ensuring effective and efficient information resources management support for the Agency's mission.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
FEDERAL FACILITIES ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Federal government currently manages or operates over 387,000 buildings, 27,000 installations, 729 million acres, and over 10,000 environmental projects, and must meet the same environmental standards as private entities. Executive Order 12088 requires that each Executive agency be responsible for all necessary actions for the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution. Executive Order 12856, signed by President Clinton August 3, 1993, requires Federal agencies to develop comprehensive pollution prevention strategies (including facility-specific plans) and seek to reduce by 50% their emissions of toxic chemicals or toxic pollutants by 1999. Because of the various operations conducted by the Federal government, its facilities generally fall under multiple environmental statutes and regulations. Their environmental activities are governed by the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These authorities require Federal facilities to assume responsibility for the prevention and control of air, water or soil contamination at Facilities or on lands they control. The Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) of 1992 clarifies Federal facilities obligation to comply with hazardous waste laws, requires annual EPA inspections of all Federal treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities and strengthens EPA/state enforcement and penalty authorities at Federal facilities.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To address the myriad of applicable statutes and regulations at Federal facility operations, the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance has developed a multimedia compliance and enforcement strategy. FFEO's multi-media enforcement strategy contains five components: 1) a national program to improve compliance through training, technical assistance on regulatory matters, and development of a long term strategy for compliance promotion, technology innovation, and pollution prevention; 2) nationally coordinated Federal Facility Tracking System (FFTS) to manage information on EPA and state inspection, enforcement, and compliance activities; 3) an improved E.O. 12088 budgeting and planning process in conjunction with Federal agencies and OMB; 4) coordinated planning with state and local enforcement and regulatory agencies to ensure consistency with national priorities; and 5) prioritized enforcement through comprehensive multimedia inspections emphasizing pollution prevention solutions to compliance problems.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Federal Facilities Enforcement program in cooperation with the Defense Department, is participating in Project XL/ENVEST, which is part of the Agency's Regulatory Reinvention initiative. This initiative emphasizes eliminating or reducing less significant regulatory requirements, thus allowing facilities to focus on more significant areas to achieve compliance.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
FEDERAL FACILITIES ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (cont'd)

As part of the Agency's Common Sense Initiative, the Federal Facilities Enforcement program has begun to emphasize compliance assistance to Federal agencies through on-site environmental management reviews (EMRs), with emphasis on assistance to smaller civilian agencies. EMRs emphasize the need to review all operational and management practices at a facility to improve environmental performance. FFEO will continue to expand the use of EMRs as a tool for environmental compliance in all ten Regions.

In 1993 the President signed Executive Order 12856, "Federal Compliance with Right-To-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements", which covers approximately 2,500 Federal facilities. This Executive Order (EO) requires Federal agencies to develop comprehensive pollution prevention strategies and to reduce by 50% their emissions of toxic chemicals or toxic pollutants by 1999. In addition, Federal facilities are now required to comply with all provisions of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA), including Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting requirements. EPA will work with the other Federal agencies and oversee implementation of facility-specific pollution prevention plans required for 2000+ Federal facilities covered by EO 12856. OECA will also continue implementation of the Federal Government Environmental Challenge Program, including the Code of Environmental Management Principles and the Model Facility Program, as required by EO 12856.

The Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) expanded EPA's ability to conduct hazardous waste inspections and exercise enforcement/penalty authority at Federal facilities, resulting in significantly more inspections and related enforcement actions. The FFCA requires annual inspections of all Federal treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facilities (approximately 330), which are conducted by EPA Regional offices or authorized States. Interagency Agreements signed with the Defense Department for cost reimbursement require EPA to complete FFCA inspection reports within 120 days from the date of inspection, which places additional resource burdens on EPA and State RCRA programs. The Federal Facilities Enforcement Office (FFEO), within EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA), manages a national program and works with the states to ensure that Federal Facilities and government-owned-contractor-operated (GOCO) facilities conduct their activities in an environmentally sound manner and comply with all applicable environmental statutes and regulations. EPA's program is responsible for ensuring that Federal Facilities take mitigative actions where their operations could endanger the environment and human health.

OFFICE: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES Con't

The Program's goals are to ensure that the Federal government, including EPA, is accountable to the public for its environmental management decisions; to use the full range of enforcement authorities to ensure that the Federal government complies with all environmental laws; and to marshal public and private technical and scientific resources and expertise in order to reduce risk, prevent pollution, optimize efficiency, and promote environmental justice. EPA strives to achieve these goals by utilizing an appropriate mix of the pollution prevention, compliance, enforcement, and technical assistance tools available to the Agency.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Regions administer the state cooperative enforcement agreements which are issued under TSCA section 28. Under this provision, the states perform compliance inspections in support of TSCA section 6 existing chemicals rules controlling asbestos under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) and PCBs. The Regions are implementing programs for lead exposure reduction under Title IV of TSCA. Due to statutory restrictions in TSCA with respect to state operations, states without TSCA-like authorities are not permitted to initiate enforcement actions and can only conduct inspections in support of Federal regulations issued under TSCA section 6. Additional activities include monitoring and technical assistance for TSCA import/export controls. The Regions also ensure that facilities comply with regulations regarding disposal of PCBs, collection of valid information on chemicals under sections 4, 5, and 8, verify reporting and certification requirements under sections 12 and 13, and monitor compliance with asbestos controls in the nation's schools.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Major responsibilities of the Regions include: conducting compliance inspections in support of existing TSCA regulations, developing and initiating enforcement actions when violations are detected, overseeing compliance orders and agreements for federal facilities, and managing and overseeing the contract NCSC inspectors and state compliance inspection programs. Implementation of lead exposure reduction activities under Title IV of TSCA will require new compliance and enforcement activities by EPA Headquarters, Regions and the states. Traditional base program inspections for asbestos and PCBs will diminish as resources are diverted to address these new responsibilities.

Currently there are 36 cooperative enforcement agreements with the states and an Indian tribe. Because most states do not have expanded authorities, Regions prepare and initiate enforcement actions in response to inspection reports issued by the states. Other Regional responsibilities related to the cooperative enforcement agreement program include negotiation, review and processing of applications for cooperative agreements, facilitating training of state inspection and analytical staff, reviewing state programs and outputs, and providing guidance and technical assistance to the states.

Enforcement activities in support of TSCA section 4 are carried out by the laboratory data integrity program. Three Regions support Headquarters by conducting inspections to monitor compliance with Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) regulations at laboratories engaged in testing response to TSCA requirements.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION con't

The Regions provide compliance and technical assistance to the regulated community and the public. This includes reviewing Headquarters policy and guidance proposals for Regional implications, and supporting an Asbestos coordinator in each Region.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to enforce the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) through responding to situations involving substantial threats to public health or the environment from toxic substances regulated under TSCA; conducting inspections in support of existing chemical, hazard assessment, and information collection rules; managing and overseeing state compliance monitoring activities under the state/Federal toxic substances cooperative enforcement agreement program; developing enforcement actions when violations are detected, whether through Federal, State, or contract inspections; permitting PCB disposal sites; and providing technical and compliance assistance to the regulated community, the public, and the states.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EPCRA

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), commonly known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), requires owners and operators of certain classes of facilities that manufacture, import, process, or otherwise use certain chemicals to report their annual environmental releases of those chemicals. The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) resulted in new reporting requirements for facilities reporting under section 313. The chemical accident prevention provisions of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments complement EPCRA in emergency preparedness activities.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

SARA section 313 and the PPA require certain businesses annually to report to EPA and state officials on the amounts of chemicals their facilities release into the environment, and on source reduction and recycling efforts. The database created through this reporting requirement is known as the Toxic Release Inventory (TRI). Maintaining this database involves all facets of data management from records management, data input, data processing, and auditing to information dissemination to the public by computer telecommunications and other means, as required by the law. The Agency maintains the list of toxic chemicals subject to TRI reporting requirements and revises it periodically based on petitions and the application of statutory criteria. The program also publishes reports on the analysis of TRI data to assist the public in identifying risk reduction opportunities. Another important element is providing assistance to Regions and states to ensure TRI and PPA data requirements are understood, building the field presence necessary to take the pollution prevention message to individual facilities, and other activities deemed necessary.

The regional EPCRA program serves as an important component of the overall national EPCRA program in the Regions and states. Major activities include promoting full reporting by all covered facilities; informing the regulated public about changes in TRI reporting requirements; encouraging and supporting TRI data use within the regional offices and in the states; supporting the public's use of TRI data through general access and technical assistance; conducting industry outreach and training; and conducting multi-media environmental audits of selected TRI facilities.

The emergency planning, preparedness, and prevention program involves providing guidance to local communities and industry on evaluating the potential for chemical accidents and actions to prevent them. The program establishes by rules lists of chemicals for which plans are required.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EPCRA

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the EPCRA program element is to inform government officials and the public about releases of toxic chemicals in the environment. To do so, the Agency works with affected industries to ensure that they fully understand the reporting requirements and provide complete and accurate emissions data. This information provides a previously unavailable opportunity to establish program priorities for health and environmental risk reduction based on cross-media understanding of the environmental releases of over 300 different chemicals.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EPCRA ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) requires that users, manufacturers, and processors of potentially harmful chemicals inform local officials or authorities, commissions or committees established by each state and the public of the presence of such chemicals within localities, as well as inform EPA and the state of releases of such substances into the environment. With the information, local authorities can prepare emergency response plans, training programs, and notification procedures to protect health and the environment locally.

This program is responsible for enforcing sections 302, 303, 311, and 312 of EPCRA which require reporting based on thresholds and chemical substances as well as section 313 which requires facilities to annually submit toxic chemical release forms to EPA and the state. Such forms, known as the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), list amounts of chemicals released into the environment during the preceding year.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

At the Regional level, compliance inspections to detect companies that have failed to make section 313 reports are high-priority activities. Most of these inspections are conducted by contract employees working under a grant with the National Council of Senior Citizens (NCSC). In addition, Regions are increasing priority for inspections and enforcement actions directed toward data quality violations and late reporters. The Regional offices are also responsible for developing enforcement actions taken under EPCRA. EPA staff provide compliance assistance and guidance to the regulated community as necessary. Beginning in 1995 Federal Facilities are required to participate in TRI reporting based upon Executive Order 12856.

The non-reporter compliance program involves identifying and taking action against those industry and federal facilities that are required to report under section 313 but which fail to do so. Inspections to identify non-reporters help to define the regulated universe, enabling Regions to become increasingly efficient in targeting inspections with each new section 313 reporting cycle. Regional inspection targeting efforts are enhanced by information from the Headquarters targeting system.

Regions target enforcement efforts toward facilities which have violated other environmental statutes, are located in sensitive ecosystems or near population centers, or might otherwise be appropriate enforcement targets. Regional FTE continue to conduct case development and settlement negotiations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EPCRA ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION con't

Under sections 302, 303, 311, and 312 of EPCRA, pursuing enforcement actions against companies that failed to submit to the Local Emergency Planning Commission (LEPC) information necessary for an emergency plan, the name of an emergency coordinator, or failure to notify the LEPC of facility changes are high priority. Other high priority areas for enforcement include the failure to submit notification of a release to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and LEPC, and the failure to submit information to the LEPC, SERC or fire department.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to enforce EPCRA. Under sections 302, 303, 311, and 312 of EPCRA, the compliance/enforcement program attempts to enhance the emergency planning, emergency release notification, and community right-to-know reporting requirements present in the statute. Ensuring the information available is accurate, allows communities to better assess potential chemical emergencies.

The compliance/enforcement program under section 313 of EPCRA is designed to ensure collection of accurate and timely information on chemical emissions. The Agency, state and local governments, industry, federal facilities and private citizens use this data, known as the TRI, to assess potential chemical risks and to develop necessary risk reduction responses.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CHEMICAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Several statutory authorities constitute the legal basis to regulate toxic chemicals that present risks to human health and the environment. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides EPA with broad authorities to eliminate or reduce risks caused by exposure to toxic chemicals. Section 4 of TSCA authorizes EPA to require by rule that chemical manufacturers and processors test their products to develop health and/or environmental data. TSCA section 5 requires any person who intends to manufacture or import a new chemical substance to provide EPA with all available data on the chemical structure, production, use, release, exposure, and health and environmental effects of the substance. TSCA section 6 authorizes EPA to regulate chemicals already in commerce, while TSCA section 8 permits EPA to collect a variety of data to inform and support regulatory decision-making. The TSCA regulatory framework is also supported by data collected under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act -- the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. In addition, the Pollution Prevention Act authorizes the Agency to work with private and public sectors to prevent pollution of toxic chemicals through multi-media source reduction.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Chemical Assessment and Management program element is comprised of three complementary functions: chemical testing activities, new chemical review, and existing chemical risk management. Under the chemical testing program, testing candidates are designated or recommended by the Interagency Testing Committee, a committee authorized by TSCA to review available data on chemicals in commerce. EPA must respond within one year to each designation by initiating rulemaking to require testing or by providing reasons for not doing so. EPA also uses negotiated consent orders in lieu of rulemaking where feasible in order to expedite the initiation of testing. In addition to Interagency Testing Committee testing, the chemical testing program also focuses on obtaining test data for chemicals identified by other federal agencies, other EPA programs, and international organizations. The testing required under section 4 may be comprehensive or selective depending on gaps in existing information. EPA may require industry to provide health effects testing, environmental effects testing, chemical fate testing, physical chemical property testing, or exposure testing. EPA's testing priorities are communicated to the public through a periodically updated Master Testing List.

The new chemical review program is one of EPA's most powerful pollution prevention programs. Before a new chemical or a new genetically engineered microorganism enters commerce, a company must notify the Agency. EPA determines whether proposed controls are appropriate, whether additional data are needed, and whether production and use should be restricted or prohibited. This is also

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CHEMICAL ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION con't

the Agency's first opportunity to establish pollution prevention practices for new substances. The new chemical review program examines approximately 2,500 new chemical substances a year. Additionally, in 1986 EPA issued a policy on biotechnology that provided for review of certain new genetically-engineered microorganisms under TSCA. Rules to implement this policy are still under development.

Of the thousands of existing chemicals in commerce in this country, many may be toxic and potentially pose unreasonable risks to human health and/or the environment. The existing chemical review program relies upon an array of analytical tools and techniques to identify and assess risks and to implement risk management approaches to reducing unreasonable risk. TSCA's authorities are unique within the Agency because they are based upon a multi-media life cycle approach to toxic chemical risk assessment and risk management. The program emphasizes use of innovative non-regulatory or voluntary approaches that serve to reduce risk from exposure to toxic chemicals without imposing strict regulatory requirements upon industry or incurring long delays before risk management actions can be implemented. The program also enables the public to initiate or promote risk management practices through dissemination of information on chemical hazards.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Chemical Assessment and Management program element directly supports risk reduction by (1) generating scientific test data necessary for sound decision-making, (2) identifying and preventing unreasonable risks and exposure to human health and the environment by prohibiting or restricting manufacture of new chemicals that would pose unreasonable risks, (3) making information concerning chemical risks and remedies available to the public, and (4) reducing risks posed by chemicals currently in production or use through screening, risk assessment and risk management. In addition the program is particularly well suited to support the Agency's pollution prevention goals since it provides a direct opportunity to ban or alter the production, use or disposal of toxic chemicals based on a multi-media assessment of risks and alternatives.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
NATIONAL PROGRAM CHEMICALS

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The National Program Chemicals program element uses several statutory authorities to support its functions, which involve risk management of existing chemicals of nation-wide significance. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides broad authority to eliminate or reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by exposure to toxic chemicals. The Pollution Prevention Act authorizes EPA to work with the private and public sectors to prevent pollution from toxic chemicals through multi-media source reduction. Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act -- the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act -- provides data on environmental releases of toxic or hazardous chemicals to inform and support TSCA regulatory decision-making. The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (which is designated as Title IV of TSCA) requires EPA to provide a comprehensive national approach to dealing with lead-based paint in the nation's housing stock. The Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act (ASHAA), the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, and the Asbestos Information Act comprise the legislative bases for regulation of asbestos, one of the specific chemicals that is the responsibility of the National Program Chemicals program element.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The activities found within the National Program Chemical program element, which has both headquarters and regional components, focus on the risk management of toxic chemicals of national import. As of 1996 these chemicals include lead, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxin. Chemicals may be added in this program as new chemical risk concerns surface, and chemicals may be deleted as risk management programs directed at alleviating hazards come to an end. This program element relies on an array of analytical tools to identify and assess risks and to implement risk management approaches to controlling the dangers posed by these chemicals. Where possible this program emphasizes innovative non-regulatory or voluntary approaches to reduce exposure without imposing strict regulatory requirements upon industry or incurring long delays before risk management actions can begin. This program also empowers the public through dissemination of information on chemical hazards to start risk management activities.

The regional component of this program element provides support for the building of state infrastructure and capabilities to address risks posed by PCBs, asbestos, lead and other toxic pollutants. The Regions support new and expanding state risk management projects and a variety of related outreach and technical assistance activities. Lead resources support the states in implementing the Agency's lead strategy. The national goal for asbestos continues to be reducing exposure of the public to asbestos in the nation's schools through ASHAA project monitoring and developing a risk-based program to address asbestos in public and

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
NATIONAL PROGRAM CHEMICALS

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION con't

commercial buildings, with particular emphasis on enhancing state asbestos accreditation programs. Two key regional PCB activities are ensuring technical integrity of PCB disposal facilities and promoting remedial programs at contaminated sites.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Activities under the National Program Chemicals program element decrease risks to human health and the environment posed by exposure to dangerous chemicals through risk assessment and risk management activities. The program provides direct pollution prevention opportunities to ban or alter the production, use or disposal of hazardous chemicals using a multi-media assessment of risks and alternatives.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-Toxic Substances

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services for Toxic Substances activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services for the Program Office.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT ANALYSIS
MISSION AND POLICY - OFFICE OF AIR AND RADIATION

National Program Manager: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities under this program element are the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; the Atomic Energy Act; the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

At the Assistant Administrator's level, this program develops national policy for air and radiation programs, and directs the implementation of national regulatory and non-regulatory programs to reduce health and environmental risks from air pollution and radiation. These activities are done primarily through in-house efforts that provide: advice and counsel to the Administrator on the air and radiation programs; effective policy, program, and management guidance to the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) program, staff, and regional offices; and, analysis, planning, budgeting and management capability to assure analytic support to regional programs for which the Assistant Administrator is National Program Manager.

At the Office Director level, the program assists in the development of program specific guidance for air quality planning and standards, mobile sources air pollution control, air enforcement, atmospheric programs, indoor environments and radiation exposure reductions. The resources also support management of the Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, the Office of Mobile Sources, the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air and the Office of Atmospheric Programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this program are to develop national policy for and to direct other federal implementation of national programs to reduce health and environmental risks from air pollution and radiation; to provide for coordination of these programs with agencies, and state and local governments; and to provide for development of program specific guidance for air quality planning and standards, mobile source air pollution control, atmospheric protection, indoor environments and radiation exposure reductions.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Statutory authorities include the Clean Water Act (CWA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA); the Marine Plastic Pollution Research Control Act (MPPRCA); the Ocean Dumping Ban Act (ODBA); the Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; the Coastal Zone Act and its Reauthorization Amendments; and the North American Free Trade Agreement.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program supports development of national policy and implementation of the national regulatory programs for the Office of Water (OW) authorizing statutes. Specifically, these resources are used to: review and analyze legislative initiatives and program policies; provide management direction to organizations performing OW functions; and manage national strategic planning for water programs. The staff leads reinvention efforts within OW, including reinvention/re-engineering of regulations, other program activities, and internal management controls. The staff performs liaison with other Executive and outside agencies; manages the OW Regional Management Agreement System (including regional evaluations); develops OW program plans and budgets for implementation of Agency policies and programs; and tracks budget expenditures. In addition, staff provides quality control of regulations produced by the OW; provides administrative support to the program offices, Great Water Body programs, and Regions; monitors and evaluates program performance; and manages human resources within OW. The staff also develops communications strategies and a variety of outreach activities related to Water Quality and Drinking Water issues.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program is to provide overall program direction, develop national policy, and provide management and administrative support within the Office of Water (OW). The resources in this program are directed toward planning and overseeing the national programs designed to ensure that the goals of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Safe Drinking Water Act and other statutory requirements are met. Major activities include continued implementation of the CWA and SDWA as currently amended, and support for reauthorization of these statutes.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT-PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program supports senior-level management of the immediate office of the Assistant Administrator, the Office of Pesticide Programs, and the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics. This program provides for the planning and oversight of EPA activities under the Toxic Substances Control Act, Title X of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act, the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act, section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) as amended in 1988, and a portion of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To increase productivity and better integrate activities within the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) and with other offices, this program supports critical review of program documents and activities and makes recommendations to the Assistant Administrator on science and policy issues. Activities include specific projects on cross-program issues such as agricultural chemicals in ground-water, risk assessment policy, dioxins, chlorofluorocarbons, asbestos, implementation of the 1988 amendments to FIFRA, and implementation of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990. This program supports OPPTS budget formulation, execution and control; manages the OPPTS Information Collection Budget; and provides oversight and guidance to OPPTS programs on various Agency systems and reports, such as the Strategic Planning and Management System, the Action Tracking System, the annual Operating Guidance, and the Four-Year Strategic Plan. The staff provides guidance, direction and oversight on statutory and regulatory actions. We continue to stress developing risk assessment guidelines, including guidelines for ecological effects, and communication of risk assessment, risk management, and risk reduction information to state and local governments, the Regions, and other Federal agencies. OPPTS provides administrative support for the Biotechnology Science Advisory Committee, chartered in 1987, to provide the Administrator with expert advice on the risks and effects of applied biotechnology.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goal is to ensure that OPPTS carries out its statutory responsibilities taking into account the intent of the laws, guidance provided by the Administrator, and the public interest. Specific program management objectives include: 1) providing policy guidance and monitoring program activities; 2) ensuring quality scientific judgments for the basis of regulatory decisions; 3) increasing productivity; i.e., reducing the time and resources required for decision making on applications, petitions and other requests; 4) documenting and monitoring utilization of resources; 5) increasing environmental results; 6) inter-office coordination with other Assistant Administrators on toxic chemical and pesticide-related issues; and 7) proper liaison with regional and state officials on policy issues.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: **OECA**

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance is responsible for providing legal and technical support for the following environmental statutes: Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA); Clean Air Act (CAA); Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Clean Water Act (CWA); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); Emergency Planning and Community-Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) and, Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). OECA is also responsible for implementing the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) requirements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides executive direction and management support in the areas of program planning, administrative and personnel operations, budgeting and financial management, information management, communications, and/or office automation for all OECA components.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This program identifies resources for program planning, direction, and management support for the Office of Enforcement Compliance Assurance (OECA). These resources contribute to the overall executive leadership, program management, personnel and administrative services, budget formulation and execution, financial management, funds control and information management support functions for all OECA components. Budget coordination and limited support is provided to the program management staff at the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) in Denver Colorado. In addition, management support is provided for the Offices of Regional Counsel (ORC), Office of Regulatory Enforcement (ORE), Office of Criminal Enforcement (OCE), Office of Federal Activities (OFA), the Federal Facilities Enforcement Office (FFEO), Office of Site Remediation (OSRE), the Office of Enforcement Capacity and Outreach (OECO), and the Office of Compliance (OC). Additional support is provided to regional enforcement components addressing water quality, wetlands, safe drinking water, toxic substances, FIFRA, EPCRA, hazardous waste and clean air compliance.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY - OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This account supports the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Activities within the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Assistant Administrator's Office, include policy development, program management, resource management, public affairs and communications, liaison, evaluation, administration and support.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide program planning, direction, information management, and administrative service support within the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) for non-Superfund activities. The overall objective is to plan and direct the implementation of programs and regulations which provide for the protection of human health and the environment, while considering regulatory and resource constraints.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OPPE

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Under the Reorganization Plan of 1970 (5 USC Appendix), the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) directs the Agency's regulation development process, formulates Agency policy, manages the Agency's strategic planning process, leads Agency efforts in climate change, environmental statistics, performs economic impact and benefit cost analysis, and manages the President's Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI). OPPE works under all laws for which EPA has the lead responsibility as well as in the implementation of other statutory authorities relating to the environment under the purview of other Federal agencies. In addition, OPPE ensures Agency compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980; Executive Orders 12291, 12498, 12612, and 12866; and the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OPPE works to ensure that environmental hazards and risks are effectively managed across Agency programs and the Federal government by employing a cross-media approach that is either sector-based, placed-based (e.g., ecosystems), or both. More specifically, OPPE:

- Manages the Agency's regulation development process to ensure that top management is adequately informed on the principal issues, policy, alternatives, and major implications of significant regulations.
- Ensures that EPA policy decisions reflect thorough consideration of economic, environmental, and other costs, benefits, and impacts.
- Improves quality of statistical, economic, technical, and environmental analysis supporting EPA policies.
- Leads Agency efforts in emerging issues and strategic analyses, such as global climate change, trade and the environment, energy and transportation.
- Establishes and maintains a framework for defining Agency goals and the means of achieving them.
- Directs longer-term strategic planning for the Agency, combining analyses of existing programs and regulations with development of more cost-effective approaches for environmental protection.
- Develops those planning, evaluation, accountability, management, and forecasting systems necessary to improve overall Agency program and management effectiveness and indicators to measure performance and the international statistical community.
- Plays a leading role in oversight and implementation of Environmental Technology Initiative within the Agency.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal goals of OPPE are to provide the Administrator with credible information for improved decisionmaking and to provide Agency leadership or major programmatic support on critical cross-media issues. OPPE's priorities are reflected in its strategic plan and guided by the EPA's seven principles. Although OPPE contributes in some way to all of EPA's goals, OPPE's priorities most directly serve the multi-medial goals of Climate Change Risk Reduction, Ecological Protection, Improved Understanding of the Environment, and Management. Activities also aim at implementing the recommendations of the Science Advisory Board's report on Reducing Risk, especially working with Congress, other Federal agencies and industry to integrate risk reduction considerations into the broader aspects of public policy and promoting a better public understanding of the true nature of relative risks.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - GENERAL COUNSEL

OFFICE: OGC

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

As the program element containing resources for the Office of General Counsel's (OGC) senior managers and administrative staff, this program is authorized by the Reorganization Plan of 1970, 5 U.S.C. Appendix.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides senior program direction, regional coordination, and management support resources for the OGC. These activities include the planning management, budgeting, financial management, personnel and administrative services to the OGC, and budgeting, planning, and other services to the counselling function in the Offices of the Regional Counsel.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This program element seeks to provide the resources for the overall supervision of OGC's legal operations and to provide the appropriate administrative operations necessary for the office to meet its legal services mission.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT
ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This authorizing statue for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) provides overall policy guidance and management support services enabling operating units across the Agency to function effectively and efficiently. The Support provided by OARM includes but is not limited to -- resources management and personnel services; facilities management and maintenance; occupational health and safety; administrative services; organizational and management analysis and systems development; information management and automated data processing systems; and procurement through contracts and grants. The resources in this program element provide for long-term and strategy development, policy development, budget development and execution, human resource coordination resource monitoring, and administrative management oversight for Agency-wide activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

o Provide overall policy direction and guidance to the Agency's management programs;

o Direct and manage the development and execution of the OARM budget, including resource management and program analysis for the current year, the operating year, and the budget year;

o Conduct special analyses requested by the Assistant Administrator (AA) and Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA), related to the OARM budget and/or to the efficient operation of OARM;

o Provide "management tools" such as Action Tracking and Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS), coordinate internal control reporting, coordinate OARM compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), serve as OARM's Senior Information Resources Management Official (IRMO), ensure appropriate OARM follow-up on audits conducted by this office of the Inspector General and the General Accounting Office;

o Monitor OARM personnel issue, including Human Resource Management coordination, coordination of OARM's compliance with the Performance Management and Recognitions Systems (PMRS); and

o Serve as a resource for developing and implementing management effectiveness strategies within OARM and for the Agency.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Administrator and Deputy Administrator and their immediate staffs provide overall foreign and domestic environmental policy direction and human resources, financial and management integrity guidance to the Agency. The Pollution Prevention Policy Staff is responsible for developing policies to guide, direct and mediate all pollution prevention activities throughout the Agency.

The staff of the Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) is responsible for issuing final Agency decisions and administrative enforcement proceedings under the Clean Air Act; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act; Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act; Solid Waste Disposal Act; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; Safe Drinking Water Act and Equal Access to Justice Act. The EAB is also responsible for issuing final Agency decisions regarding reimbursements under CERCLA section 106(b).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides necessary support to the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator including clerical support, speech writers, trip planners, confidential special assistants, along with the Environmental Appeals Board Judges and staff and the Pollution Prevention Policy Staff. General guidance and support also provided to ensure implementation of the recommendations of the Agency Executive Steering Committee for Information Resources Management.

The Agency Executive Steering Committee (ESC) for Information Resources Management (IRM) provides overall Agency guidance to the management of EPA's information resources under a charter established by the Administrator. The ESC develops, selects, or recommends the Agency IRM vision, goals, and implementing projects. The ESC provides recommendations on policy, acquisition strategies, and major systems developments.

Environmental Appeals Board (EAB) serves as the Agency's administrative appellate authority in the consideration and resolution of appeals or other requests for a decision in adjudicatory matters required by statute to be made by the Administrator, and in any other matters of a quasi-judicial nature which require an appellate decision by the Administrator and arise out of EPA's regulatory programs. The EAB is also
available to decide or make recommendations on other issues for which an independent, objective analysis is required.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION con't

The Pollution Prevention Policy Staff is responsible for working closely with the Pollution Prevention Division under the direction of the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics; and developing Agency policies in this area. The Pollution Prevention Policy Staff provides necessary staff support to the Senior Policy Council chaired by the Deputy Administrator, including scheduling of meetings and development of agenda items for review.

The Immediate Office also houses the President's National Service Program for the EPA. This is an initiative to involve citizens of all ages in community service to help solve some of the country's most critical problems in the ares of the environment, education, human services, and public safety.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The information resource activities will provide a Agency wide focus on improved public access to EPA information, reduced reporting burdens for industry, better information for implementation of GPRA, and improved partnerships with State and Local governments, and other stakeholders.

The major focus of activity is to continue to put special emphasis on better internal management, improve international leadership in new and emerging global air and water pollution issues, pursue delegation of programs to State and local governments, support enhanced science as a basis of decision-making, and improve the Agency's methodologies for managing risk. The Administrator and Deputy Administrator continue to provide policy direction and guidance for Agency programs.

EPA has responded to the Presidents national Service Program by proposing to conduct projects that would address the environmental needs of disadvantaged communities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ADMINISTRATOR'S REPRESENTATION FUND

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Resources cover the expenses of official receptions and other functions for visiting dignitaries and officials.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Funding is required to enable the Administrator to host receptions, meetings, and affairs for visiting dignitaries and officials.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Representation Fund is to enable the Administrator to host official receptions, meetings, and affairs for visiting dignitaries and officials.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OFFICE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

OFFICE: Office of International Activities

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of International Activities (OIA) exercises lead responsibility for the international activities of the Agency by formulating and implementing Agency and U.S. policies on a bilateral and multilateral basis. OIA programs are authorized under multiple acts for which EPA has the lead responsibility. These acts include: East European Democracy Act, Section 502; Clean Air Act, Section 103; Clean Water Act, Section 104; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 8001; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Section 20; Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 10; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442 (b); the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 102(2)(F).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OIA draws on the expertise of every EPA office and region, other Federal agencies such as the Departments of State, Commerce, Treasury; non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in developing and implementing U.S. policy and programs on international environmental issues. OIA emphasizes regional and multilateral approaches and focuses resources on key countries and international organizations.

OIA manages EPA programs designed to restore, improve, and protect the environment along U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico. OIA is responsible for implementing the environmental side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement, as well as the Integrated Environmental Plan for the U.S.-Mexico Border Area. OIA manages EPA agreements with Canada related to Great Lakes water quality, acid rain, and hazardous waste. In the Caribbean, OIA promotes regional cooperation in preventing ocean pollution and protecting critical marine habitats.

OIA manages comprehensive technical assistance programs in Russia and the Newly Independent States, Central and Eastern Europe, Asia, and the rest of the developing world. OIA also implements the U.S. Technology for International Environmental Solutions (U.S. TIES) program under the President's Environmental Technology Initiative.

OIA addresses regional and global policy issues related to biodiversity, forests, marine pollution, environment and trade, environmental health, and polar issues. OIA also manages EPA programs with the World Bank, the United Nations Environment Program, the United Nations Development Program, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and other multilateral organizations.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Serving as a focal point and catalyst, the Office of International Activities (OIA) manages the Agency's international programs, providing leadership, direction, and coordination on behalf of the Administrator and initiating new programs where appropriate. Its broad, long-term goals, directed at achieving the broad concept of sustainable development worldwide, include: (1) protection of the global atmosphere; (2) protection of marine and polar environments; (3) conservation of species, habitats, and ecosystems; and (4) protection of human and environmental health worldwide. The primary means to achieve these goals include international technical assistance and capacity-building and international environmental policy and program cooperation.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Civil Rights, under the supervision of the Director, serves as the principal adviser to the Administrator with respect to EPA's civil rights programs. The Office develops policies, procedures and regulations to implement the Agency's civil rights responsibilities and to provide direction to regional and field activities. These civil rights responsibilities encompass four distinct program areas: affirmative employment, special emphasis, discrimination complaints and external compliance, mandated by titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; sections 501 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967; the Equal Pay Act, title XI of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; and section 13 of the Federal Water Pollution Act Amendments of 1972. The programs pertaining to equal employment opportunity are governed by regulations and management directives issued by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. The external compliance program is administered pursuant to Agency regulations at 40 CFR Parts 7 and 12 and guidance and regulations from the Department of Justice. In addition, there are a number of other significant Executive Orders, regulations, directives and guidance documents which are part of the regulatory framework for these programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Civil Rights manages a national equal employment opportunity (EEO) and external compliance program. The affirmative employment program provides a blueprint of planned initiatives designed to achieve full representation of minorities, women, and people with disabilities in the Agency's work force and to identify and eliminate discriminatory practices and policies that serve as barriers to full equal employment opportunity. The special emphasis programs are designed to improve the employment status of women, African Americans, Hispanics, Asian Americans, American Indians and people with disabilities. These programs support the implementation of the affirmative employment program, advocate for furthering career opportunities for their constituent groups, highlight the benefits of a culturally diverse work force, publically recognize the contributions of employees, and oversee the minority academic institutions program for the Agency. The discrimination complaint program provides for the prompt, fair and impartial processing and investigation of employment discrimination complaints against the Agency. It promotes the resolution of complaints at the earliest possible stage by requiring EEO counseling before a formal complaint can be filed and by encouraging the development of an alternative dispute resolution program. The external compliance program utilizes assurances of compliance, pre-and post-award compliance reviews, the processing of discrimination complaints against the recipients of Federal financial assistance, and technical advice and assistance to the program offices, regions, recipients and beneficiaries to achieve the goal of nondiscrimination and environmental justice in programs and activities receiving assistance from EPA.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Office of Civil Rights are to provide technical guidance and direction for the Agency's civil rights efforts; to eliminate underrepresentation of women, minorities and people with disabilities in the Agency's work force and make equal employment opportunity a reality at EPA by monitoring and implementing the affirmative employment program; to strengthen and improve a results oriented special emphasis and employment participation program; to establish an effective and comprehensive Agency-wide minority academic institutions program which will increase the level of financial support to these institutions; to expand and improve the precomplaint counseling program which will increase the rate of informal resolutions; to have a fair, impartial, efficient and timely discrimination complaint processing system; and improve the implementation of the Agency regulations regarding nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs in the areas of complaint processing against recipients, pre-and post-award compliance reviews and technical assistance to programs, regions, recipients and beneficiaries.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SCIENCE ADVISORY BOARD

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Science Advisory Board (SAB) provides those functions that are required by the Research and Development Demonstration Authorization Act (ERDDAA) of 1978, Section 109 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977, the 1986 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act, and Title IV of SARA.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

SAB provides expert, independent advice to the Administrator and the Agency on scientific and technical issues facing EPA. The SAB continues its work on Agency initiatives to protect health and the ecosystems by conducting meetings for the review of approximately 55 issues including: 6 drinking water issues; 1 awards issue; 5 air issues; 6 health issues; 5 ecology issues; 2 indoor air issues; 3 intermedia issues; 2 ORD program issues; 6 radiation issues; 6 research in progress issues; 3 research strategies meetings; and 4 risk assessment guidelines.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

SAB is called upon to review both the quality of research planning and the scientific basis of selected criteria, regulations, and standards.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Judges from this Office preside over and conduct formal administrative hearings required by the Administrative Procedures Act, including cases under the Clean Air Act (Sec. 120, Sec. 207, Sec. 211); Clean Water Act (NPDES civil penalty); Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (civil penalty, cancellation/suspension and data call-in); Toxic Substances Control Act (civil penalty); and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Sec. 3008); the Safe Drinking Water Act (Sec. 1414 (g) (3) (B)); the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (Sec. 11045); and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (Sec. 105 (a)).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Administrative Law Judges preside over approximately 1700 new cases related to suspension, cancellation, licensing, and enforcement actions initiated by the Agency on an annual basis. Of this caseload, approximately 400 cases are under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), 300 are under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and 250 are under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). In addition, this Office handles approximately 150 cases under the Clean Air Act (CAA), 250 under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), 275 under the Clean Water Act (CWA), and approximately 35 cases under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as well as NPDES permit cases and FIFRA cancellation/suspension cases.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Office of the Administrator is to provide timely and accurate review and judgment on all administrative procedures cases before Administrative Law Judges or appeals before the Environmental Appeals Board.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ORGANIZATION & HEALTH SERVICES

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory and legal authorities under which Management and Organization (M&O) executes its activities include the Federal Records Act, the Administration Act, the Federal Information Resources Management Regulations (FIRMR), the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), and Executive Order 12479- "Management Reform in the Federal Government." The Safety, Health and Environmental Management Division (SHEMD) designs its programs to support the mission and program needs of the Agency and to assure that EPA's programs are carried out in compliance with Federal and statutory mandates, regulations, guidelines, and standards.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Resources are provided for the Office of Administration's Immediate Office of the Director, M&O, SHEMD, and the New Headquarters Project. The Immediate Office of Administration directs management activities and support services for its divisions as well as the New Headquarters Project. Together, these divisions provide high quality services in many centralized administrative areas such as health and safety, environmental compliance, facilities planning and management, and management analysis, and organizational development. M&O conducts management and organizational analytical studies, manages the development and review of Agency-wide delegations of authority, provides advice to management on organizational issues, manages the EPA Directives System, oversees the Agency's chartered Federal Advisory Committees, provides historical analyses, and maintains the Agency's historical archives. SCHEMD is responsible for leading, planning, organization developing, implementing, and evaluating the environmental compliance, occupational health, medical, fitness/wellness, and safety, and environmental management functions of EPA. The New Headquarters Project ensures coordination in the planning, construction, interior design, and relocation efforts for a new consolidated EPA Headquarters. This includes work in a variety of structures including the newly constructed Federal Triangle Building and the renovated Ariel Rios, Customs, and ICC Buildings.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of M&O is to provide quality organization analytical services and management for Headquarters, Regions, and Field Offices. M&O's objective is to serve as the Agency's primary in-house management, organization and history consultant. The SHEMD goal is to help managers comply with statutory and regulatory statutes and create a model for leading, planning, organizing, developing, implementing, and evaluating health, safety, and environmental programs throughout EPA. SHEMD's

OFFICE: OARM

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES con't

objective is to have in place a comprehensive program that is credible throughout EPA and is considered the best in the Federal Government. The goal of the New Headquarters Project is to provide timely and efficient planning, construction, interior design, and relocation for a new consolidated EPA Headquarters.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CONTRACTS AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill. Activities are also governed by the Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR) and contract law.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the contracts, grants, and suspension and debarment management activities at Headquarters, the Regions, Research Triangle Park, and Cincinnati. EPA contracting activities focus on meeting the specific contracting objectives of each program office serviced. It is also the Office of Acquisition Management's (OAM) responsibility to ensure that contract funds are spent in a prudent manner and that costs associated with the contracting function are accounted for to preserve the integrity of the process as well as assert the authority of the Federal government in financial oversight. All of OAM's efforts, including policy, quality assurance, training, oversight of contractor property, and the development of an Integrated Contracts Management System serve to maintain a high level of integrity in the management of the contracts in place.

The Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) continuously reviews and develops new policies and procedures required to administer grants, cooperative and interagency agreements. This is a programmatic effort to streamline the procedures and to reduce the information burden imposed upon the client population. The Office provides "cradle-to-grave" business administration for all Headquarters grants programs, and it fosters relationships with State and local governments to support the implementation of environmental programs.

The Suspension and Debarment Division of OGD protects the integrity of EPA's assistance and procurement activities against waste, fraud, and abuse by suspending or debarring persons engaged in such activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goal of OAM is to provide efficient and effective contracting services to support the Agency's mission.

In the OGD, the goals are twofold: to ensure that grant administration policies and procedures effectively support the changing requirements of all the Agency's assistance programs; and to ensure the integrity of contract and assistance awards by producing a strong suspension and debarment program in the assistance community.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill, Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, 41 CFR and the D.C. Recycling Act of 1988.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides a full range of on-going facilities management services to Headquarters, Research Triangle Park (RTP), and Cincinnati. These include the management of facilities maintenance and operations, shipping and receiving, security, property management, printing and reproduction, mail management, and transportation services in these locations. This program element also provides workyears to manage the centralized, nationwide function involved in the acquisition of space, the management of repairs, and improvements and new construction programs, and establishment of Agency-wide policy and procedures required for the property accounting, mail, and security systems.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goals of the Facilities Divisions in Headquarters, RTP and Cincinnati is to provide timely, high quality, and cost effective support services for EPA programs located in Agency facilities. These support services and assistance are in the areas relating to property management, security services, space utilization, leasing, repairs and improvements, and new facilities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND SERVICES

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statutes for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Activities under this program focus on establishing agency information resources management (IRM) policies including: data and technology standards; developing and operating the Agency's central information services, including the library network and central data base services; Agency-wide resources management; administrative systems; and telecommunications. This program also oversees and assists Agency program and administrative offices, Regions and laboratories in the development and operation of information systems including software applications, records management systems, LAN activities, data base services, public access programs, and international data activities. Oversight is also conducted on the planning, development, acquisition and delivery of both standard and advanced information technology and services, including EPA's agency-wide timeshare service, scientific computing network and ADP service, and support contracts.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This activity has two primary goals: to assure effective management of EPA's investment in information resources and technology; and to assure the efficiency, accessibility and utility of information and information technology that support EPA and state environmental programs. Resources support EPA's central IRM policy, planning, and service activities performed by the Office of Information Resources Management, Cincinnati and RTP to provide leadership in managing and delivering information resources and services to further the Agency's mission.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSBDU) receives its statutory from P.L. 95-507, Executive Order (E.O.) 11625 (Minority Business), E.O. 12138 (Women's Business), E.O. 12432 (Minority Business Development) the Clean Air Act of 1990, EPA's grant procurement regulations, P.L. 96-354 (Regulatory Flexibility Act), and E.O. 12291.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSBDU) develops national policy for the Agency's socioeconomic programs as they relate to both direct and indirect procurement. The Office is also responsible for the development and implementation of a viable small business regulatory strategy. Direct procurement policy is monitored closely and technical assistance is provided to Headquarters and regional program offices to assure achievement of preferential procurement goals. The "fair share" concept which requires the utilization of affirmative action steps set forth in EPA regulations is encouraged under financial assistance programs.

Small, minority and women's businesses receive technical/managerial assistance from both Regional staff and OSDBU. Additional technical assistance is provided by the Minority Business Development Agency (MBDA) under a Memorandum of Understanding, and these services are coordinated by OSDBU. Through the Agency's Small Business Ombudsman, OSDBU provides regulatory compliance assistance to small firms by operating a nationwide toll-free "hotline" which provides both direct and indirect technical assistance. The Ombudsman also serves as an advocate on small business issues within the Agency and promotes voluntary compliance with EPA regulations.

The Office responds to "hotline" calls and performs detailed and complete casework and follow-up on over 14,000 small business inquiries; performs regulatory review as to small business implications; conducts outreach educational programs that promote and further enhance voluntary compliance with Agency policy and regulations. In addition, the Office continues to monitor and provide advice on new regulations that promote voluntary compliance by the several hundred thousand "mainstreet-type" businesses.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) are to: (a) assist small and disadvantaged firms in receiving direct procurement contracts with EPA ; (b) assist small, minority, and women's businesses in receiving a "fair share" of procurement dollars under EPA's financial assistance programs; and (c) monitor and attempt to revise environmental regulatory policy when it adversely impacts small business to bring about a higher level of voluntary compliance.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT
ADMINISTRATION AND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This authorizing statue for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) provides overall policy guidance and management support services enabling operating units across the Agency to function effectively and efficiently. The Support provided by OARM includes but is not limited to -- resources management and personnel services; facilities management and maintenance; occupational health and safety; administrative services; organizational and management analysis and systems development; information management and automated data processing systems; and procurement through contracts and grants. The resources in this program element provide for long-term and strategy development, policy development, budget development and execution, human resource coordination resource monitoring, and administrative management oversight for Agency-wide activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

o Provide overall policy direction and guidance to the Agency's management programs;

o Direct and manage the development and execution of the OARM budget, including resource management and program analysis for the current year, the operating year, and the budget year;

o Conduct special analyses requested by the Assistant Administrator (AA) and Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA), related to the OARM budget and/or to the efficient operation of OARM;

o Provide "management tools" such as Action Tracking and Strategic Targeted Activities for Results System (STARS), coordinate internal control reporting, coordinate OARM compliance with the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), serve as OARM's Senior Information Resources Management Official (IRMO), ensure appropriate OARM follow-up on audits conducted by this office of the Inspector General and the General Accounting Office;

o Monitor OARM personnel issue, including Human Resource Management coordination, coordination of OARM's compliance with the Performance Management and Recognitions Systems (PMRS); and

o Serve as a resource for developing and implementing management effectiveness strategies within OARM and for the Agency.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The services and operations of this program fulfill the regulatory requirements prescribed by: the Prompt Payment Act of 1982 as amended October 1988; Section 115 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950; Congressional Budget Act of 1974; Debt Collection Act of 1982; Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982; the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984; the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990; the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993; and the various circulares, regulations and initiatives issued and proposed by OMB, GAO, Treasury, and GSA.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides all accounting and fiscal services for the Agency. This includes financial reporting, development and implementation of fiscal policies and procedures, financial management systems, and technical assistance for the Working Capital Fund. This program maintains a Quality Assurance program to ensure good data interpretation, reliable financial systems, accurate reports, and an aggressive Agency-wide Cash Management Program. The Headquarters, Cincinnati, and Las Vegas offices perform the basic financial, accounting, and fiscal services for their site locations, and also for Research and Development and program office laboratories across the country. In addition, Headquarters provides payroll services for the entire Agency. Cincinnati serves as the Agency's focal point for coordination, collection, and payment of all Inter-agency Agreements between EPA and other government agencies. Las Vegas serves as the National Accounting and Payment Center for program grants and the Letter of Credit payment process.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This program element provides resources for Agency-wide financial management activities as well as financial and accounting services performed by the Agency's financial management offices which are located in Cincinnati, Las Vegas, Headquarters, and RTP. The primary goal of this program is to provide quality financial management services to EPA managers and employees by: developing sound fiscal policies and procedures; developing, implementing, and maintaining financial information systems; providing reliable payroll services; directing Agency-wide financial reporting operations; maintaining the Agency's grant obligations and financial transactions; providing Agency-wide accounting and fiscal services; maintaining a Quality Assurance program which provides Agency management with reliable financial systems and reports; and conducting cash management reviews.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE: OPPE

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Through its Strategic Planning and Environmental Data programs, the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) manages the Agency's strategic planning and management systems and develops environmental indicators and "state of the environment" reports to inform Agency management decisions, operating under all laws for which EPA has the lead responsibility. OPPE will play a key role with the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM) in determining how the Agency will respond to the recently enacted Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OPPE: (1) manages and develops the Agency-wide strategic planning process; (2) leads the Agency-wide effort to develop environmental goals and the appropriate environmental indicators to track progress toward those goals; (3) evaluates the relationship between specific environmental strategies and their impact on environmental results; (4) incorporates into Regional planning and grant processes the environmental priorities growing out of state comparative risk projects; (5) integrates the national and Regional assessment of relative risks into the planning process and establishes risk-based priorities for the Agency budget process; (6) analyzes long-term environmental problems; (7) directs statistical efforts towards developing sound, quality-assured techniques and methods to assess the quality of Agency environmental data sets as well as data from other sources; (8) develops the environmental information architecture for identifying Agency resources, the information needs in public policy decision-making; (9) works closely with other Federal agencies to harmonize collection of data and to promote general standards for the integration of disparate data sets; (10) focuses on improving the collection, organization, and analysis of environmental data and statistics to provide EPA with credible information for improved decisionmaking; and (11) develops and publishes environmental statistics reports and directories for public use and access to environmental information.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OPPE's primary goals are to improve risk-based and environmental decisionmaking in the areas of planning, management and budget, and enhance Agency capabilities to utilize environmental data to assess the state of the environment and the effectiveness of environmental programs. A major effort will focus on setting measurable goals for problems being addressed and bringing long-term strategies and program implementation in line with the goals that are being set. OPPE's work promotes all of EPA's guiding principles, and several goals in EPA's strategic plan, especially Improved Understanding of the Environment and Management. OPPE continues to support geographic targeting of ecological resources and building state/local/tribal capacity. OPPE activities also aim at implementing the recommendations of the Science Advisory Board's report on Reducing Risk, such as setting priorities for future actions to achieve greatest risk reduction, reflecting priorities in the Agency's strategic planning and budgeting process, and improving the data and analytical methodologies and presentation and use of environmental information in the decision process.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Congressional and Legislative Affairs serves as the principal contact point and is responsible for the Agency's relationship with Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on all Congressional and legislative matters.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office integrates and is responsible for the Agency's Congressional Liaison as well as Legislative Analysis functions. The Division of Congressional Liaison develops support for, and advocates, the Administration's legislative initiatives and advises senior Agency officials and staff, members of Congress, Committee staff, and external organizations on environmental legislation and Agency activities. Also, the Division is responsible for hearing preparations and follow-up with Agency witnesses, technical assistance on legislation, timely and appropriate responses to Congressional inquiries and monitoring of Congressional activity. In conjunction, the Division of Legislative Analysis assists in the development of legislative initiatives with Agency officials, drafts legislative proposals and obtains clearance of those proposals through OMB, and ensures that Agency actions are taken in accordance with OMB Circular A-19. The Division prepares, or directs the preparation of, all testimony presented by the Administrator and other key Agency officials and obtains and negotiates clearance with OMB. In addition, the Division prepares Agency reports and recommendations on pending and enacted legislation. The Office also manages Agency Congressional correspondence as well as the Legislative Reference Library which provides comprehensive legislative research services, with computerized tracking systems, to the Agency, Congress, and external organizations.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Office is to respond to and service the needs of Congress, the Agency, and Administration officials as related to proposed and enacted environmental legislation.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
COMMUNICATIONS, EDUCATION, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office serves as the focal point for ensuring that communications and education planning occurs on all Agency issues. Additionally, the Office implements the requirements of the National Environmental Education Act (NEEA) of 1990 which authorized a variety of environmental educational, grant, and award programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office assures that the Agency informs the public in all key issues; educates private citizens and responds to their concerns regarding environmental issues. It establishes and maintains relations and communications with citizen and consumer groups; maintains liaison with the White House and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on public education and voluntary participation in environmental control; and manages the EPA Speakers Bureau. The Office manages the Agency's relationships with the media, provides audio-visual support, and develops non-technical publications on major EPA programs for dissemination to the general public.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Office works with the news media and provides informational materials for the general public. The Office also emphasizes (1) improving coordination within the Agency of communication activities related to major Agency actions, and (2) strengthening long-range planning of public information activities in coordination with major EPA program offices and the Regional offices.

The Office provides national leadership in promoting environmental literacy in our youth and increasing the public's awareness of environmental problems and solutions. The focus is on two broad areas: improving basic science literacy as the core of environmental education for students in grades K-12 and colleges; and informing the general public about the environmental consequences of their individual and collective actions. This is accomplished, in part, by building upon ongoing work of public, non-profit, and private sector groups already involved in environmental education.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Executive Secretariat is the focal point for processing and monitoring Agency executive correspondence and Freedom of Information requests.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office handles, processes, and tracks approximately 100,000 pieces of correspondence for the Administrator/Deputy Administrator and 9,200 Headquarters pieces of FOI Correspondence each year.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Office of Executive Secretariat are to provide policy development and coordination, program oversight and guidance for the Agency's Freedom of Information (FOI) activities; and to manage the Agency's executive correspondence.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND STATE/LOCAL RELATIONS

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations (OROS/LR) serves as the primary link between the Administrator, the Deputy Administrator and the Regional Offices. The Office also serves as the principal national contact for the Regional Environmental Services Divisions (ESDs); the national program manager for the regional geographic initiatives program; the liaison for the Administrator and the Deputy Administrator and state, local and tribal governments and their representative organizations; and agency lead on small community issues.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The OROS/LR assists regions, states, local governments and tribes in working with headquarters offices and one another, and serves to facilitate intergovernmental participation in the Agency's planning, budgeting and regulatory development processes. The office is also the HQ focal point for ESDs and the regional geographic initiative program, providing guidance, oversight, assistance, and management support.

OROS/LR coordinates Agency-wide review of EPA interactions with state, local and tribal governments; and establishes mechanisms for government to government cooperation. The Office builds and maintains communications with state and local elected officials, environmental directors and representative national organizations, via task forces, advisory groups and other mechanisms.

OROS/LR facilitates the coordination of activities among the regional offices, states/localities/tribes, and the National Program Offices on the geographic and special regional initiatives. Activities include the development of joint planning vehicles, consideration of joint operations, the piloting of coordinated management techniques and structures, the promotion of priority setting based upon environmental need, the promotion of voluntary pollution prevention, the identification and coordination of technical assistance providers and the evaluation of results.

Other activities with regional offices, states and localities are designed to build state/local environmental capacity. OROS/LR also maintains a Small Community Coordinator function, that includes incorporating monitoring of the Regulatory Flexibility Act for small communities, facilitating small community cross media outreach, and the integration of small community issues into innovative financing and technical assistance systems.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL OPERATIONS AND STATE/LOCAL RELATIONS

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Major objectives of this Office are to: assure participation of the regions and consultation with state, local and tribal governments in Agency policy-setting and decision making processes; serve as a Headquarters advocate to the Administrator on regional issues; identify emerging intergovernmental issues; and coordinate intergovernmental relations in the delivery of environmental services and program implementation. The Office is also responsible for the Small Town Environmental Planning program, the Small Town Task Force and the Local Government Advisory Group. OROS/LR serves as national program manager for Environmental Services Divisions, ensuring their needs are represented and addressed, and manages the regional multi-media program which provides funding to regions/states/local governments to carry out local environmental projects identified as most important to their geographic areas.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Human resources management activities are conducted to fulfill requirements defined in Title 5 United States Code.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Human Resource Management activities (HR) are conducted by the Office of Human Resources Management at Headquarters and the Human Resources Management Servicing Organizations at Cincinnati, RTP, and Las Vegas.

The resources are to provide HR management services and are responsible for policies, procedures, program development, and implementation of the full range of human resources customer services. These services are: human resources training, special emphasis and employment programs, organizational development, workplace planning, performance management, pay administration, benefits and incentives administration, quality of life and workforce issues, National Performance Review human resources initiatives, and quality assessment of Agencywide human resources practices and customer services initiatives.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the HR Management Program is to increase EPA's capacity to carry out its mission by attracting, retaining, and developing a highly motivated, talented, and diverse workforce. The HR Offices also serve in the role of consultant/advisor helping managers in the areas of developing self-managed work teams, labor-management partnerships, organizational development, and workforce development.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OFFICE OF EXECUTIVE SUPPORT

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of Executive Support develops resource options and analysis in support of various staff office functions; provides ongoing personnel, financial, and administrative program management functions, and ensures staff office automation support.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Office provides the Administrator and Staff Offices with centralized personnel management; recruitment and staffing; administrative support services including financial management, procurement, and property management; out-year budget development; current year expenditure monitoring; planning studies to assess resource requirements; and automated resource and tracking system development and implementation (Automated Data Processing/Lan Support).

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Office of Executive Support are to provide centralized budget, personnel, and resources management, administrative and ADP support to the Administrator and Executive Staff Offices.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION (CEC)

OFFICE: **Office of International Activities**

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Office of International Activities (OIA) exercises lead responsibility for the international activities of the Agency by formulating and implementing Agency and U.S. policies and programs on a bilateral and multilateral basis. OIA programs are cited authorization under multiple acts for which EPA has the lead responsibility. These acts include: Clean Air Act, Section 103; Clean Water Act, Section 104; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 8001; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, Section 20; Toxic Substances Control Act, Section 10; Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act, Section 203; Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 1442 (b); the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 102(2)(F).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The North American Environmental Agreement was negotiated to respond to the concerns of citizens and Congress that the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) activities could exacerbate environmental degradation without proper safeguards. This agreement provides for a Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), which will oversee a variety of environmental commitments and support activities to ensure that the increased economic opportunities provided by NAFTA benefit the environment as well. In particular, this agreement will provide pathbreaking mechanisms to ensure that the environmental laws of NAFTA parties will be effectively enforced.

EPA's Administrator serves as the U.S. Representative to the Commission's Council, which oversees the implementation of the agreements. Working with the Office of the Administrator, OIA provides support for the Administrator's participation in the Council, and coordinates Agency-wide participation in the Commission's technical activities. Resources will go toward trilateral initiatives in enforcement, public access to environmental information, standards harmonization, addressing priority transboundary environmental issues, as well as a number of others. These activities will benefit both border regions and the U.S. environment throughout North America.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Under the direction of the Assistant Administrator for OIA, EPA will support the CEC. OIA will coordinate the U.S. representation to the CEC, including its staffing, budget development, and work program. OIA will coordinate inter-office activities within EPA and with other Federal agencies to support the Administrator in his/her role as the U.S. representative to the CEC. OIA will also provide liaison with the White House in selecting U.S. membership on the Public Advisory Committees connected with the CEC and provide liaison with the NACEPT in their staffing of the National and Government Advisory Committees.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - HQ

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities in this program fulfill the regulatory requirements prescribed by the Prompt Pay Act of 1982 as amended October 1988, Section 115 of the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Debt Collection Act of 1982, the Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1921, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act of 1985, the Inspector General Act of 1988, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990, the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, as well as the various circulars, regulations, orders and initiatives issued by OMB, GAO, Treasury, and other central agencies.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program supports Agency-wide resource management and control functions including budget development, budget utilization, financial accounting and fiscal operations. This program also supports the development of Agency-wide resource management policies and national guidance, audit management, environmental financing alternatives, and technical assistance to the Agency's management integrity process. Support for budget processes includes designing and overseeing the outyear budget process, providing budget analyses and reports to Agency program offices, and maintaining a fiscal allocation, control, and review system for all workyear and financial resources. Accounting and fiscal operations support includes the Financial Management Centers in Headquarters and field locations that provide payroll and travel processing; contract and grants payments, interagency agreements; development of financial policy; financial reporting and analysis; preparation of Agency financial statements; development, operation and maintenance of the integrated financial management system (IFMS); quality assurance; and customer service.

The program will also focus on continued improvements to the integration of Agency wide-planning, budgeting and accountability processes in addition to providing Agency leadership for the development of performance-based management tools consistent with the National Performance Review, Government Performance and Results Act, Government Management Reform Act, and the Chief Financial Officers Act.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goals of this program are to provide Agency-wide budget development, budget utilization, financial accounting and fiscal operations, development of Agency-wide resource management policies and national guidance, audit management, environmental financing alternatives, and technical assistance to the Agency's management integrity process.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities in this program element are supported by the Chief Financial Officer's Act, the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA), and the annual Appropriations Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Finance Offices (RFOs) provide accounting, payment processing, and billings and collections for grants, travel, payroll, contracts, purchase orders, and all other financial transactions, as well as payroll support and general ledger activities. RFOs also provide travel related services and process contracts and other commercial and inter-governmental payments. Additionally, RFOs provide a system of fund control maintenance at the Allowance Holder level, monthly fund control reports, analyses of financial status, and trend projections to support resource control and cash management activities.

This program will also carry out essential resource management activities, such as budget formulation, workload analysis, operating plan preparation, and overall management, reporting, and accountability for the budget.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program is to provide sound financial management for all Regional programs. This includes: maintaining the Agency wide financial management system; assisting in the preparation of reports, both internal and external to the Regions; and assuring Regional compliance with Congressional and regulatory requirements. Other objectives of this program element include providing resource monitoring and payroll/fiscal support services; ensuring timely collection of monies owed EPA; implementing Region-wide data integrity and quality assurance program to ensure timely, complete, and accurate financial reports; and safeguarding the Regions' resources and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse.

This program element also provides support to the Regional Administrators, the Office of the Comptroller, and the National Program Managers in developing the Agency's outyear budget, developing and executing operating plans, and managing and conducting the Regions' internal planning, budgeting, and funds control processes to include complying with requirement of FMFIA.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regional Management operates under all laws for which EPA has lead responsibility and provides direction and definition to EPA policy as it applies to each of the ten EPA Regional offices.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Management program supports the Regional, Deputy, and Assistant Regional Administrator who promote the Agency's environmental programs at the regional, State and local level, providing the principal policy direction for EPA's regional offices. Other regional office functions supported within Regional Management are: (1) anticipate and resolve potential policy issues; (2) encourage greater involvement of State and Tribal governments; (3) expand relations with local governments; (4) promote Federal Agency cooperation and coordination on environmental issues; (5) improve equal opportunity performance in the Regions and encourage representation of minorities and women in all EPA's activities; (6) maintain effective liaison with, and provide information to the public, media, other Federal Agencies, State, Tribal, and local governments; and (7) ensure that environmental justice concerns are reflected in Regional Office decision making.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Regional Management Offices define and implement EPA policy as it applies to the Regions. They shape and articulate environmental policy for state and local governments; provide answers to inquires from all sources including Congress and the media; maintain the education, civil rights and Freedom of Information programs; coordinate information on environmental programs and projects for the public and other Federal agencies; and establish regular communications with public interest, environmental, and business groups.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PLANNING, EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT: OPPE

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Planning, Evaluation and Analysis (PE&A), the Regional component of the Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE), operates under all laws for which EPA has the lead responsibility.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

PE&A comprises the following activities: (1) Regional and state comparative risk and strategic planning, including comparative risk, which identifies risk-based priority environmental problems and strategies to deal with them; (2) ecosystem protection and management which includes working with Regional programs, states, tribes and localities on community-based environmental protection efforts, and the Regional geographic initiatives; (3) management accountability, which focuses on performance measurement systems as required under the GPRA; (4) EPA's national goals project, including development of environmental indicators, which concentrate on developing indicators of environmental results and incorporating them into management tracking systems; (5) risk assessment, management, and communication, which focus on developing comprehensive Regional risk reduction strategies to establish the necessary framework for addressing risk in the field; (6) regulatory review and analysis which involve coordinating Regional review of impacts of new, proposed, or revised regulations, with special attention to the workload on the state and local governments; (7) management systems analysis which involves studies of Regional management systems and key processes to improve Regional efficiency and effectiveness; (8) pollution prevention (P2) which includes initiating P2 demonstration projects, cross-media management, and coordinating technical and educational outreach activities; and (9) climate change, which includes activities to support the Climate Change Action Plan (Presidential Initiative), and other activities to reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives are: (1) to implement the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) in EPA Regions by providing the capacity to conduct strategic planning, goal setting, and management accountability; and (2) to strengthen Regional decision-making capacity through the development and use of innovative planning, management and information tools. These two objectives promote all of EPA's Guiding Principles, including ecosystem protection, pollution prevention, strong science and data, partnerships, environmental justice, environmental accountability, and reinventing EPA management. PE&A risk activities also aim at implementing the recommendations of the Science Advisory Board's report on Reducing Risk, such as working with states to integrate risk reduction considerations into the broader aspects of public policy, and to reflect priorities to achieve greatest risk reduction in state strategic planning and budgeting process.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities in this program element are supported by the Chief Financial Officer's Act and the annual Appropriations Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Finance Offices (RFOs) provide accounting, payment processing, and billings and collections for grants, travel, payroll, contracts, purchase orders, and all other financial transactions, as well as payroll support and general ledger activities. RFOs also provide travel-related services and process contracts and other commercial and inter-governmental payments. Additionally, RFOs provide a system of fund control maintenance at the Allowance Holder level, monthly fund control reports, analyses of financial status, and trend projections to support resource control and cash management activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program is to provide sound financial management for all Regional programs. This includes: maintaining the Agency-wide financial management system; assisting in the preparation of reports, both internal and external to the Regions; and assuring Regional compliance with Congressional and regulatory requirements. Other objectives of this program element include providing resource monitoring and payroll/fiscal support services; ensuring timely collection of monies owed to EPA; implementing Region-wide data integrity and quality assurance programs to ensure timely, complete, and accurate financial reports; and safeguarding the Regions' resources and preventing fraud, waste, and abuse.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Personnel Management activities fulfill Title 5, USC requirements for the Performance Management System for all General Schedule employees (Chapter 54), labor relations programs (Subpart F, Chapter 71, Section 7101 and 7104), and Affirmative Action programs including the Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (Section 7151) appropriate statutory references for the omitted human resources functions listed above.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Servicing Regional Human Resources Offices (HROs) are responsible for the development and implementation of a comprehensive human resources management program including: human resources planning, staffing and recruitment, position management and classification, special emphasis programs, employee development and training, performance management, labor management, and employee relations, and all other human-resources-related operations. Regional HROs strive to provide expert advice and assistance to Regional managers in directing and managing organizational and workforce issues, assure effective planning for workforce adjustments resulting from organizational and program changes which occur in response to shifting Agency and Region-specific priorities, represent Agency and Regional management to employee unions, and provide expert advice and assistance to employees.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goal of this program element is to provide each Regional Office with high quality personnel management services to support the accomplishment of the Agency's missions and programs as they are implemented in the Regional Offices.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statutes for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Services cover many routine and highly visible activities which include: telecommunications (voice data) equipment management; maintaining administrative information systems and computer operations and ensuring effective automated data processing (ADP) operational support for Regional programs; managing ADP; maintaining Regional library operations; coordinating Regional records management; directing, contracting, and purchasing activities; providing administrative direction for all support services and activities; and conducting high quality environmental compliance and health and safety programs which implement, and often exceed, regulatory requirements to provide workplaces free of hazards both to employees, and the surrounding environment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Regions is to provide effective administrative and information services for environmental decision making to meet the various needs of each Regional office and Regional management.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The activities in this element are supported by the Chief Financial Officer's Act and the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program will carry out essential resource management activities, such as budget formulation, workload analysis, operating plan preparation, and overall management, reporting , and accountability for the budget.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this program element are to support the Regional Administrators, the Office of the Comptroller, and the National Program Managers in developing the Agency's outyear budget, developing and executing operating plans, and managing and conducting the Regions' internal planning, budgeting and funds control processes to include complying with requirements of FMFIA.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-OARM

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CONTRACTS & GRANTS MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Regional program is mandated by EPA statutes which specifically identifies Agency assistance in the forms of grants, cooperative, and interagency agreements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Grant Management Offices (GMOs) ensure the appropriate internal control checks and balances for the Agency are present and manage and administer Agency funds in the most fiscally responsible manner so as to guarantee the Public Trust in the Agency's environmental mission. They provide all program offices with grant administrative management expertise so that the program offices can best utilize their scarce resources in addressing and executing their programmatic and technical responsibilities for their respective programs. Contracting officers functions include awarding and managing small purchases and contracts. Other staff involved in contracts management issue contract modifications and oversee all aspects of support to the Senior Resource Official in the review and approval of all contract actions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the GMOs in the Regions is to award those EPA extramural funds to the following congressionally mandated recipients: states; U.S. Territories; Indian Tribes; local governments; other Federal agencies, etc.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Professional Training Program provides learning, training, and development opportunities and tools which support activities for building workforce capacity. The program is designed to build a broadly experienced and skilled workforce of managers and staff through individual and group human resource development programs. The resources provide strategic workforce planning, direction on developmental needs and career options, and career counseling and guidance.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Program is to ensure the success of the Agency's mission by meeting Agency managers' and staffs' learning, training, and developmental needs and to improve the skills and competencies of the workforce.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
NATIONWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill. Activities are also governed by the Chief Financial Officers Act, and the Government Performance and Results Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides the following services to all Agency programs regardless of location: Agency-wide costs for facility rentals (including GSA and direct lease payments); Nationwide Services; Agency's Integrated Financial Management Systems; the Agency's Integrated Contracts Management System; National Security; National Agency Check Investigations (NACI); Code of Federal Regulations Typesetting; Unemployment Compensation; Workers Compensation; payments to the Public Health Service (PHS) for payroll services for commissioned officers assigned to EPA; and contracts and interagency agreements which support the Agency's health and safety program.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide timely, responsive, and cost effective services in the areas mentioned above.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the following services in Washington, DC, Research Triangle Park, NC, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office Services -- Includes costs for common supplies, common equipment maintenance, motorpool, printing/copying services and supplies, and transportation of things.

Building Services -- Provides funds for utilities, office relocation and labor services, security services, common rental and purchase of equipment, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous.

Information Management -- Provides most central IRM stewardship activities (policy, security, records management, oversight), management of Agency administrative systems, library and public information services, systems development services, and data management and administration.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal goals for this program are to provide quality office, building, and information management services in a cost effective manner.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL SUPPORT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the following services for Agency programs in 10 Regional Offices, Regional laboratories, and other facilities around the country:

Office Services -- Includes costs for common supplies, common equipment maintenance, motorpool, printing/copying services and supplies, audiovisual services, common rental and purchase of equipment, facility, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous contracts.

Building Services -- Provides funds for telecommunications, utilities, office relocation and labor services, security services, common rental and purchase of equipment, alterations, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous contracts.

Information Management -- Provides support dollars for supplies, library services, information retrieval services, and automated data processing technical support.

Laboratories and Field Operations -- Building services for laboratories and field locations, plus all scientific and technical equipment and supplies.

Health and Safety/Environmental Compliance - Provides funds for employee health units, health and wellness services, environmental compliance programs in labs and Regional Offices.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal goals for this program are to provide quality office, building, laboratory, field, and information management services to the Regional Offices in a cost effective manner.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ADP SUPPORT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account funds the design, acquisition and maintenance of computing equipment for the National Computer Center at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, and the compatible distributed processors at EPA Headquarters, Regional Offices and other major administrative centers; telecommunications equipment and services required to link these sites with one another and with state environmental agencies; commercial software acquisition and maintenance for central and distributive processors that comprise EPA's general purpose computing and telecommunications network; and contractor support to manage the operation of the computing and telecommunications network, to conduct technology assessments, and to plan and deliver training and other support to users of this network.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program element is to provide timely and efficient ADP services to the Agency.

Science and Technology

SECTION TAB

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $621,256,000 and 2,392.1 total workyears for FY 1997 in the Science and Technology Appropriation account. Of this amount, $42,508,000 is requested to be derived from the Hazardous Substance Superfund appropriation.

The Science and Technology (S&T) account, created in 1996, funds the operating programs of the Office of Research and Development (ORD) and the Program Office laboratories. These organizations provide significant scientific and technical expertise in meeting the Agency's broad array of environmental goals. The S&T account allows the Agency to utilize a variety of skills and expertise, regardless of their organizational location. This includes funding for in-house activities (including research support for the Agency's scientists and engineers) and extramural research and development. The program laboratories directly support the Agency's regulatory programs and are the primary source of multimedia technical expertise for civil and criminal enforcement.

The Agency's science program seeks to improve our understanding of risks to human health and ecosystems, and develop innovative cost-effective solutions to pollution prevention and risk reduction. In doing so, the Agency must balance the need for sustained long-term research with the need for shorter-term, applied research and science that supports the program offices as the Agency implements our statutory mandates. Specifically, the Agency's science mission is to:

- Perform research and development to identify, understand, and solve current and future environmental problems;
- Interpret and integrate scientific information to help organizations at all levels make better decisions about improving the environment; and
- Provide national leadership in addressing emerging environmental issues and in advancing the science and technology of risk assessment and risk management.

The knowledge and tools that result from these efforts are used by EPA, state and local authorities to assure credible environmental decision-making. As the Nation seeks to focus its limited resources on the most critical environmental problems, the role of science in identifying, understanding and addressing these problems will become increasingly important.

In recent years the Agency has taken aggressive action to improve the quality and responsiveness of its science program. The most notable of these actions is the explicit use of the risk paradigm -- effects, exposure, assessment and management -- to shape and focus ORD's organizational structure and research agenda. Within the context of the risk paradigm, the Agency has developed health and ecological risk criteria that are applied during the strategic planning and budget formulation processes. This helps assure that research and development focuses on the greatest risks to human health and the environment, that the Agency maximizes the potential to reduce uncertainties in risk assessment, and that cost-effective approaches for preventing and managing risks are developed. ORD's new risk-base priority setting process 1) encompasses stakeholder scientific priorities, 2) ensures that ORD will support the Agency in fulfilling its mandates, 3) focuses resources where ORD can make the most significant contribution to reducing risk, and 4) enables ORD to generate practical and credible information and tools for risk-based decisionmaking.

The Agency is also improving science quality through extensive use of external peer review. Peer review is a widely accepted mechanism for assuring the quality, credibility, and acceptability of work products. While the Agency has always utilized peer review, current policy now requires much more extensive application of peer-review on strategic plans, individual research plans, research proposals, and research products.

Another significant step the Agency has taken to improve its science quality is the development of a Strategic Plan for Research and Development. The Strategic Plan is currently under-going extensive peer-review, and when completed will provide the blueprint for ORD's risk-based research program. ORD's Strategic Plan will define new strategic directions, outline the priority-setting process, and develop long-term goals and objectives. The Agency will identify high-priority research topics that will help achieve the goals and objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan. Many research topics will remain high priority for several years, but new one's will be added and previous one's removed as appropriate. For each high priority topic, a peer-reviewed research plan will be developed that will: (1) lay out the major research components and directions; (2) describe how these components fit into the risk assessment/risk management paradigm; and (3) identify the major outputs. For 1997, the six high priority areas are drinking water disinfection, particulate matter, ecosystem protection, endocrine disruptors, human health protection and pollution prevention and new technologies.

While the Strategic Plan defines "what" will be done, the Agency is also making some important changes in "who" performs the research and ▒how▒ it is done. The human capital required to address the Nation's environmental problems includes EPA scientists, other Federal scientists, contractors, academic institutions, and other cooperators. EPA has a highly skilled and motivated workforce that is the most qualified source of human capital for much of the Agency's research. The Agency will continue to invest in its workforce to assure that they have the tools and resources to provide the highest quality science. The Agency also manages an extensive extramural research program that performs essential research through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements and interagency agreements. EPA's extramural research program is subjected to competition and external peer-review to assure that only the most meritorious activities are funded and that those funded are relevant to the mission and priorities of the Agency. The core of the extramural research program is an investigator-initiated grants program, which takes advantage of the expertise and creativity in the Nation's academic community to address some of the most complex environmental issues.

As a result of the Agency's risk-based science planning process, a number of critical areas, where existing gaps in science have resulted in significant uncertainties, will be addressed. The 1997 program will target a number of these uncertainties by increasing research in the following areas:

- Particulate Matter: A multi-year effort in particulate matter (less than 10 microns) research will be expanded to address a number of uncertainties, including those associated with mortality estimates, evaluation of biologic mechanisms of toxicity, and evaluation of innovative control strategies.

- Community Based Health and Ecological Research: The ecology component of this initiative will increase the Agency's capability to predict exposures or effects within a local watershed or ecoregion and provide local decision makers with more effective and appropriate management alternatives. The health component of this initiative will focus on population exposures that are currently not well enough understood for adequate risk assessment.

- Drinking Water Disinfectant By-products/Microbial Research: This research will provide the scientific data necessary to provide a sound basis for promulgation of necessary regulation. This research will involve development of exposure models and effects profiles for microbes and selected DBP's, characterization of virus movement and survival in groundwater, and guidance to small water systems on applying specific technologies for meeting drinking water standards.

- Endocrine Disruptors: This initiative in endocrine disruptors research and their potential impacts on the human and wildlife endocrine systems will assess and address the current uncertainty associated with how and to what extent such chemicals effect these systems.

- Benefit/Cost Research: Science and engineering research will be initiated to support the Agency's benefit/cost initiative. This effort will assist in the development of more effective tools to enhance community-based risk management options, improve the quality of analysis for Agency regulations and guidelines, and address consistency and relevance limitations in the existing approaches for benefit/cost research.

AIR TOXICS RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $15,531,000 and 82.4 total workyears for 1997 in the Air Toxics Research program component.

Air toxics emitted from a wide variety of stationary and mobile sources pose both a major health risk and significant ecological risk. The Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments require control actions for major sources of toxics, and research to address "Urban Toxics" and air toxics deposition to "Great Waters". The Office of Research and Development (ORD) research program is addressing key scientific questions about the nature and extent of the air toxics problem, the technologies to reduce or eliminate significant emissions, and the methods of analysis and measurement in support of EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR), and state agencies to implement the requirements of the CAA. The research activities enable measurement of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emissions and prediction of their dispersion and deposition in the environment as well as providing information about the health and ecological effects of such emissions. Part of the research is also focused on providing some of the needed information on emissions from "Mobile Sources" and resulting health risk under the rapidly changing dynamics of fuel compositions and vehicular technologies, with particular emphasis on alternative fuels and reformulated gasolines. The information developed through mobile sources research is essential for risk assessment and the enforcement of CAA requirements.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Major Sources

The Agency requests a total of $5,208,400 and 37.8 workyears for 1997 in the area of Major Sources research program.

The CAA Amendments require promulgation of (1) standards to protect against the residual health and environmental risks and (2) emission standards for major sources.

The residual health and environmental standards must achieve an "ample margin of safety" to protect public health. EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) is required to implement health based-evaluations of major sources beginning in 1999. In support of this effort, ORD will conduct research to develop toxicity effects data, routes of exposure, and risk assessment methods to better assess cancer and noncancer risks for HAPs. Quantifying risks, evaluating acute exposure risks, and assessing mixtures are all issues that will be addressed. Researchers will also continue to develop source test methods to enable measurement of HAPs emissions. Researchers will also shift emphasis from development to the field testing, evaluation, and application of improved chemical process monitoring technologies. Noncancer and cancer risk assessments are developed routinely in support of the CAA Amendments implementation to assess residual risk after the application of emission standards. Similarly, hazard assessments also serve to rank the hazards of the CAA Amendments-listed air pollutants. Further, as data gaps are identified during the above research, the need for specific health testing will emerge.

To support OAR in the development of the technology-based emission standards, risk management researchers will identify, develop, and evaluate control technologies to reduce or eliminate toxic organics and metals from small stationary combustion sources, including industrial boilers and incinerators. The overall approach is to work cooperatively with industry (pollution control vendors and operators of sources) and OAR to identify promising technologies that perform as well or better than existing technologies and minimize cost. The primary emphasis of the program will be to investigate integrated technologies

which have the potential to simultaneously reduce multiple pollutants from combustion sources. The sources that the research program will target are subject to future Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) regulations (or contribute to toxic loadings in urban areas or deposition to the Great Waters). The combustion control technology research program will provide data on how specific HAPs are formed in combustion systems and will identify promising techniques to prevent the formation of these compounds or manage them once they are formed. This fundamental knowledge will strengthen the ability of EPA's OAR to devise Agency risk management strategies that target the sources of greatest risk and provide viable cost effective technological options for reducing emissions.

Urban Toxics

The Agency requests a total of $7,617,800 and 26.6 workyears for 1997 in the Urban Toxics Research program.

Urban toxics research is a Congressionally-mandated program to characterize the risks of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) emitted from small sources that are concentrated in large numbers in urban areas. These sources present a residual risk after major sources of air toxics are controlled under the MACT provisions of Title III of the CAA Amendments. Researchers will establish and apply methods to identify the pollutants that are emitted in urban areas in significant amounts and analyze the attendant health effects of such pollutant exposures.

The research in this area responds to the need for improved community-based tools for environmental assessment, particularly of urban air toxics. As a consequence of environmental degradation, communities are faced with difficult health and ecological risk assessment and management problems. The array of scientific methods, models and data developed by EPA and others are frequently difficult to use and interpret, particularly for communities faced with evaluation of their specific situations. In addition, the data and methods available to assess and manage noncancer health risks of air toxics are very limited. For example, provisions of the CAA Amendments require substantial assessment of risks posed by air toxics in urban areas and public comments on local permits within the decade. Exposure from these sources impact most of the U.S. population; however, uncertainties in exposure assessment and dose-response assessment often prohibit adequate evaluation of risks. Such uncertainties may lead to either unnecessary controls if assumptions are overly conservative or inadequate protection of public health if assumptions are not protective enough.

Resources will be used to develop and demonstrate new risk assessment methods for community-based risk assessment of urban toxics and to provide communities with control/prevention options. The goal is to take information developed in a research effort and transfer the information more effectively to Regional and local government risk assessors/managers. These risk assessors/managers will use the new risk assessment methods for chronic and acute noncancer assessments and the new guidance for cancer risk assessment to determine with greater certainty the risks associated with HAPs arising from area sources. The research approach will be: (1) to develop improved methods via laboratory-based research, (2) to verify the methods by assessing real problems in real places in conjunction with local communities, and (3) to transfer the verified methods to many communities via training and through expanded and new information systems.

As part of this research, ORD will initiate a significant new effort in air toxics, which will include using new methods developed in the laboratory to focus the epidemiology studies and aid in the evaluation of "real world" risks. Exposure researchers will focus on developing both methods to measure HAPs in urban air, analyze chemical composition and characterize pollutant fate and transport to identify contributing sources from ambient air measurements, and assessment methods to characterize actual human exposure. Scientists will

combine biomarker monitoring, ambient monitoring, and demographic data where possible to determine whether inner city and other poor communities are subjected to exposures to air toxics to a greater degree than other communities. Researchers will also combine use of epidemiology and extrapolations of health data from animals to improve our understanding of health effects and risk assessment methods. Risk management researchers will focus on devising techniques to improve estimates of air toxics emissions from key urban area sources.

Areas of research emphasis will include quantitative evaluation of effects on health from chronic exposures, effects of acute exposures, impacts on sensitive subpopulations, evaluation of chemical classes and common urban air mixtures and multimedia impacts. Another aspect of the research will be to provide prototype risk assessment methods to assessors in communities for trial field applications on a broader scale than attempted in the past to get real world feedback on the effectiveness of the methods. EPA and the communities benefit from such feedback in that EPA learns of specific application nuances that improve risk assessment models and communities obtain more directed and user-friendly methods that allow them to develop scientifically sound risk assessments. The use of improved assessment methods and approaches will allow EPA decision-makers to assess risks with more certainty. Methods and approaches developed by this research program are recognized as important factors in improving EPA policy and regulatory decisions. Following field trials and incorporation of modifications suggested by assessors, widespread technology transfer will be initiated to transfer the information to communities. This activity will include understanding the needs of local communities and packaging risk assessment/management information to meet these needs, working to develop electronic access to risk tools, and providing technical assistance and training. The overall research effort for the urban toxics initiative will be closely coordinated and planned with related community-based environmental protection research efforts.

Great Waters

The Agency requests a total of $1,085,500 and 4.3 workyears for 1997 for the Great Waters Research program.

Great Waters research is a Congressionally-mandated program to monitor and assess the risks posed by air deposition of HAPs to the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, Lake Champlain and other coastal waters.

Research will focus in the area of exposure. The monitoring program at the five station Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network (IADN) in the Great Lakes will be reestablished following a review in 1996 of historical experience with experimental protocols and methods for HAPs. The U.S. portion (three sites, Canada operates two) of the IADN program will be folded into the National Framework for Environmental Monitoring and Research being designed by the Executive Office of Science and Technology Policy's Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, which coordinates Federal government research in this area.

Research on measurement approaches and atmospheric loadings for specific HAPs (i.e. mercury, PCBs, PAHs, and pesticides) in Lake Michigan and the Baltimore area of the Chesapeake Bay will continue. Future long-term research will apply the techniques used to date in other Great Waters and will develop and test new techniques for other HAPs. Results of this research will be used to support EPA's Office of Air and Radiation to develop and revise Agency policy and regulatory decisions in this area.

CRITERIA AIR POLLUTANTS RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $39,983,400 and 169.2 total workyears for 1997 in the Criteria Air Pollutants Research program component.

Ambient exposures to certain widespread air pollutants, i.e., tropospheric ozone (O_3), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter (PM), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), and lead (Pb), continue to pose health and environmental risks. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is required to periodically review (every five years), and, as appropriate, revise National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for these pollutants. The Office of Research and Development (ORD) research provides scientific support to the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR) to enable timely development of the mandated periodic review/revision of criteria for both primary and secondary NAAQS, related technical support for other mandated activities, and tools needed to ensure effective development of and compliance with State Implementation Plans (SIPs). The results of the research conducted ensures the regulations are scientifically sound and accurate.

This research program is required to provide the scientific information needed to carry out Sections 108 and 109 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments. The research emphasizes two major criteria air pollutants of concern, particulate matter (PM) and tropospheric ozone.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Particulate Matter

The Agency requests a total of $18,776,300 and 87.2 workyears for 1997 in the PM Research program.

Ambient PM exposures at levels below the current PM_{10} NAAQS may have significant impacts on human health. Epidemiological studies indicate significant associations between a variety of measures of particulate air pollution and both mortality and morbidity measures of health effects at PM levels well below current U.S. standards. Of most concern are indications from epidemiology studies of increased mortality risks, especially among the elderly and those with preexisting cardiopulmonary disease, even at levels below current PM_{10} NAAQS values. Plausible biological mechanisms by which PM at low ambient levels could cause mortality and morbidity effects suggested by epidemiological studies have yet to be identified. It is not yet possible to determine which ambient PM components are most significant for health effects. Therefore, research on PM is of particularly high priority because it will help: 1) reduce uncertainties in risk assessments and, thereby, provide credible scientific bases for major PM NAAQS revision decisions by OAR (with potential multibillion dollar control costs); and 2) produce tools needed to guide future risk reduction strategies so that the PM NAAQS can be attained to reduce potential health threats to the U.S. population.

ORD will conduct research to identify particle-induced health effects, critical exposure concentrations, and the sizes, chemical compositions and sources of particles which are responsible for health effects. ORD will also begin to characterize source contributions to ambient particle concentrations and consider control options.

Specifically, to reduce the major uncertainties in the health effects area, ORD will conduct research to identify the mechanisms by which particles affect human health. To reduce uncertainties in exposure, work will be carried out to better characterize the size and composition of particles in the air, changes that occur while the particles are airborne, and human exposure patterns. Risk

management research will focus on reducing uncertainties in emissions of fine particles from key sources and investigating technologies and improved control practices to reduce fine particles that are less costly, perform better than existing technologies, and meet emission reduction targets. Risk assessment research will focus on evaluating emerging health and exposure data.

ORD's health effects research is comprised of three major efforts. One effort will evaluate the relationship between health effects and PM exposures, using epidemiology and significantly improved characterization of exposures. A second effort will relate ambient concentrations to human exposures by determining the amount (or dose) of particles inhaled and retained by the lung. Both animal studies and human clinical studies will be conducted to determine the impact of dose levels to the lungs. These efforts involve study of the physiology of particle inhalation and respiratory tract deposition. A third effort will investigate several possible biologic mechanisms by which ambient PM concentrations may induce health effects, thereby evaluating potential causal links between PM exposures and health effects. Animal models of sensitive and normal human populations are being developed and used to assess mechanisms of toxicity.

Exposure research will concentrate on measurement, characterization, and modeling leading to refined estimates of human exposures to PM. Fine particulate exposure determination suffers from imprecise measurement techniques due to the size and nature of the particles. The objective of exposure research is the full characterization of particle size, chemical composition and daily variations in exposures. Particle profiles in seven different U.S. cities will be determined. This will reduce substantial uncertainties in the association between exposure estimates and observed health effects. New epidemiology studies will merge improved estimates of exposure with health observations to determine if previously observed association hold true and may be strengthened with better exposure characterizations. Research to evaluate and improve ambient monitoring technologies will simultaneously be carried out to provide state-of-the-art means to characterize particles during field studies. Research will also continue on a fine particle physics and chemistry module and its adaptation for use in the next generation atmospheric models now under development. The research will support options analysis and attainment planning for revising the PM NAAQS.

In the area of risk management research, ORD will focus on source contributions to ambient PM concentrations and development of control options. This effort will be a part of the PM initiative. In particular, development of improved techniques to estimate the rate (emission factor) and frequency (activity factor) of particulate emissions will be emphasized. The data collected will assist risk assessors understand which sources pose the greatest risk and risk managers develop cost-effective control strategies in the event of a revision to the NAAQS standard. In carrying out this work, researchers will specifically focus on characterizing fine particle emissions and evaluating prevention and control strategies and devices to reduce these emissions. Fine particle emission characterization studies are needed to support EPA's Office of Air and Radiation program efforts to reduce uncertainties in emission inventories which are used as the basis for development of cost-effective control strategies. Initial efforts will evaluate the mass and size distribution of particle emissions from automobile diesel engines under a variety of load conditions on the road, other combustion sources, and fugitive dust from paved and unpaved roads. Emission reduction research will include modeling studies to predict the performance of alternative strategies to reduce exposures to particles augmented by experimental studies of innovative, low-cost control devices to reduce emissions from a variety of industrial, commercial, and fugitive sources. The performance of air cleaning devices to reduce indoor exposures to ambient particles which infiltrate indoors will also be investigated. Controlling exposures indoors may be extremely important for susceptible sub-populations who spend most of their time indoors. Finally, preliminary studies of the costs and exposure reduction benefits of prevention and control strategies will be

investigated. The outcome of this research will be to identify the fine particles sources of greatest concern and provide the critical data needed by OAR to develop effective risk management strategies to protect public health.

In the area of risk assessment, researchers will continue to evaluate emerging health and exposure data to assist in the development of research needs and regulatory strategies. Assessment efforts for PM will consist of providing follow-up assistance to OAR and the Agency in completing the final phases of the PM NAAQS reviews, providing inputs to research needs identification, and participating in collaborative research pertaining to PM. Consultation and support will permit risk assessments by state, Regional, and international air pollution control organizations with less uncertainty. These efforts will provide OAR with research results needed to develop and implement PM policies based on sound science.

Tropospheric Ozone

The Agency requests a total of $20,108,100 and 71.2 workyears for 1997 in the Tropospheric Ozone Research program.

Research on tropospheric ozone (O_3) is important because it will help: 1) reduce uncertainties in risk assessments and, thereby, provide credible scientific bases for O_3 NAAQS decisions by EPA; 2) produce inventory, measurement and modeling tools needed to guide future control strategies so that the O_3 NAAQS can be attained, reducing the potential health threat to an estimate of 45 million people now living in O_3 non-attainment areas and the $1 billion estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be lost annually in U.S. crop/forest damage; and 3) develop and implement SIPs by providing states with appropriate, reliable methods for measuring stack emissions, modeling dispersion of pollutants, and measuring ambient concentrations of pollutants, and ensuring acceptable data quality for the measurements to be relied on for determining compliance with the NAAQS and related existing or new source performance standards.

Tropospheric ozone resources will be used to support the joint public/private effort to study widespread O_3 non-attainment problems. This effort responds to a report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), which challenged the scientific basis for the Agency's approach to meeting the O_3 NAAQS and which also stated that "despite the major regulatory and pollution-control programs of the past 10 years, efforts to attain the NAAQS for ozone largely have failed." EPA and NAS agreed that setting an effective national strategy to deal with this problem will require scientific information to come from an expanded national research program. As a result, a research program called the "North American Research Strategy for Tropospheric Ozone" or (NARSTO) was chartered at the White House in February, 1995 with a lifetime of ten years. The Interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR) coordinates Federal government-wide research in this area.

NARSTO is a consortium of 60 public and private organizations focused on research relating to attainment of the O_3 NAAQS. Included are many large electric utilities, Ford and GM, the oil industry, the academic community, many state environmental agencies, other Federal agencies, and comparable Canadian and Mexican governmental organizations. The principal focus of the NARSTO consortium is on a ▒mid-course adjustment▒ in the state SIP's expected around 1999-2000. The secondary emphasis is placed on the ▒final demonstration-of-compliance period▒ beginning in 2005.

In the exposure area, ORD will continue research on atmospheric chemistry and modeling to produce and evaluate a replacement Initial-Operating-Version of Models-3, the next generation atmospheric model addressing the well documented deficiencies in current urban and regional models used for NAAQS attainment demonstrations. Also continued as critical input improvements for modeled attainment demonstrations will be research to develop and refine emissions models

and methodologies to improve estimates of tropospheric O_3 precursors (VOCs and NOx) emitted from mobile and biogenic sources. Another area of focus is the improvement of methods to physically observe ambient VOC and NOx chemistry and ozone formation and the testing of these methods in regional field studies. As an explicit liaison area under the NARSTO program, ORD's in-house research will continue to study low-cost control technologies to reduce NOx emissions from combustion sources. As research planning moves closer to post-2000 outputs, work on "quick fixes" for chemistry mechanisms and initial versions of models will be completed and research efforts will shift to more complete mechanisms, fully evaluated models with quantified uncertainty, refined emissions inventories, and more reliable measurement methods to ascertain ozone reductions from precursor controls.

In the risk management area, ORD will develop and refine emission models and methodologies to improve estimates of tropospheric ozone precursors (VOCs and NO_x) emitted from mobile and biogenic sources and utilize in-house research facilities to investigate low-cost control technologies to reduce NOx emissions from combustion sources. The mobile emissions program will include efforts to improve emissions from both light-duty vehicles and heavy-duty diesel vehicles. Biogenic emissions research will concentrate on improving estimates of nonmethane organic compounds (NMOC) and NO_x emitted from natural sources. Studies to develop emission models capable of estimating NMOC (e.g. isoprene, terpene, alcohol, aldehyde) over the different seasons and to improve estimates of NO_x from agricultural, urban, and natural soils will be conducted. Data on both emission rates from natural sources (emission factors) and the distribution of the sources across the nation (activity factors) will be generated. The outcome of the mobile and biogenic emissions research will be used by the states to produce improved emissions estimates, devise optimal ozone control strategies, and improve the emissions inputs for atmospheric models. The NO_x control research will include both fundamental studies of pollutant formation and reduction and in-house bench- and pilot-scale demonstrations to verify performance of the most promising concepts. Emphasis will be on hybrid systems that synergistically combine existing technologies to improve NO_x removal while minimizing costs. This research will provide data on the performance and source applicability of such integrated systems for use by EPA, states, and industry who must jointly identify the most efficient and cost-effective way to comply with tighter NO_x emissions limits which are needed in many areas of the country to attain the ozone standard.

Risk assessment activities for O_3 will consist of providing follow-up assistance to OAR and the Agency in completing work to support the final phases of the O_3 NAAQS decision, providing inputs to research needs identification, and participation in collaborative research pertaining to O_3. Consultation and support in the area of ozone will permit risk assessments by state, Regional, and international air pollution control organizations with less uncertainty. These efforts will provide OAR with research results needed to develop and implement O_3 policies based on sound science.

In the area of health effects, ORD will continue research on health studies with an emphasis on chronic ozone exposure effects. Both mortality and morbidity are being assessed using a combination of epidemiologic, clinical and animal studies. This research will elucidate the role of ozone in causing disease (disease initiation and progression). More specifically this program will determine: 1) the effects of recurrent acute and subchronic effects of O_3 on pulmonary, biochemical and immunologic responses in humans and/or rats; 2) the significance of these effects relative to chronic disease; 3) the relationship between O_3 concentrations and length of exposure to effects; and 4) the chronic effects of "real world" exposures to O_3 for assessing public health impacts of nonattainment. While the current standard is based on acute health effects, the results of chronic exposures could be more serious and costly in terms of public health.

In the ecological effects research area, researchers will evaluate the effects of O_3 and other stressors on tree growth, as well as work on integrated risk assessment of O_3 on trees in rural areas. Three major uncertainties exist in understanding the impact of ozone on trees: (1) tree characteristics (age, size and species); (2) other stressors (other pollutants, drought etc); and (3) the exposure dynamics (concentration, frequency, etc.). These issues are being studied to improve the risk assessments supporting the secondary NAAQS standard.

INDOOR AIR POLLUTANTS RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $7,565,300 and 50.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Indoor Air Pollutants Research program component.

Indoor air pollution in residences, offices, schools, and other large buildings is widely recognized as one of the most serious potential environmental risks to human health. The Science Advisory Board has ranked indoor air pollution as one of the highest health risks meriting the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) attention. While there is considerable information about indoor pollutants, scientists know little about the relative magnitudes of the potential risks associated with different indoor environments and exposure scenarios. Research is needed to further identify, characterize, and compare the health risks associated with exposures to indoor air pollutants so that risk assessors and risk managers can make informed decisions to protect public health.

The indoor air research program, authorized under Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, contributes to achieving safe indoor environments in three ways: improving scientific understanding of indoor air pollution health risks and the effectiveness of risk reduction strategies; providing critical scientific information to EPA program offices and regions in support of developing, implementing, and evaluating risk management options; and promoting private sector involvement in identifying, understanding, and addressing important indoor air pollution problems.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

ORD research in the human health effects area will focus on laboratory and clinical studies on neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, sensory irritancy, and pulmonary health effects associated with indoor exposures to organic vapors. Researchers will investigate responses to mixtures of organic vapors commonly measured indoors. Experimental and control populations will include individuals identified as having multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS). ORD will also continue a program of controlled clinical studies on biocontaminants (house dust mite and other allergens) and their effects on allergic, asthmatic, and normal children. Researchers will use the animal model for evaluating biologic contaminants to characterize effects and dose-responses of various biocontaminants. Animal models provide a cost-effective tool for evaluating biocontaminant effects and aid in understanding the extrapolation of immunotoxicologic data from animals to humans. The two pollutant classes being studied in the health effects area - organic vapors and biological contaminants - are primary suspected causes of indoor air health effects.

In-house research staff will focus on the evaluation of health effects associated with exposures to organic compounds and mixtures found indoors. This will augment research on susceptible populations (e.g., MCS and asthma) and improve our ability to extrapolate animal data to humans facilitating the evaluation of the human risks from indoor air pollution. This research will substantially expand our ability to evaluate the effects of pollutant exposures and their impacts on both normal and sensitive subpopulations by validating risk assessment models developed using animal data.

In the area of exposure, research efforts will standardize sampling procedures for measuring exposures to aero-allergens and continue to support regulatory programs by providing quality assurance audit materials, procedures and guidance for checking/documenting the quality of results from indoor air studies.

In the area of risk assessment, one or more indoor air assessments or assessment reviews for indoor air biological or chemical contaminants will be conducted. The assessments/reviews will be for high priority agents identified by the Program Offices or as assistance to state or Regional offices in dealing with indoor air problems. Research needs for indoor air assessments will be ascertained by the team conducting the assessments/reviews. The indoor air bibliographic database will continue to be maintained and expanded to facilitate ongoing national/international use. Dose-response assessments and maintenance of the indoor air database will provide additional support for risk assessments. Together, these activities will create a sound scientific basis for indoor air risk assessments that will reduce uncertainty and be more applicable to state, Regional and program office needs.

Risk management research will focus on characterization of indoor source emissions. ORD will use environmental chambers and full-scale facilities to develop standard methods for measuring pollutant emission rates from indoor materials and products and to determine how physical, chemical, and environmental variables (temperature, relative humidity, air exchange rate) influence emissions. The results of this research will be used by ORD, OAR, and the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) to understand source emissions and pollutant transport and to guide development of source management options that improve indoor air quality. This research will contribute to an improved understanding of the factors influencing the emissions of organic vapors and microbial contaminants from indoor sources and the potential of specific materials to absorb and re-emit indoor pollutants. This research will benefit builders, architects, and product manufacturers by promoting standard methods to produce data on the indoor air implications of materials and products used indoors. The risk management program will also include an exclusively in-house research program to develop and evaluate ventilation and air cleaning strategies to control indoor pollutants (microbials, organic vapors and particles). This work will include development of standard methods to quantify the performance of novel air cleaning and ventilation approaches. These standard methods can be used by industry and building owners to evaluate which approaches are the best for their specific needs.

The Indoor Air Research program will improve scientific understanding of the key determinants that underlie indoor air pollution health risks and the effectiveness of risk reduction strategies, with emphasis on (a) volatile organic compounds; biocontaminants, and particulate matter; (b) residential, office, and school environments; and (c) noncancer health endpoints. Critical scientific information will be provided to and used by EPA program offices and Regions in support of the development, implementation, and evaluation of risk management options.

GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $17,938,000 and 42 total workyears for 1997 in the Global Change Research program component.

Many scientists and governments from around the world agree that continuing anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), and other greenhouse gases and greenhouse gas precursors, as well as emissions of aerosol precursors, may lead to changes in climate, including changes in temperature (means and extremes), precipitation patterns, and sea level. Additionally, chemicals with ozone depleting properties have already led to stratospheric ozone depletion. However, uncertainties remain in quantifying the magnitude, timing, and regional patterns of climate change, and the implications for ecological systems and socio-economic sectors.

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) supports research to provide scientific insight into these and other global change issues. The USGCRP was formalized through the Global Change Research Act in 1990 which established a research program "aimed at understanding and responding to global change, including the cumulative effects of human activities and natural processes on the environment..." The comprehensive government-wide USGCRP is developed under the auspices of the Global Change Research Subcommittee of the Interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR), which coordinates Federal government-wide research in this area.

The Agency's Global Change Research Program is a part of the comprehensive USGCRP. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program will help to provide the scientific basis to assess, evaluate, and predict the ecological, environmental, and socio-economic sector consequences of global change, including the feedback these systems have on climate change.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Global Climate Research

The Agency requests a total of $10,481,500 and 36.6 workyears for 1997 in the Global Climate Research program.

Human activities over the past several hundred years have induced noticeable changes in the Earth system and how it functions, including the increase in atmospheric levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Research is needed to improve our understanding of global climate change because of its potential risk to human health, socioeconomic systems and the natural environment. EPA is working with other federal agencies under the USGCRP to reduce or resolve the significant scientific uncertainties regarding the timing, rate, and impact of global climate change and to inform the policy making process concerning alternative adaptation and mitigation options.

The EPA's Office of Research and Development's (ORD) Global Climate Research program was restructured in 1995 in a major way to focus resources on the highest priority research areas of the USGCRP. EPA is the only U.S. agency to examine whole ecosystems, landscapes and regions and to do so across political boundaries rather than within specified political units, and to do so across sectors (rather than only as forests, or rangelands, or parks, or fisheries, or agriculture, etc.). The focus of the research will be on regional vulnerabilities to and impacts of climate change, biomass utilization, and predictive models. These research efforts will be essential parts of the national USGCRP program; will address questions of priority to EPA; and will be in areas for which EPA scientists have the requisite expertise.

EPA has the lead in the USGCRP for conducting research to quantify the sensitivities of natural systems and regional economies to potential climate change. The REVEAL program is a research effort initiated in response to the CENR identifying the need for comprehensive research on ecosystem vulnerabilities as one of the highest priorities for the USGCRP. REVEAL is aimed at reducing the substantial uncertainties associated with understanding ecosystems vulnerabilities to climate change and the processes that control them. The work is essential for the development and implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies to protect the systems at risk. This three-part program involves (1) the translation of possible global change scenarios into changes at the regional scale using regional climate, hydrology, ecosystem, and resource models; (2) a quantification of vulnerabilities of socioeconomic systems to these changes; and (3) integrated assessments that will be developed in cooperation with EPA program offices and regions, and with Federal land management agencies.

The research will be in the effects, exposure, and risk assessment areas and will focus on ecological vulnerabilities exposure to climate change and related health impacts. One of the major areas of research will be in the Southeast because of the variety of potential impacts from climate change. For example, in the southeast climatic effects on sea level rise, frequency of hurricanes, hydrology of the Everglades, timber and agriculture production are of concern. Research areas anticipated include impacts on coastal fisheries, inland fisheries, hydrology and soils, atmospheric pollutant exposure, vector-borne diseases such as Dengue Fever, etc. In addition, research will be conducted on ecological effects of global change on important terrestrial and marine and freshwater resources. Research in these areas will reduce key uncertainties concerning climate change.

Successful implementation of REVEAL will enhance our ability to conduct Regional and state level vulnerability assessments and national level integrated assessments, allowing EPA to develop realistic bounds on the nature and magnitude of the vulnerabilities identified, and to assess the cost of mitigation and adaptation strategies.

The biomass utilization research effort pertains to risk management. Use of renewable biomass resources is one of several approaches identified by the Clinton Administration and the international community to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. EPA research is designed to demonstrate the technical, economic, environmental, and economic feasibility of using biomass to offset fossil fuel use. Research will focus on small systems which convert biomass to electricity. ORD's program complements the Department of Energy biomass program, which is focused on larger energy conversion systems. EPA will continue to support research on the conversion of biomass to alternative transportation fuels (methanol) as a cost-competitive replacement for gasoline. This research will produce performance data on small combustion systems that will influence international decisions on greenhouse gas emissions reduction strategy and will provide the fundamental data needed by industry to determine the viability of pursuing biomass to alternative transportation fuels.

EPA will also do process and modeling research to study the coupling of the terrestrial biosphere to global change predictive models. The models will ensure that potential feedbacks and effects of the terrestrial biosphere are incorporated into global change prediction when and where appropriate.

Stratospheric Ozone Depletion

The Agency requests a total of $1,256,500 and 5.4 workyears for 1997 in the Stratospheric Ozone Depletion Research program.

For over ten years, the protective capacity of the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer has been diminished due to synthetic compounds, including CFCs and hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which migrate to the stratosphere and destroy

the ozone layer. Depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer has increased the amount of ultraviolet (UV-B) radiation which reaches the Earth's surface. In 1997, EPA's Stratospheric Ozone Research Program will focus on studies to evaluate alternatives for ozone depleting substances. This research is critical because some of the replacements proposed by industry are now known to contribute to other environmental problems and many end-uses still do not have permanent replacements identified (HCFCs are now in use as interim replacements for many applications). The research on alternatives directly supports the Agency responsibilities under Title VI of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments which establishes phase-out deadlines for all known ozone-depleting substances and requires the Agency to ensure the substitutes proposed do not cause other environmental problems.

Within the Agency's risk assessment/risk management paradigm, stratospheric ozone depletion researchers will evaluate new chemicals and technologies which can be used to replace ozone-depleting substances now used in commercial chillers, low-temperature supermarket refrigeration systems, insulating foam and other applications. The focus will be on environmentally-friendly (does not cause other pollution problems) solutions which have no ozone depletion potential, low global warming potential, and perform as well or better than existing chemicals or systems. EPA will emphasize alternatives for HCFCs because their use will increase as they replace CFCs now used in many of the applications mentioned above. Plans are to complete evaluations of the important chemical and physical properties (flammability, toxicity, oil miscibility and atmospheric lifetime) of the most promising substitutes and to further emphasize studies which will determine how well the substitutes perform in full-scale systems. In addition to the research on new chemicals, ORD will: (1) evaluate alternative refrigeration cycles and other equipment changes which are needed to accommodate the new chemicals and (2) investigate novel technologies which do not require the use of an alternative chemical. Based on ORD research, industry will be able to promote the use of substitutes (either new chemicals or alternate technologies) which do not cause other environmental problems (e.g., global warming).

Climate Change Action Plan

The Office of Research and Development requests a total of $6,200,000 for Climate Change Action Plan Research for 1997.

The President's Climate Change Action Plan is a clear demonstration of the Administrations's commitment to form new partnerships--it relies almost entirely on partnerships between government and the private sector. In 1997, EPA will fully fund its responsibilities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to their 1990 levels by the year 2000. The U.S. approach toward reducing these emissions has many facets and involves EPA and other Federal agencies, such as the Departments of Energy, Department of Agriculture, and Department of Transportation. These partnerships will play a critical role in meeting the plan's emission reduction goals without harming the economy.

WASTE/SITE/RISK CHARACTERIZATION RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $12,287,700 and 54.5 total workyears for 1997 in the Waste/Site/Risk Characterization Research program component.

Estimating the actual risks posed by hazardous waste sites is uncertain and controversial due to gaps in our knowledge of the nature and extent of contamination at the site, as well as our understanding of how various receptors might react to contact with site contaminants. Essential to our ability to identify, characterize, and clean up sites is the scientific understanding of what pollutants are present, where they are, how they move and are transformed in the environment, how they come in contact with ecological and human receptors, what their effects are on ecological and human receptors, and what technologies are appropriate to remove or minimize the exposure to these same receptors. Our knowledge in all of these areas is incomplete, therefore, this program component emphasizes the research areas described below.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The main goal of the Hazardous Substances Ecological Research program is to continue to provide the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) and the Regions with guidance on how to evaluate the impact of an unremediated and uncontained waste site on its ecosystem. Similarly, the health research program will provide OSWER with data, methods, and models to assess the potential human health risks associated with exposures to agents encountered at Superfund sites. Both programs will place an emphasis on chemicals that pose the greatest risk, such as chlorinated solvents, metals, and persistent bioaccumulative contaminants.

The goal of the exposure assessment part of the hazardous substances research program is to continue to provide Regional staffs with the tools, technologies, and procedures necessary to characterize what pollutants are present, where they are located, and how they move through the environment. This will result in better, more complete and timely site characterizations that can then be used as the basis of exposure assessments and/or remediation strategies. Such results lead to quicker, less costly, and more effective cleanups. Exposure assessment work will focus on research that is more field- oriented with the following objectives: 1) developing and demonstrating analytical and other characterization tools/methods that can be used in the field to collect near real-time data on three-dimensional pollutant concentration distributions; 2) developing and demonstrating non-invasive, surface-based geophysical tools for characterizing the surface and subsurface surrounding Superfund sites; 3) developing and demonstrating more efficient sampling methods, designs and geostatistical tools; and 4) developing and supporting fate and transport models for predicting the exposure to ecological and human receptors. In addition, ORD will continue to demonstrate innovative measurement and site characterization technologies under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program.

The risk assessment portion of the hazardous substances research program will continue to provide both Regional Superfund risk assessors and OSWER staff with the methodologies, tools, and support necessary to conduct more credible and scientifically defensible assessments of the risks to both human and ecological receptors at and surrounding Superfund sites. This goal will be achieved by accomplishing the following three objectives: developing improved methodologies, models and factors to replace common default assumptions for exposure scenarios and toxicity; facilitating the transfer of scientific expertise to Regional risk assessors through the use of expert systems, databases, guidance documents, and consultation with risk assessment experts; and conducting contaminant and site specific assessments that demonstrate innovative approaches.

In the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program, ORD research supporting this program component will be targeted at reducing uncertainties in exposure estimates and providing technical assistance. Work will continue on 1) new geostatistical approaches for the design of ground water and soil sampling surveys/networks; 2) development of multimedia transport and fate models for hazardous waste management, including computerized parameter estimation, output visualization, and Geographic Information System (GIS) setup; and 3) quantification of subsurface organic pollutants, transformation rates, and metal speciation pathways and rates. ORD will also conduct in-house research to refine risk assessment methodologies for indirect exposure pathways. Results of work in these areas will help reduce the uncertainties in risk assessments by providing a scientific basis for predicting the transport/transformation behavior of pollutants released from RCRA facilities, and produce the tools needed to measure and characterize the nature and extent of pollutants in the surface and subsurface environments. This information will allow Regional, state, and local officials to better judge which sites pose the greatest hazard to citizens and the environment. In the area of technical support to the RCRA program, assistance will be provided to EPA Program Offices and Regions in the area of pollutant fate and transport modeling.

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND SITE REMEDIATION RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $25,145,100 and 86.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Waste Management and Site Remediation Research program component.

Research under this program component provides a strong scientific and technical foundation for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) to investigate and mitigate numerous health and environmental problems at both Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Superfund sites. In order to improve our understanding of the science controlling the dynamics of contaminants in soils and ground water, the Office of Research and Development (ORD) will conduct risk management research which focuses on the remediation of both surface and subsurface contaminated soils, sludges, sediments, buildings, debris, and ground water.

ORD's risk management research for Superfund and RCRA site remediation will be of several types. Fundamental research to understand the chemical, physical, and microbiological processes that influence contaminants in soil and ground water will be conducted to initiate the development of more economical and efficient remediation technologies. The results of this research will then be applied, together with engineering principles, to develop and test new remediation methods both in the laboratory and, when appropriate, in the field. Process evaluation research will continue to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of full-scale (generally commercially-available) remediation technologies in the field. Remediation technical support will be provided by ORD staff to Regional Offices for RCRA Corrective Action programs on an in-house basis only.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Ground Water

The Agency requests a total of $4,440,200 and 14.3 workyears for 1997 in the Ground Water Research program.

In the 1997 hazardous substances research program, EPA will expand its field evaluations of innovative extraction technologies for dense nonaqueous-phase liquids (DNAPLs), which contaminate a significant number of sites and have proven extremely difficult to locate and clean up. The emphasis will be on evaluating these technologies at larger scale and under more complex hydrogeologic conditions. Preliminary reports of initial small-scale field evaluations and initial design guidance on the use of these technologies will be published. Research on less-invasive site characterization methods and on the evaluation of subsurface models will be included as part of these evaluations. Research on the use of passive permeable barriers, composed of a mixture of a sand and a zero valent metal, will be extended to pilot scale for arsenic and lead contamination.

In the 1997 RCRA program, ground water research will be completed on the full-scale evaluation of a passive permeable barrier to remediate ground water contaminated by chromium wastes. Efforts will continue on laboratory evaluation of models that describe subsurface movement of nonaqueous-phase liquids, giving site officials more accurate tools with which to track these highly toxic compounds. This process and modeling research will expand to include more complex wastes and hydrogeologic settings typical of many situations encountered at real waste sites.

Bioremediation

The Agency requests a total of $4,999,800 and 22.7 workyears for 1997 in the Bioremediation Research program.

Bioremediation is an engineered process using microorganisms to decompose toxic and hazardous materials. Remediation using these processes is usually non-toxic, non-hazardous, and less invasive to the environment than current cleanup methods. Successful development of bioremediation as a cleanup alternative could significantly impact the cost of and options available for site remediation.

In order to compare the effectiveness of bioremediation with other cleanup options, bioremediation risk assessment studies of the effects of contaminants on ecologic and human receptors would continue, with increased emphasis on ecological impacts. Research would include development of methods for characterizing risk potential of adsorbed contaminants, as well as determination of the magnitude of impacts of specific categories of contaminants on different receptors. Natural attenuation (NA) studies will also continue, with increased emphasis on its potential for remediation of the vadose zone and on development of protocols for its proper application in this part of the subsurface. Studies of the bioremediation of metals will be conducted in the field.

Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)

The Agency requests a total of $7,419,500 and 12.7 workyears for 1997 in the SITE program.

Under the SITE program, EPA evaluates and demonstrates vendors' new remedial technologies. In 1997, SITE will focus on areas where remediation problems indicate the need for more cost-effective cleanup technologies. These are expected to include in-situ remediation and containment technologies, a well as technologies to remediate wastes that are expensive to treat such as dioxins and mixtures of metals and organics.

The use of innovative technologies, such as in-situ and on-site bioremediation processes (other than pump and treat) for compounds that are resistant to biodegradation (e.g., PCBs), has saved millions of dollars the use of conventional technologies. One recent study of four EPA Regions that showed an average cost savings per site, from employment of innovative remediation technologies, of 62%, or $21 million per site.

DRINKING WATER RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $24,296,800 and 155.6 total workyears for 1997 in the Drinking Water Research program component.

Disinfection of drinking water has been one of the greatest public health success stories of the twentieth century. Although disinfection and other drinking water treatment practices have resulted in the virtual elimination of outbreaks of serious disease such as typhoid, the continued occurrence of waterborne disease outbreaks has demonstrated that drinking water supplies are still vulnerable to contamination with pathogenic bacteria, parasites and viruses that can cause serious illness or even death. For example, a 1993 outbreak of *Cryptosporidiosis* in Milwaukee, which resulted in an estimated 400,000 cases of acute gastroenteritis, represents the largest documented occurrence of disease associated with contamination of a treated public water supply in the U.S.

Additionally, public health concerns have been raised concerning chemical contaminants in our drinking water supply. Surface water and ground water sources can be contaminated by many different natural and man-made substances that must be efficiently removed during the treatment process. Furthermore, there is a high degree of uncertainty about whether disinfection by-products (DBPs), the chemical by-products that result when disinfectants react with organic matter in drinking water, pose a significant human health threat. Because of the high uncertainty, the widespread human exposure to drinking water, the severity of the known effects from certain microbes, and the potentially high costs of further regulation of drinking water, this issue is of high priority to Environment Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Water and to the Office of Research and Development (ORD).

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) mandates that the EPA identify and regulate contaminants which may threaten human health. ORD research provides the scientific basis for regulations implementing the SDWA, and addresses health effects, exposure, assessment, and supports management of risks of contaminants in drinking water. ORD scientists also provide technical assistance to EPA program and regional offices, states, municipalities, and private suppliers of drinking water to assist in prevention or removal of contaminants in drinking water.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Disinfection By-Products/Microbes

The Agency requests a total $22,034,000 and 134.1 workyears for 1997 in the Disinfection By-Products/Microbes Research program.

The challenge in providing safe drinking water today lies in reaching an acceptable balance among competing risks. Increased disinfection can reduce microbial risks, but increase the potential risk from disinfection by-products. The optimal balance will adequately control risks from pathogens, simultaneously control DBPs to acceptable levels, and ensure that costs of water treatment are commensurate with public health benefits. To enable EPA to develop regulations that will achieve this balance, research is needed to obtain a better understanding of the potential health risks and human exposures to microbial pathogens and DBPs. Research is also needed on water treatment processes and other means of reducing these risks.

ORD Exposure research will be expanded to include development of analytical methods to determine and evaluate exposures to DBPs and microbes. Currently available methods for identifying the important pathogens in drinking water are not sufficiently effective, and for some pathogens, no methods exist.

Additionally, adequate methods are not available for certain types of DBPs. Efficient methods must be developed so that the occurrence of these contaminants in source waters can be estimated, and so that the effectiveness of various treatment technologies can be assessed by EPA and other research groups. Priorities include developing analytical methods for *Cryptosporidiosis* and Norwalk viruses. Adequate methods are vital to evaluating the effectiveness of alternative treatment technologies. Extraction methods and advanced instrumentation will be developed to fully characterize the non-volatile and difficult to extract DBPs, including chlorine dioxide at low concentrations. Our in-house expertise will focus in the area of exposure assessments, particularly in the application of analytical methods. Performance evaluation studies of all drinking water laboratories (federal, local government, state, and private sector), certification of regional laboratories and certification training courses will be conducted to ensure quality of data for SDWA.

Information on the health effects of DBPs from both epidemiology and toxicology studies are currently inadequate for conducting comparative assessments of the potential cancer and noncancer risks posed by the use of chlorine, chloramine, ozone, chlorine dioxide, or combinations of these disinfectants. The anticipated increased use of alternatives to chlorine in the future underscores the need to assign a high priority to research that will permit a better characterization of the risks that may be associated with exposure to the by-products of these alternatives. To address these needs, laboratory research will continue to fill critical toxicity data gaps for DBPs, with a focus on carcinogenicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, and pharmacokinetic (i.e., metabolism) studies. Epidemiology methodologic research will be conducted to improve the ability to study whether exposure to disinfection by-products in drinking water is associated with adverse reproductive outcomes or cancer.

Among the many naturally occurring and man-made source water contaminants of potential concern, arsenic is one of the most important from a regulatory and public health perspective. Because of the uncertainties in the risk assessment for arsenic in drinking water and the high cost of implementing a new arsenic standard, it is essential that the best available science is used to establish treatment requirements for contaminants. ORD scientific research on arsenic will provide a better understanding of the dose-response relationships for arsenic toxic actions, the relationship of metabolism to toxicity, and the important factors that can affect the variable sensitivity of humans to arsenic.

For microbial contaminants, many uncertainties still exist with respect to our ability to adequately assess the health effects associated with many pathogenic bacteria, viruses and parasites in drinking water. Microbial research will include clinical dose-response studies on selected pathogens and community-based field studies to evaluate the impact of water quality and treatment processes on the occurrence of waterborne disease. Microbial research will build upon prior efforts to characterize the health risks posed by high priority viruses, parasites and bacteria in drinking water. In-house expertise will enhance research efforts in the area of drinking water health effects and particularly epidemiology studies. These research activities will address the potential risks of greatest concern for DBPs, arsenic and pathogens in drinking water, and if successful, they will significantly reduce uncertainties in the current risk assessments and will lead to more scientifically sound, cost-effective regulations.

Exposure to DBPs in drinking water is really exposure to a complex mixture of chemicals. Work in the risk assessment area will therefore take into account possible interactions between chemicals and evaluate the impact on health risks. Assessments must fully characterize actual human risks associated with exposures to chlorinated waters and provide improved methods for assessing epidemiologic exposures and risks. Critical to establishing a regulatory strategy for drinking water is identifying those contaminants which pose the greatest risk to human

health and consequently, what treatments can be used to reduce these risks and at what cost. To characterize the magnitude and severity of adverse health effects associated with exposures to DBPs, either individually or as a complex mixture, it is necessary to develop and apply improved risk assessment methods and tools in order to evaluate the scientific data, reduce uncertainties and to provide risk managers with qualitative and quantitative estimates of risks posed by specific waterborne agents and options for managing those risks. Through the development and application of consistent methods and tools for integrating and interpreting the scientific data, risk assessment studies can provide the framework for comparing chemical and microbiological risks and identify critical research needs and uncertainties.

Researchers will focus on the areas of pathogen risk assessment, mixtures feasibility studies, and comparative risks modeling as well as more fully characterizing uncertainties and assumptions associated with risks estimates. Emphasis will be placed on developing dose-response models for viruses, including the Norwalk virus, and selection of surrogate chemicals and pathogens for comparative risk modeling. A framework for comparing these risks, i.e., chemical and microbial will be developed for future application to various exposures and treatment assumptions. Viral models will be developed using data on treatment effectiveness generated by the Risk Management research program. Efforts will also be initiated to test methods for inclusion of mixtures data into comparative risk models.

While uncertainties remain, it is known that certain microbes pose a significant risk to public health. Risk Management research will focus on developing cost-effective treatment and management approaches that can be used to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases to acceptable levels. Effective implementation involves a multiple barrier concept; that is, uses of the best available water source, protection of that source from contamination, treatment to remove and inactivate pathogens and a properly designed and operated distribution system. Determining the effectiveness of various treatment processes to remove/inactivate microbial pathogens is critical to the implementation of a regulatory strategy to address this issue. Researchers will focus on the evaluation of different treatment processes to control pathogens, with a focus on *Cryptosporidium*.

Simultaneously, these treatment processes will be evaluated for their ability to minimize and control the formation of DBPs. Efforts will also be directed to the development and evaluation of technologies appropriate for small systems, which face constraints on cost and operational complexity. EPA has estimated that the range in treatment costs per household, population ranging from 25,000 to 250,000 people, for the different options is tremendous ranging from $5/year to as high as $270/year depending upon which technology might be needed to comply with DBP standards. Clearly, research that could lead to improvements in conventional treatment and could demonstrate that acceptable levels of pathogens and DBPs can be achieved will have major cost implications across the nation. There is growing concern that bacteria that grow in the water distribution system may pose a significant health threat. Scientists will focus on the identification and characterization of the factors which influence microbial growth in the distribution system so that strategies to control such growth can be developed. Efforts will be initiated to develop effective source water protection strategies and this work will be integrated for maximum benefit with other related programs such as the Wet Weather Flow Research Program.

Research will continue on the evaluation of technologies and the development of strategy techniques for controlling the formation of corrosion by-products in household plumbing and drinking water distribution systems and controlling inorganics such as arsenic. This will result in more cost effective treatment systems for small communities, in order to meet SDWA Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL). Corrosion research will assist community water systems in achieving lead and copper levels established under SDWA.

Ground Water

The Agency requests a total of $2,262,800 and 21.5 workyears for 1997 for the Ground Water Research program.

Ground water provides a source of drinking water for approximately 50 percent of the U.S. population. There are tens of millions of private wells and approximately 180,000 community and non-community public water systems that are dependent on ground water. About half of the ground water community systems disinfect, but a majority of the non-community systems do not. The drinking water quality of systems that do not treat for pathogens is dependent on having source waters at the wellhead that do not contain pathogens in sufficient numbers to cause health problems. Preliminary results of ground water surveys being conducted by EPA and other research groups indicate that greater than 20% of the well waters sampled contain viruses. Determination of the survival times of pathogens, especially viruses, and their transport in the subsurface are critical in determining whether ground water does or does not need to be treated and provides support to the EPA's Office of Water in the development of the Ground Water Disinfection Rule. Risk Management researchers will focus on determining the factors that govern the transport and survival of pathogens in the subsurface which will provide input into the development of the Ground Water Disinfection Rule. This, as well as other information, will be used in research to develop data and methods for assessing the vulnerability of drinking water wells to microbial pathogens and to determine natural protection zones, which are criteria that will be used in granting waivers to the disinfection requirement.

ECOSYSTEMS PROTECTION RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $107,376,300 and 375.1 total workyears for 1997 in the Ecosystems Protection Research program component.

Our nation's ecosystems provide self-purifying systems and valuable renewable resources such as food, fiber, water storage and flood control, wood for construction, biodegradation and removal of contaminants from air and water, pest and disease control, and amelioration of climatic extremes. However, these same ecosystems are threatened in many parts of the country by the products and byproducts of modern industrial society. Much remains to be understood about these highly integrated ecological systems. In particular, it is critical that EPA develop techniques that allow quantitative risk assessments to be conducted so that decisions can be based on sound science in a context that considers the impact of multiple stressors on an ecosystem. Equally important, EPA must develop risk reduction strategies that take maximum advantage of pollution prevention and the self-purifying potential of natural systems.

EPA scientists and engineers continue to discover how the complex interaction of environmental stressors threaten ecosystems. More research is needed, however, to identify and apply remedies to threatened ecosystems. Thus ORD's ecosystems research in 1997 will focus on: (1) exposure and effects measurements, long term monitoring, and regional surveys, (2) development of tools, methods, and techniques to enable assessment and management of the greatest threats, and (3) intensive research in selected ecoregions of national interest and concern (e.g., Pacific Northwest, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Florida Everglades).

ORD's researchers are investigating the impact of chemical stressors (e.g., nutrients, toxic metals) and non-chemical stressors (e.g., climate change, regional vulnerability, habitat alteration, biological depletion) on threatened ecosystems. ORD's effects and exposure research will focus on exposure and effects measurements, long-term monitoring, and regional surveys. This research is conducted through interrelated programs designed to address the wide ranging causes of ecosystem degradation and the development of the methods to most effectively redress and minimize the damage done to these ecosystems. Specific research areas to be covered in 1997 include: (1) the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) which will focus on indicator development, monitoring designs, and the assessment of environmental trends seen in an ecosystem; (2) aquatic ecocriteria which will develop toxicity data for water quality criteria and indicators of biological conditions; (3) contaminated sediments which will explore the cause and effect relationships of multiple stressors on the viability and sustainability of large, deep-water ecosystems; (4) non-point source research focused on the development of community-based, wet weather flow watershed management alternatives; and (5) wetlands protection research to develop the tools to manage and restore the Nation's wetlands and associated ecosystems.

Research in the area of risk assessment methods, tools, and techniques will be used to evaluate and assess data obtained on specific ecosystems to determine which are under the greatest stress and should be targeted for risk management attention. Risk management alternatives will be developed and evaluated to maintain and/or restore sensitive ecosystems. These alternatives will consider not only the severity of the environmental impact, but the cost of remediation and/or mitigation, as well as other non-environmental factors. Specific research projects to be performed in 1997 include: research to improve community- based tools for environmental assessment; assessment and management alternatives in the area of aquatic ecocriteria, contaminated sediments, watershed management, and ecosystem restoration.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)

The Agency requests a total of $45,096,500 and 107.5 workyears for 1997 in the EMAP Research program.

EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) was created to develop the capability of "taking the pulse" of the environment with respect to ecosystem integrity and sustainability. National and regional assessments of our natural resources suitable to guide public policy have been severely limited by the high cost of establishing monitoring sites and by the poor scientific understanding of how to integrate data across landscapes. EMAP has demonstrated that probabilistic sampling designs can add a powerful new dimension to monitoring. The techniques developed to address acid rain issues have been extended to assessments of the condition of forests, wetlands, agricultural lands, surface waters, estuaries, and even the Great lakes. EMAP field studies have proven that the scientific approach can greatly reduce the costs of monitoring even difficult environments such as contaminated sediments in coastal environments. The Office of Water has found the EMAP-Estuaries sediments data to be the highest quality sediments data in the National inventory.

Consequently, EPA has redirected EMAP to develop the science of integration for more complex monitoring networks involving the specialized contributions of numerous federal agencies, including the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the United States Geological Service (USGS). This redirection coincides with the efforts of the OSTP Committee on Environmental and Natural Resources (CENR) to coordinate monitoring at the national level. Recognizing that about $500 million is spent on environmental monitoring by federal agencies, CENR developed a coordinated multi-tier monitoring and research framework. Monitoring programs in USGS and NOAA make up one tier of sites for waters. The Department of Agriculture monitors count park tiers in forests and agricultural lands. The interpretive power of all theses monitoring data can be increased when integrated with a distributive survey that extends both spatial coverage for monitoring variables and the representativeness of individual sites. EMAP is the scientific leader in designing this tier and has been working in lock-step with CENR and the other federal agencies. The EMAP contribution to the science is grounded in our intramural research on design and integration.

CENR is planning a series of public workshops on the monitoring framework, all of which culminate in a region-scale pilot study to demonstrate the cost-savings and improved performance of an integrated network. EMAP had planned an extensive study in the Mid-Atlantic region, and all agencies in the CENR concur, this region is the best to demonstrate the framework. EMAP will contribute the distributive sampling tier to monitoring. EMAP will also assume the scientific leadership for designing the integrated monitoring network in the Mid-Atlantic pilot study, which will incorporate ongoing federal sampling tiers. Finally, EMAP has been leading the effort to analyze existing data for the purposes of reformulating the hypotheses to be tested in the pilot.

Efficient use of existing federal monitoring capabilities is not the only contribution EMAP brings to the CENR and the federal monitoring effort. The science of synthesizing data into regional-scale assessments have been the hallmark of EMAP. The EMAP Multi-Tier Design Workgroup will address linkages between everything from remotely sensed data on land cover to USGS and state monitoring to the long-term intensive study sites of NSF. Through coordination with the Office of Water and 305-B monitoring in surface waters quality, the Regional EMAP (REMAP) effort will enhance local monitoring networks.

One serious gap in the National Network is understanding the factors that govern the selection of the intensive study sites that comprise the apex of the multi-tier network. Many existing sites have been selected for reasons other

than science. The high cost of intensive sites dictates that each modification or addition to intensive sites be justified by the potential for reducing uncertainty. EMAP has a Site Evaluation Workgroup which will evaluate over 200 sites identified by CENR and rank sites according to their power to answer specific assessment questions in a national network. One other example of this effort is the redesign of the atmospheric deposition monitoring network (CASTNET) which was funded by EPA to assess sulfur trends for the OAR in response to the Clean Air Act. Data have been generated from the initial CASTNET network to show that approximately 15 of the 55 sites are essential to the new airshed models and the elimination of trends in sulfur in the eastern US. Although the remaining sites may be valuable for other local problems, the new atmospheric deposition network for the sulfur issue will reduce the annual cost of EMAP monitoring by $3 million. Through redesign of the network, and by coordinating with other potential sites developed by CENR activities, this reduced cost should not affect the power of the assessment in 2002.

In addition to bringing the science of integration to the forefront in EMAP, this research has accelerated the search for more cost-effective and more diagnostic ecological indicators that are used in monitoring. Working with the academic community through the Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, the EMAP Ecological Indicator Workgroup will direct the intramural program on new indicators. CENR has acknowledged that the "variables" listed in existing monitoring networks poorly represent indicators of ecological integrity and sustainability. New technology in molecular biology will be used in basic ecology to examine the role of genetic diversity in the long-term sustainability of important communities. Most ecosystem indicators are expensive and measure the structure of communities. Yet, functional attributes, such as the productivity of marine coastal regions, are the meaningful monitoring endpoints for a national network. EMAP will advance these new indicators for use by the CENR and state agencies.

The products of EMAP collectively have demonstrated a new feasibility for monitoring networks to expand spatial coverage at lower cost. The CENR has recognized that contribution and asked EMAP to assist in designing a truly national network. In addition, EMAP products will put site selection on a scientific basis and accelerate the development of better ecological indicators.

Contaminated Sediments

The Agency requests a total of $5,945,000 and 41.0 workyears for 1997 in the Contaminated Sediments Research program.

Toxic chemicals and conventional pollutants have steadily accumulated in the sediments of coastal, estuarine, and freshwater ecosystems over the past century. The sediment contaminants of greatest concern appear to be heavy metals and persistent, bioaccumulative organic compounds. Of fundamental concern is the identification of cause and effect relationships of multiple stressors on the viability and sustainability of benthic ecosystems and ultimately how such information can be used to direct source control and pollution prevention strategies.

Scientific research will focus on methods to assess the ecological and human health effects of sediment contaminants; chemical-specific sediment quality criteria; sediment pollution source allocation methods and sediment clean-up methods for sites where natural recovery is not appropriate. The funding and workyears requested reflect a strengthening of this program with particular emphasis on research to predict the cumulative impact of multiple stressors, and to predict and alter the bioavailability of contaminants in sediments. Research will also be enhanced in the area of developing better chronic toxicity tests to evaluate the long-term effects on benthic communities and the marine food chain. ORD research efforts will result in developing: 1) methods to assess the ecological and human health effects of sediment contaminants; 2) chemical-

specific sediment quality criteria; 3) sediment pollution source allocation methods; and 4) sediment clean-up methods for sites where natural recovery is not appropriate.

Non-Point Sources

The Agency requests a total $4,732,200 and 16 workyears for 1997 in the Non-Point Sources Research program.

EPA's Office of Water has identified Wet Weather Flow discharges from both point and nonpoint sources as one of the largest remaining threats to water quality and human health that exits today. ORD scientists will support OW by focusing research efforts on developing and improving community-based, Wet Weather Flow (WWF) watershed management, including pollution prevention and control; models and strategies, and alternative technologies, that would both integrate area-wide WWF control and interface storm runoff with ground water, contaminated sediment, and surface water impacts; and determine suspended particulate characteristic requirements for adequate WWF disinfection. Studies will be conducted on the application of Geographic Information System methodology in conjunction with real-time pollution contaminant event models to simulate the effect of WWF impacts on human health and aquatic ecosystems. Modeling studies will be conducted on the interaction of ground water and surface water; health and ecosystem impacts will be determined. Research will be conducted on the use of constructed wetlands and the role of contaminated sediments in WWF watershed management. WWF technical assistance will be provided for EPA regional and program offices, and to State, local, and professional organizations. In addition, research is being conducted on the effects of surface water/ground water interactions on aquatic ecosystems.

Wetlands Protection

The Agency requests a total of $4,055,100 and 35 workyears for 1997 Wetlands Protection Research program.

The loss of wetlands is resulting in adverse impacts on the environment such as increases in flood damage, reductions in waterfowl populations, etc. In 1986, ORD initiated a Wetlands Research Program to support the development of defensible and cost-effective regulatory policies related to wetland management and to encourage and enable others to act effectively in protecting and restoring the nation's wetlands and associated ecosystems. One of the guiding principles in implementing the mission is to base decision making on sound science. Research is needed to understand the biological, chemical, and physical relationships that dictate wetland function; quantify among-wetland variability within specific geographic and land use settings; and define the role of wetlands in the landscape and the effects of landscape factors on wetland functions.

The Wetlands Research program supports the Agency's risk-based approach to wetlands management activities (i.e., protection, restoration, and creation). Emphasis is placed on characterization of wetland function in the landscape, and on the development and calibration of tools needed to measure and forecast the outcome of wetland restoration and creation projects. Research will also focus on evaluating and predicting the response of wetlands to other activities/stressors in the watershed. ORD in-house scientific capabilities will be expanded to increase the geographic coverage that will include coastal wetlands in addition to the historical focus on inland wetlands. ORD's Wetlands Research Program will lead to understanding the biological, chemical, and physical relationships that dictate wetland functions; quantify among wetland variability with specific geographic and land use settings; define the role of wetlands in the landscape and the effects of landscape factors on wetland functions and develop an improved understanding of the natural and anthropogenic processes that govern the quantity, quality, and availability of water resources.

Regional Ecosystems Initiatives

The Agency requests a total of $5,255,500 and 24.6 workyears for 1997 in the Great Lakes Research program.

Considerable progress has been made over the past 20 years to reduce concentrations and inputs of toxic substances in the Great Lakes basin ecosystem. Despite these improvements, however, concentrations of many toxic substances currently being measured in fish tissue, as well as other indicators of ecosystem health, remain at unacceptable levels. The Office of Research and Development's (ORD) Great Lakes research program will develop scientific data to help establish ecological goals and environmental indicators to help document progress toward achieving these goals. Researchers will develop models to predict the exposures and responses of ecosystems that result from alternate management strategies at the watershed, regional and national scale and emphasize the development of indicators of ecological condition and diagnostic techniques for use in ecological risk assessments of aquatic systems. This will provide the scientific understanding and techniques required to examine the effects of multiple stressors, and for effective integrated ecological risk assessment and ecosystem protection at multiple scales. Research will continue to focus on the development of risk-based exposure assessment for aquatic resources by developing predictive and diagnostic methods to identify, characterize, and quantify chemical and non-chemical stressors. The Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) will provide additional pilot and demonstration projects in the Great Lakes geographic region as part of this national monitoring implementation strategy.

The Agency requests a total of $3,139,900 and 5.5 workyears for 1997 in the South Florida Research program.

The natural systems from the Kissimmee River, south of Disney World, to the coral reefs off the Florida Keys are an interdependent landscape and seascape. Historically, however, these systems have been managed as if they functioned in isolation from one another. Half of the Everglades have been drained and converted to agriculture or urban development. As a result, populations of wading birds have declined by more than 90 percent, and South Florida has 56 threatened or endangered species. Florida Bay, which in the past supported huge commercial and recreational fisheries, is in a state of ecological collapse. For the Florida Everglades, EPA will support studies and research to better understand this ecosystem and this water quality problem. Given mercury contamination currently in the Everglades, EPA will support a study to identify the source of this pollution. This will include a special project in EPA's Environmental Monitoring and Assessment (EMAP) to better understand the transport and effects of toxic substances throughout the South Florida ecosystem. The results will, however, be widely applicable both to similar contaminant problems elsewhere, and as a general framework for computer-based exposure decision analysis.

The Agency requests a total of $4,682,200 and 7.1 workyears for 1997 in the Pacific Northwest Research program.

Ecological resources provide the economic basis for many communities in the Pacific Northwest. Competing interests e.g., forest products, agriculture, and the fisheries industry place ecosystems under pressure which cannot be sustained. The result has been the collapse of salmon fisheries, significant constraints on forestry practices, and the commensurate economic decline of many communities. The Pacific Northwest research program is studying ecosystem response to human activities. In 1997 research is targeted to understand the response of ecosystems to stressors at several scales from site-specific studies through watersheds to the region. Research includes studies on the relationship between the size of stream buffers and instream condition on fish stocks, on the effect of forest management practices on stream water quality, and the study of multiple

stressors such as nutrients, silt, flow changes and aquaculture. The results of this work will reduce uncertainty in ecological risk assessments and improve confidence in ecosystem management decision making.

HUMAN HEALTH PROTECTION RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $40,181,000 and 199.5 total workyears for 1997 in the Human Health Protection Research program component.

People are exposed to a variety of potentially harmful agents in the air they breathe, the liquids they drink, the products they use, the foods they eat, and even the surfaces they touch. As indicated in the 1994 report by the National Research Council (NRC), *Science and Judgment in Risk Assessment*, the public has become increasingly aware and concerned by these environmental exposures, their potential threats to human health, and the risks associated with environmental contaminants. Announcements about pesticides in food, fish and shell fish, health advisories, chemical contaminants in drinking water, and contamination from hazardous-waste sites have created public concern about the chemical products and byproducts of modern industrial society. However, there is public skepticism about the reliability of scientific predictions concerning possible threats to human health and about the effectiveness of regulations in mitigating these threats. Questions have also been raised about the economic costs of controlling or eliminating emissions of chemicals that pose questionable or even extremely small risks. In the absence of exposure measurements and an ability to measure risk directly, scientists can offer only indirect and uncertain estimates of exposure and risk. Debates about reducing risks and the costs of risk management have been fed by the lack of accurate and widely accepted methods for assessing risk to humans.

Notwithstanding these uncertainties, there is widespread public understanding that the public health consequences of exposure to environmental contaminants are substantial. For example, the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) estimated in its 1993 report, *Researching Health Risks*, that the costs of even a small number of environmentally related illnesses, such as lead poisoning and pollution-related respiratory conditions, could reach into the billions of dollars annually. Thus, an important aspect of human health protection is the identification, reduction, and prevention of exposures and risks from environmental contaminants that contribute to increased rates of disease, disability, premature death, or significant disability.

In 1997, research conducted under the Human Health Protection program component will support several of the EPA's national Environmental Goals such as safe drinking water, safe indoor environments, clean air, and safe food. This research program also provides support for implementation of requirements under several regulatory statutes, including the development of methods and models used to collect data required under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), and methods used by industry in response to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). In addition, much of the research in 1997 will support the Agency's Community Based Environmental Initiative (CBEI). This CBEI-related effort is aimed at understanding the sources of toxic and pesticide pollution; describing the pattern, frequency, and magnitude of total human exposures; improving and developing quantitative extrapolations methods for health data (i.e. animals-to-humans, normal-to-sensitive subpopulations and high-to-low exposures), and; transferring information to the communities that require it.

Specific research areas to be addressed in 1997 include; the Pesticides in Children program, the U.S.-Mexican Border program, integrated exposure models, biologically and pharmacokinetics-based dose-response methods, assessment of chemical and site-specific risks to humans, individual variability and human susceptibility to cancer, quantitative exposure-effect relationships, development of methods for measurements of pesticide residues, and understanding the effects of pollutants on different biological systems.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The overall goal of research conducted under the Human Health Protection research component is aimed at protecting public health by determining what pollutants are a risk to human health. Because of the economic and social impact of regulating pollutants, however, it is not enough to determine that a pollutant effects human health under a particular exposure scenario; we must also identify at what point and under what conditions these risks become unacceptable. The risk assessment of a pollutant must determine: (1) Is the pollutant capable of producing a health effect (Hazard Identification)?; (2) What is the response to the pollutant at the levels to which the population is exposed (Dose Response Assessment)?; and (3) How much of the population is exposed (Exposure Assessment)?

Human exposure to chemicals and the potential effects of a pollutant on human health are the primary bases on which risk assessment determinations are made. Too often, however, scientists must depend on insufficient data and non-validated models or theoretical scenarios to estimate the levels of pollution encountered by human populations. As a result, many decisions concerning assessment and management of risks bear uncertainties.

A significant step towards addressing these uncertainties has been achieved through recent exposure measurement research (e.g., the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS), the National Activity Pattern Survey, and the Agriculture Health Study). This measurement research applied pilot protocols for developing statistically valid measures of human exposures to a variety of chemicals through both biological sampling of the individuals and measurements of exposures through air, food, and water. In 1997, Human Health Protection research will build on the results of the NHEXAS pilot studies to assess the population distributions of measured exposures in the three study regions, identify the most important determinants of exposure, integrate exposure information across pathways and sources, and evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot protocols. In addition, 1997 research will use the comprehensive exposure data to evaluate and refine human exposure models.

Exposure research continuing in 1997 includes the Pesticide Residential Exposure Research Program. Because of the uncertainty associated with the risk posed by lawn care pesticides, the General Accounting Office recommended that the EPA fully explore the health effects of post-application exposure to lawn care pesticides prior to re-registering pesticides for lawn uses and that the EPA place a high priority on developing the post-application exposure, testing and assessment guidelines. Results of ORD's Residential Exposure Research Program will directly support the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances' (OPPTS) needs to revise and expand its guideline process for Post-application Exposure and Monitoring. These guidelines standardize industry collection of pesticide exposure data required under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

In the area of health effects, the Agency will conduct research to determine what studies are most useful to assess effects and how to evaluate the data that is obtained from them. This research looks at the effects of pollutants on different biological systems (e.g., neurotoxicity, immunotoxicity, etc.) and determines if, and to what extent, those effects are indicators of human health risks. The results of this research will help the scientific community identify risks to human health more efficiently. This information is particularly critical to OPPTS which requires chemical companies to provide information on the effects of their chemicals.

Continuation of the research on health effects, exposure to pollution and risk factors for disease along the U.S.- Mexican border has been prompted by the unusually high occurrence of serious birth defects in this region. This research is being conducted in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and

Prevention and the Texas Department of Health. The research will attempt to identify other health problems that may be occurring as well as possible causes. This research is an important component of EPA's emphasis on community-to-regional scale environmental investigations. In the areas in which these projects are located (the Lower Rio Grande Valley, TX, the U.S. - Mexico Border area in Arizona, and the States in EPA's Region 5) community residents and government officials will be informed and involved in understanding the results of these exposure research studies.

The Pesticides in Children Research Program (total request of $5,097,600 and 25 workyears) was established in response to a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report, which highlighted the critical need for health research on infants and children exposed to pesticides. In 1997, this research will be expanded through implementation of a survey of children's exposure to pesticides. This survey, complemented by enhanced exposure related research methods and models for estimating and predicting exposure of this sensitive subpopulation, is aimed at measurement of exposure via air, water, food and dust in homes, schools, day care facilities, and other areas. Researchers will collect time, location and activity information related to children's exposure, using fully evaluated techniques. Scientists will prepare a manual of methods for quantifying the track-in of lawn-applied pesticide residues into indoor residential micro-environments. Scientists will also prepare a report on research to develop techniques for monitoring pesticide residues in the environment, and will publish a manual of methods for characterizing activity patterns in children. Methods will be developed for inclusion in OPPTS test guidelines and models will be developed to evaluate data submitted under these guidelines.

As part of the Pesticides in Children initiative, researchers are beginning to address toxic effects as a function of age to provide scientific data for determining whether current pesticide tolerance levels are sufficiently protective. Toxicological research, which includes neurological, immunological, developmental, and pharmacokinetic studies, is targeted to identify and characterize qualitative exposure-effect relationships for pesticides. These relationships include response as a function of critical periods of development. Also included are quantitative exposure-effect relationships for pesticides, such as evaluation of toxicity equivalence factors.

Research in the health risk assessment area (a total request of $16,929,000 and 74 total workyears) complements and builds upon research conducted under the human exposure and human effects areas, and is applied to research conducted under other program components such as Pollution Prevention. The goal of risk assessment research is to understand the human health risk associated with environmental exposures, the principal relationships between the various sources of a pollutant, and the pollutant's effects on a target population. Risk assessment turns collected research data into meaningful information that can be used by decision-makers, the public, academia and other institutions.

New studies related to risk assessment will begin in 1997 on the role of individual variation in human susceptibility to cancer. Humans vary substantially in their inherent susceptibility to carcinogenesis. This variability affects each step in the carcinogenic process (e.g., carcinogenic uptake and metabolism, DNA damage, etc.) and arises from many independent factors, some inborn and some environmental. EPA's research will focus on the identification of genetic differences that can affect carcinogenic risk from environmental agents, the quantitative relationship of these differences to the risk of cancer, and the distribution of these genetic differences in the population.

The Agency is addressing the complex area of risk assessment, in part, through its Research to Improve Health Risk Assessment (RIHRA). Little is known about the extrapolation of risk from high- to low-dose or from effects in animals to humans. Research in the area of extrapolation methods is critical because of the

large impact that the extrapolation of data has on the validity of a prediction model. To better extrapolate from high- to low-dose, and from animals to humans, ORD researchers are examining biologically-based dose response and pharmacokinetics research and modeling approaches. Biologically-based approaches examine effects at doses much lower than those where gross clinical effects occur and allows the risk assessor to make a better determination of effects at low doses. Pharmacokinetics research will allow the risk assessor to better extrapolate from high- to low-dose and from animals to humans. This research will improve the accuracy of applying laboratory conducted test results (e.g., high-dose exposure to animals) to other, harder-to-test exposure scenarios (chronic low-dose exposure to humans).

Other risk assessment research includes chemical and site-specific assessments, and risk assessment tools and guidance. Translating the risk assessment information to the decision maker is a critical challenge in risk assessment. Research in the area of chemical- and site-specific assessments will provide information for program-related regulatory decisions. Research work will assess specific chemicals (e.g. dioxin, benzene, chloroform) and specific sites coordinated through the Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center. This work supports several program offices and regulations (e.g., Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Office of Air and Radiation, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Conservation and Liability Act). Much of the research conducted to develop risk assessment tools and guidance supports the Agency's Community-Based Environmental Initiative. This research includes the development of risk assessment guidelines on a variety of topics to aid the risk assessor, risk assessment software (e.g., exposure models), and other risk assessment information, such as the Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). IRIS is a database of chemical-specific risk information on the relationship between chemical exposure and estimated human health effects. IRIS is currently accessed by the public and federal, state and local agencies. In 1997, ORD will develop additional risk information for use with IRIS, including less-than-lifetime exposure risk estimates, developmental toxicity (e.g., birth defects) and other endpoint specific human health effects risk assessment information. In addition, efforts have begun to expand the current system to include risk information from across federal agencies.

SPECIAL ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $11,649,100 and 55.0 workyears for 1997 in the Special Environmental Hazards Research program component.

EPA has focused its research agenda through a risk-based approach that involves identifying health or ecological hazards, assessing dose-response and exposure, characterizing risk, and defining and implementing risk management options. In 1997, based on this risk based approach, research in this program component will focus primarily on endocrine disruptors. A limited amount of lead research will also be conducted. The endocrine disruptor research will investigate the growing concern about the health risks to humans and wildlife posed by the presence of chemicals in the environment that mimic the actions of hormones. In addition, lead research will focus on the removal of lead from soils contaminated with lead-based paint using a chemical leaching process. This research will form the basis for more cost-effective alternatives for reducing risk from exposure to lead.

Data, methods, and models resulting from these efforts will support the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) in setting standards and regulations under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA).

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Endocrine Disruptors

The Agency requests a total of $11,264,400 and 52.9 workyears for 1997 in the Endocrine Disruptors Research program.

Evidence has been accumulating that humans and various animal populations may have experienced adverse health effects from exposure to environmental chemicals that interact with the endocrine system. These chemicals, most of them pesticides, have been found to upset the workings of the hormonal or endocrine system, and for this reason, they are known as endocrine disruptors. Some scientists warn that these chemicals may be interfering with the action of reproductive hormones and causing damage to the fertility of various animals and humans. The evidence is not conclusive. The critical issue is whether there are sufficiently high levels of endocrine disrupting chemicals in the environment to exert effects in human or wildlife populations. If these concerns are found to be justified, there could be significant regulatory impact on a number of important industrial chemicals.

In response to this growing public health and environmental concern, EPA has taken the lead in an effort to collect and assess pertinent information. Working in collaboration with other federal and private groups, EPA scientists have organized a major effort to obtain all relevant existing data, evaluate the sufficiency of existing data, determine what additional data are needed to formulate an appropriate response, evaluate options for obtaining additional data and coordinate research across and outside the federal government.

In an effort to obtain maximum input into the planning, sponsorship and conduct of research on endocrine disruptors, EPA has begun working through the Committee on the Environment and Natural Resources. Federal agencies that have expressed interest in participating include the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, National Cancer Institute, National Science Foundation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Natural Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency, and the Department of Agriculture.

As a result of these collaborations and application of the risk assessment/risk management paradigm, the Office of Research and Development (ORD) will support research to characterize the effects of environmental exposure to various chemicals, focusing on two major research areas, health effects and exposure assessment, in two target populations, humans and wildlife. In 1997, the Agency will focus on learning more about what we know about the sources, chemical and physical properties, transport pathways, and ecological and human effects of endocrine-disrupting chemicals (EDC), and identifying the major knowledge gaps. Reports will be produced on research needs for health effects and exposure assessment as related to EDCs.

Effects research will focus on learning about the important chemical classes for interaction with the endocrine system and their range of potency, which will produce models to identify and prioritize in vivo research to define dose-response effects. Research on dose response will increase our understanding of the comparative exposure levels associated with risks, which will lead to reduced uncertainty in chemical-specific risk assessments and relative potency comparisons. Investigations of the health outcomes experienced by populations receiving high-level exposure to EDCs will delineate the causes and effects that can set the bounds on effects in less highly exposed populations.

Exposure research will focus on several important issues, including the pathways of exposure to EDCs. Models will be developed to assess exposure to EDCs from specific sources through multimedia pathways. Methods will be developed to monitor exposure to EDCs and to characterize exposure half-life, speciation, uptake, and phase equilibrium, which should improve source and receptor models and assessment of EDC exposure. Issues on the adequacy and reliability of exposure monitoring tools, environmental concentrations of EDCs in all principal media, and exposures experienced by populations affected by EDCs will also be investigated.

Data, methods, and models produced in these efforts will be used to predict the effects to humans and wildlife from exposure to endocrine disruptors and will provide the Agency the information it needs to characterize risks from these chemicals, establish priorities for additional study, and support regulatory decision-making.

NEW TECHNOLOGY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $48,568,600 and 85.8 total workyears for 1997 in the New Technology and Pollution Prevention Research component.

EPA's Five-Year Strategic Plan identifies pollution prevention as the first strategy considered for all programs in the Agency. In support of this directive, ORD's goal is to take the lead among Federal research organizations in developing risk management strategies to move from controlling and cleaning up pollution to reducing it at the source. ORD's strategies are aimed at the various economic sectors (e.g., industrial, Federal, agricultural, transportation, energy, service) in order to identify appropriate research topics that can help achieve pollution prevention in those sectors. At the present time, ORD's research is focused on the industrial and Federal sectors.

Small businesses, for example, consistently provide the United States with innovative technologies and approaches to solving difficult environmental problems. Funding for competitive contracts will be provided under the Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) program, mandated by the Small Business Innovation Development Act of 1992. These contracts, based on a solicitation prepared by EPA, will be awarded in a variety of areas including prevention of NO_x, VOCs, SO_2; toxic air pollutants; indoor radon mitigation; and environmentally benign metal plating and finishing.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Environmental Technology Initiative (ETI)

The Agency requests a total of $27,619,100 and 6.0 workyears for 1997 in the ETI program.

The Environmental Technology Initiative program is designed to facilitate the development and use of innovative, cost effective environmental technologies through collaboration with private sector companies, non-profits, other Federal agencies, universities and states. In 1997, ETI research is focused on environmental technology verification, partnerships for the 21st Century, and community-based sustainable technologies. Under environmental technology verification, ORD's efforts will build upon the Agency's pilot program of environmental technology verification entities (e.g., small drinking water treatment systems, environmental monitoring technologies, pollution prevention and hazardous waste technologies). Technology verification efforts are necessary since companies are frequently wary of buying and installing new environmental technologies until permit writers and enforcement officials accept that they meet required environmental standards. Such an approach is particularly important as this country looks for alternatives to command and control rules and regulations that are frequently very difficult and costly to implement at the community level. One important feature of this effort will be the development of a tool or methodology to measure the actual success of environmental technology verification in terms of both economic and environmental benefits.

In partnerships for the 21st Century, EPA scientists and engineers will initiate development and demonstration activities with partners in both the public and private sectors. These activities will encourage the practical and field-scale evaluation of new methods and tools, and technologies and processes that more effectively demonstrate the environmental and economic benefit of using less polluting technologies, processes, and products in real-world situations. Government participation in these demonstrations helps alleviate the liability concerns, lack of safe demonstration sites and permit flexibility issues that often prevent private testing companies and investors from performing this function on their own. Field-scale testing and application of research and

development aimed at the Common Sense sector industries (i.e., metal finishing, printing, oil refining, automobile manufacture, electronics, and iron and steel) will be a part of this activity with emphasis on providing practical, technical help to those involved in environmental decision making at a number of levels.

Under community-based sustainable technologies, EPA scientists and engineers will focus at a pre-competitive stage on the development, testing, and evaluation of technologies and processes for cleaner production and products. ORD researchers will work closely with OPPTS and other EPA Program Offices to address high priority areas where generic technologies can have a major impact on reducing or eliminating pollution in sectors beyond the current ones of interest -- industrial and Federal. An area of particular emphasis is the development of sustainable municipal technologies that improve the quality of life in both urban/suburban areas and small communities/rural areas.

Common Sense Approach

The Agency requests a total of $12,902,200 and 50.7 workyears for 1997 in the Common Sense Approach Research program.

The Agency is endeavoring to use more positive, less confrontational approaches to assist industry in complying with the nation's environmental statutes. As part of this effort, ORD's scientists and engineers will continue to provide scientific and technical support for regulatory development to the Agency's media programs under the Source Reduction Review Project (SRRP). They will also initiate new technical and support efforts in support of Common Sense sector industries. ORD, in support of the Program Offices and Regions, will conduct in-house research on the design, development, and demonstration of new and innovative technologies that prevent pollution from entering the air, water, and soil. This research will encompass the development of knowledge methods and tools, and technologies and processes for product substitution or redesign of production processes. Emphasis for methods and tools will focus on Life Cycle Assessment development and refinement of software programs and modules to assist in deciding on less polluting processes and products. Emphasis for technologies and processes will focus on new and innovative process changes and product substitutions that minimize pollutants.

When considering which of these innovations is most sensible to use, cost must continue to be an important factor. Cost assessment, benefit/cost analysis, and related software development will become an even more important component of EPA policy and risk management decisions in the future. As part of an Agency-wide initiative, research will be initiated on tools to document the costs associated with new technologies and pollution prevention. This Benefit/Cost Initiative (total of $4,476,700 and 12.0 total workyears) will significantly improve such tools as they are applied to environmental protection and will enhance community-based risk management options as well as the quality of Agency regulations and guidelines. It will focus on engineering analysis (e.g., systems analysis, operations research), cost accounting and estimating (e.g., cost assessment, cost estimating, cost tracking), and data standards development (e.g., data comparability, ability to reproduce data).

The Agency's Common Sense Initiative (CSI) is an effort designed to achieve greater environmental protection at less cost by addressing pollution with an industry-by-industry, rather than a pollutant-by-pollutant, approach. ORD's share of the CSI (total of $901,000 and 4.5 work years) will support the research, development, validation, and diffusion of pollution prevention and innovative technology options for achieving environmental compliance for the six target CSI industries, while also maintaining their economic competitiveness. A public-private consortium will implement innovative technology and pollution prevention priorities. The key to the success of this research will be the outreach and dissemination of results through pollution prevention information networks and clearing houses, national conferences, workshops and seminars, and

other types of information transfer techniques such as guides, manuals, and reports that are available both electronically and in hard copy.

Pollution Prevention

The Agency requests a total of $2,275,400 and 4.0 workyears for 1997 in the Pollution Prevention Research program.

Pollution control is less attractive as a means for effective environmental protection because: (1) end-of-the-pipe treatment cannot solve all of the United States' pollution problems, (2) technical difficulties and costs to meet new and more stringent environmental standards and limits make pollution control much less cost effective, and (3) continuing economic expansion and population growth will lead to an ever increasing volume of potential pollutants that must be effectively managed at the source. New types of methods, tools, technologies, and processes that provide alternatives to pollution control, and new approaches to encouraging pollution prevention, are needed.

For ORD's pollution prevention research to be successful, individuals and organizations must be informed of the latest information and technology. Such an approach ensures that decision makers at all levels (e.g., federal, State, local) are fully informed of the options that are available to them. To this end, ORD has traditionally provided information on pollution prevention at both national conventions and more customer-focused seminars and workshops. In addition, ORD plans to develop and disseminate technical information through state-of-the-art electronic and computer-based vehicles.

Effective pollution prevention must include a strategy that addresses ongoing and anticipated environmental problems across a broad range of community scales (e.g., small town, large municipality, ecoregion). Research in this area will encompass the development of knowledge methods and tools, and technologies and processes used for decision making at the point where such decisions will have the greatest impact -- locally. Efforts under the Pollution Prevention program will be focused on three areas: chemistry; engineering; and measurement, assessment, and feedback techniques.

Chemistry for pollution prevention will develop safer commercial substances and environmentally friendly chemical synthesis routes to reduce risks posed by existing practices. Activities will include the use of creative reaction conditions, such as using solvents which have a reduced impact on health and the environment, or increasing reaction selectivity thus reducing wastes and emissions. Engineering for pollution prevention will develop novel engineering approaches for preventing or reducing pollution from industrial manufacturing activities. Examples of this approach include: machining without the use of cutting fluids that currently require disposal after they are contaminated; in-process techniques that minimize generation of pollutants in industrial waste incineration processes; and improved automobile combustion process design for reduced pollutant production. Measurement, assessment and feedback techniques for pollution prevention will lead to novel measurement and assessment techniques for pollution prevention, such as innovative, full scale, quantitative methodologies for conducting life cycle analysis which permit sound quantitative comparisons of the impacts of different pollutants on different media.

SCIENCE QUALITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE RESEARCH

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $185,375,500 and 572.0 total workyears for 1997 in the Science Quality and Infrastructure Research program component.

The Science Quality and Infrastructure Research program component houses many activities which cut across or lend support to the more specific media research programs. This program component supports two areas of the Agency's research program: cross-program research and resources supporting science and technology operations. Cross-program resources for research involves programs that address research requirements that are not specific to a media or cut across two or more distinct media. Cross-program research activities include Exploratory grants, fellowships/environmental education, research centers, and Regional programs. Whereas the infrastructure aspect of this program component supports ORD research operations including operating expenses, the working capital fund, all workforce funding, and workyears that support the research program.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

Exploratory Grants

The Agency requests a total of $11,677,900 and 3.0 workyears for 1997 in the Exploratory Grants program.

The Exploratory Grants program was designed to generate new ideas and produce new scientific information by encouraging creativity and innovation in scientific research. Through publication of an annual general solicitation, the program defines general areas in which there exists significant gaps in scientific knowledge and understanding, and allows individual investigators from the academic research community to conceive, define, and propose research projects. Proposals are competitively reviewed by peer panels of predominantly outside Agency researchers, with only the most scientifically sound proposals ultimately receiving support. The major program outputs are scientific articles published in the peer literature. The scientific information shared through such publications is intended to broaden and enhance scientific knowledge and understanding and to be used as inputs into more targeted, more applied environmental research programs.

In 1997, proposals will be solicited in the general areas of environmental biology/ecology, air chemistry/physics, water chemistry/physics, environmental engineering, and socioeconomics. In addition, the Early Career Research Award Program will award up to 10 grants in the range of $75,000 to $100,000 per award per year for up to five years to promising researchers who are building their careers.

Fellowships/Environmental Education

The Agency requests a total of $16,982,200 and 1.0 workyear for 1997 in the Fellowship program.

A blue ribbon panel of the Science Advisory Board recommended that EPA enhance its environmental education programs for training the next generation of scientists and engineers. The graduate fellowship program was initiated in 1995 for that purpose. This graduate fellowship program, competitive and peer-reviewed, is designed to attract some of the brightest and most dedicated students in the Nation to take advanced training in scientific and engineering disciplines relevant to protection of public health and the environment and, ultimately to careers in environmental science and engineering -- not only for EPA, but for states, localities, and industry. Fellowships will bring fresh ideas to bear on EPA science issues. The work done under the fellowship program

will contribute to resolving uncertainties associated with particular environment problems and focus graduate research on priority research areas. This investment is critical if the government, industry, and academia are to have the talent they need to address the environmental challenges of the future. The fellowships begin their payoff almost immediately: students generally must perform original research to complete their degree requirements while located at their university facilities. In 1997, the Agency expects to support about 300 new fellowships across multiple disciplines, including the biological and physical sciences, mathematics and computer science, and engineering.

Centers

The Agency requests a total of $9,578,000 and 1.0 workyear for 1997 in the Centers program.

ORD will continue to provide resources for the Environmental Research Centers (ERCs) and the Hazardous Substances Research Centers (HSRCs), as well as to the minority institutions supported within this program component.

The four ERCs and five HSRC university consortia will continue to support fundamental and applied research. These Centers provide basic research, technology transfer, and training activities that address the priority problems of environmental management within their geographic areas of concern.

The Minority Centers program will continue to emphasize participation of minority scientists and students in environmental research. They develop curriculum and training materials, provide mechanisms for developing students and faculty in environmental fields, and conduct basic and applied research and development, technology transfer, and outreach programs.

Regional Programs

The Agency requests a total of $4,512,500 and 24.0 workyears for 1997 in the Regional Programs.

The Regional programs involve research support to the Regions to assist on high priority science areas and reduce the cost and improve the quality of research efforts. This program includes the Regional Scientist program, the Regional Methods program, and the Regional Applied Research Effort (RARE).

The Regional Scientist program is designed to improve communication and understanding between the Office of Research and Development and the Regions and foster greater consideration of science and technology in Regional decision-making. Scientists are detailed from Headquarters to the Regions as a liaison to provide continuity on research activities. In addition, they use their individual expertise and knowledge of ORD, in combination with the knowledge they acquire of Regional technical needs to focus on high priority scientific concerns specific to the EPA Regions.

The RARE program provides EPA Regions with a rapid response mechanism to address high priority current year research needs critical to their ability to implement various EPA environmental regulations and target regional problems in a more cost-effective and scientifically-supportable manner. The program contributes to Regions research support that has included, for example, provision of testing methods for West Coast species to develop scientifically supportable biocriteria used in setting standards and permits, and the integration of remote sensing and spatially-related data for determining priority watersheds for salmon stream habitat restoration in the Pacific Northwest.

The Regional Methods program emphasizes the development of high priority monitoring methods needed by EPA Regions and states to establish permit conditions that are better tailored to site-specific situations (i.e., reduce

both over and under regulation) as well as to more cost effectively assess compliance with permit conditions. The ORD's Environmental Monitoring Management Program (EMMP) supports the efforts of the Agency to reduce the cost and improve the quality of environmental monitoring. Specific initiatives being addressed include: reducing barriers to the use of innovative approaches to monitoring; reducing the development and promulgation of duplicative measurement methods; in partnership with the states, development of a national environmental laboratory accreditation program to reduce the cost to the regulated community caused by the current system of duplicative state accreditation programs, and establishment of uniform, Agency-wide method validation criteria speed up the approval of new methodology and to improve the quality of new methods.

High Performance Computing and Communications (HPCC)

The Agency requests a total of $5,692,900 and 6.3 workyears for 1997 in the HPCC program.

EPA's "community-based" approach toward environmental management involves local industry, state and local government officials, special interest groups, and individuals in the community whose health, living conditions, and jobs are most affected by impacts to the quality of the environment. The HPCC program, which is a cross-Agency coordinated program, provides these stakeholders the capability to access data, environmental models, and analytical tools to make informed decisions involving risks to human health, ecosystems, and the economics of local industry and the surrounding community.

In 1997, the HPCC program will provide critical regulatory support efforts to support program offices such as the Office of Air and Radiation and the Office of Water. As such, the HPCC program will provide flexible environmental modeling and decision support tools to states for use in determining cost-effective, mid-course corrective action for their state implementation plans to ensure attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone. HPCC research will develop prototype cross-media ecosystem exposure assessment capabilities involving both air and water for local communities and regional planners to test when considering a range of local control options and risk reduction strategies. The current exposure assessment capabilities pertain to only one media, which limits the knowledge and application of this knowledge in a situation involving risks to human health, ecosystems, and the economics of the community and local industry. The prototype that will be developed is across media enabling better informed decisions to be made in the event of such situations. The HPCC program has become important to the Chesapeake Bay Program, which is becoming more dependent on these cross-media assessments in their long term restoration strategies. Parallel computational capabilities will also be enhanced to enable study of multi-pollutant and cross-media issues involving ozone, particulate matter, and nitrogen. Information management, access, and analysis techniques will be developed to facilitate cross-discipline information exchange. Additionally, the HPCC program involves the academic community in innovative research to advance the technology required for cross-media environmental modeling, risk assessments, and community decision-making. Research leading to a tight coupling of geospatial visualization/analysis and environmental models will be generally applicable to a variety of assessment applications.

Working Capital Fund (WCF)

The Agency requests a total of $33,145,700 for 1997 in the WCF.

The WCF contains funds formerly carried in the Office of Administration and Resources Management and used to support ORD needs. With the creation of the WCF, these resources have been moved into ORD to fund these services. Specifically, this request provides for postage and data processing services previously funded under the Agency-wide support account in 1996. Postage dollars will fund postage costs that provide all routine, day-to-day U.S. Postal Services

and includes regular First, Third, and Fourth Class mail, Post Office Express Mail, two-day priority mail, registered and certified mail and pouch mail; Federal Express overnight mail and United Parcel Service shipments for management and support programs. The on-going data processing and telecommunication services are classified into five cost centers; Enterprise Computing Services, Network Services, Desktop Services, Technical Consulting Services, and Scientific Computing Services. Resources will provide the program's share of depreciation of capital assets, increased service costs, additional mainframe capacity, investments in network services, and investments in technical consulting services.

Operating Expenses

The Agency requests a total of $58,027,700 for 1997 in Operating Expenses.

These resources are necessary to cover the operating costs of a research organization that includes five National Centers and Laboratories and Headquarter offices with facilities and remote sites located in nine geographical areas. These operating expense resources are for operational expenses pertaining to supplies, materials, scientific and technical equipment, automated data processing support and services, ORD-wide data systems, facilities operating expenses, facilities repair and improvement projects under $75,000, human resources development training, training for scientists and engineers, administrative printing and reproduction, and various other miscellaneous support services.

NATIONAL VEHICLES AND FUELS EMISSIONS LABORATORY

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $65,195,300 and 286.7 total workyears for 1997 in the Science and Technology Appropriation account for the National Vehicles and Fuels Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL). The NVFEL is a federal facility that houses most of the employees and activities of the Office of Mobile Sources in the Office of Air and Radiation. The staff at the NVFEL carries out a broad range of policy, regulatory, and compliance functions necessary to implement the Clean Air Act and fuel economy statutes.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) authorizes a nationwide program to prevent and reduce air pollution through air quality planning, regulation, enforcement, and research. Enactment of amendments to the Act in 1990 created high public expectations for cleaner, healthier air quality nationwide through cleaner cars, fuels, factories, and powerplants. The 1990 CAA amendments require significant changes in vehicle control technologies and fuel types and expansion of state clean air programs. Under the amendments, EPA must adopt about 60 new mobile source rules covering: reformulated gasoline, leaded gasoline, clean alternative fuels, vehicle fleet requirements, vehicle emission standards, and state program requirements. In implementing the Act, the Agency will use not only traditional approaches for controlling air pollution, but also will strive to harness the power of the marketplace, encourage local initiatives and flexibility, and emphasize pollution prevention.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The results of programs carried out at the NVFEL will play a major role in achieving the national environmental goal for clean outdoor air. The NVFEL will implement this goal through clean vehicle and fuels programs that will make a major contribution to meeting national clean air standards and reducing toxic pollutants. Air pollution from mobile sources accounts for over half of the nationwide emissions of carbon monoxide and pollutants that create ozone or "smog." Because mobile source emissions account for such a large percentage of the total air pollution problem, reducing these emissions holds the greatest potential for cleaning our nation's air. The reformulated gasoline program alone was reducing smog-forming pollutants by about 160,000 tons per year by 1995; this will increase to about 200,000 tons per year beginning in 2000.

Priorities of the mobile sources program in 1997 include: controlling nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and particulate matter (PM), focusing on heavy-duty vehicles, engines and non-road sources; implementing the CAA's vehicle, engine and fuels requirements; reducing in-use emissions through a transformed inspection and maintenance (I/M) program; developing inventory estimation tools that serve user needs and are recognized as scientifically credible; reinventing the vehicle compliance program by focusing on in-use emissions and leveraging manufacturer investments in vehicle durability; evaluating alternative long-term strategies for fuels, including alternative fuels; supporting development of new technology approaches to reducing in-use emissions and evaluating technologies from the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles work as to their applicability to in-use emissions control of NO_x and PM; implementing engine control and NO_x/PM control programs, especially non-road; developing and enhancing models, and applying sound science to their development; working on alternative fuels and advanced technologies; reengineering of processes, such as certification; and improving program infrastructure and maintenance, including replacement of obsolete equipment at NVFEL.

In 1997 the NVFEL will continue testing programs needed to provide sound information on vehicle and fuel emissions and vehicle fuel economy. The testing programs produce information needed to ensure compliance with federal vehicle emission standards and enforce federal fuels requirements. The NVFEL also uses

vehicle testing information to develop tools used by states in preparing their clean air plans. Without such information, the results from state plans may not provide necessary emission reductions. The fuel economy data are by-products of emissions control-related testing. These data are used to provide fuel economy information to the public and to implement the "Gas Guzzler" tax.

EPA and the states will work together in 1997 to carry out mobile source pollution abatement programs: vehicle inspection and maintenance, oxygenated and reformulated fuels; clean fuel fleets; trip reduction programs; and other transportation control measures. The NVFEL will provide guidance, support, technical assistance, and policy clarification to states and EPA regions.

To help meet the national environmental goal for clean outdoor air the Agency will, by the year 2005, reduce toxic air emissions from all major sources to the lowest technically-achievable levels. By 2010 the incidents of cancer due to exposure to pollution from vehicles will be reduced by 50 percent. In 1997 the Agency will continue an initiative to reduce health and environmental risks from air toxics emitted by numerous small urban "area" sources. The initiative will allow EPA to focus on better control of vehicle fuels and additives, which, in addition to stationary sources, are also sources of urban health risk. Under rules issued in 1994, manufacturers conduct tests of fuel additives to determine health effects before registration by EPA. In 1997 NVFEL will issue additional rules and protocols related to fuels and fuels additive health effects testing.

The NVFEL is an active participant in the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles, a combined effort with the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, the Department of Transportation, the Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the domestic automobile manufacturers, to dramatically improve passenger car and light truck fuel economy and reduce pollution. In 1997 the Agency will devote a total of $18,765,800 and 21.2 total workyears to this effort. This "clean car" program will develop new advanced vehicle technologies to improve air quality and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions contributes to meeting the national environmental goal for reducing environmental risks. Transportation sources are estimated to represent more than half of the greenhouse gas emissions between 1990 and 2000. EPA will help demonstrate the pollution prevention potential of automotive propulsion systems with low carbon emissions, while at the same time preserving current vehicle performance, affordability, utility, and safety.

FEES

In 1997 the Agency expects to collect over $9,000,000 in fees through the mobile source certification program to cover the costs related to the certification, fuel economy, Selective Enforcement Audit, and recall programs. These funds will cover the costs of operating federal programs for states that do not submit approvable programs or do not adequately implement approved programs.

NATIONAL RADIATION LABORATORIES

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $5,947,000 and 39.8 total workyears for 1997 in the Science and Technology Appropriation account for the two national radiation and indoor environment laboratories operated by the Office of Radiation and Indoor Air (ORIA) in the Office of Air and Radiation.

The EPA program designed to protect public health and the environment from adverse effects of radiation exposure and to reduce human exposure to unhealthful levels of indoor pollution, including radon, is derived from several statutes including: the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; the Waste Isolation Pilot Project Land Withdrawal Act of 1992; the Energy Policy Act of 1992; the Atomic Energy Act; the Public Health Service Act; the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act; the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act; and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. These Acts authorize a wide range of regulatory, assessment, assistance, and technical activities. The Agency's two radiation and indoor environment laboratories, the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) and the Las Vegas Laboratory Facility (LVF), provide the technical understanding to support Agency responsibilities.

The EPA's two radiation and indoor environment laboratories support the four following major objectives to: reduce adverse health effects and environmental impacts from radiation and indoor air pollutant exposure through a program of standards and guidelines; assess and quantify existing and emerging radiation and indoor air quality problems and their potential impacts on public health and the environment; respond to radiation and indoor air quality issues of serious public concern; and maintain the capability to respond to radiological emergencies and to aid development and testing of federal, state, and local plans for emergency response. To accomplish these objectives, EPA assesses and regulates sources of airborne radionuclides; evaluates and regulates radioactive waste disposal; provides site assessments and radiochemical analyses of environmental samples; operates the Radon Action Program; operates the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System; develops radiation clean-up and waste management standards; responds to radiological emergencies; and conducts indoor air quality technology and tech-transfer programs.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

In 1997 the Agency will continue to develop and maintain an emergency preparedness program designed to avert excessive exposure to radiation from nuclear accidents; to provide field, laboratory, and technical support to EPA's radiation regulatory development and implementation activities through the collection and analysis of environmental samples; to monitor environmental radiation levels and assess the effects of radiation exposure to the general public from ambient radiation; to characterize and evaluate special radiation and indoor air problems; to provide analytical support to other parts of EPA for assessing radiation risks; and to provide training and support to other federal and state agencies and to Indian tribes.

In 1997 the Agency will play a significant role in preparing for and responding to accidental releases of radioactive material into the environment. The ORIA laboratories will continue their lead responsibilities for EPA's field measurements in emergency situations. The Agency will maintain mobile radiological laboratories and support vehicles as well as an inventory of field instruments to carry out EPA's role. EPA's Radiological Emergency Response Team includes staff from headquarters and regional offices, as well as from the two laboratories.

The Agency will continue to improve the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (ERAMS). A major component of the overall nuclear accident response capability, ERAMS includes 268 stations to sample air, precipitation, surface water, drinking water, soil, and milk. These stations have the capability to provide near real-time information on ambient radiation levels resulting from nuclear accidents.

In 1997 the ORIA laboratories will conduct field and laboratory measurements and analyses to support environmental radioactivity standards and to provide a basis for evaluating environmental radiation sources. In addition, the radiation laboratories will provide extensive support to the Agency's radon and indoor air programs. NAREL will continue to lead the Agency's Radon Measurement Proficiency (RMP) program. The RMP program will evaluate the capability of individuals offering radon measurement and mitigation services and make the information available to the states and public.

The radiation laboratories also provide technical oversight in support of two important federal radioactive waste programs. In October 1992 Congress enacted legislation for evaluating the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP), a radioactive waste disposal site operated by the Department of Energy (DOE) in New Mexico. The Act gives EPA oversight and regulatory responsibility for the DOE waste disposal activities at WIPP. In addition, under the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Agency must set standards regulating the disposal of high level nuclear waste at the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, Nevada. Final standards will ensure that the Yucca Mountain disposal system adequately controls releases of radioactive material, thereby protecting both individuals and populations. The Yucca Mountain standard, along with the WIPP responsibilities, implement the EPA's environmental goal to ensure safe waste management protective of public health.

In 1997 the ORIA laboratories will continue efforts to identify critical technology problems associated with mixed waste clean-ups and tests at Superfund sites and evaluate specific technologies that focus on the radioactive component. Development of an EPA national "reference laboratory" for Agency-wide mixed waste analysis will continue including establishment of field sampling, screening handling, and shipping procedures. In addition, ORIA will provide training assistance to EPA regions on radioactivity hazards, transport, safety procedures, field worker safety, and health as they relate to clean-up at Superfund sites containing radioactive materials.

Working toward its environmental goal for the clean-up of radioactively contaminated federal facilities, during 1997 the Agency will continue development of clean-up criteria for sites contaminated with radionuclides that will provide clear and consistent ground rules for clean-up. Radioactive materials are used at over 20,000 sites including DOE facilities and over 100 nuclear power reactors.

In 1997 the ORIA laboratories will continue efforts to evaluate technology and guidance for improving air quality in homes, schools, and large buildings. The labs will conduct field and laboratory measurements to support guidance for indoor air quality issues.

Finally, the Agency will continue to monitor the Nevada test site and other sites to provide the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions about the control of public exposure to radioactive materials.

FEES

In 1997 EPA will collect fees under the Radon Contractor Proficiency Program, the RMP program, and the radon training program. The Agency estimates that fees collected for these programs will total approximately $1,307,000.

ANALYTICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMISTRY LABORATORIES

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $2,981,600 and 34.7 total workyears for 1997 from the Science and Technology appropriation for the Pesticides Program. The activities in this program element support the Agency's safe food environmental goal.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) laboratories have unique programs that directly support the regulatory program. They are an integral part of the pesticide programs and are highly responsive to the program. The laboratories directly support the food tolerance, exposure, ecological effects and risk assessment programs within OPP. The OPP laboratories maintain the Agency's capacity to perform food, product or environmental chemistry method validations. OPP also has a unique internationally-recognized dioxin laboratory capable of testing dioxin/furan methods.

These capabilities are of vital importance to the scientific integrity of the pesticide registration, reregistration, and special review programs in OPP. The laboratories also support the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance and the Office of General Counsel in such areas as sample extraction analysis, collaborating test methods, and specialized technical assistance.

The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland and the Environmental Chemistry Laboratory in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, perform testing to assure that (1) validated methods are available to other enforcement agencies like FDA, USDA and the states, and (2) methods used to generate exposure, environmental fate, and ecological effects studies are reliable. The laboratories also participate in special projects such as the National Pesticide Survey, the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Dioxin/Furan Panel, and analyzing product and tissue samples for hearings and conformance with established procedures.

In addition to support provided by the Beltsville and Bay St. Louis facilities, a small microbiology laboratory is maintained in Cincinnati, Ohio. to assure that antimicrobial pesticides are efficacious. The individuals involved in the Cincinnati facility compile and update test methods and protocols, evaluate the performance of antimicrobial pesticides and support the registration process for antimicrobial pesticides of concern to the public.

Resources will be used for basic facilities and operation and maintenance costs for all three Pesticide Program laboratories. This includes utilities, security, communications, warehousing, custodial services, building maintenance, new laboratory equipment to replace equipment that is obsolete or no longer cost-effective to repair, and maintenance for existing equipment. The resources will also provide equipment for building analytical capacity for biotechnology and other unique products that cannot be validated with traditional laboratory instruments.

DRINKING WATER PROGRAM LABORATORY

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $1,707,600 and 21.3 total workyears for 1997 to fund drinking water technical support for the implementation of drinking water regulations and a wide range of laboratory implementation activities.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The Agency requests a total of $1,707,600 and 21.3 total workyears for 1997 to fund drinking water technical support for the implementation of drinking water regulations with particular emphasis on the development and implementation of a comprehensive procedure to evaluate and correct performance problems at drinking water treatment plants. EPA will also be working with drinking water treatment plants in the implementation of the Information Collection Rule (ICR) that requires the collection and analysis of large amounts of occurrence and treatment data for disinfectants, disinfection byproducts (DBP), and microorganisms. Laboratories that test and assess drinking water samples also play an important role in the ICR. In 1997, EPA will work with about 400 laboratories, particularly on microbial and DBP analyses. EPA plans to monitor laboratory performance in 1997 and will use both the Performance Evaluations studies, including 360 microbial sample sets and 1,400 DBP sample sets, and laboratory Quality Assurance/ Quality Control (QA/QC) to ensure that ICR data quality objectives are being met.

NATIONAL ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATIONS CENTER

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $9,526,700 and 82.5 total workyears for 1997 to support the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC).

NEIC is the primary source of multimedia technical expertise for criminal and civil enforcement in the Agency, providing expertise to EPA Headquarters and Regions, the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, and the states. Using science and technology as a foundation, NEIC develops fully defensible evidence that meets all legal requirements. Areas of expertise include: document control and chain-of-custody; technical advice on compliance assistance issues; fact and expert testimony in both criminal trials and civil depositions; technical evaluation of enforceability of regulations; information analysis and data reviews; support of civil investigations including financial analysis and witness and asset location; pollution control and process evaluations; comprehensive on-site facility inspections and pollution impact evaluations; evidence audit support; and expertise in negotiating the technical aspects of consent decrees and agreements.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

NEIC provides unique and highly technical support to the nation's most complex criminal and civil enforcement cases. The program has developed a longstanding capability to approach each and every case with the express intent of proving the scientific and technical basis of the Agency's position. This focus begins with an enforcement approach rather than research or regulation, and is unique to the Agency's science agenda. As the NEIC has followed the Agency's regulatory framework, many recommendations have been made to strengthen these laws based on the center's first hand knowledge of regulatory weaknesses found ▒in-the-field.▒ In addition, NEIC developed protocols have been documented and incorporated by the Agency as standard operating procedures.

The center is supported by highly trained engineers, chemists and other environmental professionals who work together to identify the necessary sampling, analytical, evidentiary, and quality assurance needs to support each investigation. They perform these tasks with the scientific integrity necessary to withstand technical scrutiny and cross-examination.

Many businesses are using personal computers to maintain financial records, operations, and inventories and to monitor environmental compliance. In 1997, skilled computer specialists will advance EPA's ability to access and evaluate computerized information, in order to identify material and environmental management activities, emissions and corporate financial relationships. These businesses are also declaring bankruptcy or an inability to pay at an unprecedented rate. As the Agency strives for the regulated community to be in compliance, in 1997 the program will develop new techniques and define existing capabilities to monitor compliance and recommend solutions to pollution problems.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
AIR QUALITY RESEARCH	69,723.5	380.7
EMISS STD T A &CHAR	36,190.9	96.0
TEST, TECH&ADMI SUP	20,776.9	136.2
EMMISS & FUEL ECON	6,561.2	54.5
GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH	18,439.7	49.1
INDOOR AIR PROGRAM	707.9	0.0
AIR	152,400.1	716.5
WATER QUALITY RESEARCH	26,293.8	192.3
WATER QUALITY	26,293.8	192.3
DRINKING WATER RESEARCH	26,593.7	186.2
DRINKING WATER IMPLEM	1,707.6	21.3
DRINKING WATER	28,301.3	207.5
HAZARDOUS WASTE RESEARCH	10,343.9	56.9
HAZARDOUS WASTE	10,343.9	56.9
REGIS, SPEC REGIS, AND TO	1,000.5	15.0
PESTICIDES RESEARCH	20,632.0	135.5
GENERIC CHEM REV	1,314.0	19.7
PESTICIDES	22,946.5	170.2
RAD CRIT,STDS&GDLNS	500.0	0.0
WASTE ISOLATION PILOT	453.3	1.9
RAD ENV IMPACT ASM	3,869.2	37.9
RADIATION	4,822.5	39.8
FIELDS EXPENSES	78,213.6	0.0
HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES	10,837.2	0.0
MULTIMEDIA RESEARCH	211,786.2	614.4
TECH SUPP-OE	9,526.7	82.5
MULTIMEDIA	310,363.7	696.9
TOXIC SUBSTANCE RESEARCH	12,341.5	89.4
ENV PRO&EFF TOXICS	0.0	0.0
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	12,341.5	89.4
PROGRAM MGT - ORD	8,184.7	93.4
MISSION AND POLICY	8,184.7	93.4
LAB SUPPORT - OAR	2,082.9	0.0
LAB SUPPORT - OPTS	667.1	0.0
SUPPORT COSTS	2,750.0	0.0
HAZ SUB RESEARCH	42,508.0	129.2
SUPERFUND	42,508.0	129.2

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
RADIATION REIMB	0.0	11.0
LAS VEGAS OFFSITE REIMB	0.0	58.9
RADIATION	0.0	69.9
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	621,256.0	2,462.0

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
AIR QUALITY RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Air Quality Research program provides research to support the provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and Amendments, Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) with respect to indoor air pollution, and other requirements to reduce air pollution. The program supports the regulatory efforts of the Agency in this area, particularly the Office of Air and Radiation (OAR).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Air Quality Research program provides the scientific information needed to fulfill the requirements under the CAA, Title IV of SARA, and other air pollution requirements and Administration policies. This includes research required to support the implementation of the regulatory provisions. The program provides the scientific basis for implementing an air pollution control program that is cost-effective, market-oriented, and based on a reasonably complete understanding of the benefits to be realized for costs imposed. The Air Quality Research Program conducts a wide variety of research activities to provide health and ecological effects and exposure data, monitoring methods and support, models, assessments, emission reduction technologies and other risk management approaches, and quality assurance in support of the regulatory, policy, and public information needs of EPA's Air Program. These activities include investigating and assessing the risks posed by toxic air pollutants; research on criteria air pollutants to develop the basis for the national ambient air quality standards and state implementation plans; understanding mobile source emissions and air quality effects under the rapid dynamics of changing fuel composition and vehicular technologies; and addressing the human health risks associated with indoor air quality.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Air Quality Research program include providing the Agency with the scientific data and analyses, research support, technical support, and quality assurance needed to implement the provisions of the CAA and other air pollution policies and address uncertainty associated with air pollution, their risks and potential risk management strategies. The objective of ORD's efforts is to support OAR's regulatory activities by providing the Agency with information on air pollution health and ecological effects and exposure, monitoring methods, models, assessments, control technology development, and other risk management approaches. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EMISSION STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The provisions of Title I, Nonattainment, and Title III, Hazardous Air Pollutants, of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 provide the statutory framework for this program element. Title III directed the Administrator to publish a schedule for the issuing of maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standards for all sources categories of major sources listed under Section 112 of the CAA. Title I directed the development of control technique guidelines (CTGs) for volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions for at least 13 new sources. Additionally, the CAA Amendments of 1977 directed the Administrator to publish a list of all major source categories not covered by new source performance standards (NSPSs) and to promulgate new NSPSs within five years.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The major focus of the air toxics program will be the development of MACT standards to control emissions of 189 air toxics from 174 source categories as required under section 112 of CAAA and other regulatory authorities. Within eight years after the issuance of MACT standards, additional standards must be promulgated to further reduce risk to public health and the environment, if warranted. The Agency's strategies for air pollution control incorporate a strong regulatory role for State and local agencies in implementing the national standards and for problems that are not of broad national concern. This program element supports several non-regulatory activities aimed at providing State and local agencies the technical skills and assistance (risk/exposure assessment, control technology) needed to address local environmental problems for air toxics and criteria pollutants and the information needed to provide technical and compliance assistance to small businesses. Primary mechanisms for delivering this support are the Control Technology Center (CTC), Air Risk Information Support Center (AirRISC), the MACT database, and the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this program are: (1) developing policies and regulations for controlling air toxics under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and other regulatory authorities; (2) setting and periodically reviewing and revising new source performance standards (NSPSs) under Section 111 of the CAA for major air pollution sources; (3) setting and periodically reviewing and revising CTGs for major sources of VOC emissions, oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and particulate matter emissions; (4) performing studies on specific air pollution issues such as the deposition of air toxics into selected U.S. waters and VOC emissions from the use of consumer products, conducting risk analyses to determine whether the residual risk remaining after the application of MACT is sufficient to warrant regulation: and (5) providing technical assistance on air pollution control technologies and specific small business compliance and control requirements to State and local air pollution agencies, and performing studies on specific air pollution issues such as the deposition of air toxics into selected U.S. waters and VOC emissions from the use of consumer products. The program also responds to litigation of NSPSs and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) and to technical issues in implementing air standards under these and other CAA programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TESTING, TECHNICAL, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990 require that EPA address the significant environmental problems related to motor vehicle emissions -- ozone/carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment and air toxics. Other programs and activities are carried out in accordance with the mandates of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act and the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988.

In addition to these statutory authorities, the program operates within the framework of a number of regulations relating to motor vehicle certification, light-duty and heavy-duty recall, light-duty and heavy-duty selective enforcement audits, a full array of regulations governing the quality of fuel, and requirements to develop emission factors for all mobile sources.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides testing, technical and administrative management support to the operating programs of the Office of Mobile Sources and EPA National Vehicle and Fuel Emissions Laboratory (NVFEL). Programs supported include Recall, Tampering/Fuel Switching, Standard Setting, Emissions Characterization, Technology Assessment, Clean Fuels/Vehicles, Fuel Economy, In-Use Vehicle Emissions Assessment, Certification, and Inspection/Maintenance, described under program elements HTA2B and HVA2B. The support provided includes automated data processing (ADP) timesharing services (providing over 95 percent of time-share services separately from the National Computing Center), laboratory data acquisition, and computer operations; fuel sample analysis and testing of motor vehicles to measure emissions and fuel economy; quality control and correlation services for EPA and industry testing programs; maintenance and engineering design of emission testing equipment; personnel, procurement, general administration, safety, facilities support services, and environmental compliance; and management of the assurance activities.

Testing activities supported at the NVFEL range from performing standard, well established engineering tests to the development and performance of new test procedures to accommodate new program needs or changing technology. Testing supports the recall surveillance, tampering/fuel switching programs, development of emission factors, and the assessment of the effectiveness of new emissions control technology in maintaining the emission standards in use. The facility services function is fully administered by EPA since the February 1991 purchase of the NVFEL by the Federal government. A high level of occupational safety and health is maintained, as well as full compliance with EPA, State of Michigan, and City of Ann Arbor environmental compliance requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The mobile source support programs are an integral element of the overall programs aimed at implementing the CAAA and controlling and reducing ozone, CO, and air toxics. Vehicle emissions from the tailpipe and fuel evaporation from the engine and fuel tank account nationwide for 50 percent of all (HC) hydrocarbon emissions--the main contributor to ozone; 90 percent of all CO emissions; and 30 percent of all (NOx) nitrogen oxide emissions. These toxic emissions from motor vehicles contribute to approximately 700 fatal cancers annually and are associated with respiratory disease and birth defects.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
EMISSIONS AND FUEL ECONOMY COMPLIANCE

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires that EPA address the significant environmental problems related to motor vehicle emissions -- ozone/carbon monoxide (CO) non-attainment and air toxics. Fuel economy and other activities are carried out in accordance with the mandates of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act and the Alternative Motor Fuels Act of 1988 (AMFA).

This program functions within a broad regulatory framework dealing with motor vehicle emissions, including motor vehicle certification, light-duty and heavy-duty recall, light-duty and heavy-duty selective enforcement audits, the importation of non-conforming motor vehicles, a full array of regulations governing the quality of fuel, Tier I standards adopted as a result of the CAA amendments of 1990, cold temperature CO standards, on-board diagnostics, durability, and inspection/maintenance (I/M) short test procedures - with increased emphasis on using innovative approaches and market-based incentives to achieve the goals.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides for mobile sources emissions and fuel economy compliance activities. The program assures that new motor vehicles offered for sale in the U.S. are in compliance with the emission standards prescribed by model year and class of vehicle. The programs also: (1) assure that new production vehicles meet emission standards (through the Selective Enforcement Audit (SEA) program); (2) assure that vehicles meet emission standards in-use (the recall program is directed at assuring that manufacturers fulfill their responsibility to produce vehicles which comply with these standards); (3) assure that vehicles incapable of meeting emission standards are not imported into the country; (4) provide support to states opting for California emission standards under Section 177 and process California emissions waivers; (5) assure that fuels and fuel additive requirements are implemented (e.g., through regulations); and (6) implement banking and trading and non-compliance penalty programs. In addition, the program works with the Department of Energy to provide accurate fuel economy information to the consumer. The program oversees Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) activities and provides audit followup.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Vehicle emissions from the tailpipe and fuel evaporation from the engine and fuel tank account nationwide for 50 percent of all (HC) hydrogen emissions--the main contributor to ozone; 90 percent of all CO emissions; and 30 percent of all (NOx) nitrogen oxide emissions. Approximately half of toxic emissions are related to mobile sources. These emissions from motor vehicles contribute to approximately 700 fatal cancers annually and are associated with respiratory disease and birth defects.

Specific objectives include the development and implementation of programs to ensure that current mandated vehicle emissions standards are met, that accurate fuel economy information is made available to the consumer (through the MPG values published in the Gas Mileage Guide), and that EPA's responsibilities are met under the CAFE compliance program, including changes made by the AMFA.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GLOBAL CHANGE RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

EPA's global change research supports the comprehensive U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) developed by the interagency Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). The Global Change Act of 1990 provides the legislative framework for planning and implementing the USGCRP and for development of coordinated national policy options on global climate change by the EPA pursuant to the Global Climate Protection Act of 1987. This program also supports the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which provides phaseout deadlines for Ozone Depleting Compounds (ODCs) and requires EPA to establish recycling and disposal standards for ODCs, as well as develop procedures to evaluate the safety of proposed alternatives. In addition, this program supports the Montreal Protocol and its amendments, which require a 50 percent reduction in CFCs and a freeze on halons, and periodic assessments of new scientific data for possible accelerated phase-out schedules.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA's Global Change Research Program (GCRP) provides the scientific basis to assess, evaluate, and predict the ecological, environmental, and human-health consequences of global change, including the feedback these systems have on climate change. The climate change research component of the program provides the Agency with process-level understanding and modeling capabilities to predict global change effects and feedbacks at continental, regional, and sub-regional scales, thereby improving the ability of decision makers to develop a balanced and rational policy for responding to global change. The stratospheric ozone research component of the program is designed to quantify the UV-B increases and understand the effects and exposure issues for humans and sensitive ecological systems. The research supports the periodic effects assessments required by the Montreal Protocol and provides data to the EPA media programs which will be used to both inform the public about the implications of ozone depletion, and as well to provide information to policy-makers considering adaptation strategies.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The central goals of global change research are to develop a predictive understanding of how global climate change impacts the terrestrial biosphere, and to provide the information needed to address the uncertainties concerning global change and the resulting potential risks to human health, welfare and the environment. This program also facilitates protection of the stratospheric ozone layer through identification of harmful substances and by assessing the environmental consequences of stratospheric ozone depletion. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The indoor environments program is responsible for implementation of the policy and non-research components of Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the analysis, development, and review of indoor environments programs and activities necessary for coordination and oversight by the National Program Manager. The Indoor Environments Program implements the provisions of the Indoor Radon Abatement Act operation of the State Indoor Radon Grants Program, oversight of the national radon proficiency programs, work to reduce elevated levels of radon in schools, promotion of model building standards, and technical assistance to build capabilities at the state and local level to identify and fix radon problems. As authorized under SARA, the program will continue to address sources and levels of other indoor air pollutants of concern, better understand the adverse health effects of poor indoor air quality, refine guidance on issues such as building design, operation and maintenance, and disseminate new knowledge to key audiences including state and local environmental health officials and building facility managers.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The indoor environments program goals and objectives are to reduce, to the greatest extent practicable, human exposure to the entire range of indoor air pollutants including radon, VOCs, biocontaminants carbon monoxide and environmental tobacco smoke that are known to cause significant excess mortality and which range in their effects from cancer to non cancer-endpoints including mild irritation to acute toxicity and chronic organ damage.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WATER QUALITY RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Water Quality Research program is authorized under the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA). This research program directly supports the regulatory efforts of the Office of Water.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Water Quality Research program develops and analyzes scientific data and risk management approaches to help protect the designated uses of our nation's waters and related ecosystems. It provides the data, technologies, scientific information necessary for criteria and standards issued by the Office of Water, and technical assistance to other EPA regulatory programs, states, and municipalities to minimize the environmental and human health risks (effects and exposure) associated with pollutant discharges and other environmental stressors and disturbances to fresh, estuarine, and marine waters. The program conducts research on coastal and marine waters, large lakes and rivers, wetlands, contaminated sediments, aquatic ecocriteria, nonpoint sources, habitat/biodiversity, wastewater and sludge, and on improving analytical methods for quantifying pollutants.

The Water Quality Research program contributes to the Agency's approach to integrated ecosystem protection and restoration. This approach allows the Agency to develop the scientific understanding and techniques required for effective integrated ecological risk assessment and ecosystem protection by conducting research and monitoring and assessment collectively at multiple scales.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Water Quality Research program are to:

- provide the scientific base to assist the Office of Water and states develop water quality standards, conduct use-attainability analyses and implement the Agency's water quality based pollution control program;
- evaluate the impact of pollutants and other environmental stressors and disturbances on large ecosystems, (for example, the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, South Florida, and the Pacific Northwest), as well as on other large lakes, rivers, wetlands, and estuarine and coastal waters, including the impact of ocean disposal practices;
- provide the technical information, engineering and monitoring assistance needed by EPA, states, municipalities, and industry to develop and implement wastewater treatment regulations; and
- develop risk management approaches for environmental mitigation and restoration such as constructed wetlands.

ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
DRINKING WATER RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Drinking Water Research program is authorized by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) which mandates that the EPA identify and regulate drinking water contaminants which may threaten human health. The research program supports the regulatory efforts of the Office of Water.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Drinking Water Research program provides the scientific and technical basis for improving drinking water quality and supporting the Agency's rule making activities under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments. It provides data, risk management approaches, scientific information necessary for criteria and standards issued by the Office of Water, and technical assistance to other EPA regulatory programs, states, municipalities, and private suppliers of drinking water to assist in prevention or removal of contaminants from drinking water supplies. It also provides information on the health effects, exposure, and associated health risks of specific contaminants in drinking water, including the effects of disinfectants and related by-products (D/DBPs) used in water treatment and distribution systems. The program conducts research on such areas that include drinking water pollutants and disinfection and groundwater.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Drinking Water Research program are to:

- determine the health effects and associated health risks of contaminants in public drinking water, including comparative assessments of the risks associated with exposure to chemicals, microbes, and disinfectants and their by-products;
- develop and evaluate analytical procedures to detect and monitor drinking water contaminants to better understand exposure implications;
- develop and evaluate risk management approaches including innovative technologies and alternative treatments to remove contaminants from public drinking water systems or otherwise control and reduce contaminant risk;
- provide technical support to the regions and states in ascertaining causes of outbreaks from waterborne infectious diseases and determining the hazard to humans from exposure to infectious agents through drinking water;
- provide the scientific basis for the protection of underground drinking water sources, including developing improved methods for the detection and monitoring of groundwater contamination and for predicting the transport and transformation of pollutants in groundwater, and predicting future concentrations of contaminants in groundwater;

OFFICE: Research and Development

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (Cont'd)

- o develop improved methods for controlling or preventing pollution of water supplies from numerous nonpoint sources, including contamination from agricultural chemicals;
- o develop and provide technical information to local water wellhead protection managers on methods for identifying, assessing and managing the potential risks from different sources of contamination; and

ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
DRINKING WATER IMPLEMENTATION

OFFICE: OFFICE OF WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Parts B and E of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, mandate the promulgation of National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) and provide for national implementation through approved State programs. Part F of SDWA delineates additional requirements to regulate lead in drinking water coolers and in school drinking water. The specific program requirements are set forth in 40 CFR Parts 141 through 143. Various grant authorities which further the purposes of this Act are specified in Sections 1442 and 1444.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program evaluates engineering and scientific data (including treatment technologies, monitoring approaches and analytical methods) to develop regulations that ensure the safety of drinking water. These regulations guarantee that exposure to contaminants in finished drinking water is reduced below the level established by human health risk assessments developed in drinking water criteria. For each contaminant, EPA identifies either the Best Available Treatment (BAT) for Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) or a treatment technology to ensure the requisite level of contaminant control. Contaminants include microbiological, organic and inorganic chemicals and radionuclides.

In addition, the program provides national policy and direction for the Public Water System Supervision Program. This program includes responsibility for: setting national priorities and developing national guidance; encouraging and assisting in State capacity building efforts; providing technical assistance to States; reviewing/approving State primacy revisions for new regulations; maintaining and improving a national data system; monitoring State/Regional adherence to programmatic requirements; representing and advocating the program to those outside of the Agency; promoting and transferring innovative approaches; and providing technical assistance and contract support for implementing SDWA.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to reduce health risks from contamination of drinking water and underground sources of drinking water by: 1) setting NPDWRs for contaminants known or anticipated to occur in public water systems that may have any adverse effect on the health of persons and 2) assuring aggressive implementation of the regulatory requirements by the States and EPA Regions. The objectives are to develop and analyze scientific and risk data to ensure regulation of the most significant contaminants and to ensure that Regions, States and public water systems have the training, expertise and capability to effectively implement these requirements.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS WASTE RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Hazardous Waste Research program provides research to support the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, which provide the legislative authorization for this research. This program supports the regulatory efforts of the Agency, particularly the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Hazardous Waste Research program provides scientific and technical information for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) necessary to develop and implement hazardous waste criteria and standards for regulations, and provide technical support to EPA Regional offices, states, local governments, and private industry. The program includes research on hazardous wastes, bioremediation, pollution prevention, ecorisk assessment methods/ecosystems protection, groundwater, surface cleanup, and health effects.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this research program is to provide OSWER the science needed to ensure adequate and safe treatment of hazardous wastes from generation through disposal, to ensure safe management and disposal capacity for solid wastes, to prevent and detect leakage, and to assess contamination from existing underground storage tanks. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGISTRATION, SPECIAL REGISTRATION, AND TOLERANCES

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The activities of Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances are authorized by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). FIFRA governs the licensing or registration of pesticide products while Sections 408 and 409 of FFDCA regulate the level of pesticide residues in raw and processed food and animal feed.

Under FIFRA, all pesticides must be registered with EPA before they may be sold or distributed in the United States. EPA operates under an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration. Pesticides must perform their intended function when used according to label directions, without posing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment. In making pesticide registration decisions, EPA is required to take into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of pesticide use. This is a task of enormous scope and complexity. OPP regulates approximately 800 active ingredients included in approximately 20,000 registered products, which account for approximately three billion pounds of pesticide active ingredient use each year.

FIFRA section 5 regulates experimental use of pesticides. Section 18 provides the Administrator with authority to exempt Federal and state agencies from provisions of the Act if an emergency warrants it, and section 24(c) grants the states authority to register additional uses for a Federally registered pesticide for use in that state, provided registration has not been previously denied or canceled by EPA.

Under the FFDCA, EPA sets tolerances, or maximum legal limits, for pesticide residues on food and animal feed marketed in the U.S. Before a pesticide can be registered under FIFRA for use on a food or feed crop, EPA must either establish a tolerance or, if appropriate, grant an exemption from the tolerance requirement.

The FIFRA amendments of 1988 require EPA to give expedited consideration to applications for initial or amended registrations of products which are similar to pesticides already registered (i.e., certain Old Chemical and Amended Registration Reviews).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To prevent circumvention of section 3 registration requirements, stringent criteria for granting section 18 Emergency Exemptions, such as consideration of progress toward permanent registration and clarification of "emergency" and "significant economic loss", will continue to be applied. Headquarters continues to work closely with the Regions and states to monitor Emergency Exemptions and Special Local Needs registrations by states.

EPA has worked with FDA on the use of Maximum Legal Residues for enforcement of import commodities bearing pesticide residues. Inerts of toxicological concern will be listed on pesticide product labels and will undergo data call-ins.

The Agency will continue to implement the 1987 antimicrobial strategy. Among the objectives identified in this strategy are the revision or update of efficacy test methodology and performance standards to assure reproducible efficacy tests.

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

Emphasis is ongoing with regard to consideration of the regulatory implications of biological pesticides and, where appropriate, on accelerating the experimental use and registration of these pesticides, which are the fastest growing segment of new product registrations. Special emphasis continues to be placed on the regulatory implications of new biological pesticides. There has been a significant increase in notifications, experimental use permit applications and registrations related to microbial and biochemical pesticides. These biological pesticides are generally safer than chemical pesticides, and EPA will place a priority on processing applications for them.

Policies continue to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient. The Agency continues to cooperate and consult with USDA and FDA by sharing information and working together to improve the monitoring of pesticide incidents and residues. International activities include the exchange of information between the U.S. and foreign countries and the harmonization of U.S. and international standards. Additionally, reduction of pesticide use is an emerging priority in the program. Efforts will be escalated in this area, in coordination with other Federal and state agencies and in cooperation with grower organizations, food processors and food distributors to encourage voluntary use reduction programs, focusing in the areas that present the greatest opportunity for use reduction.

Prevention of Ground-water contamination, including registrant monitoring, more extensive use of environmental fate test data, geographical restrictions, and restricted use classifications will continue to be emphasized. This will help prevent future environmental clean-up problems. Information on product labels will continue to be improved.

Improvement in regional liaison will be accomplished through close coordination with the regional pesticide experts and other regional staff to improve regional and state understanding of national regulatory activities. Regions will be more routinely involved in consultations on policies affecting their mission, facilitating enforcement, enhancing public understanding and compliance with EPA policies, and improving oversight of section 18 and section 24(c) programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Registration, Special Registration, and Tolerances program is to protect public health and the environment from unwarranted exposure to pesticides while obtaining the benefits of pesticide use. This program is a major contributor to the Agency's pollution prevention program by emphasizing source reduction, and actively supporting international efforts to ensure sharing of pesticide risk and residue data reviews.

An ongoing objective of the program is to conduct pre-market registrationof human and environmental risks associated with the introduction or expanded use of pesticides in the market place and to encourage safer pesticide substitutes, including biological and biotechnology products. A second objective of this program is to regulate the special registration of pesticides, including experimental use, emergency use, and state registration of pesticides. These functions are required by sections 5, 18, and 24(c) of FIFRA. A third objective of the program is to protect the public health by establishing safe pesticide residue levels (tolerances) on food and feed as required by the FFDCA. This is achieved by establishing tolerance levels for residues of both active and inert pesticide ingredients (or exemptions from the requirements of a tolerance) in or on raw agricultural commodities and processed foods,

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES Con't

establishing temporary tolerances for products marketed following the application of experimental use pesticides, and ensuring, through the testing of analytical methods, that established tolerances can be adequately enforced.

The Agency is actively working to reduce risks to human health and the environment by expediting processing of potentially safer new chemicals and new uses which may replace hazardous chemicals that remain in use because no alternatives exist. Computer systems and processes have been changed to expedite the processing of these applications. Registration reviews will continue to emphasize the impact on food safety, ground water, worker protection, and endangered species.

Continued special attention is being given to biochemical and microbial pest control agents. For example, the Agency requires notification of intended small-scale field testing of certain genetically engineered, microbial pesticides. The Agency is revising the section 5 experimental use permit regulations to reflect this policy and to provide sufficient oversight of the early testing of genetically altered microbial pesticides, while not creating an unnecessary burden on the development of these new, potentially safer pesticides. For experimental use permits, emphasis is being placed on the products of biotechnology. These involve special skills and expedited review not required of more conventional pesticides.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PESTICIDES RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Pesticide Research program provides research to support the implementation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) of 1988 and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) of 1988. The program supports the regulatory efforts of the Agency in this area, particularly the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Pesticides Research program provides scientific and technical support to EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) for implementing environmental protection legislation regarding pesticides. Research focuses on providing scientifically valid, cost effective methods for evaluating risks associated with pesticide use, manufacture, and release into the environment. These research efforts include studying the effects of stressors resulting from biotechnology products in plant and invertebrate communities, measuring the exposure of children to pesticides, elucidating the mechanisms of neurotoxicity and developmental toxicity, and assessing the immunotoxicity and reproductive toxicity risks presented by pesticides. The products of these research efforts are intended to support human and environmental risk assessments, which are the basis for the implementation of these laws. Pesticide research is being carried out in such areas that include: environmental releases of biotechnology products, human exposure, health effects, and environmental review of toxic chemicals.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Pesticides Research program are to improve the Agency's understanding of the interaction of pesticides with human activities and the environment, and to minimize the impact of pesticides on the environment, while maximizing the protection of human health. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GENERIC CHEMICAL REVIEW

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The 1988 amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA '88) contain provisions for a greatly accelerated five-phase reregistration program, expedited processing of certain types of registration applications, a complex new system for collecting and administering fees, and significant revisions to the indemnification and disposal program for pesticides suspended and canceled after FIFRA '88. Fees mandated by FIFRA '88 supplement appropriated funds to carry out reregistration and expedited processing.

The reregistration provisions of FIFRA '88 establish mandatory timeframes and duties for reregistration of pesticides. The law now requires EPA to complete, over approximately a nine-year period, the reregistration review of each registered product containing any active ingredient registered before November 1, 1984. Congress directed EPA to carry out reregistration in five phases.

During Phase I, the Agency developed four lists (A, B, C, and D) of chemicals, focusing on those chemicals with the highest potential for exposure. List A chemicals are those for which EPA had issued Registration Standards prior to December 24, 1988. These are primarily food use chemicals and represent approximately 85-90 percent of the total volume of agricultural pesticides currently used in the United States. Because the List A pesticides are those to which people and the environment are most exposed they are the Agency's highest priority for reregistration review.

List B, C, and D chemicals contain a mix of many types of pesticides (insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, disinfectants, wood preservatives, etc.) used in a variety of settings. Each list consists of pesticides with less potential for broad scale human exposure than those on the preceding list. Most of the registered microbial and biochemical pesticides are included on List D.

The reregistration of List B, C, and D chemicals proceeds through additional phases. During Phase II, the registrants declared whether they intended to seek reregistration of their products. If so, they had to notify the Agency, identify applicable data requirements and missing studies, commit to submitting or replacing inadequate studies and pay the first installment of the reregistration fee. Phase II activities were completed in 1990.

During Phase III, the registrants submitted, reformatted and summarized studies, flagged studies that indicated adverse effects, and paid the final installment of the reregistration fee. Phase III activities were completed in October, 1990.

During Phase IV, the Agency must review all Phase II and III submissions and determine independently whether all applicable data requirements are actually satisfied, and if not, require registrants to complete any unfulfilled data requirements. Phase IV was completed for all but two chemicals by September 1993. In Phase V, the Agency must conduct a comprehensive review of all the studies submitted in support of an active ingredient; decide whether pesticide products containing the active ingredient are eligible for reregistration and if so, under what conditions; decide whether product studies are needed, and if so obtain these studies; and reregister products by issuing a Reregistration Eligibility Document (RED) or taking appropriate regulatory action.

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK Con't

The Lab Support program provides analytical and environmental chemistry services in order for the Office of Pesticide Programs to fulfill its mandated mission. It provides support to the registration and reregistration food tolerance programs, the Office of the General Counsel, and the Agency's regional enforcement program.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) also places requirements on OPP to maintain a pesticide analytical chemistry capability in order to validate food tolerance enforcement methods. These methods are tested at EPA's labs and represent a large percentage of the work performed at our labs. This work is important to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as well because these methods are needed for special food surveys when existing multi-residue methods are not available for specific analytes. Residue tolerances of pesticides on food crops are set by EPA, the analytical chemistry methodology is evaluated at the Beltsville laboratory, and the final approved method is given to the FDA for Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act enforcement.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

FIFRA '88 requires a massive increase in the number of registrant submissions. The collection of maintenance fees and reregistration fees to provide staff and contract support continues to support this requirement.

Activities associated with production of REDs include identifying candidates, reviewing databases, and writing REDs. Identification of tier requirements, review of toxicology CORT studies and section 6(a)(2) requirements will continue to be a priority in the study reviews. Science reviews of studies and follow-up to Data Call-Ins will be conducted and summaries will be produced. After the RED is issued, reregistration reviews and decisions will continue at the product level within each reregistration case.

Special Reviews are major risk reduction vehicles, and will be increasingly generated from data reviewed during the reregistration process. The program reflects actual exposure and risk in its review criteria, and emphasizes concern for ground-water protection, worker protection standards, and accelerated decision making.

The Agency has continuing disposal responsibility for pesticides suspended and canceled prior to 1988. Ethylene dibromide disposal was completed in 1990. Dinoseb disposal began in 1990 and was completed in December 1992. As of that date, 99 percent of dinoseb stocks had been disposed of. Disposal of any remaining stocks is now the responsibility of the holder. The disposal of 2,4,5-T/Silvex stocks previously stored at Byers Warehouse was completed in February, 1992. The disposal of the remaining stocks of 2,4,5-T/Silvex was completed on May 27, 1994.

Section 19 of FIFRA '88 mandates that the Agency promulgate regulations for the storage and disposal of pesticides. Proposed regulations will be issued in three phases. Phase I, procedural rules for suspended/canceled/recalled pesticides was proposed in FY 1993 and will be finalized in FY 1995. Phase II, standards for pesticide containers and containment, was published in February 1994. Issuance of Phase III, standards for storage, mixing/loading, transportation and disposal of pesticides, began in December 1993.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GENERIC CHEMICAL REVIEW

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

Section 6(a)(2) of FIFRA requires that "if any time after the registration of a pesticide the registrant has additional factual information regarding unreasonable adverse effects on the environment of the pesticide, he shall submit such information to the Administrator." This requirement covers a wide range of information and may include interim test results, raw test data, and other information from on-going, full or incomplete studies as well as incident reports. This wide range of data makes it essential for the Agency to screen the information and quickly determine whether further review is warranted. The Pesticides program has taken significant steps to improve the handling of section 6(a)(2) information. These include improved tracking, development of tools to analyze incident data, efforts in resolving policy and procedural issues, and clarification of guidance to registrants. A proposed rule has been developed and was published in FY 1993. The final rule is undergoing review and is expected to be final in FY 1995.

An Indian strategy is under implementation to enable Indian tribes to become involved in all areas of the pesticide program. Currently tribes are eligible for funds for the initiation of worker protection, ground water, and endangered species programs. The Agency is continuing development of training materials for conducting environmental protection awareness training for tribal personnel, conducting needs surveys on Indian lands, conducting Pilot Pesticide Programs on Indian lands and beginning a scholarship-work study program.

Food safety remains a priority and reregistration is a vital component of this initiative. This initiative includes developing better scientific data on special tolerance and residue issues, conveying scientific information on risks to the public in understandable terms, and using improved risk information in regulatory decisions. This initiative strengthens the Agency's ability to make pesticide decisions based on scientific risk assessments, and educate the public on the reasons for these decisions.

The Agency's Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP), which features a revised method of consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on potential endangered species which are in jeopardy, generic product labeling coupled with county bulletins and maps of endangered species habitats, and use limitations to protect endangered species has been initiated on a voluntary basis. The program will be finalized in FY 1995 and begin implementation in FY 1996. The nation-wide ESPP may be supplemented by state endangered species protection plans suitable for local conditions. Worker Protection Standards for Agricultural Pesticides (40 CFR 170), governing pesticide-treated field reentry
intervals, protective clothing, and label warnings were published as a final regulation in August 1992. Aggressive implementation of the worker protection standards will continue.

In response to the Delaney court decision, EPA will continue collaborating with USDA and FDA to develop legislation which will allow the continued application of "negligible risk" to the tolerance setting activities. The Agency is also reviewing its tolerance structure.

The Agency will continue to implement the recommendations made by the National Academy of Science "Kids Study" and continue expansion of an aggressive program encouraging reduced use of pesticides through projects designed to reduce or eliminate urban and agricultural pesticide use and to foster risk reduction and pollution prevention.

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

The Agency will continue efforts in international coordination to ensure consistency of decisions and science data with CODEX, the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, and import/export policies. This initiative includes coordination with the European Community on its reregistration efforts, and expanded technical assistance through the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Peace Corps and supports Agency implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and Rio/Agenda 21 initiatives.

Resources are also required for the laboratories in order to validate food, product and environmental chemistry methods for new and old pesticides. These methods are needed by other Federal and state agencies for enforcement and monitoring activities. The workload associated with the reregistration process will increase as the number of active ingredients requiring methods validation increases. These labs evaluate pesticide products for extremely dangerous impurities, such as dioxins, furans, and PCBs. They also determine if registrants have complied with the Agency's section 3(c)(2)(b) dioxin data call-in notice. OPP labs provide the regional enforcement programs with highly specialized pesticide chemistry services to support misuse and other kinds of enforcement cases, especially for newly registered pesticides, or the more difficult to analyze older pesticides. High priority lab services are provided to the Office of General Counsel for hearings, and to the Office of Research and Development for the Dioxin Reassessment and National Exploratory Studies. They also provide high level support to the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS) Dioxin/Furan Panel that screens new dioxin and furan analytical methods for pesticides and toxic substances.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pesticide risks are among the highest overall risks regulated by EPA. Approximately 20,000 pesticide products containing approximately 800 active ingredients are currently regulated by EPA. Almost everyone uses or is exposed to the use of a pesticide product. Pesticides are also contributors to ground-water pollution and agricultural runoff to surface water. The Agency's priority objectives for pesticides are: (1) encourage safer pesticides, (2) ensure food safety, (3) maximize productivity, (4) reduce exposure and environmental burden, and (5) prevent pollution. In order to manage the risks pesticides pose to public health and the environment, EPA must expeditiously review the effects of previously registered pesticides, many of which were registered before the full range of scientific data now necessary to register new active ingredients was required.

The registrations of the majority of existing pesticide chemicals are supported by data bases which the Agency has found insufficient by today's scientific standards to support the required determination of "no unreasonable adverse effects." The Generic Chemical Review program is designed to remedy this problem by requiring the upgrading of the scientific data base supporting registrations, reviewing available data about each chemical, and formulating scientifically based regulatory positions to guide the modification, cancellation, or reregistration of existing products and the registration of new products.

Ensuring the safety of the food supply is one of the primary purposes of the FIFRA '88 reregistration program. Special Reviews, in which pesticides suspected of causing unreasonable adverse effects undergo an intensive risk/benefit analysis to further regulate the terms and conditions of their use, are closely linked to the reregistration program and further guarantee food safety. Reregistration and special reviews also have emphasized reduced human exposure and decreased environmental burdens due to pesticides.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GENERIC CHEMICAL REVIEW

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES Con't

This program includes a number of other activities related to risk management and pollution prevention for previously registered pesticides, including the Endangered Species Protection Program, development and implementation of worker protection standards, and addressing ground-water contamination concerns in registration and reregistration actions. Also, for pesticides emergency suspended and canceled prior to the FIFRA '88 amendments, EPA has a continuing responsibility to bear the costs of accepting and disposing of the stocks.

The program reduces pollution in the agricultural sector by emphasizing source reduction, such as restricting the uses of hazardous pesticides, identifying potential problems through review of toxicity and environmental fate data, fostering substitution of safer chemicals, regulating container design, and encouraging changes in disposal and recycling habits through technical assistance and outreach activities. OPPTS is assuming a leadership role in developing and transferring Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technologies. IPM will further pollution prevention efforts, and address food safety as well by stressing biologically based alternatives to conventional chemical pesticides. The program also emphasizes reduced pesticide use through the development of a comprehensive program to discourage reliance on large volumes of synthetic organic chemicals and pesticides for pest control and encourage safer alternatives. To improve the Government's ability to evaluate risks posed through diet, estimates of the types and amounts of various foods people are likely to eat must be made. These exposure evaluations are conducted with the use of the Agency's Dietary Risk Evaluation System, a computer-based tool which estimates dietary exposure to a pesticide.

In the international arena, the program is increasing its focus on international cooperation to reduce environmental risk and pollution prevention. A number of projects are planned over the next two years to meet these goals. The program also actively supports international coordination on pesticide issues by sharing risk and residue information through the World Health Organization's International Program on Chemical Safety. Agency implementation of the NAFTA and Rio initiatives will result in increased technical assistance, information dissemination, and training activities to assist developing countries effectively manage pesticides.

The program also provides resources to the Office of Pesticide Programs laboratories located in Beltsville, Maryland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi in order to provide scientific support to the registration, reregistration, and food tolerance programs by evaluating analytical methods submitted by the pesticide registrants to determine if they meet the requirements of the Agency's food residue, product and environmental chemistry guidelines. The laboratories have more recently provided support to the newly emerging environmental chemistry methods (ECM) testing program. This program will evaluate ECMs sent to the Agency to support exposure, environmental fate and ecological effects studies. These methods are used to generate data for exposure, environmental fate and ecological effects studies which are used to determine whether a pesticide should be registered. The laboratories also evaluate older pesticide analytical methods that are being resubmitted by registrants to satisfy the reregistration data requirements. Both the environmental and product chemistry programs will increase in importance and workload as the number of reregistration actions increase. Laboratory chemists are also involved in screening new pesticide analytical methods that are submitted to the Agency as part of the expedited registration program. They also support the Agency's regional enforcement programs and the Office of General Counsel by analyzing and monitoring pesticides found in the environment.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RADIATION CRITERIA, STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities for this program are: the Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) and other legislation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA develops, promulgates, and implements radiation environmental standards and guidelines under this subactivity. These standards and guidelines protect the public health and the environment by minimizing risk of radiation exposures from nuclear energy applications, naturally occurring radioactive materials, and medical and occupational radiation exposures.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide protection from avoidable exposure to radiation through standards, regulations and guidelines issued under the Atomic Energy Act, CAA, UMTRCA and other legislation. The Agency is a major participant in the federal program that oversees the disposal of radioactive wastes. Under Federal Guidance authority, EPA recommends to the President guidance for federal agencies limiting exposure to radiation. This entire regulatory framework is supported by the Office of Radiation Programs' internal risk assessment expertise.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WIPP IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

On October 30, 1992, the President signed into law the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) Land Withdrawal Act (Public Law 102-579). The Act provides an extensive role for EPA in overseeing DOE's activities at the WIPP and in ensuring that such activities comply with environmental laws and regulations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA will be responsible for overseeing many of DOE's activities at the WIPP, beginning with a test phase and continuing throughout its operation and decommissioning, if EPA determines that those phases should be allowed. The Act requires EPA to issue final radioactive waste disposal standards and develop criteria for certifying DOE compliance with those standards. EPA must also review and approve DOE's plan for testing the WIPP's suitability as a permanent disposal facility and for removing waste if necessary. In addition, EPA must determine on an ongoing basis whether DOE is complying with all environmental laws, regulations, and permit requirements that are applicable to WIPP.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to finalize radioactive waste disposal standards and oversee DOE radioactive waste disposal activities at the WIPP in New Mexico to ensure environmental compliance. The ultimate goal of this activity is to provide a safe disposal site for radioactive wastes generated by DOE's weapons development activities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RADIATION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities for this program are: the Atomic Energy Act, the Clean Air Act (CAA), the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRGA) and other legislation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Activities in this program element provide the information necessary to identify and analyze radiological problems having potential public health impacts. This includes support of the development of standards and guidelines, as well as monitoring of environmental radiation, conduct of laboratory analysis and technology assessments, and maintenance of an emergency preparedness capability.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this program are: to develop and maintain an emergency preparedness program which will avert excessive exposure to radiation from nuclear accidents; to provide field, laboratory, and technical support to EPA's radiation regulatory development and implementation activities through the collection and analysis of environmental samples; to monitor environmental radiation levels and assess the effects of radiation exposure to the general public from ambient radiation; to characterize and evaluate special radiation problems; to provide analytical support to other parts of EPA for assessing radiation risks; and to provide training and support to other federal and state agencies and to Indian nations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
FIELD EXPENSES

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Support related to environmental research and development is authorized by the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act (ERDDA) of 1981, and the specific statutory authorities that are the basis for EPA research programs.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This Program Element provides expense resources necessary to support the skilled scientists and administrators which perform and administer the Office of Research and Development's (ORD's) environmental research programs. Adequately funded operating expenses are critical to ORD's success in conducting the quality science needed to assure that the Agency's decisions are scientifically sound.

An adequate laboratory infrastructure is essential to the scientific integrity of the Agency's research program. This Program Element provides, among other things, resources for the purchase of mission-essential scientific equipment in support of the Agency. This Program Element provides resources for, among other things, supplies and materials, printing and reproduction, management and administrative automated data processing (ADP) support including management information services and videoconferencing capability, certain facility operations, specialized laboratory supplies, facility repairs under $75,000, and training.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this Program Element are to provide the equipment, supplies, facilities and other support required to successfully conduct requisite scientific research and to recruit, train and retain skilled scientists and engineers.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HEADQUARTERS EXPENSES

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Support related to environmental research and development is authorized by the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act (ERDDA) of 1981, Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955, Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, Prompt Payment Act of 1982, Public Law 83-633 (Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955), Government Performance Results Act, and by other environmental statutes authorizing EPA research activities.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds operating expenses in ORD's headquarters offices, including among other things, supplies, materials, equipment and automated data processing services. It also funds ORD-wide data systems including management information systems, administrative printing and reproduction, and miscellaneous support services.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this Program Element are to provide the requisite operating expenses needed to plan, budget and account for resources and to maximize the use of scientific findings in Agency policy development and decision making.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MULTIMEDIA RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Multimedia and interdisciplinary research, development and demonstration activities are authorized by a variety of environmental protection laws including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1981.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Multimedia Research program consists of activities that cross program and media research boundaries and support cross-media activities of EPA, including the Air, Water, Pesticides, Toxic Substances, and Hazardous Waste programs. These activities are: (1) the Ecosystems Protection program which is designed to develop the scientific understanding and techniques required for effective integrated ecological risk assessment and ecosystem protection at multiple scales, and which includes the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) as one of its major components; (2) the development of methods for measuring human exposure to environmental pollutants, studies that measure actual human exposures, and models that predict human exposures; (3) the development, application and assessment of tools designed to prevent the generation of pollution; (4) exploratory grants and centers program; (5) the development of the biological basis and methods for improved health risk assessment; (6) the conduct of research and assessment activities on lead and other heavy metals; (7) technology transfer to Regions, states, local governments and the international community; (8) innovative technologies program that includes the President's Environmental Technology Initiative and the Agency's Small Business Innovation Research program, designed to stimulate and facilitate the commercialization of environmentally relevant technology innovation among small businesses as well as private and public institutions; (9) programs and systems to assure the quality of the Agency's scientific information; and (10) the development of models that incorporate advances in computing and communications technologies into EPA's environmental assessment applications.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of the Multimedia Research program are to provide (1) the information and tools to understand, assess and address the diverse threats to the environment (2) the methods to assure the quality of the Agency's scientific data, and (3) the mechanisms to disseminate information to relevant decision-makers and the public. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, and other Federal agencies, to support mandates that cut across the media boundaries and to support the program offices.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TECHNICAL SUPPORT - ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Technical Support - Enforcement program provides specialized technical assistance for EPA's criminal and civil enforcement programs. The program is authorized and mandated by the following major environmental statutes: the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA); the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); the Clean Water Act (CWA); the Clean Air Act (CAA); the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); the Oil Pollution Act; the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); and the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Technical Support Program, as administered by the National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) in Denver, CO, provides specialized field, technical, laboratory, and litigation support and information services for enforcement investigations, case preparations, and settlement negotiations at both private and Federal facilities that: a) involve precedent-setting cases; b) involve violations of the criminal, civil, and administrative provisions of environmental laws; c) have multi-Regional or multimedia impacts; d) require the innovative application of engineering and scientific technology to resolve complex pollution and enforcement issues; or e) address a specific Regional enforcement priority that exceeds Regional resources or capabilities. The NEIC also provides technical and administrative support and instructors to the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI), for training Federal, state, and local enforcement personnel on the technical aspects of environmental enforcement.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The NEIC serves as EPA's principal source of expertise involving criminal and civil litigation support for complex investigations and other enforcement activities having national and significant Regional impact on EPA and state regulatory programs. The NEIC promotes multimedia, comprehensive approaches to environmental enforcement and pollution abatement problems, seeks to strengthen Regional enforcement support programs, and trains Federal and state personnel on innovative approaches and methods for environmental enforcement.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TOXIC SUBSTANCES RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Toxic Substances Research program provides research to support the implementation of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976, the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) of 1986, the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986, and the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA) of 1990. The program supports the regulatory efforts of the Agency, particularly the Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Toxic Substances Research program is focused on development, validation, and refinement of test methods to be incorporated into protocols and guidelines for use by industry to support the pollution prevention and regulatory needs of EPA's Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances (OPPTS). Research provides an understanding of basic mechanisms and processes that are useful to regulatory program analysts in the interpretation of data submitted by industry in response to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regarding risks arising from the manufacture, processing, distribution, and use or disposal of new or existing chemical substances. The products of these research efforts are intended to support human and environmental risk assessments, which are the basis for the implementation of these laws. Toxic substances research is being carried out in such areas that include: environmental releases of biotechnology products; air toxic; human exposure; health effects; health risk assessment methods; environmental review of toxic chemicals; and lead and other heavy metals.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of the Toxic Substances Research program are to improve the Agency's understanding of the interaction of toxic substances with human activities and the environment, and to minimize the impact of toxic substances on the environment, while maximizing the protection of human health. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Program management and support related to environmental research and development is authorized by the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1981, Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 and the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955, Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act of 1982, Prompt Payment Act of 1982, Public Law 83-633 (Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955), Government Performance Results Act, and by other environmental statutes authorizing EPA research activities.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This Program Element provides resources for overall direction, central management services, scientific and technical policy guidance, and operational support to a diversified research program which is conducted in Headquarters, 12 major laboratories, and in 5 field sites for the Office of Research and Development (ORD). These activities include the planning management, budgeting, financial management, personnel and operational services to the ORD.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this Program Element are to provide the requisite direction, management, guidance, operational support, and program planning within the ORD. These resources contribute to the overall program management, personnel and operational services, budget formulation and execution, financial management, funds control, information management, and support functions for all ORD components. The overall objective is to place and direct research to support the scientific needs of the Agency's media programs which provide for the protection of human health and the environment, while considering regulatory and resource constraints.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT ANALYSIS
LAB SUPPORT - AIR AND RADIATION

NATIOANAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities under this program element are the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990; the Indoor Radon Abatement Act; the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; the Atomic Energy Act; the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides for required laboratory program support for the Motor Vehicle Emissions Laboratory (MVEL) located in Ann Arbor, Michigan; the National Air and Radiation Environmental Laboratory (NAREL) in Montgomery, Alabama; and the Las Vegas Facility (LVF) in Nevada. The activities include contracts for janitorial services, security and related services, and grounds maintenance; utility costs; GSA vehicles; supplies and materials; and other needs.

With the purchase of the MVEL in Ann Arbor, Michigan, EPA takes on the responsibility for providing for the operations and maintenance of the facility. The major operating expense requiring funding is the contract for the maintenance of the boilers and air conditioning units, building maintenance to ensure proper working conditions and round-the-clock service. in addition, there are higher costs associated with the operation of the larger NAREL in Montgomery, Alabama.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program element is to provide full funding for office maintenance, utilities, and similar support services for the MVEL, NAREL, and LVF.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LAB SUPPORT

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Lab Support program provides analytical and environmental chemistry services in order for the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) to fulfill its mandated mission. It provides support to the registration and reregistration food tolerance programs, the Office of the General Counsel, and the Agency's regional enforcement program.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) places requirements on OPP to maintain a pesticide analytical chemistry capability in order to validate food tolerance enforcement methods. These methods are tested at EPA's labs and represent a large percentage of the work performed at our labs. This work is important to the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as well because these methods are needed for special food surveys when existing multi-residue methods are not available for specific analytes. Residue tolerances of pesticides on food crops are set by EPA, the analytical chemistry methodology is evaluated at the Beltsville laboratory, and the final approved method is given to the FDA for Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act enforcement.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Funds are used to purchase needed reagents, solvents, chemicals, glassware, equipment parts, and other kinds of essential supplies, and to maintain and repair older equipment, or to purchase service contracts for this equipment. Additionally, this program provides for purchase of long-lead items required for the new consolidated facility in Fort Meade, Maryland. The laboratories validate food, product and environmental chemistry methods for new and old pesticides. These methods are needed by other Federal and state agencies for enforcement and monitoring activities. The workload associated with the reregistration process will increase as the number of active ingredients requiring methods validation increases. These labs evaluate pesticide products for extremely dangerous impurities, such as dioxins, furans, and PCBs. They also determine if registrants have complied with the Agency's section 3(c)(2)(b) dioxin data call-in notice. OPP labs provide the regional enforcement programs with highly specialized pesticide chemistry services to support misuse and other kinds of enforcement cases, especially for newly registered pesticides, or the more difficult to analyze older pesticides. High priority lab services are provided to the Office of General Counsel for hearings, and to the Office of Research and Development for the Dioxin Reassessment and National Exploratory Studies. They also provide high level support to the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances Dioxin/Furan Panel that screens new dioxin and furan analytical methods for pesticides and toxic substances.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this program is to provide funding to the Office of Pesticide Programs laboratories located in Beltsville, Maryland and Bay St. Louis, Mississippi in order to maintain daily operations and to replace worn-out or technologically obsolete equipment. The labs provide scientific support to the registration, reregistration, and food tolerance programs by evaluating analytical methods submitted by the pesticide registrants to determine if they meet the requirements of the Agency's food residue, product and environmental chemistry guidelines. The laboratories have more recently provided support to the newly emerging environmental chemistry methods (ECM) testing program. This program will evaluate ECMs sent to the Agency to support exposure, environmental fate and ecological effects studies. These methods are used to generate data for

OFFICE: OPPTS

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES continued

exposure, environmental fate and ecological effects studies which are used to determine whether a pesticide should be registered. The laboratories also evaluate older pesticide analytical methods that are being resubmitted by registrants to satisfy the reregistration data requirements. Both the environmental and product chemistry programs will increase in importance and workload as the number of reregistration actions increase. Laboratory chemists are also involved in screening new pesticide analytical methods that are submitted to the Agency as part of the expedited registration program. They also support the Agency's regional enforcement programs and the Office of General Counsel by analyzing and monitoring pesticides found in the environment.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Hazardous Waste Research program provides research to support the activities mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as modified by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This program supports the regulatory efforts of the Agency, particularly the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Hazardous Substance Research program provides a core of scientific and technical information to the Agency's media programs necessary to implement requirements of CERCLA and the enforcement actions undertaken to ensure cleanup and to recover costs. The largest portion of this program addresses technical assessment for remedy selection, site assessment, and technology field evaluation, each of which is integral to direct site cleanup. Another key element is the high level of technical support and assistance provided to EPA's media programs, the Regions and states in site characterization and remedy assessment and selection.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Hazardous Substance Research program is to provide the strong scientific and technical foundation for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) to investigate and mitigate health and environmental problems at the priority cleanup sites. A key element of the program is the priority placed on methods, techniques and new technologies that facilitate the cleanup process because they are faster, less expensive, or allow "in the field" decision making as a result of the generation of real-time data. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
FEDERAL FACILITIES - RADIATION REIMBURSABLES

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Responsibilities concerning contamination at Federal Facilities falls under the statutory mandate of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). In addition the Presidential Executive Order (E.O.) 12580 delegates authorities contained in SARA to Federal agencies. SARA section 104 response authority is delegated to DOE and DoD for releases of hazardous substances on their facilities or originating from their facilities. The E.O. 12580 requires that Federal agencies exercise their response authority in accordance with CERCLA section 120. The E.O. 12580 also delegates the authority for agencies to conduct response actions at their non-NPL facilities. For Federal Facilities on the National Priority List (NPL), CERCLA section 120 (e) (1) directs the agency that owns or operates the facility to perform an RI/FS in consultation with EPA; thereafter the agency must enter into an IAG with EPA "for the expeditious completion by such agency of all necessary remedial actions at such facility."

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The goal of the EPA Federal Facility Program is to respond to threats to public health and the environment posed by uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances from facilities owned or operated by Federal agencies. The Agency's radiation program supports existing planned Federal Facility Agreements to insure that radioactive waste problems are appropriately addressed in the Agreements and treated in a consistent and technically sound manner.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to support the national clean-up program for Federal Facilities by insuring that federal sites contaminated with radioactive and mixed waste are treated in a consistent and technically sound manner. To carry out this goal, technical support will be provided for: evaluation of remediation technology, document review(s), site specific evaluation(s), laboratory analysis support and training. The program is composed of three primary elements: enhanced regional support for site specific problems, development of overall guidance and laboratory support which is applicable to all Federal Facilities sites, and development of operational controls for site characterization, sampling, handling, analysis, treatment and disposal of mixed waste (waste composed of both radioactivity and hazardous substances). The extensive volume of mixed waste at numerous sites is of particular concern to the Department of Energy (DOE).

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RADIATION RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The Radiation Research program supports the Agency's mandate under a combination of authorizations including the Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act (ERDDA), the Public Health Service Act, as well as the annual enacted appropriations provided to the Agency by Congress. This research program is carried out and funded under a reimbursable agreement with the Department of Energy.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Off-Site Monitoring program provides the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions regarding the control of public exposure to radioactive materials resulting from nuclear testing activities. Since the creation of the EPA in 1970, the Agency has conducted off-site monitoring support for the United States Nuclear Weapons Testing program and the Department of Energy (DOE) at the Nevada Test Site and other test locations. This support consists of a radiation safety monitoring program, operation of environmental sampling networks, interaction with the general public to maintain public confidence and support, laboratory analyses sufficient to immediately assess the impact of an inadvertent release of radioactivity, determination of radionuclide body burdens in off-site residents, veterinary investigation of claims of alleged radiation injury, and the maintenance of all data in computerized data bases.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Radiation Research program is to provide the data needed by policy-makers to make decisions regarding the control of public exposure to radioactive materials resulting from nuclear testing activities.

Inspector General

SECTION TAB

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Agency requests a total of $42,771,300 and 408.4 total workyears for 1997 to support activities in the Office of the Inspector General (OIG). This request includes $11,450,500 to be transferred from the Superfund appropriation and $577,100 to be transferred from the LUST appropriation, leaving a direct appropriation of $30,743,700 from the OIG appropriation account. Included within the request totals are funds to provide support services to the OIG.

The OIG's goal is to ensure that the Agency's environmental programs are delivered as economically, efficiently, and effectively as possible, and that the risk of financial loss in its operations is minimized. The OIG will accomplish this through audits, investigations, and management activities that provide objective evaluations, constructive advice and recommendations, and a strong law enforcement presence. The following describes the specific audit, investigation, and management activities and priorities that the OIG will perform with these resources to fulfill its mission.

OPERATING PROGRAMS

Audits: OIG audit priorities for 1997 include cross-media issues such as: 1) management of extramural resources; 2) financial and management integrity; and 3) data/information management. The OIG's work in compliance with the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act and helping the Agency to improve its financial management will continue as the Agency prepares financial statements covering all of its activities. Our performance audits will determine whether provisions of reauthorized legislation have been effectively implemented, and we will work with the Agency to develop performance measures as required by the Government Performance and Results Act. Further, the OIG will conduct audits of construction grants to assist the Agency in meeting its goal of closing out the Construction Grant program during 1997.

Investigations: Construction activities relate to investigations of contractors participating in Agency funded construction projects to detect bid-rigging, false claims and statements, substandard materials, and other types of fraud. The OIG will continue to direct its investigative resources in 1997 to long-term, high-impact investigations. We will place particular priority on the Agency's contract and procurement practices, and acquisition management including emphasis on grants and cooperative agreements.

Management Activities: The highest priority for 1997 will be continuing to provide program management, information management, personnel security activities, and mission and policy management at a high level of leadership and support which promotes the most economical, efficient, and effective application and administration of OIG resources. Priorities include strategic planning; budget formulation and execution; management information system development; human resources initiatives; coordination of government streamlining and performance measurement activities; and preparation of the OIG's semiannual reports to Congress in accordance with requirements of the Inspector General Act.

SUPERFUND

Audits: In 1997, the OIG will conduct audits and reviews required by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act in five major areas: policy and program management; remedial cleanup activities; removal responses; enforcement; and program support initiatives. To help the Agency revitalize the Superfund program, the OIG will continue its implementation of an audit strategy to review various stages of the Superfund cleanup process from site listing, through the remedial investigation/feasibility study phase, to construction of the remedy, with emphasis on the accelerated cleanup pilot initiatives.

Investigations: OIG investigative resources will be directed to the Agency's contract and procurement practices, and acquisition management with particular emphasis on grants and cooperative agreements. The OIG will conduct investigations of contract resources to identify and seek prosecution of contractors who engage in fraudulent practices. Investigations of procurement and acquisition activities have resulted in a significant number of indictments, convictions, suspensions, and debarments, and have generated millions of dollars in fines and civil recoveries.

Management Activities: During 1997, the OIG will continue to provide program management, information resources management, personnel security, and mission and policy management in support of the Superfund program at a high level of leadership and support which promotes the most economical, efficient, and effective application and administration of its resources. Priorities include strategic planning; budget formulation and execution; management information system development; human resources initiatives; coordination of government streamlining and performance measurement activities; and preparation of the OIG's semiannual reports to Congress in accordance with requirements of the Inspector General Act.

LUST

Audits: In 1997, the OIG's basic work will continue to include performance audits, contract and grant audits (covering financial and performance aspects), and financial audits. More specifically, the OIG will conduct performance audits of the Agency's process for awarding LUST cooperative agreements and grants to identify systemic problems with the Agency's management of the LUST program, develop the causes of those problems, and recommend actions to save resources and improve program and operational performance.

Investigations: OIG investigative resources will be directed to the Agency's contract and procurement practices, and acquisition management with particular emphasis on LUST grants and cooperative agreements. The OIG will conduct investigations of contract resources to identify and seek prosecution of contractors who engage in fraudulent practices.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $42,771,300 and 408.4 total workyears for 1997 to support activities in the OIG. This request includes a total of $4,479,600 to provide support services to the OIG. These resources will be used by the OIG to fulfill its statutory mandate to assist the Agency deliver better, cheaper, and smarter environmental protection by: (1) conducting, supervising, and coordinating independent and objective audits and investigations of EPA programs and operations; (2) providing leadership and recommending policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of Agency programs; (3) preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and mismanagement in EPA programs and operations; (4) keeping the Administrator and Congress fully and currently informed of problems and deficiencies in the Agency's programs and operations; and (5) reviewing legislation and regulations concerning the Agency.

The OIG provides independent and objective coverage of Agency programs and operations by conducting: (1) performance audits which determine the extent that desired results or benefits established by Congress and the Administration are being achieved, and identify which weaknesses in EPA management systems and recommend corrective actions; (2) pre-award, interim, and final audits of contracts; (3) audits of wastewater treatment construction grants and other grants and cooperative agreements awarded by the Agency; (4) audits of the Agency's financial systems and statements in compliance with the CFO Act; (5) investigations of illegal activities and misconduct of EPA employees, grantees, and contractors which result in criminal, civil, and other administrative actions including suspensions, debarments, and settlements; (6) regional and intergovernmental liaison and activities, including those related to the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency; (7) reviews of proposed and existing legislation and regulations; and (8) management of the Agency's personnel security program.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

OPERATING PROGRAMS

The Agency requests a total of $30,743,700 and 296.6 total workyears for 1997 for the OIG's audits, investigations, and management activities of the Agency's operating programs. This request includes a total of $2,922,700 to provide support services for the OIG. The OIG will use $2,400,000 to obtain the services of CPA firms, the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA), and other Federal agencies to conduct audits of EPA contracts and construction grants to support the closeout of that program. In 1997, the OIG will continue to provide wide-ranging audit and investigative coverage to ensure that the Agency's programs are delivered in an effective, efficient, and economical manner and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. OIG audits and investigations will prevent the loss of millions of Agency dollars, identify ways of correcting operational weaknesses, assist the Agency in determining the extent that desired results or benefits of environmental programs are being achieved, identify basic causes of problems, and make recommendations for significantly improving program and operational effectiveness. These audits and investigations will also improve the Agency's procurement process and provide financial and management advisory assistance services to Agency managers and other customers.

Audits: The OIG will focus its audit efforts on the management of extramural resources, financial and management integrity, and data/information management since these areas represent the very underpinnings of the Agency's management, environmental policies, and regulatory enforcement. We will continue to provide audits of contract management to include subcontractors and some of the Agency's small contractors where the Agency is highly vulnerable to fraud,

waste, and abuse. Our audit work on grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements will continue and we will assist the Agency in correcting systemic vulnerabilities in the management and use of its extramural funds.

We will continue to perform audits of Agency management and environmental programs that are designed to determine the extent to which desired results or benefits established by the Administration and Congress are being achieved, identify systemic problems in program implementation, and recommend actions to save resources and improve program and operational performance. For example a recent OIG audit found that EPA could save millions of dollars through improved subcontractor competition and oversight. An audit also found that better drinking water data is needed to reduce the risk of diseases and illness, and another audit found that a university misused millions of dollars congressionally earmarked for a research facility. Further, an audit recommended the Agency can save hundreds of thousands of dollars through the use of bankcards. OIG recommended efficiencies in 1995 totaled more than $330,000,000 and 896 reports were issued.

The OIG will support audits of grants made for the construction of wastewater treatment plants under the Construction Grant Program to assist the Agency meet its goal of substantially closing out the program in 1997. Since 1968, EPA has awarded grants totaling $55 billion. As of September 1995, the OIG had not considered for audit or audited 371 projects with grants totaling $6.2 billion. We will also continue interim and final audits of contracts to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of costs claimed by contractors. Additionally, the OIG will conduct audits of State Revolving Funds, and other grants awarded by the Agency. We will continue to perform financial audits which produce high payoffs for each dollar invested. For 1995, the OIG questioned $72 of costs as ineligible for each dollar spent on external audits of grants and contracts. Total questioned costs for 1995 were $167,200,000 and the Agency recovered $89,900,000 from audit resolutions.

Further, the OIG will review internal controls in the Agency's programs, functions, operations, and activities and will continue to implement its responsibilities under the CFO Act, including auditing the Agency's financial statements and carrying out its responsibilities as prescribed in OMB Circular A-128 for single audits. We will monitor the performance of audits of contracts by CPA contractors and other Federal agencies under contracts and interagency agreements. ADP, engineering, and scientific support will be provided to our auditors and investigators and reviews conducted of the Agency's major computer systems that continue to grow in number and complexity. We will also continue to monitor the Agency's efforts to improve the effectiveness of its audit follow up responsibilities.

Investigations: OIG investigative resources will be directed to the Agency's contract and procurement practices, and acquisition management with particular emphasis on grants and cooperative agreements. We will conduct investigations of contract resources to identify and seek prosecution of contractors who engage in fraudulent practices. Investigations of procurement and acquisition activities have resulted in a significant number of indictments, convictions, suspensions and debarments, and have generated millions of dollars in fines and civil recoveries. Specifically, the OIG closed 153 investigative cases in 1995 resulting in 16 indictments, 13 convictions, 17 administrative actions, and 44 suspensions and debarments. Fines and recoveries totaled $6,100,000. Investigations will also be focused on construction grant fraud, program and employee integrity matters, and background investigation issues. In addition, we will investigate allegations of illegal activities and initiate proactive investigations where situations could create an opportunity for fraud or abuse by EPA employees, grantees, and contractors. At the end of 1995, we had 181 open investigations. Further, the OIG will continue to provide training to Agency staff on the prevention and detection of fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

Management Activities: During 1997, the OIG will continue to provide program management, information resource management, personnel security, and mission and policy management at a high level of leadership and support which promotes the most economical, efficient, and effective application and administration of our resources. Priorities include: strategic planning; budget formulation and execution; management information system development; human resources initiatives; coordination of government streamlining and performance measurement activities; and preparation of the OIG's semiannual reports to Congress in accordance with requirements of the Inspector General Act.

SUPERFUND

The Agency requests a total of $11,450,500 and 106.0 total workyears for 1997 to be transferred from the Hazardous Substance Trust Fund to the OIG for the OIG's audit, investigation, and management activities of the Superfund program. This request includes a total of $1,484,200 to provide support services to the OIG. These resources will be used by the OIG to fulfill its statutory mandate and assist the Agency deliver better, cheaper, smarter environmental protection by: (1) conducting, supervising, and coordinating independent and objective audits and investigations of EPA programs and operations; (2) providing leadership and recommending policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of Agency programs; (3) preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and mismanagement in EPA programs and operations; (4) keeping the Administrator and Congress fully and currently informed of problems and deficiencies in the Agency's programs and operations; and (5) reviewing legislation and regulations concerning the Agency.

The OIG will continue to conduct a wide range of Superfund work including performance audits, contract and grant audits (covering financial and performance aspects), and financial audits. Performance audits identify and recommend actions to save resources and improve program and operational performance. For example, a recent OIG audit found that the Agency gave low priority to five-year reviews of Superfund site remedial actions needed to assure the continued environmental protection of the remedy or additional timely corrective action. An audit also found that millions of dollars in Superfund site data was rejected because of its poor quality, delaying cleanup for up to two and one-half years at Department of Defense sites, and another audit found that pilot projects integrating Superfund site assessments significantly improved the timeliness and cost effectiveness of the site assessment process. In addition, an audit found that EPA used outdated cost factors which may have substantially underestimated response costs and budgets for Superfund sites.

The OIG will request a total of $800,000 to obtain audit services from DCAA and other Federal agencies for audits of EPA Superfund grants and contracts. We will continue interim and final audits of contracts to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of costs claimed by contractors. In addition, we will perform financial audits which produce high payoffs for each dollar invested. For 1995, the OIG questioned $72 of costs as ineligible for each dollar spent on external audits of grants and contracts. Total questioned costs for 1995 were $167,200,000 and the Agency recovered $89,900,000 from audit resolutions.

Audits: The OIG will use scientific and engineering specialists in hazardous waste remediation to assist in independently reviewing technical aspects of the program, including remedial investigation and feasibility studies, as well as key technical decisions in the remedial, removal, and enforcement programs. The OIG will review the Agency's accounting systems to assure that the accounting and financial management information and reports are reliable and useful to the Agency. We will also review the Agency's major computer systems to assist the Agency in improving the consistency and reliability of Superfund data. As required by the CFO Act, we will conduct audits of the Agency's fiscal 1996/1997 financial statements for the Superfund.

Investigations: OIG investigations will also be focused on potentially responsible parties, program and employee integrity matters, and background investigation issues. In addition, we will investigate allegations of illegal activities and initiate proactive investigations where situations could create an opportunity for fraud or abuse by EPA employees, grantees, and contractors. At the end of 1995, we had 56 active Superfund investigations which represent 31 percent of all active OIG investigations. Further, the OIG will continue to provide training to Agency staff on the prevention and detection of fraud, waste and mismanagement. In 1995 Superfund investigative efforts resulted in two indictments, four convictions, six administrative actions, and approximately $4.8 million in fines and recoveries. The OIG will continue a major proactive investigative effort involving focus on all stages of the Superfund program with special emphasis on contracting activities as they relate to removals and remediation.

Management Activities: We will also continue to operate the Agency's personnel security program, the OIG hotline, and information resources management functions. In 1995, we closed 50 hotline cases, adjudicated 696 personnel security investigations, and responded to 125 FOIA requests. In addition, we will evaluate OIG field division operations, and review proposed and existing legislation and regulations.

LUST

The Agency requests a total of $577,100 and 5.8 total workyears for 1997 to be transferred from the LUST Trust Fund to the OIG for the OIG's audit and investigation of the LUST program. This request includes a total of $72,700 to provide support services to the OIG. In 1997, the OIG will continue to provide wide-ranging audit and investigative coverage to ensure that the Agency's LUST program is delivered in an effective, efficient, and economical manner and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. OIG audits and investigations will prevent the loss of millions of Agency dollars, identify ways of correcting operational weaknesses, assist the Agency in determining the extent that desired results or benefits of the LUST program are being achieved, identify basic causes of problems, and make recommendations for significantly improving program and operational effectiveness. These audits and investigations will also improve the Agency's procurement process and provide financial and management advisory assistance services to Agency managers and other customers.

Audits: Financial audits will be conducted to determine the eligibility, allocability, and reasonableness of the costs claimed by recipients. Our funding will also be used to provide assistance to OIG auditors in conducting audits and to the Agency and others as necessary to track implementation of audit findings. Pursuant to its responsibilities under the CFO Act, the OIG will also focus its resources on financial and internal control areas and audit the Agency's LUST Trust Fund financial statements. For example, a recent OIG audit found that a state bureau of underground storage regulation had an inadequate financial management system and could not support costs claimed under a LUST cooperative agreement. Another audit found that EPA had not implemented a program to clean up leaking underground storage tanks on American Indian lands, some of which are contaminating drinking water.

Investigations: Investigations conducted in this program contribute to the quality of data submitted by laboratories and the removal of corrupt officials and corporations from participation in LUST cleanup activities. We will also review grants to identify questionable costs charged by states, develop additional LUST program initiatives, and conduct investigations as a result of audit referrals.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
MISSION & POL MGT	1,742.5	16.0
MISSION AND POLICY	1,742.5	16.0
OFF OF INSPECTOR GEN	26,078.5	280.6
AGENCY MANAGEMENT	26,078.5	280.6
LUST SUPPORT SERVICES -HQ	72.7	0.0
OIG - LUST	504.4	5.8
LEAKING UNDERGRND STORAGE TANK	577.1	5.8
NATIONWIDE SUPP SERV	1,420.1	0.0
HDQRS SUPPORT SERV	750.4	0.0
REG SUPPORT SERVIC	622.2	0.0
ADP SUPPORT COSTS	130.0	0.0
SUPPORT COSTS	2,922.7	0.0
MISSION & POL - SF	328.0	1.0
SUPPORT SERVICES - OIG	1,484.2	0.0
OIG - HAZ. SUB.	9,638.3	105.0
SUPERFUND	11,450.5	106.0
APPROP: N OFC OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	42,771.3	408.4

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - OIG

OFFICE: OIG

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452), as amended, created Offices of Inspector General (OIG) to consolidate existing audit and investigative resources into independent organizations headed by Inspectors General. The Inspector General is appointed by, and can be removed only by, the President. This independence protects the OIG from interference by Agency management. The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), established EPA's OIG in January 1980.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The OIG provides independent and objective audit and investigative coverage of Agency programs and operations. This program includes the immediate office of the Office of Inspector General and management support for the OIG's Headquarters and field components. The support includes budget formulation and execution, preparation of the OIG's semiannual reports to the Congress in accordance with requirements of the Inspector General Act, administrative and personnel services, training, coordination of government streamlining activities, strategic planning, and performance evaluation measurement, communications, space, acquisition and administrative policy, responding to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests, property management, implementation of the affirmative action program, and files management, and work method.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The mission and policy management goal is to provide a high level of leadership and support which promotes the most economical, efficient, and effective application and administration of OIG resources. This program seeks ways of promoting greater workforce diversity and development and improving OIG value to the Agency and Congress through more effective communications, and work methods.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE: OIG

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452), as amended, created Offices of Inspector General (OIG) to consolidate existing audit and investigative resources into independent organizations headed by Inspectors General. The Inspector General is appointed by, and can be removed only by, the President. This independence protects the OIG from interference by Agency management. The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), established EPA's OIG in January 1980.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The OIG provides independent and objective audit coverage of Agency programs and operations through: (1) performance audits which determine the extent that desired result or benefits established by Congress and the Administration are being achieved uncover systemic problems in EPA management systems and recommend ways to improve EPA programs; (2) pre-award, interim and final audits of contracts; and (3) audits of waste water treatment construction grants and other grants awarded by the Agency. OIG recommendations to top-level management are designed to promote economy, effectiveness, and efficiency in the administration of Agency programs and operations. The OIG follows up to ensure that corrective actions taken by the Agency on its recommendations are adequate. The OIG investigates allegations of illegal activities and initiates proactive investigations where situations could create the opportunity for fraud or abuse by EPA employees, grantees, and contractors. OIG investigations contribute to suspensions, debarments, and settlements. OIG audits and investigations contribute to better Agency management and have a significant deterrent effect on waste and mismanagement.

The OIG also manages: the Agency's personnel security program; reviews proposed and existing legislation and regulations; and conducts regional and intergovernmental liaison activities, including those related to the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The OIG's goal is to maintain a balanced and sustained audit and investigative presence in all of EPA's major programs to help EPA managers achieve the Agency Environmental Goals, ensure a strong enforcement presence, and minimize the Agency's risk of financial loss. The OIG seeks to work cooperatively with the Agency and provide leadership and recommend policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of EPA programs, and make sure that those programs are delivered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The OIG also seeks to adjust its work as necessary to address Agency program changes and newly identified areas of vulnerability.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT - LUST

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is included in Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The principle functions include awarding LUST contracts and providing information-related services, designing automated responses to such requirements, assisting the Office in developing a long range, mission-based information resources management plan, and working with the states, Regions and Headquarters to determine common approaches to information management that will ensure that the LUST information needs at all government levels are met.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide timely information support and other support services to the Agency's Office of Underground Storage Tanks.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LUST--OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE: OIG

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452), as amended, created Offices of Inspector General (OIG) to consolidate existing audit and investigative resources into independent organizations headed by Inspectors General. The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), established EPA's OIG in January 1980. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 established the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) program, adding to the activities for which the OIG must provide audit coverage.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The OIG conducts and supervises independent and objective audits of LUST programs and operations through (1) performance audits which determine the extent that desired result or benefits established by Congress and the Administration are being achieved and uncover systemic problems and recommend improvements and (2) audits of contracts and grants awarded by the Agency. OIG recommendations to top-level management are designed to promote economy, effectiveness, and efficiency in the administration of LUST programs and operations. The OIG follows up to ensure that corrective actions taken by the Agency on its recommendations are adequate. The OIG investigates allegations of illegal activities and initiates proactive investigations where situations could create the opportunity for fraud or abuse by EPA employees, grantees, and contractors. In addition, OIG investigations contribute to suspensions, debarments, and settlements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The OIG's goal is to maintain a sustained audit and investigative presence in EPA's LUST program to help EPA managers achieve the Agency National Environmental Goals, ensure a strong enforcement presence, and minimize the Agency's risk of financial loss. The OIG seeks to work cooperatively with the Agency and recommend policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of the LUST program and make sure that the program is delivered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The OIG also seeks to adjust its work as necessary to address Agency program changes and newly identified areas of vulnerability.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
NATIONWIDE SUPPORT SERVICES

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill. Activities are also governed by the Chief Financial Officers Act, and the Government Performance and Results Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides the following services to all Agency programs regardless of location: Agency-wide costs for facility rentals (including GSA and direct lease payments); Nationwide Services; Agency's Integrated Financial Management Systems; the Agency's Integrated Contracts Management System; National Security; National Agency Check Investigations (NACI); Code of Federal Regulations Typesetting; Unemployment Compensation; Workers Compensation; payments to the Public Health Service (PHS) for payroll services for commissioned officers assigned to EPA; and contracts and interagency agreements which support the Agency's health and safety program.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide timely, responsive, and cost effective services in the areas mentioned above.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the following services in Washington, DC, Research Triangle Park, NC, and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Office Services -- Includes costs for common supplies, common equipment maintenance, motorpool, printing/copying services and supplies, and transportation of things.

Building Services -- Provides funds for utilities, office relocation and labor services, security services, common rental and purchase of equipment, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous.

Information Management -- Provides most central IRM stewardship activities (policy, security, records management, oversight), management of Agency administrative systems, library and public information services, systems development services, and data management and administration.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal goals for this program are to provide quality office, building, and information management services in a cost effective manner.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL SUPPORT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the following services for Agency programs in 10 Regional Offices, Regional laboratories, and other facilities around the country:

Office Services -- Includes costs for common supplies, common equipment maintenance, motorpool, printing/copying services and supplies, audiovisual services, common rental and purchase of equipment, facility, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous contracts.

Building Services -- Provides funds for telecommunications, utilities, office relocation and labor services, security services, common rental and purchase of equipment, alterations, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous contracts.

Information Management -- Provides support dollars for supplies, library services, information retrieval services, and automated data processing technical support.

Laboratories and Field Operations -- Building services for laboratories and field locations, plus all scientific and technical equipment and supplies.

Health and Safety/Environmental Compliance - Provides funds for employee health units, health and wellness services, environmental compliance programs in labs and Regional Offices.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal goals for this program are to provide quality office, building, laboratory, field, and information management services to the Regional Offices in a cost effective manner.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ADP SUPPORT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statute for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account funds the design, acquisition and maintenance of computing equipment for the National Computer Center at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, and the compatible distributed processors at EPA Headquarters, Regional Offices and other major administrative centers; telecommunications equipment and services required to link these sites with one another and with state environmental agencies; commercial software acquisition and maintenance for central and distributive processors that comprise EPA's general purpose computing and telecommunications network; and contractor support to manage the operation of the computing and telecommunications network, to conduct technology assessments, and to plan and deliver training and other support to users of this network.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program element is to provide timely and efficient ADP services to the Agency.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MISSION AND POLICY MANAGEMENT - HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OIG

OFFICE: OIG

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452), as amended, created Offices of Inspector General (OIG) to consolidate existing audit and investigative resources into independent organizations headed by Inspectors General. The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), established EPA's OIG in January 1980.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 authorizes a complex program for which the OIG needs to provide audit and investigative coverage. The mission and policy program will continue management support for the OIG's Headquarters and field components. The support includes budget formulation and execution, preparation of the OIG's semiannual reports to the Congress in accordance with requirements of the Inspector General Act, administrative and personnel services, training, coordination of government streamlining and Total Quality Management activities, strategic planning, communications, space, acquisition and administrative policy, responding to Freedom of Information Act and Privacy Act requests, property management, implementation of the affirmative action program, and files management.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The mission and policy management goal is to provide a high level of leadership and support which promotes the most economical, efficient, and effective application and administration of OIG resources. This program seeks ways of promoting greater workforce diversity and development and improving OIG value to the Agency and Congress through more effective communications.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT - OIG

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is included in Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund. Activities are governed by the Chief Financial Officers Act and the Government Performance and Results Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds the OIG's Superfund portion of Headquarters and Nationwide Support costs. These costs include rent, utilities, security, mail operations, telecommunications, and other support costs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide effective and timely support services to the OIG's Superfund program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE--OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OFFICE:OIG

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-452), as amended, created Offices of Inspector General (OIG) to consolidate existing audit and investigative resources into independent organizations headed by Inspectors General. The Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), established EPA's OIG in January 1980.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 authorizes a complex program for which the OIG needs to provide audit and investigative coverage. SARA requires the OIG to: (1) audit uses of the Trust Fund; (2) audit claims; (3) examine a sample of agreements with States; (4) examine remedial investigations and feasibility studies; (5) submit to Congress an annual report on the above activities; and (6) review the Agency's annual progress report to Congress on its progress in implementing the program. The OIG also conducts and supervises independent and objective: (1) performance audits which determine the extent that desired result or benefits established by Congress and the Administration are being achieved and uncover systemic problems and recommend improvements in the Superfund programs and operations; (2) audits of contracts and grants awarded by the Agency; and (3) financial and management systems reviews of contractors and states. OIG recommendations to top-level management are designed to promote economy, effectiveness, and efficiency in the administration of Superfund programs and operations. The OIG follows up to ensure that corrective actions taken by the Agency on its recommendations are adequate.

The OIG investigates allegations of illegal activities and initiates proactive investigations where situations could create the opportunity for fraud or abuse by EPA employees, grantees, and contractors. In addition, OIG investigations contribute to suspensions, debarments, and settlements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The OIG's goal is to maintain a balanced and sustained audit and investigative presence in EPA's Superfund program to help EPA managers achieve the Agency National Environmental Goals, ensure a strong enforcement presence, and minimize the Agency's risk of financial loss. The OIG seeks to work cooperatively with the Agency and recommend policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the administration of the Superfund program and make sure that the program is delivered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. The OIG also seeks to adjust its work as necessary to address Agency program changes and newly identified areas of vulnerability.

Buildings and Facilities

SECTION TAB

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The Agency requests a total of $209,220,000 for 1997 in the Buildings and Facilities Appropriation account. This account funds the design, construction, repair, and improvement of buildings occupied by EPA. The Agency has ten Regional offices with associated Regional laboratories, several large research and development laboratories, program laboratories, a number of field stations with laboratory facilities and a Headquarters operation in nine locations in the Washington, DC area.

This program provides a safe and healthy work environment for EPA employees by providing for renovation and repair or replacement of our facilities. Through our facilities masterplan, we continue to implement intermediate and long-range plans that assess alternative housing options for EPA operations and also continue a repair program that protects the Agency's investment in EPA real property holdings. We are modifying current facilities to more adequately and efficiently address the Agency's changing programs as well as implementing cost-effective energy and water conservation measures at EPA-occupied, federally-owned buildings. We will continue to emphasize environmental compliance and health and safety efforts in EPA facilities by removing asbestos and PCBs, upgrading fire and life safety systems, and upgrading heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems to meet the most current ventilation and CFC removal standards.

Ongoing new construction will be managed through the design and construction phases. Major construction in the Research Triangle Park facility includes the main research and administrative building, the computer building, and the High Bay research building.

The New Headquarters requires Buildings and Facilities resources to ensure that the facilities are functionally responsive, reflective of EPA's mission, and built in accordance with the quality standards of a national headquarters. Indoor air quality, adequate power and lighting, and flexibility of configuration are among the project priority issues.

BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $209,220,000 for 1997 in the Buildings and Facilities Appropriation account. The 1997 Buildings and Facilities program continues initiatives to correct deficiencies in the Agency's facilities infrastructure. Ongoing and proposed new construction will be managed through the design and construction phases. Included in the construction plan is the new Consolidated Laboratory at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Work will continue on the buildout of a new government-owned Headquarters facility, as well as construction of the new Environmental Science Center in Fort Meade, Maryland. We will continue to address repair and improvement projects in EPA space nationwide.

Technical assistance will be provided to the Headquarters and Regional offices for planning layouts and more efficiently using space. Agency-wide facilities standards and masterplanning will be used in implementing repair/replacement of our laboratory infrastructure. Critical fire safety abatement activities will continue and all EPA-owned facilities with CFC chillers will be converted to high-efficiency, non-CFC systems. We will continue energy audits and take corrective action to achieve compliance with the President's Executive Order regarding upgrading security at federal facilities.

Buildings and Facilities resources will ensure that the New Headquarters Facility is functionally responsive, reflective of our mission, and built to the quality standards of a national Headquarters facility. The buildings comprising the new Headquarters complex include the Ariel Rios Building, Federal Triangle, Customs Building, Interstate Commerce Commission building and connecting wing. These buildings are being rehabilitated to provide improved indoor air quality; adequate power and lighting consistent with EPA's energy efficiency initiative; raised floors to ensure flexibility in layout of space; and, finishes that provide high wear resistance and save maintenance costs.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Agency requests a total of $14,424,000 for 1997 in the Repair and Improvement program element. These funds will provide engineering, design and construction support related to the repair and improvement of buildings occupied by EPA. More specifically, these funds will be used to address: critical repairs related to employee health and safety (fire protection systems installations); ensure environmental compliance efforts in EPA facilities (asbestos and underground storage tank removal and hazardous materials storage); continue energy conservation, green lights and CFC removal programs; provide for a minimum of critical program alterations and repairs (electrical distribution, air-conditioning, and roof repairs) for laboratory facilities; and provide funding for some buildout costs associated with regional moves.

NEW FACILITIES

The Agency requests a total of $194,796,000 for 1997 in the Buildings and Facilities Appropriation New Facilities program element. Ongoing new construction will be managed through the design and construction phases.

Of the total requested, $182,000,000 will fund the Research Triangle Park office and laboratory facility in North Carolina. This provides the balance of the $232,000,000 needed to complete construction of the project. The remaining balance of $50,000,000 was requested prior to FY 1997.

Of the total requested, $12,796,000 will fund the New Headquarters project.

The New Headquarters Project requires Buildings and Facilities resources to ensure that the facility is functionally responsive, reflective of EPA's mission, and built in accordance with the quality standards of a national headquarters. Indoor air quality, adequate power and lighting, and flexibility of configuration are among the project priority issues.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS	14,424.0	0.0
REPAIRS & IMPROVEMENTS	14,424.0	0.0
NEW FACILITIES	194,796.0	0.0
NEW FACILITIES	194,796.0	0.0
BUILDING AND FACILITIES	209,220.0	0.0

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statutes for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds the repair and improvement of buildings occupied by EPA, whether Federally owned or leased.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Our goals for this program include: providing a safe and healthful working environment for EPA employees; ensuring that all EPA facilities meet pollution abatement standards; providing facilities modifications that are essential to conduct legislatively mandated program operations, preventing and halting deterioration of EPA's aging facilities, and providing critical preventive maintenance; reducing energy consumption through practical conservation measures; improving capabilities at research, program, and regional laboratories; and addressing Agency requirements of toxic and hazardous material handling facilities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
NEW FACILITIES

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The authorizing statutes for activities in this program element is the annual Appropriation Bill.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds the design and construction of buildings occupied by EPA.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide state-of-the-art facilities in which to conduct research and to provide a safe work environment in which to house EPA employees.

Superfund

SECTION TAB

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND

The Agency requests a total of $1,394,245,200 and 3,730.7 workyears to meet the environmental goals of this program. Of this amount, $42,508,000 and 131.8 workyears are transferred to the Science and Technology account for research and development efforts, and $11,450,500 and 106.0 workyears are transferred to the Inspector General account for audit activities. The remaining $1,340,286,700 and 3,492.9 workyears are provided to meet the response and enforcement needs of the Superfund program.

Improper disposal of hazardous waste at some sites has resulted in soil that is unsafe to live, work and play on, water that is unfit to drink, and air that is dangerous to breath. Contamination from sites often migrates to groundwater and nearby lakes and streams, further damaging valuable public and private resources. These hazardous waste sites put public health and sensitive ecosystems at risk.

In response to public concerns about health and environmental risks posed by abandoned and uncontrolled hazardous waste sites, Congress established the Superfund program in 1980. Since then, over 40,000 hazardous waste sites of potential concern have been reported to the Agency. Over 35,000 sites in this inventory have been assessed to determine the need for further cleanup action. The Agency recently removed from the list more than 24,000 sites that had been assessed and found not to require any further action. Of the remaining sites, over 1,300 have been placed on the National Priorities List (NPL). Today, one in four Americans lives within four miles of a NPL site -- the Nation's worst sites.

Since the problem of contaminated sites in the United States is so large and varied, no one solution can be applied everywhere, and decisions about cleanup must be made with community, public health, and environmental concerns in mind. In determining the appropriate remedy, the Agency considers protection of public health and environment to be the paramount concern, then accounts for, among other things, future land use plans and cost of cleanup.

The Superfund program also responds to emergency releases, such as the recent Wisconsin trail derailment where several cars containing propane and liquid petroleum gas and a nearby building holding ammonia caught fire. The burning cars and building exposed nearby residents to toxic emissions and a threat of explosion, requiring an evacuation of the town and over 200 residents to seek medical attention. In incidents such as these, Agency on-scene coordinators are on the site immediately to work with and provide technical assitance to the responsible parties and state and local officials.

In cases of long-term cleanup and early actions, the Agency works with those responsible for the contamination to ensure that they conduct or fund appropriate cleanup action. If no responsible party can be found, or they cannot perform or pay for the cleanup work, the Agency cleans up the site using the Superfund Trust Fund. Responsible parties are then pursued to reimburse the fund if they can be identified and are financially viable. This "polluter pays" approach ensures that limited trust fund dollars are used for emergencies and abandoned sites.

The Agency's Superfund program endeavors to protect human health and the environment through timely and cost-effective cleanup of contaminated sites, to respond quickly to emergency hazardous waste releases, and to maximize responsible party and community group participation in cleanup efforts. In meeting this purpose, the Agency has established several measures of program progress. With funding at the levels requested in the 1997 Budget, the Agency will complete cleanup of 650 NPL sites by the year 2000, thereby reducing or eliminating public health risks posed by these sites. The Agency will complete early cleanup actions, which are designed to prevent further contamination. And

finally, the Agency will continue to support the cleanup of contaminated Federal installations currently on the NPL, which tend to be more complicated cleanups with some containing radioactive wastes.

The President's Budget addresses several high priorities for 1997. The Agency will expand the program to redevelop contaminated urban and industrial properties, thereby providing communities with increased tax bases, jobs and improved urban environments. The Agency will support state and tribal hazardous waste response programs and strengthen their roles, along with community groups, at Superfund sites. The President's Budget also includes 148 workyears, funded by the Department of Defense, for environmental assistance to expedite base closures as part of the Base Realignment and Closure Act (BRAC). The Agency will continue to strengthen Superfund enforcement fairness initiatives by implementing various Superfund Reforms such as: expedited settlements to facilitate early de minimis settlements, settlements with parties with limited ability to pay, and a more effective and widespread use of alternative dispute resolution.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESPONSE

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $903,334,600 and 1,694.8 workyears for the response program.

This request reflects the Agency's commitment to increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Superfund program, while strengthening the role of communities, states and tribal governments. These priorities will make the Agency's responses to release of hazardous substances that pose a risk to public health or the environment faster and more cost effective in 1997.

The response program's priorities for 1997 include implementing the Agency's Administrative Reforms, promoting economic redevelopment of current and former hazardous waste sites, empowering state and tribal hazardous waste response programs, facilitating early and meaningful community involvement, and completing cleanup construction and deleting National Priority List sites. These priority initiatives will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of hazardous waste responses in 1997 and result in a faster, fairer, and cheaper Superfund program.

The Agency's 1997 request supports implementation of the Superfund Administrative Reforms. The Agency's Administrative Reforms promote smarter cleanup choices that protect public health at less cost, reduce litigation by achieving common ground instead of conflict, and ensure that states, tribal governments and communities have active and meaningful involvement in cleanup decisions.

The response program is participating as a pilot under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) in 1996. The pilot will test performance-based reporting on four measures: site screening and assessment decisions, early and/or long-term action starts, construction completions supplemented with environmental indicators, and an evaluation of community involvement. The results of this pilot will be applied in 1997 as reporting environmental results is further integrated into the Agency-wide response to GPRA.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

BROWNFIELDS INITIATIVE

The Brownfields Initiative empowers our partners -- states, tribal governments, and communities -- to assess, cleanup, and reuse former contaminated sites. A "brownfield" is a site that has actual or perceived contamination and potential for redevelopment or reuse. The Agency will encourage voluntary cleanup of sites by clarifying liability and cleanup issues, providing funding for demonstration pilot projects, initiating partnerships with key stakeholders, and implementing job development and training programs.

In 1997, the Agency will provide an additional $25 million for new Brownfields pilot grants, cleanup grants, and state programs. The Agency will award an additional 25 grants to states, local governments, or Federally recognized tribal governments for up to $200,000 each, bringing to 75 the total number of communities under the Agency's pilot program. These grants provide incentives and seed money for environmental assessment of properties. This one-time Federal funding for site assessment spurs community efforts to clean up, redevelop, and reuse these sites. The Agency will also initiate follow-up cleanup grants of up to $350,000 each to capitalize revolving loan funds for 29 pilot recipients who completed the initial brownfield pilot stage. The 1997 request also includes additional funds for the Agency to help address cleanup and to develop state voluntary cleanup programs. An expanding number of states

have created and operated voluntary cleanup programs for Brownfield sites, and these programs have been very responsive to the unique needs of these sites.

The Agency will also work closely with all stakeholders involved in the program through outreach, technical assistance, and information sharing. The Agency will support the National Environmental Justice Advisory Counsel Waste and Facility Siting Subcommittee which provides recommendations from multiple stakeholder groups into the process of economic redevelopment. The Agency will work with other Federal agencies to leverage available resources so that communities and stakeholders are best served. These efforts are important components of the Agency's overall goal of developing creative solutions among all parties to address Brownfield sites.

Investment in pilots demonstrate that economic redevelopment of contaminated property is a viable way to clean up sites, address liability issues, improve public health and stimulate local economies. Cleanups are conducted voluntarily by responsible parties or prospective developers saving Federal and local hazardous waste cleanup resources for other sites. Since many of the communities that hazardous waste problems have impacted are also minority, low-income, or socially disadvantaged, the partnership has a strong potential to help stimulate economic redevelopment in these areas.

STATE AND TRIBAL PROGRAM SUPPORT

The Agency requests a total of $24,488,954 and 24.4 total workyears to build state and tribal government programs. These activities strengthen state and tribal hazardous waste programs and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Nation's overall hazardous waste response capability. The Agency will continue its commitment to provide core financial support and award Core Program cooperative agreements to at least 47 states and 55 tribes. These funds will help our partners develop legal authorities and regulations, hire and train staff, and implement hazardous waste cleanup programs.

Funding provided to states and tribal governments through cooperative agreements is used to assess and clean up hazardous waste sites in their jurisdictions. These activities work to leverage state and tribal programs and are consistent with government reinvention initiatives and Agency efforts to move cleanup programs closer to the affected citizens. As part of these efforts, the Agency will support states that enter into agreements to conduct remedy selection at certain National Priority List (NPL) sites. Remedy selection is a critical issue affecting cost, duration and protectiveness of Superfund cleanups. This funding will give states significantly more control over site cleanup decision making.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

A total of $19,658,466 and 38.6 total workyears is also being requested for community involvement, environmental justice and outreach activities. These activities enable citizens to become active and informed participants in Superfund activities that affect their community. In 1997, the Agency will appoint 10 Regional ombudsmen to assist the public as part of the Agency's administrative reform effort; award 30 Technical Assistance Grants to local community groups to enhance understanding of complex technical issues; facilitate 5 STEP UP pilots in economically distressed communities, in cooperation with the Department of Labor; support 10 local Community Action Groups to help local citizens have meaningful involvement in site decisions; hold at least 150 public meetings at Superfund sites; and facilitate reaching consensus on remedy selections among stakeholders with a special emphasis on local citizen participation. Early and effective citizen involvement improves Agency decision making; increases community acceptance; enhances fairness; and, reduces conflict, grievances and litigation.

EARLY ACTIONS

The Agency requests a total of $250,377,376 and 274.0 total workyears for Superfund early action activities. These activities may include stabilization, containment and cleanup of hazardous materials on-sites, and when necessary, evacuation of at-risk populations. The resources will support an estimated 209 emergency responses and removals at both NPL and non-NPL sites and 10 Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model early actions at NPL sites. The Agency's request supports both fund-lead and enforcement-lead removal activities as well as the Environmental Response Team that responds to environmental disasters and provides direct on-site technical advice and training to cleanup personnel nationwide.

Investments in early actions will provide significant environmental and public health benefits while increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the overall Superfund program. Emergency response and time-critical removals help safeguard the environment and the well-being of citizens living and working near dangerous hazardous waste sites. Emergency response teams across the country stand ready to mobilize to respond to an emergency 24 hours a day. These immediate actions typically save time and money in the overall long-term cleanup efforts at these sites.

The Agency's priority early actions in 1997 will be emergencies involving incidents where response is necessary within a matter of hours (e.g., threats of fire or explosion), time-critical removals at sites on the NPL to make these sites safe from immediate threats while they await remedial action, and time-critical removals at non-NPL sites posing major health and environmental threats, which cannot be addressed by other authorities. In addition to emergencies and time-critical actions, the Agency will conduct Early Actions consistent with the Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model. These activities occur at NPL sites where the cleanup strategy, otherwise consistent with the remedial process, lends itself to an accelerated, removal type process. The Agency emphasizes early risk reduction and this type of site response achieves that goal.

SITE ASSESSMENT AND SCREENING

The Agency requests a total of $105,040,631 and 225.9 workyears for site assessment and screening activities. The Agency conducts site assessments to investigate and document the relative risks posed by uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials as reported to the Agency by states and local governments, indian tribes and citizens. In 1997, the Agency will conduct approximately 1,273 preliminary assessments, 617 site inspections and 28 accelerated remedial investigations. Also included will be analyses of environmental samples collected.

Site assessment and screening activities asses whether a site poses public health or environmental risks that warrant Federal actions as well as the best course of action for each site. Approximately ten percent of these investigations in 1997 will lead to Federal removal or remedial cleanup actions to reduce or eliminate risks. Sites which pose less risk will be screened out from the inventory of sites of Federal concern. Site assessment cooperative agreements with states and tribes have been significant springboards for developing strong state and tribal programs, which are taking on a growing proportion of the site assessment work. In 1997, the Agency will continue to increase the role of state and tribal governments by entering into 48 site assessment cooperative agreements to address hundreds of hazardous waste sites across the country.

In order to maximize risk reduction in 1997, sites known to pose the greatest potential risk to public heath and the environment will receive priority. The Superfund Accelerated Cleanup Model will streamline and integrate the discrete site assessment activities to most efficiently use resources and maximize the number of sites addressed. The Agency will follow recently

announced Administrative Reforms to ensure that prior response actions that reduce site risk are considered when listing sites on the NPL in 1997.

LONG-TERM ACTIONS

The Agency requests $356,846,302 and 552.6 workyears for 1997 long-term action activities. Long-term actions are taken at sites on the NPL. The initial stage of long-term action is site characterization which includes remedial investigations and feasibility studies; these determine the full nature of the problem and the full range of options to address the site conditions. The next phase is remedy selection which seeks protective and economical solutions to the site conditions. The final phase is site cleanup which includes remedial design and remedial action and results in eventual deleting from the NPL. Fund-lead activities in 1997 will include approximately eight feasibility studies; 80 Records of Decision; 18 new, 10 subsequent and 125 ongoing remedial designs; and, eight new, 13 subsequent and 100 ongoing remedial actions. Potentially responsible parties (PRP) oversight actions will be included at approximately 51 new, 39 subsequent and 205 ongoing remedial designs; and 55 new, 35 subsequent and 250 ongoing remedial actions.

Support from the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation also contributes to the direct cleanup at many sites. These Federal partners implement most high-cost Fund-financed remedial actions, provide on-site technical expertise, and ensure that project management is consistent between Fund and PRP financed projects.

The Agency plans to complete cleanup at 65 construction sites in 1997, thereby addressing public health risks posed by these sites. Cleaning up and deleting sites from the NPL also energizes the community by reducing or eliminating potential liability issues and allowing for economic redevelopment. The Agency will prioritize long-term action work in 1997 to address worst sites first, and to maximize progress toward reaching the Agency's goal of 650 NPL construction completions by the year 2000. To this end, the Agency will support a priority setting panel which will make risk based funding decisions regarding the pace and timing of cleanup efforts nationwide. The Agency will continue to aggressively pursue PRP participation in conducting Superfund long-term actions in 1997. Effective use of negotiated settlements and unilateral administrative orders will assist in maximizing Federal resources and promoting stakeholder involvement. However, the Superfund Trust Fund will promptly assume responsibility for all projects where PRP response is not achieved.

To help achieve more cost effective site cleanups, the Agency will bring innovative management strategies, technology and experience to bear for long-term cleanup actions. Implementation of several administrative reforms, designed to improve the remedial site cleanup process, will continue in 1997. These include developing and selecting presumptive remedies to reduce costs while speeding cleanup, maintaining a Remedy Review Board to promote high quality low cost cleanup decisions, reviewing and updating Records of Decisions where appropriate, and deleting parcels of certain NPL sites where appropriate.

FEDERAL FACILITIES

The Agency requests a total of $22,125,458 and 121.6 total workyears for 1997 Federal facility response activities. The Agency's principal activities in 1997 will include oversight of other Federal agencies' cleanup efforts, and technical assistance to support efficient and effective hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency will also implement the Final Report on improving Federal facilities clean up by the Federal Facilities Restoration Dialogue Committee. The report's goal is to ensure Federal facility cleanup decisions protect human health and the environment for current and future generations, are cost effective, and reflect the values of affected communities.

Based on other Federal agencies' estimates, there are potentially more than 60,000 contaminated sites at more than 2,000 Federal installations, 160 of which are on the Superfund National Priorities List. Work is ongoing at more than 700 projects. Hazardous waste sites at Federal installations include abandoned mines, landfills, underground tanks, and soils, groundwater and surface water contaminated by radioactive waste, toxic explosive compounds, fuels, unexploded ordnance, solvents, metals, organics and other carcinogens. In 1997, new and ongoing Federal facilities oversight activities will include approximately 410 remedial investigation/feasibility studies, 118 remedial designs, 121 remedial actions and 150 Records of Decision.

The Agency will assist other Federal agencies in setting priorities and reducing the cost of projects in 1997 through a, ※risk plus other factors※ process to assess and reassess cleanup activities. This process includes engaging in budget consultations, setting milestones, and developing and implementing cost-savings measures. In addition, the Agency will focus on limiting the study phase and reducing costs through the application of innovative technologies. Finally, the Agency will play a critical role in building and maintaining effective community involvement, especially at nearby low-income communities.

The Agency will also continue site characterization, remediation, removal, and enforcement activities at radioactively contaminated Superfund sites. The Agency is creating in 1997 partnerships with other Federal agencies, states and local governments to continue and improve its support in remedial technology demonstrations, selection of appropriate technologies and developing soil screening levels for radionuclides. The Agency will also continue study of fate and transport modeling of radioactive contaminants, particularly in groundwater.

BASE CLOSURES

The Agency requests a total of 148 work years in 1997 for military base closure and realignment activities. Funding for these workyears is provided through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Department of Defense (DOD) and negotiated annually. The Agency will assist the DOD with closure and realignment of environmentally contaminated military installations designated as Fast Track Cleanup Bases. The Agency will assist DOD to quickly identify clean parcels for early reuse, select appropriate leasing parcels where clean up is underway, and hasten overall cleanup.

This program benefits local communities by reducing risk posed by the 108 military installations which have hazardous waste sites (32 of which are on the Superfund National Priorities List). In 1997, the Agency will devote extra attention to the "privatization" efforts at the Naval Weapons Center in Louisville, Kelly Air Force Base and McClellan Air Force Base to ensure their success from an environmental standpoint. A joint Agency and DOD review identified that during the first two years of using the fast track approach, more than $100 million in costs were avoided and more than 90 years of project time was saved. DOD estimates that about 60 percent of the base property, closed or scheduled for closure, is already available for transfer.

TECHNOLOGY & INFORMATION

The Agency requests a total of $5,779,969 and 8.3 total workyears for technology innovation activities. These resources provide the scientific and technical information necessary to resolve technical problems which affect the cost, duration, and protectiveness of early actions and long-term actions at Superfund sites. The Agency will emphasize development of innovative treatment technologies for cleanup actions under the Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation program. Site-specific technical support for risk assessment, site characterization, and selection of remedial alternatives will also be provided.

PREVENTION & PREPAREDNESS

A total of $4,836,047 and 9.9 total work years is requested for chemical emergency preparedness and prevention activities. The Agency helps states and local communities prevent and prepare for chemical accidents, consult with stakeholders, and build a shared consensus on prevention of accidents. This effort includes sharing strategies on inspection methodologies, hazard assessment techniques, and communication tools. Attention is also focused on coordinating response to major pollution incidents on a national level.

CLEANUP CONTRACTS

The Agency requests $6,390,072 and 78 workyears for management support of cleanup contracts and of the Region's role in awarding the next generation of Superfund contracts. The Agency utilizes more than 80 Regional contracts to support site assessment and cleanup activities at Fund-lead sites and oversight at enforcement sites. Funds for work to be performed through these contracts are included in the site assessment, early action, and long-term action highlights.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ENFORCEMENT

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $171,194,200 and 1,224.2 total workyears for the Superfund enforcement program.

The enforcement-lead program will in 1997 adhere to the following principles in conducting its work: pursue violators and responsible parties to maximize potentially responsible parties (PRP) participation in site restoration; and promote enforcement fairness, especially for small contributors to sites. Additional Agency principles guiding the enforcement program include reducing third parties' transaction costs, recovering the government's costs for site cleanup, targeting risk-based site restoration by compelling cleanups at the worst sites first, and encouraging economic redevelopment by bringing contaminated sites into productive use. The enforcement program will seek to ensure environmental justice and promote partnerships with states and industry.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

PRP PARTICIPATION

In 1997, the Agency requests $24,863,200 and 523.8 workyears to encourage PRP responses. The Agency will continue its efforts to obtain PRP response actions through settlement negotiations. Where negotiations fail, the Agency will either take unilateral enforcement actions requiring PRP cleanup or use Trust Fund dollars to remediate sites. Where settlement negotiations and previous enforcement actions have failed to achieve PRP response and Trust Fund dollars are used to remediate sites, cost recovery actions will be taken against PRPs to recover expenditures. After conducting PRP searches to identify contributors to site contamination, the Agency will negotiate with or issue orders to over 200 PRPs to obtain response actions. It is estimated that the Agency will issue 100 administrative orders for remedial investigations/ feasibility studies (RI/FS) and removals. Also, the Agency will refer or issue 60 consent decrees and unilateral administrative orders for remedial action.

The Agency's emphasis in 1997 on early establishment of liability will result in accelerated risk reduction at sites and will reduce transaction costs to the PRPs. Regional legal enforcement resources will be used to negotiate PRP removals and site access agreements. For NPL sites or sites where long-term action may be required, the Agency will take efforts to get responsible parties to perform studies and to conduct the long-term response actions under a consent decree or a unilateral administrative order.

Criminal investigators will continue to pursue investigative leads, develop information to support grand jury inquiries and decisions, refer leads and cases to other enforcement agencies or pursue joint investigations as warranted. The National Enforcement Investigation Center (NEIC) will provide specialized forensic support for CERCLA criminal and civil enforcement actions, case preparation, settlement negotiations and cost recovery. The National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) and the Federal Enforcement Training Center will provide Superfund training to Federal, state, local and tribal law enforcement officials.

ENFORCEMENT FAIRNESS

The Agency requests $29,056,000 and 157.6 workyears for Enforcement Fairness. The Agency has piloted and is now implementing various Superfund Reforms to increase fairness, reduce transaction costs, and promote economic redevelopment. These reforms include, but are not limited to: early PRP searches, expedited settlements to facilitate early de minimis settlements as well as with parties with limited ability to pay, more effective and widespread

use of alternative dispute resolution (including allocations of responsibility), removal of liability barriers to economic redevelopment through prospective purchaser agreements, and projects for meaningful community participation. The Agency anticipates in 1997 participating in 20 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) civil actions and in supporting PRP allocation settlement efforts at approximately 30 sites.

Over the past six years, the Agency has given certainty regarding CERCLA liability to 11,000 small parties in over 200 de minimis settlements. In 1997, the program will continue to pursue these initiatives by working with up to 1,800 small parties to enhance enforcement fairness, improve efficiency in achieving settlements with responsible parties, facilitate economic redevelopment, and increase public participation in the Superfund enforcement process. By doing this, the Agency anticipates significantly decreasing the third party litigation that has historically caused the large private party transaction costs associated with this program.

The Agency will continue to use such tools as ADR and third party allocators to minimize transaction costs and to promote fairness. The program will continue to support the Agency's initiative through prospective purchaser agreements which provide specified exemptions from CERCLA liability thereby encouraging prospective developers to bring contaminated sites back to productive use.

COST RECOVERY

In 1997, the Agency requests $10,611,500 and 279.9 workyears for cost recovery. In 1997, the Agency will address 92 cost recovery statute of limitation cases. Regional legal enforcement activities for cost recovery include case development and preparation, referral and post filing actions. The Agency will provide case and cost documentation support for the docket of cases currently being worked on by DOJ. In addition, case assistance from Headquarters will continue to be provided to help the Regions meet cost recovery statute of limitation deadlines.

FEDERAL FACILITIES

The Agency requests a total of $7,799,500 and 92.1 workyears for Federal facilities enforcement. The Agency will negotiate interagency agreements (IAGs) and Federal Facility Agreements (FFA) for any Federal Facility site that is listed on the NPL as well as the 30 sites which currently lack agreements. In addition, a number of IAGs/FFAs will require renegotiation. Agency staff will continue to consult with the Departments of Energy and Defense and other Federal agencies on evolving issues, as IAGs may be amended due to funding shortfalls, state actions, or other reasons.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE MANAGEMENT & SUPPORT

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests $118,874,200 and 573.9 workyears for management and support activities, excluding the Office of the Inspector General.

Primary activities of Management and Support include planning and budgeting, program evaluation, financial management, economic analysis, audit follow-up, legal counsel, intergovernmental and international relations, information and human resources management, and property maintenance, facility rent and support, and security.

In 1997 the Agency will place special emphasis on activities to strengthen the management integrity of the Superfund program by addressing potential vulnerabilities in the contracting and grants area, by improving our cost recovery process, and by enhancing our information systems. The Agency's Contract Management Improvement Strategy will result in streamlined procedures and improved guidance to reduce procurement lead times while at the same time reducing the potential for fraud, waste and abuse. In the grants area, resources will allow the Agency to simplify and streamline assistance regulations and policy and procedural guidance. In addition, we will continue to make improvements in our cost recovery process which has recovered over one billion from responsible parties.

In the information management area, we will implement the Integrated Contract Management System in Regional and Field Offices to speedup the processing of Superfund contracts. We will also continue to upgrade our SCRIPS/SCORES system that provides critical information necessary for cost recovery.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

PLANNING & EVALUATION

Of this amount, the Agency requests $1,083,100 and 5.9 total workyears to conduct critical analyses and develop analytic tools to assess the integrated costs and impacts of Superfund legislative, administrative, and policy implementation proposals. Such analyses will include environmental benefits such as public health, benefits derived from market studies, economic redevelopment, and ecological benefits. The Agency will complete a comprehensive and integrated cost modeling tool for the Superfund program that will consider risk and remedy selection, cost allocation and liability, budget and revenue, operation and maintenance, private and public sector costs, including transactions and natural resource damages.

The Agency will also develop policies, incentives, and tools for community-based efforts to spur the cleanup and redevelopment of . The Agency will employ alternative regulatory approaches, particularly in South Florida through an analysis of data in Dade County to determine the economic and environmental impacts of two contrasting development strategies: infill development versus their current sprawl development pattern. Finally, the Agency will continue to work with the private sector, other Federal agencies and state and local entities to collaboratively remove obstacles to and create incentives for redevelopment.

LEGAL COUNSEL

The Agency requests $2,821,000 and 29.4 workyears to provide support to the Agency's Superfund program through the provision of legal advice and counsel to the rule making and policy making activities of the program. The Agency will continue to be defended in litigation regarding the Superfund program. Priority activities will include legal support to the Agency's promulgation of rules,

establishment of policy, preparation of program guidance documents, enforcement program, preparation of program implementation decision documents, administrative law issues including FOIA requests, contracts, extramural funding agreements, and program managers. The Agency will also participate in the preparation and negotiation of cooperative agreements, negotiated between the Agency and the states for the performance of Superfund response activities.

A total of $43,080,300 and 526.7 total workyears is requested in 1997 to provide the management services and operations that enable the Superfund program to achieve its mission. Specifically, services provided include financial and resources management services, contracts and grants management, and administrative management for Superfund programs.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Financial and resources management services support Agency-wide fiscal management and control functions including current year and outyear budget development, budget utilization, and accounting and fiscal operations. Support for budget processes includes designing and overseeing the outyear budget process, providing budget analyses and reports to Agency program offices, development of budget policy, and maintaining a fiscal allocation, control, and review system for all workyear and financial resources. Accounting and fiscal operations support includes the Financial Management Centers in Headquarters, field locations, and Regions that provide payroll and travel processing; contract and grants payments, interagency agreements; development of financial policy; financial reporting and analysis; operation and maintenance of the integrated financial management system (IFMS); quality assurance; and customer service.

These resources also provide the cost documentation needed to pursue enforcement actions to recover Agency costs to clean up Superfund sites from responsible parties and to support all other accounting operations in support of the Superfund program. This includes enhancing automated cost recovery systems for improved efficiency; computing the Agency's indirect cost rates; incorporating contractor management costs into the cost recovery program; developing Superfund policies and procedures; providing expert witness testimony and cost recovery support to the Department of Justice; and reconciling Trust Fund receipts with the Department of Treasury.

While most activities in 1997 will be devoted to providing continued core resource management services to the Agency, efforts will also focus on continued improvements to the integration of Agency-wide planning, budgeting and accountability processes. In addition, resources will be used to provide Agency leadership for the development of performance-based management tools consistent with the National Performance Review, Government Performance and Results Act, and the Chief Financial Officers Act. Further, resources will be devoted to the Agency's own streamlining and administrative reform initiatives, including automation and efficiency improvements to financial reporting, payroll processing, grants payment processing, and information management.

CONTRACTS & GRANTS

The Contracts and Grants program will process and award new Superfund contracts and purchase orders, continue the liaison group initiative, process procurement actions and expand the Integrated Contracts Management System to the Regions, Labs, and Program Offices. Resources will also support the implementation of the Agency's Contract Management Improvement Strategy that will result in streamlined procedures and improved guidance to reduce procurement lead times. In the grants area, resources will allow the Agency to simplify and streamline assistance regulations and policy and procedural guidance. Resources will be used to award and administer Headquarters and Regional grants, cooperative and interagency agreements and provide outreach to the Regions, states and Federal assistance recipients. In addition, a strong suspension and

debarment effort to combat waste, fraud, and abuse in Federal assistance in procurement programs will be maintained.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Administrative management services will also be provided to the Agency and include Automated Data Processing (ADP) systems acquisition, maintaining administrative information systems, managing Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN) operations, and desktop personal computer equipment, to ensure the full range of ADP operations support. Activities also include office and facilities management services such as management of property and supplies, and coordination of Headquarters and Regional Records Management and engineering and technical assistance at Headquarters, laboratory and field Offices. In addition, this program ensures the health, security and safety of Headquarters and Regional Superfund personnel, including activities such as training, field safety plan reviews and oversight of laboratory waste management. This program also provides personnel services, including recruitment, staffing, classification and training services.

SUPPORT SERVICES & MANDATORY EXPENSES

The Agency request $68,806,300 for OARM support services. These resources include investments to maintain essential Agency infrastructure support including security upgrades to comply with the new standards recommended by the Justice Department as a result of the Oklahoma City bombing. These resources fund the Superfund portion of the GSA rent and direct lease payments, support services contracts for security, printing/copying, housekeeping, telephones, motor pool, utilities, health & safety, health units, local area network (LAN) operations, library operations, and general facility operations and maintenance at the Washington, Research Triangle Park (RTP), North Carolina, Cincinnati, and ten Regional Offices.

Additionally, funding supports the Integrated Contracts Management System (ICMS), IFMS, as well as the Agency's Systems Development Center (SDC) and the Data Service Center. The SDC is the Agency's Center of Excellence which supports program offices in system design and data administration services that comply with Agency standards. These resources also include Agency LAN service and cross-media information services. Funding also supports the Superfund portion of Worker's Compensation, unemployment compensation, National Agency Check and Inquiry.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Finally, these resources support OARM's Working Capital Fund activities and will provide computing services to the Hazardous Substance Response Program through the Agency's National Computer Center in RTP and the Data Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. Resources fund Superfund's portion of the Center's costs for equipment, telecommunications, operating software purchases, maintenance and facility operations.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $146,883,700 for other Federal agencies.

An important part of the Agency's Superfund program is the integration of the efforts of other Federal agencies to perform essential services in areas where the Agency does not possess the specialized expertise to perform these services. The Agency manages an interagency budget process under Executive Order 12580, signed by the President in January 1987 with the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, Transportation, Commerce, Interior, Labor and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides support to Superfund activities through the work of the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the National Institute for Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).

AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

Of the total Agency requests of $58,000,000 for ATSDR, $24,120,600 is for public health assessments (PHA) at NPL and non-NPL sites. These assessments include evaluating data on releases of hazardous substances to assess current or future impact on public health. This meets CERCLA's requirement that ATSDR perform a PHA within one year from NPL site proposal, respond to citizens petitions to conduct a PHA and oversee PHAs conducted by State Health Departments. ATSDR also maintains toxicology data bases for chemicals found at sites and provides health education to various stakeholders -- public health care providers, local and national health organizations and state and local health departments.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

As part of the HHS request, the Agency is requesting $48,526,700 for NIEHS. The Agency requests $19,500,000 for their maturing basic research program which focuses on assessing the impacts of complex chemical mixtures on human health. NIEHS also manages a worker training grants program which trains workers who are, or may be, engaged in activities related to hazardous waste removal or containment

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Agency requests a total of $30,944,000 for the Department of Justice (DOJ). DOJ conducts CERCLA civil litigation on behalf of the United States government. DOJ also plays a crucial role in the overall Superfund "Enforcement First" strategy. Successful judicial enforcement actions to recover cleanup costs and to compel responsible parties to perform cleanups are integral to maintaining the leverage of the Superfund Trust Fund. In 1997, DOJ will continue its civil litigation efforts in support of the Superfund program and will file suits to compel PRP cleanup and to recover costs incurred by the Trust Fund. DOJ has assisted the Agency in recovering over $200,000,000 per year in past costs, including fines and penalties, during 1994 and 1995. In 1997, DOJ will proceed with a case load exceeding 200 cost recovery cases and an additional 38 referrals.

DOJ will continue to pursue de minimis settlements in support of the Superfund program's "Enforcement Fairness" efforts. Over the past six years, DOJ and the Agency have reached settlement with 11,000 small parties in over 200 settlements. In addition, DOJ will impose civil penalties in instances where the

PRPs violate notification requirements of CERCLA, deny access to sites, destroy records, violate financial responsibility regulations, or violate administrative and judicial settlement agreements.

OTHER AGENCIES

The remaining Federal agencies that support Superfund response activities include the United States Coast Guard, which responds to spills of hazardous substances in the coastal zone and Great Lakes waters and maintains the National Response Center. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration provides technical assistance to on-site personnel in investigating, evaluating, and minimizing the risk associated with releases of hazardous substances in coastal and marine areas. The Department of Interior provides response preparedness and management assistance to the National and Regional Response Teams and provides technical assistance to natural resource trustees. The Federal Emergency Management Agency supports Federal, State and local government response efforts. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) inspects Superfund sites for compliance with OSHA safety standards and provides training in this area to on-site personnel.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
HAZ SUB FIN MGMT REG	12,468.7	157.2
HAZ SUB ADMN MGT HQ	3,802.6	28.0
HAZ SUB SUP SERV HQ	45,822.9	0.0
HAZ SUB ADMN MGT RT	3,146.6	48.2
HAZ SUB SUP SERV RT	18,357.6	0.0
HAZ SUB LEG SERV HQ	980.6	5.4
HAZ SUB LEG SERV RT	1,840.4	24.0
ANAL.ENV. SERV. - SF	1,740.5	0.0
HAZ SPILL & SITE RE	898,343.4	1,533.6
HAZ SUB-COMPTR SERV	2,905.8	0.0
TECH SUPP	9,056.3	40.5
HAZ SUB TECH ENFORCE	104,943.4	598.2
HAZ SUB OPPE	1,083.1	5.9
HAZ SUB-LEGAL ENFOR	28,585.2	360.4
INTERAG. SUPER-HHS	58,000.0	0.0
INTERAG. SUPER-USCG	4,801.0	0.0
INTERAG SUP-JUSTICE	30,944.0	0.0
INTERAG. SUP-FEMA	1,100.0	0.0
INTERAG. SUP-NOAA	2,212.0	0.0
INTERAG. SUP-DOI	850.0	0.0
INTERAG. SUP-OSHA	450.0	0.0
HAZ SUB-CRIN INVEST PROGR	3,656.2	28.4
INTERAG. SUPER-HSS-NIEHS	48,526.7	0.0
SUPERFUND SUP - OAR	1,043.6	13.2
HAZ SUB - SITE REM ENF	17,153.6	104.6
HAZ SUB OA	1,343.0	11.9
CONTRACT GRT MGT HQ	8,963.8	109.8
CONTRACT GRT MGT RT	6,682.8	102.8
WCF - SUPERFUND	3,947.6	0.0
HAZ SUB FED.FACILS.	7,799.5	92.1
HAZ SUB RESOURCE MGMT-HQ	9,735.8	80.7
MILITARY BASE CLOSURE	0.0	39.0
MILITARY BASE CLOSURE	0.0	54.0
MULTI BASE CLOS.-NONSITE	0.0	11.0
WCF - PAM	0.0	44.0
SUPERFUND	1,340,286.7	3,492.9
HAZ SUB RESP TR FD	1,340,286.7	3,492.9

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZ. SUBSTANCE FINANCIAL MGMT. - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program element operates under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensations and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Finance Offices (RFOs) provide the follow services:

Traditional Financial Services - Covers basic services such as the issuance of pay checks, processing travel vouchers and contractor invoices, preparation of regular reports, financial systems maintenance, and issuance of general policy.

Site-Specific Accounting - Covers both the additional effort required to deal with unique Superfund needs as well as the additional process and procedural complexity involved in reporting and accounting site-specifically.

Cost Recovery Support - Covers requirements to gather, present, and support cost documentation needed in cost recovery actions against responsible parties.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide necessary support services to the Superfund program in the Regions.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZ. SUBSTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE MGMT. - HEADQUARTERS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The program operates under the authority of the comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Safety, Health, and Environmental Management Division is responsible for leading, planning, organizing, developing, implementing, and evaluating the environmental compliance, occupational health, medical, fitness/wellness, and safety management functions of EPA. The Facilities Management and Services Division provides timely, high-quality and cost-effective support services to the Superfund program at Headquarters and in the field. The Management and Organization Division plays a critical role in assuring that the Agency's Superfund program is organized, managed, and operated in an effective and efficient manner. The Office of Human Resources Management provides a variety of human resource and personnel management services. The Office of Information Resources Management provides automated data processing services and information services to the Agency.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program element is to effectively support the health and safety, environmental management, facilities management, management and organizational analysis, and human resource management activities at Headquarters. This also funds information management activities and the Superfund Cost Recovery Image Processing System.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZ. SUBSTANCE HQ/NW SUPPORT SERVICES

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is included in Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund. Activities are also governed by the Chief Financial Officers Act, and the Government Performance and Results Act.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds the Superfund Program's portion of the Headquarters and Nationwide Support costs. These costs provide for rent, utilities, security, mail operations, telecommunications, unemployment compensation, worker's compensation, PHS offices, NACI, and other support costs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide effective and timely support services to the Superfund program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZ. SUBSTANCE ADMINISTRATIVE MGMT. - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program element operates under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Services cover many routine and highly visible activities which include: maintaining information systems and minicomputer operations and ensuring effective automated data processing (ADP) operational support for Regional programs; maintaining Regional library operations; coordinating Regional records management; providing personnel services; providing administrative direction for all support services and activities; and developing high quality environmental compliance and health and safety programs which meet, and often exceed regulatory requirements to provide workplaces free of hazards both to employees and the surrounding environment.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program is to provide a wide range of administrative services to support the Superfund Program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZ. SUBSTANCE REGIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program operates under the authority of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The program element supports the following services: office services -- costs for common supplies, common equipment maintenance, motorpool, printing/copying services and supplies, audiovisual services and supplies, and transportation of things; building services -- funds for telecommunications, utilities, office relocation and labor services, security services, common rental and purchase of equipment, alterations, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous contracts; information management -- support dollars for supplies, library services, information retrieval services, and automated data processing technical support.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal goal of this program element is to provide basic support services to the Superfund program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LEGAL SERVICES - HQS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program element is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) as amended.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA's Office of General Counsel (OGC) serves as the primary legal advisor to the Administrator. The office also provides legal services to all organizational elements of the Agency with respect to all Agency programs and activities and also provides legal opinions, legal counsel, and litigation support; and assists in the formulation and administration of the Agency's policies and programs as legal advisor. This program element provides funding for those operations of the Office in support of CERCLA.

Priority activities are: the defense of the Agency in litigation; support to the Agency's promulgation of rules; establishment of policy, and preparation of guidance documents for the program's implementation of the Superfund program; the provision of support on administrative law issues; and the provision of legal advice to program managers. OGC provides legal support for the development and defense of regulations, policies, and other program decisions, review of individual response actions; and review of enforcement litigation. OGC handles all Superfund litigation activities in which EPA is a defendant. OGC works in conjunction with the Department of Justice, and Offices of Regional Counsel (ORC) (where relevant) in the conduct of litigation. National oversight and support is provided to the ORCs. Grant, contract, and administrative law support is provided primarily to the Agency's Superfund response action program, providing legal assistance in the areas of regulations, policy, and guidance document development; project review; and contract review.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide legal advice and counselling to other Agency offices in rule makings, adjudicatory activities, policy development, assistance and procurement actions, and other program decisions to avoid time-consuming and costly legal errors in the implementation of CERCLA, including the financial and administrative operations of the Superfund.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LEGAL SERVICES - REGIONS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program element is authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under this program, the Offices of Regional Counsel (ORC) provide legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of CERCLA to the Regional Administrators, regional Superfund managers, and state agencies. Defensive litigation involves court cases brought under CERCLA or which relate to CERCLA personnel in which EPA is named as a defendant. ORC support includes interviewing witnesses, assembling and indexing an administrative record, discovery, settlement negotiations, preparing briefs, pleadings, and participation in the conduct of trials. Formal administrative proceedings involve specific written procedures to resolve disputes that arise in the areas of audit resolutions, assistance disputes, bid protests, suspension, debarments, and personnel related actions. ORC also participates in the preparation and negotiation of cooperative agreements, state Superfund contracts, and multi-site cooperative agreements negotiated between EPA and states for performance of Superfund response activities.

Activities relating to the public's access to EPA information includes responding to CERCLA related FOIA requests, making final business confidentiality determinations, and responding to subpoenas and requests for authenticated copies of documents in cases where EPA or its officials are not involved as a party. ORC assures that the RIFs and RODs include the information necessary to legally support Agency decisions through the drafting and review of workplans and the development of an administrative record for remedy selection. Legal advice to programs includes the listing and delisting of sites, Indian matters, NEPA/EIS, local contract and procurement advice, employment law, and ethics counseling.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Offices of Regional Counsel is to provide legal advice and consultation on matters related to the implementation of CERCLA to the Regional Administrators, regional Superfund managers, and state agencies.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES -SUPERFUND

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Regional offices require technical support to implement the environmental statutes mandated by the Congress and the President. These statutes currently include the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The Regional Analytical Environmental Services program is coordinated with headquarters operations through the National Environmental Services Officer (NESO) in the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations. The NESO provides the Regions with Headquarters policy guidance, oversight, and management support, in addition to serving as the principal Headquarters contact for policy and technical areas affecting Regional laboratory operations

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Analytical Environmental Services program provides a wide range of activities and services that affect every part of the Agency's responsibilities, including support for the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (E-MAP). They also conduct training and multi-media inspections, develop and test environmental indicators, work with compliance data, expand the utilization of TRI data, and increase cooperation with States and local governments. All of this is done to carry out the regional mandates under the Clean Air Act of 1990 as well as the Agency's other statutory requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objective of the Regional Analytical Environmental Services Program is to provide the required analytical and technical expertise to the Regional Administrators (RAs). The RAs need to have credible information on the environmental specifics of their regions when working with their state and local governments, or when pursuing enforcement actions. The information is critical in court actions in enforcing Agency statutes. Equipment used in the Regional laboratories is essential in guaranteeing the Federal government quality information on a timely basis, and to maintaining an adequate technical expertise over inherently governmental functions. Whereas, strengthening the science base of EPA is critical to effective environmental decision making, the maintenance of a strong Environmental Services laboratory system is a key ingredient in this effort.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SPILL AND SITE RESPONSE

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In October 1990, the Superfund Program was reauthorized through October 1994 as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990. The National Contingency Plan establishes the overall framework and requirements for response actions. Activities in support of the military base closure program are conducted pursuant to the Base Closure and Realignment Acts of 1988, 1991, and 1993 and the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA) of 1992.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this program is to address environmental and public health threats posed by the release of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The focus of the Superfund program is to maximize the protection of human health and the environment through fast and effective cleanup of priority hazardous waste sites and releases. Working closely with other media offices, the Regional program conducts on-scene actions to eliminate hazards to human health and the environment. The Headquarters program provides guidance, policy, and oversight to support these field activities. The twin goals of maximizing participation of responsible parties and timely remediation of sites are two of the program's highest priorities. The program provides an effective emergency response and preparedness structure for the Nation and encourages States, local communities, Indian Tribes and other Federal agencies to actively participate in the program. The Environmental Response Team (ERT) provides technical support for response actions, advises on-scene coordinators (OSC) on approaches and methodologies to respond to hazardous chemical releases, recommends specific treatment and control technology for on-site use, and develops and implements on-site sampling plans for land, water and air contamination. ERT also develops and implements ground-water and soil studies to determine levels of contamination, recommends action levels for response to hazardous chemical releases, and provides advice and guidance on the use of alternative technologies at removal sites. The program also implements its responsibilities related to cleanup and/or reuse of active and closing military facilities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of this program are: 1) development, support, and use of sound scientific and site analysis techniques that clearly identify threats to human health and the environment; 2) reduction of risks at sites to acceptable levels through the selection, implementation, and management of response actions that ensure long-term effectiveness and reliability; 3) development and implementation of guidelines and policies to ensure that worst sites are addressed first; 4) support to States in strengthening their Superfund programs; 5) support for community relations activities to foster understanding of technical and environmental justice concerns at Superfund sites; and 6) facilitation of cleanups at Federal Facilities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZ. SUBSTANCE - COMPUTER SERVICES

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program element funds the Automated Data Processing (ADP) Timeshare services required for carrying out the statutory obligations of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Superfund Timeshare is used to pay for the:

- Entry and retrieval of data from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System.
- Entry and retrieval of data from the Records of Decision System.
- Entry and retrieval of data from the Chemical Protection Clothing System.
- Entry and retrieval of data from the Site Enforcement Tracking System.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program element is to provide timely and efficient ADP services to the Superfund program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES - TECHNICAL SUPPORT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Hazardous Substances Technical Support program provides specialized technical support for EPA's Superfund enforcement program. The program protects public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances as set forth in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Enforcement Investigations Center (NEIC) in Denver, CO, provides the Agency's Superfund enforcement components with specialized field, technical, laboratory, and litigation support and information services for Superfund enforcement investigations, case preparations, and settlement negotiations that: a) involve precedent-setting cases; b) involve violations of the criminal, civil, and administrative provisions of CERCLA, as amended by SARA; c) have multi-Regional impacts; d) require the innovative application of engineering and scientific technology to resolve complex pollution and enforcement issues; or e) address a specific Regional enforcement priority that exceeds Regional resources or capabilities. The NEIC also provides technical and administrative support and instructors to the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI), for training Federal, state, and local enforcement personnel on innovative investigative and technical approaches to Superfund and other areas of environmental enforcement.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The NEIC serves as EPA's principal source of expertise involving Superfund civil and criminal litigation support for complex investigations and other enforcement activities having national and significant regional impact on EPA and states.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) provides the statutory framework for enforcement efforts in the event of uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The statutory mandate is to: 1) determine appropriate responses; 2) issue administrative orders and initiate judicial actions to compel PRPs to remediate sites posing an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment; 3) enter into negotiated settlements with PRPs for voluntary response actions under oversight by EPA; 4) sue or enter into administrative settlements with PRPs for cost recovery; 5) enter into agreements with States to act on behalf of the Federal government; 6) enforce violations of reporting requirements; and 7) enforce violations of settlements.

The Agency conducts an aggressive enforcement program which uses the various enforcement tools available to negotiate and achieve settlement for long-term remedial response and short-term response actions. Focus is placed on identifying PRPs as early as possible in the process to maximize the amount of cleanups conducted by responsible parties. To assure fairness in settlements, the program is focusing on de minimis and de micromis settlements and is using such tools as ADR to minimize associated transaction costs.

As a result of the Agency's success in achieving RP response at Superfund sites, additional attention is being placed on assuring compliance during early and long-term actions. Where compliance is lacking, the Agency uses administrative and judicial actions and assesses penalties as appropriate. The Agency also maintains an aggressive cost recovery program in cases where Trust Fund dollars have been used to cleanup sites. Emphasis is placed on pursuing cases in excess of $200,000 that are nearing their statute of limitations.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Superfund program primarily supports the environmental goal of Cleanup of Contaminated Sites. The program is designed to respond to threats to public health and the environment posed by uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - TECHNICAL ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES CON'T

The major objectives of the enforcement program are: 1) to maximize potentially responsible party (PRPs) response at hazardous waste sites where appropriate; 2) to proceed with an injunctive action when the PRP does not settle; and 3) to seek cost recovery where Trust Fund monies have been expended.

The Office of Site Remediation Enforcement will: 1) promote compliance by promoting partnerships with states and industry; 2) ensure effective enforcement by fairly and aggressively addressing violators and responsible parties, by assuring that liable parties pay, and by ensuring environmental justice in program implementation; 3) promote environmental restoration by compelling site cleanups, by supporting innovative technology, and by timely and protective cleanups at the worst sites first.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - POLICY, PLANNING AND EVALUATION

OFFICE: OPPE

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Superfund program is mandated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). It provides for liability, cleanup, and emergency response for hazardous substances released into the environment, and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites. The Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation (OPPE) helps to carry out these mandates by supporting the promulgation of regulations (e.g., the National Contingency Plan), the development of policy and guidance, and planning and implementation, as well as by analyzing possible amendments to the legislation. OPPE also ensures compliance of such regulations, policies, and guidance with Executive Orders (E.O.) 12291, 12498, 12612 and the Paperwork Reduction and Regulatory Flexibility Acts. In addition, OPPE undertakes a number of research efforts aimed at examining critical Superfund issues including its benefits, costs, and other impacts.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OPPE maintains a two pronged, multi-media program for Superfund: Brownfields Re-Development and Superfund Re-authorization Policy Analysis/Tools Development. (1) Brownfields Re-Development supports and recognizes local community initiatives to increase brownfields clean-up and development and improve economic vitality while reducing blight, contamination and urban sprawl.

Provides technical assistance, analytical tools, and recognition to support clean-up/re-development/land use initiatives of local governments, businesses and citizen groups. (2) Superfund Re-authorization Policy Analysis and tool development support Federal/state/local innovation in remediation programs. The Federal/state/local efforts include: cost analysis of Superfund Re-authorization proposals, cost and risk reduction impacts of administrative reforms, innovations in state capacity to fund and implement remedial programs, regulatory reform to encourage more effective and efficient clean-ups and incentives for the quick clean-up of contaminated sites.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals are to provide Headquarters and Regions, as well as local governments, with critical analysis of environmental justice issues, including cumulative risk and economic redevelopment, planning and implementation guidance, and review, development, and analysis of regulations, policies, guidance and legislation pertaining to the Superfund program. OPPE's work promotes strategic implementation of statutory mandates, improving the knowledge base, greater reliance on economic incentives, and better management and infrastructure. OPPE's work supports EPA's guiding principles and promotes goals in EPA's strategic plan, especially clean-up of Contaminated Sites and Improved Understanding of the Environment.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - HQ

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities in this program fulfill the regulatory requirements prescribed by the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1921, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act of 1985, the Inspector General Act of 1988, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990, the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, as well as the various circulars, regulations, orders and initiatives issued by OMB, GAO, Treasury, and other central agencies, as authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program supports Agency-wide Superfund resource management and control functions including budget development, budget utilization, financial accounting and fiscal operations. .Support for the Superfund budget processes includes designing and overseeing the outyear budget process, providing budget analyses and reports to Agency program offices, and maintaining a fiscal allocation, control, and review system for all Superfund workyear and financial resources. Superfund Accounting and fiscal operations support includes the development and maintenance of the Superfund Cost Recovery Image Processing System (SCRIPS), Superfund Cost Organization and Recovery Enhancement System (SCORES), the Electronic Timesheet (ETS). These systems allow the Agency to provide cost information and documentation for Superfund cost recovery litigation. In addition, this program provides the computations for the Agency's Superfund Indirect Cost Rate and the Annual Allocation Process, both used in the cost recovery process. This program also provides for the development and dissemination of Superfund Financial Policy. Activities also support basic Superfund financial accounting operations; development, operation and maintenance of the Integrated Financial Management System(IFMS); necessary nationwide cost documentation activities; trust Fund investment services; basic systems support; Central Agency Financial Reporting; transaction testing to assure financial integrity.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goals of this program are to provide budget development, budget utilization, financial accounting and fiscal operations in support of the Superfund program nationwide.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LEGAL ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The hazardous substance legal enforcement program protects public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances as set forth in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Hazardous Substance Legal Enforcement program takes enforcement actions to: a) protect public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances, and b) recover from PRPs costs incurred by the Federal government in Superfund cleanups. The major objectives of this program are to: 1) conduct Federal enforcement actions under CERCLA, as amended by SARA; 2) assist states in the development of state enforcement actions and state evidence-gathering activities; and (3) provide guidance on mechanisms for identifying PEPS for hazardous waste problems arising under CERCLA.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of the enforcement program are to: 1) prevent hazardous substances discharges from endangering human health and the environment; 2) obtain the maximum and earliest possible response from PRPS; and 3) maximize cost recovery to the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund. The legal enforcement program assists states in the cooperative development of enforcement and cost recovery actions.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and Executive Order 12580, provides authority to the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) for the implementation of health-related activities at Superfund sites.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

ATSDR conducts health assessments at all sites proposed for the National Priorities List (NPL) and health studies at those sites when needed, investigates complaints of illness or disease related to the exposure of hazardous substances, develops appropriate biological testing for exposed individuals, and establishes and maintains registries of exposed individuals and hazardous substances. CERCLA, as amended, requires ATSDR to perform a health assessment within one year from the date a site is proposed to the NPL. Through these activities, ATSDR supports the OSWER Strategic Plan mandate to better assess risk at Superfund sites through focusing resources on the most significant threats.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this program is to ensure human health and toxicological issues are effectively addressed in Superfund response actions. Specific objectives are to: conduct health assessments, develop toxicological profiles and conduct surveillance, EPI/Health Studies, and compile exposure registries and engage in health education.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and Executive Order 12580 which provides the United States Coast Guard with the necessary authority to conduct removal activity.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The United States Coast Guard (USCG) responds to any actual or potential releases of hazardous substances involving a coastal zone, including the Great Lakes and designated inland river ports as defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The USCG conducts removals and monitors non-Federally funded removals in coastal areas. They are also charged with reducing the occurrence and effects of releases of hazardous substances by enforcing applicable sections of CERCLA, as amended. The USCG provides training to maintain their response capability, and conducts necessary enforcement activities in its areas of responsibility. They also maintain the National Response Center. Additionally, the USCG investigates spill reports to determine potentially responsible parties for penalty and liability assessment and issues combined oil/hazardous substance Certificates of Financial Responsibility.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
INTERAGENCY SUPERFUND DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Department is responsible for all judicial litigation brought under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Justice Department's Superfund program has two main purposes: 1) to compel site remediation, cost recovery, and general compliance with the statute through civil and criminal law enforcement actions in court; and 2) to defend the Environmental Protection Agency's execution of the Superfund program from legal challenges. Civil litigation efforts in support of the Superfund program have been extremely successful. Judicial referrals to the Department have increased remarkably each year, and more than half of all referrals have been made since 1989.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Department's objectives are to: 1) provide legal counsel concerning potential Superfund litigation, including assistance in Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA), and Cost Recovery negotiations, and the development of litigation and settlement strategies; 2) file suits to compel responsible party cleanup of Superfund sites; 3) file suits to recover Trust Fund response costs; 4) prosecute criminals who knowingly endanger health or the environment through Superfund violations; 5) defend EPA activities, administrative orders, regulations and decisions at Superfund sites; 6) handle Superfund cases on appeal with high-quality appellate advocacy; and 7) provide administrative services to support the legal Superfund program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA); and Executive Order 12580, provide the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) with the statutory mandate and authority to implement its program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

FEMA supports Federal, State and local government efforts to respond safely and expeditiously to releases of hazardous substances to protect public health and safety, and preserve the environment. FEMA activities include training through the Emergency Management Institute and the National Fire Academy.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

FEMA's more specific objectives are to assist the National Response Team and the Regional Response Teams (NRT/RRTs) in preparedness and training activities; provide training courses and materials for Federal, State and local officials; and complete temporary and permanent relocation programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and Executive Order 12580, provides authority to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to minimize risk to coastal resources from Superfund response actions.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this program is to investigate and evaluate the severity of risk posed to natural resources from hazardous waste sites, and to evaluate methods of minimizing those risks. NOAA assists in developing and conducting field testing of advanced chemical sampling and analytical equipment used for efficient response operations. In addition, NOAA applies new technology and information to identify effective countermeasures during response operations.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of this program is to minimize risk to coastal resources and to ensure that response actions in coastal and marine areas are conducted in accordance with CERCLA requirements. Specific objectives are:

1) To provide technical assistance to Federal On-Scene Coordinators for releases of hazardous substances in coastal and marine areas. NOAA develops and improves information sources, analytical systems and computer-based tools, such as the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations program, to minimize risk and improve the effectiveness of response operations.

2) To provide technical support to the Agency during hazardous waste site investigations to identify and assess risks to coastal resources and to develop cost-effective strategies to minimize those risks.

3) To continue to work within established Agency procedures to minimize impacts to natural resources.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), Section 301(c) in accordance with Executive Order 12580 which provides the Department of Interior authority to perform Superfund activities.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department of Interior (DOI) provides response preparedness and management assistance to the National Response Team and Regional Response Teams (NRT/RRTs) and provides Trustee Assistance and Damage Assessment Capability (TA/DAC) which builds capacity among State and Federal trustee officials for conducting natural damage assessments resulting from hazardous substance releases.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of the program is for DOI to participate in NRT preparedness and training activities with Headquarters and Regions. DOI will conduct response preparedness activities, manage the work of the NRT and the thirteen RRTs, and fulfill the preparedness requirements of SARA as they relate to natural resources and sensitive environments. DOI will also provide coordination of natural resource and other scientific and technical expertise with Headquarters personnel in agencies participating in the NRT; provide staff support functions for the administration of the National Response System (NRS) (development of work plans, standard operating procedures, etc.); and provide direction, guidance, and technical information to field units with respect to releases to hazardous substances, whether they occur at Superfund sites or as emergency incidents.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and Executive Order 12580, which together provide the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) authority to support Superfund response operations.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under existing safety and health standards, OSHA has the primary responsibility for worker protection at Superfund sites. The Agency carries out this responsibility by inspecting Superfund sites for compliance with OSHA standards, and providing employers, employees, and other on-site personnel with the most current technical experience or knowledge in this area.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this program is to promote worker health and safety during Superfund response actions. Specific objectives are: to provide safety and health assistance; to develop and implement health & safety standards; and to conduct inspections and enforcement.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Criminal Enforcement Program initiates and conducts criminal investigations under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). Additionally, the special agents are expected to respond to violations of the Federal Criminal Code. The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) is also responsible for implementing the Pollution Prosecution Act (PPA) requirements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Hazardous Substances Criminal Enforcement program has four distinct elements: 1) special agents (or criminal investigators), who are stationed primarily in field offices nationwide; 2) attorneys, who provide policy and direct case support; 3) Regional attorneys, who provide legal support for investigations, development of referrals, and support for prosecutions (supported in the Regional Counsel program element); and 4) laboratory and technical support staff at the Agency's National Enforcement Investigations Center, who provide operational field support, scientific expertise, evidence sampling, data targeting and evidence audit support (supported in the Hazardous Waste - Technical Support program element).

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the criminal enforcement program is to investigate and present for prosecution criminal violations of environmental laws and deter such violations in the future, by demonstrating to the regulated community that intentional disregard of the law will be met with harsh sanctions in terms of both fines and jail sentences. The deterrent effect of these criminal sanctions is significant -- misdemeanors have become felonies; maximum jail sentences have increased (a maximum of three years imprisonment for first convictions and five years for subsequent convictions); and potential fines have increased for: failure to report or submitting false information on releases of hazardous substances; destruction or falsification of records; or submitting false information in a clean up. Such deterrence contributes to pollution prevention as members of the regulated community realize they may go to jail if they violate the environmental laws.

Criminal referrals and indictments continue to grow due to: increases in the number of multimedia investigations with CERCLA aspects; growth in National Priority List sites; and increased commitment to Federal facility enforcement.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Sections 126 and 311(a)), and Executive Order 12580 provides the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) with the necessary authority to administer and manage grants for the Superfund Program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) manages a university-based program of basic research grants directed towards environmental and human health problems related to hazardous substances. The Institute also manages grants to non-profit organizations for the training and education of workers who are, or may be, engaged in activities related to hazardous substance removal and containment at remedial or emergency response sites.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this program is to administer a grant-based program for: 1) basic research and training to increase the scientific understanding of the relationship between exposure to hazardous substances and human health, and the environment; and 2) worker safety and health training to provide training for workers who are or may be engaged in activities related to hazardous substance removal and containment.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES RESPONSE - OAR

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authority under this program element is the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element identifies critical technology problems associated with mixed waste clean ups and tests and evaluates specific technologies that focus on the radioactive component. Development of an EPA national "reference laboratory" for Agency-wide mixed waste analysis will continue including establishment of mixed waste field sampling, screening handling, and shipping procedures. The program will expand the investigation of remediation technologies to include physical and chemical extraction, magnetic separations, bioremediation techniques and thermal treatment. In addition, the program provides training assistance to the regions on radioactivity hazards, transport, safety procedures, field worker safety, and health as they relate to clean-up at Superfund sites containing radioactive materials.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of this program elements are to help ensure: (1) that Superfund site clean-up activities reduce the health and environmental risk of radiation to safe levels, (2) that appropriate clean up technologies and methods are adopted to effectively and efficiently reduce the health and environmental hazards associated with radiation problems encountered at the sites, (3) that appropriate technical assistance is provide to the regions on a continual basis, and (4) that technical support and consultation is provided to Superfund for issues associated with the unique characteristics of radioactive contamination and potential questions arising during the CERCLA/SARA reauthorization.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SITE REMEDIATION

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) provides the statutory framework for enforcement efforts in the event of uncontrolled releases of hazardous substances.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

To implement the CERCLA technical enforcement strategy in the Regions and the States, Headquarters ensures consistency and quality in the national enforcement program and directs the Agency's efforts by: 1) providing policy and guidance for case development, site planning, administrative enforcement actions, settlements, cost recovery enforcement actions, and Federal/State relations; 2) developing program planning and management tools, data management and enhancing tracking systems to assist enforcement activities; 3) conducting analysis of implementation efforts to evaluate and improve performance; 4) providing technology and information transfer through training, contract support, and information exchange mechanisms; and 5) litigation management and support for major, multi-million dollar national litigation; participation in selected multi-Regional cases; and broad review of Regional litigation in coordination with the Department of Justice.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This program element provides national management for the implementation of enforcement activities in accordance with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The statutory mandate is to: 1) determine appropriate responses; 2) issue administrative orders and initiate judicial actions to compel PRPs to remediate sites posing an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment; 3) enter into negotiated settlements with PRPs for voluntary response actions under oversight by EPA; 4) pursue PRPs through litigation and/or enter into administrative settlements with PRPs for cost recovery; 5) enter into agreements with States to act on behalf of the Federal government; 6) enforce violations of reporting requirements; and 7) enforce violations of settlements.

The Superfund program primarily supports the environmental goal of Cleanup of Contaminated Sites. The Office of Site Remediation Enforcement will: 1) promote compliance by promoting partnerships with states and industry; 2) ensure effective enforcement by fairly and aggressively addressing violators and responsible parties, assuring that liable parties pay (by maximizing PRP participation, meeting SOLs for cost recovery greater than 200K extramural, and by initiating cost recovery for some non-settlor and large dollar cases), and ensuring environmental justice in program implementation; 3)promote environmental restoration by compelling site cleanups and supporting innovative technology (take formal actions to enforce cleanup requirements, issues orders, collect penalties, make referrals), and by timely and protective cleanups at the worst sites first.

The major objectives of the enforcement program are: 1) to maximize PRPs response at hazardous waste sites where appropriate; 2) to proceed with an injunctive action when the PRP does not settle; and 3) to seek cost recovery where Trust Fund monies have been expended

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE-OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The National Environmental Services Officer (NESO) of the Office of Regional Operations and State/Local Relations provides the Administrator with a strong and effective link to the 10 Environmental Services Divisions (ESDs) in the Regions. The Office of the Administrator plays a critical role in exchanging information with local health professionals, public safety officials, and local and state government officials. Training is also provided for small and minority contractors for cleanup areas.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The NESO provides the ESDs with Headquarters policy guidance, oversight, and management support, in addition to serving as the ESDs' principal Headquarters contact with policy and technical areas affecting both ESDs and Superfund; maintains constant liaison with the program offices and ESDs to facilitate their cooperation and participation in meeting the objectives of the Superfund program in identifying hazardous waste sites and managing any potential risks from these sites. In addition, the Office of the Administrator supports the Regions and assists states and localities with plans to respond to chemical emergencies.

The Office plays a critical role in exchanging information with local health professionals, public safety officials, local government and state government officials through a wide variety of communication support which includes speech preparation, publications development and distribution, fact sheet preparation and graphics slide presentations and other general response briefings/communications vehicles.

Training is being provided for small and minority contractors for cleanup areas. Emphasis is placed on participation with the State Implementation Work Group, the National Resources Damage Claim Work Group, the State Hazardous Waste Capacity Plan Work Group, the Communication Planning Work Group, and the Federal Facilities Compliance Workshop. The Agency's relationship with Congress as it relates to the Superfund program, including coordinating briefings, organizing EPA participation in oversight hearings, and responding to a wide variety of information requests from individual members and staff, is being strengthened.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE-OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

OFFICE: ADMINISTRATOR/STAFF

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A major objective of the NESO is to assure participation of the ESD staff in the implementation of nationwide programs in areas including Superfund requiring scientific and technical support. The program supports the Agency's effort to protect public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances by fully implementing the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act. This is accomplished by assisting the Agency in addressing new requirements related to community and state involvement, community right-to-know, and public participation. Support is also provided by the Office of the Administrator to the Regions, states, and localities to develop plans to respond to chemical emergencies.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZ. SUB. CONTRACTS & GRANTS MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The program operates under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports contracts and grants management at Headquarters, the Regions, Research Triangle Park, and Cincinnati. The Office of Grants and Debarment (OGD) develops policies and procedures for awarding of Superfund cooperative and interagency agreements and technical assistance grants, processes and manages Superfund grants and interagency agreements, and provides policy guidance and oversight with respect to these assistance awards. They also ensure that recipients of EPA assistance are in compliance with Federal laws and EPA regulations, and assure compliance with cost recovery requirements in the implementation of all aspects of the program. The Office of Acquisition Management (OAM) develops policies and procedures for awarding Superfund contracts in a manner consistent with good business practices and in conformance with the Federal Acquisition Regulations and contract law. It is also OAM's responsibility to ensure that contract funds are spent in a prudent manner and that costs associated with the contracting function are accounted for to preserve the integrity of the process as well as assert the authority of the Government in financial oversight. All of OAM's efforts including policy, quality assurance, training oversight of contractor property, and the development of an Integrated Contracts Management System are required to maintain a high level of integrity for the management of the contracts in place.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OAM and OGD have as their goal to continuously improve contract and grants management support by ensuring that policies and procedures keep pace with the changing Superfund program requirements. These Offices seek ways to improve efficiency and productivity, to provide better client service, and they strive to ensure that contract and assistance funds are spent in a prudent manner in support of the Agency's mission and in the best interest of the Government.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SUPERFUND CONTRACT AND GRANTS MANAGEMENT- REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Grants Management Offices are responsible for ensuring that every assistance agreement (grant, cooperative or interagency agreement) complies with EPA's Superfund administrative and management regulatory and policy requirements. They are also responsible for ensuring that each assistance agreement is managed correctly and that recipients comply with all the requirements in the assistance agreement. Contracting Officers functions include: awarding and managing small purchases and contracts. Other staff involved in contracts management issue contract modifications and oversee all aspects of support to the Senior Resource Official in the review and approval of all contract actions.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program element is to provide effective Grants Management and Contract Management Support to the Regional Offices.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WORKING CAPITAL FUND-Superfund

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides base resources for postage costs and on-going data processing and telecommunication services for Superfund activities.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program element is to provide essential postage, data processing, and telecommunication services for the Program Office.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - FEDERAL FACILITIES

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Hazardous waste contamination at Federal facilities has resulted from such activities as manufacturing, loading, testing, and packaging weapons; maintaining and repairing aircraft and other vehicles; plating metal; and producing, processing, and recovering nuclear materials. Types of hazardous waste include explosives, solvents and cleaning agents, paints, heavy metals, various organics, pesticides, waste oil, high- and low-level radioactive waste and mixed hazardous waste. These types of waste are primarily regulated by Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act (CERFA). CERFA also calls for greater community involvement at Federal facility sites, and for EPA concurrence in identifying parcels suitable to be transferred for economic development. Additional requirements have also been placed on the Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Energy (DOE) by various annual Defense Authorization Acts.

Executive Order 12088 requires that each Executive agency be responsible for all necessary actions for the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution. CERCLA Section 120 (a) expressly states that Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are subject to CERCLA just as non-governmental agencies. Executive Order 12580 delegates authorities in CERCLA to Federal agencies. The net result is that Federal agencies are held to the same Federal environmental standards as private parties, as well as environmental justice requirements and Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) reporting.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA has the responsibility to ensure that Federal agencies comply with Federal environmental statutes and regulations. Within EPA, the responsibility for ensuring compliance and enforcement of these statutes has been delegated to the Federal Facilities Enforcement Office (FFEO) within the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA).

FFEO provides national leadership in obtaining compliance and cleanup of Federal facilities pursuant to the requirements of CERCLA, the Superfund National Contingency Plan (NCP), and other applicable environmental statutes (e.g., RCRA).

The major Headquarters CERCLA Federal facility enforcement functions are: enforcement policy and guidance development; support for interagency agreement (IAG) negotiation, compliance monitoring and enforcement; program and information management; technical assistance; and capacity building.

The Regional Federal facility program managed by the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA) has the following responsibilities: (1) IAG negotiation, compliance monitoring and enforcement at NPL sites; (2) program and information management (including maintenance of the Federal Facility Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket). Legal support from Regional Counsel is also required, primarily during IAG negotiations and dispute resolution relating to IAG compliance, and occasionally during oversight activities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - FEDERAL FACILITIES

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Hazardous waste contamination at Federal facilities has resulted from such activities as manufacturing, loading, testing, and packaging weapons; maintaining and repairing aircraft and other vehicles; plating metal; and producing, processing, and recovering nuclear materials. Types of hazardous waste include explosives, solvents and cleaning agents, paints, heavy metals, various organics, pesticides, waste oil, high- and low-level radioactive waste and mixed hazardous waste. These types of waste are primarily regulated by Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). Additional requirements have also been placed on the Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Energy (DOE) by various annual Defense Authorization Acts.

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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA has the responsibility to ensure that Federal agencies comply with Federal environmental statutes and regulations. Within EPA, the responsibility for ensuring compliance and enforcement of these statutes has been delegated to the Federal Facilities Enforcement Office (FFEO) within the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA).

FFEO provides national leadership in obtaining compliance and cleanup of Federal facilities pursuant to the requirements of CERCLA, the Superfund National Contingency Plan (NCP), and other applicable environmental statutes.

The major Headquarters CERCLA Federal facility enforcement functions are: enforcement policy and guidance development; support for interagency agreement (IAG) negotiation; enforcement program and information management; and compliance monitoring and enforcement.

The Regional Federal facility program managed by OECA has the following responsibilities: (1) IAG negotiation, compliance monitoring and enforcement at NPL sites; (2) program and information management (including maintenance of the Federal Facility Hazardous Waste Compliance Docket). Legal support from Regional Counsel is also required, primarily during IAG negotiations and dispute resolution relating to IAG compliance, and occasionally during oversight activities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE - FEDERAL FACILITIES

OFFICE: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Hazardous Substance Federal Facilities Enforcement Program is the protection of public health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances as set forth in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). EPA works to ensure Federal agencies meet or exceed all environmental standards required by the Superfund law.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MILITARY BASE CLOSURE

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authorities under this program element are the Economy in Government Act and the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act of 1990.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides funds for the reimbursable workyears EPA has devoted to assisting the Department of Defense at selected closing military bases. EPA has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Defense that outlines the framework and funding for EPA's role in supporting the President's Fast Track Cleanup Plan that creates dedicated inter-governmental Base Cleanup Teams for closing military bases.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this program is to support the Department of Defense in carrying the President's Fast Track Cleanup Plan with the ultimate goal of providing for rapid economic conversion and redevelopment for the local communities effected by base closure. Specifically EPA will work with the Department of Defense and the states as part of the Base Cleanup Team in the following ways: accelerating the identification of clean parcels under CERFA Development of BRAC Cleanup Plans; promoting community involvement in restoration and reuse decision making; supporting up-front planning and scoping; preparing and reviewing documents on an accelerated basis, for example, concurrent review of draft and final EBS documents; work with the military on the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), Remedial Design (RD), and Remedial Action (RA) study and sampling data; and expediting review of environmental documentation relating to deeds and leases to accelerate economic revitalization through reuse.

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

SECTION TAB

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST FUND

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $67,119,000 and 94.1 total workyears in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Appropriation. Of this total, $577,100 and 5.8 workyears are transferred to the Inspector General account to perform key audit responsibilities. The $66,541,900 and 88.3 workyears are described below and support LUST research, response, enforcement and management activities.

States have recently reported that leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs) are the leading source of groundwater pollution, and petroleum is the most prevalent contaminant. Over one million leaking underground storage tanks are regulated by EPA and there are approximately 300,000 confirmed releases. Of the confirmed releases, over 130,000 cleanups have been completed, leaving 170,000 cleanups that are underway or need to be initiated. As the 1998 deadline approaches for owners and operators to upgrade, replace or close tanks, we estimate an additional 100,000 releases may be discovered.

The LUST Trust Fund was established to provide resources for all activities related to and in support of the oversight and cleanup of petroleum releases from underground storage tanks. The goal of the LUST program is to ensure rapid and effective responses to releases from underground storage tanks containing petroleum and to restore contaminated sites to their beneficial use. The vast majority (over 85%) of the program's Federal resources are given directly to states in the form of cooperative agreements. Many states use this money to provide technical oversight of responsible party-lead cleanups. Currently, 49 states (Florida administers its own LUST program) have cooperative agreements with EPA. EPA will work in partnership with the states, local and tribal governments to develop the capacity to implement the LUST program, develop alternative approaches to increasing regulatory programs, and increase enforcement capabilities.

The LUST program will continue to participate as a pilot under the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) in FY 1997. The pilot will test performance-based reporting on the number of cleanups initiated and completed, expressed as a percentage of the cumulative number of confirmed releases. The results of this pilot will be applied in FY 1997 as reporting on environmental results is further integrated into the Agency-wide response to GPRA.

Assisting states in implementing risked-based corrective action (RBCA) is a high priority for the LUST program. The Agency will work with states and indian tribes to implement RBCA and incorporate risk assessments into site cleanup decisions. This approach to addressing corrective actions will move all sites toward closure and beneficial reuse while focusing resources on those posing the highest risk. The Agency's RBCA efforts support community-based and Brownfields environmental projects and employ sound science to categorize sites based on actual or potential risk. RBCA also ensures that all sites, including communities with environmental justice concerns, move toward cleanup completion in a timely manner.

The Agency will pursue a strategy to involve the private sector more directly in major functions of the Federal and state LUST programs. The Agency will do this by developing private sector incentives for good tank management and timely cost-effective cleanups. The LUST program will pilot third-party service provider programs in the banking, real estate and insurance industries, to augment state regulatory programs. This privatization effort supports partnerships with state, local and tribal governments to develop licensed site professional programs to review and approve corrective action plans. Further, the Agency will promote the use of alternative site investigations and remedial technologies as an integral part of the UST cleanup program to expedite the cleanup process. The Agency will also work with the states on state-fund solvency and cost control mechanisms.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Agency requests a total of $681,300 and 1.9 total workyears in 1997 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) research program.

The research program provides research to support LUST regulatory requirements. EPA's LUST corrective action research program focuses on evaluating technologies for remediation of sites where leaks have contaminated the soil, and on providing technical support to EPA Regional offices, states, and others on proper selection and implementation of these technologies. In 1997, the program will complete field evaluation of the risk-based corrective action (RBCA) approach and will provide recommendations for refinements. In addition, the Agency will continue engineering cost analysis of corrective action options to allow for more sound evaluation of option cost in LUST corrective action decisions.

RESPONSE

The Agency requests a total of $63,174,100 and 66.5 total workyears in FY 1997 for guidelines and implementation.

Of this amount, a total of $1,738,763 and 13.0 workyears will promote on-site, state-specific assistance to implement risk-based corrective action (RBCA). This approach will move all sites forward to closure and beneficial reuse while focusing resources on sites posing the highest risk. Resources will support implementation of RBCA at LUST sites to enable states to more easily incorporate LUST cleanups into community-based environmental protection initiatives in a scientifically sound manner.

EPA Headquarters provide program leadership by seeking out innovative solutions to cross-cutting problems, such as RBCA. Headquarters will provide seed money to the American Society of Testing and Materials Cooperative Agreement, which provides comprehensive training and implementation support to state and tribal entities. These solutions assist our partnerships with state, local and tribal governments to make cleanups faster, cheaper and more effective, while protecting human health and the environment. The Regions act as direct liaisons with the states and negotiate grant and cooperative agreements. The Agency provides technical support to states in efforts such as RBCA. EPA estimates that in 1997, 30 States will have entered into the RBCA implementation phase.

The Agency requests a total of $1,074,496 and 9.4 workyears to assist states in developing licensed site professional programs to review and approve corrective action plans and analyze site assessment reports at lower risk sites. This privatization effort supports partnerships with state, local and tribal governments by building their capacity and assisting in developing alternative approaches to augment regulatory programs over the next several years. EPA will provide tools to assist in piloting these privatization efforts by working with banking, insurance, and real estate sectors to foster timely and cost-effective cleanups. EPA estimates undertaking at least three pilots, one in each industry, i.e., banking, insurance and real estate.

The Agency requests a total of $1,283,406 and 4.6 workyears to provide technical assistance and grants to tibal governments, to develop tribal LUST program capability, to conduct training and outreach to tribes, and to obtain a set-aside for remediation of sites on tribal lands. EPA expects the number of sites requiring remediation to grow as the level of program implementation and enforcement activities on tribal lands increase. The Regions are the primary

implementors of tribal land activities and will provide technical assistance to implement the LUST program and remediate contamination on Indian lands. Specific projects include development and implementation of a RBCA process for tribal lands, corrective action training for tribal entities, and program development activities. These resources will be leveraged to ensure timely and cost-effective cleanups. Corrective action for leaking tanks is an especially significant issue as most tribes rely on groundwater for their drinking water. The Agency anticipates providing support to approximately 150 tribes.

The Agency requests a total of $725,053 and 7.0 total workyears for support to state staff, owners, operators and consultants to spread alternative site investigation and remediation technologies. Funding will be provided to develop private/public partnership, develop evaluation tools, information exchange workshops, educate owners and operators and states through outreach efforts and technical training. The Agency will foster alternative technologies as an essential component of the UST cleanup program remedies, as new technologies provide faster, and cheaper alternatives to traditional methods.

The Agency requests a total of $478,976 and 5.5 total workyears to work with state fund managers in developing cost control mechanisms to ensure fund solvency, including protocols for performance-based cleanups; risk-based corrective action processes; use of expedited assessment and measurement technologies; and streamlining claims processing.

The Agency requests a total of $973,507 and 14.0 total workyears to support ongoing work in conjunction with state and local governments to build strong LUST programs. The Agency works with states to identify and target assistance to help states meet their LUST program goals (i.e., improving their corrective action processes to make it more cost effective, scientifically sound, and rapid). The Agency will support state technical efforts and strengthen state performance in LUST program areas. In 1997, EPA anticipates that funding will be used to oversee and implement approximately 25 state corrective action projects.

The Agency requests $56,899,899 and 13.0 total workyears for state cooperative agreements for the LUST program. Cooperative agreements provide funding to states, which then pays for state staff to provide technical oversight of responsible party-lead cleanups. This oversight forms the basis for state assurance fund reimbursements to owners and operators so that states can accomplish the subsequent phase of cleanup activities. Some states use LUST Trust Fund cooperative agreement resources for emergency response actions, while other states use LUST Trust Fund resources to perform state-lead cleanups where responsible parties are not known, willing or able. Forty-nine states have entered into cooperative agreements with EPA, thereby shifting direct implementation to the states. EPA conducts response activities and oversees responsible party-lead cleanups on indian lands at the regional level. The Regional offices negotiate and oversee state cooperative agreements for the LUST program. EPA anticipates approximately 25,000 cleanups will be initiated and 20,000 cleanups will be completed in 1997.

ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $507,000 and 5.6 total workyears for 1997 for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund Legal Enforcement program in the Regions. These resources support achievement of the Agency's goal to restore contaminated sites, specifically, the cleanup of contamination from underground storage tanks.

In 1997, Regional legal enforcement resources will continue to provide assistance to states to support enhancement of state enforcement programs. Assistance will also be provided to states in addressing private party cleanups

and, where necessary, technical assistance will be provided to enhance voluntary compliance with corrective action regulations and financial responsibility requirements. EPA will take formal enforcement actions to compel response actions by recalcitrant owners and operators where no alternative is available.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

The Agency requests a total of $2,179,500 and 14.3 workyears in 1997 for support services to the LUST program.

The Headquarters' resources will furnish support costs such as rent and utilities, security and mail operations, and administrative services such as contracts, grants and human resources services support. In addition, Headquarters' resources will provide support for financial services including payroll, voucher processing and financial reporting. These resources will fund core budget services such as current and outyear budget formulation, operating plan development and analysis, and support for budget development and implementation. The Regional resources will provide support costs for utilities and security and mail operations for the LUST program. Additional support assistance will also include grant management and financial services such as payroll processing, vouchers and producing of accurate financial reports and travel related activities.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT		DOLLARS	FTE
	GUIDELINES - LUST TRUST F	63,069.1	66.5
	ADM. & RES. MGT - LUST	307.3	3.4
	LEGAL SERVICES -LUST	86.4	0.9
	LUST - LEGAL ENFORCEMENT	507.0	5.6
	LUST RESEARCH	681.3	1.9
	RESOURCE MGT - HQ LUST	301.0	3.5
	FIN MGT. & GRANTS-RT-LUST	424.4	6.5
	HQ/NATIONWIDE SUP- LUST	750.0	0.0
	REGIONAL SUPPORT - LUST	310.4	0.0
	WCF - LUST	105.0	0.0
LEAKING UNDERGRND STORAGE TANK		66,541.9	88.3
LUST TRUST FUND		66,541.9	88.3

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
GUIDELINES AND IMPLEMENTATION -- LUST TRUST FUND

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program is included in the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which authorized the LUST Trust Fund. Cleanups under the Trust Fund must be conducted in accordance with the corrective action requirements of 40 CFR Part 280 Subpart F.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The LUST Trust Fund provides resources for the oversight and cleanup of petroleum releases from USTs. States that have entered into cooperative agreements with EPA have the authority to respond to petroleum releases from USTs using LUST funds where owners and operators are unknown, unwilling or unable to take corrective actions themselves. States may also oversee responsible party cleanups. The EPA Headquarters role is to provide expertise and assistance to the Regions, states, local and tribal governments in corrective action streamlining efforts, controlling costs of UST cleanups, demonstration projects of innovative technologies, support of state assurance funds to ensure funding availability for timely cleanups of contaminated sites, incorporation of risk-based decision making into corrective action processes to ensure that appropriate actions are taken in a timely fashion at all sites, and technology transfer.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to ensure rapid and effective responses to releases from underground storage tanks containing petroleum. The Agency seeks to achieve this by enhancing regional, state, local and tribal enforcement and response capability in the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program. To assist regional, state, local and tribal corrective action efforts, EPA supports streamlining pilot projects in an effort to enhance the efficiency and cost effectiveness of cleanup processes. Fund resources are also utilized to oversee cleanups performed by responsible parties, to take enforcement actions when necessary and to cost recover from the responsible party when fund resources have been utilized. Forty-nine States have entered into cooperative agreements with EPA. EPA conducts response activities only in very limited circumstances, and oversees responsible party lead cleanups only on Indian Lands at the Regional level. The role of the Regions is to negotiate and monitor cooperative agreements with States and Tribal governments to implement the LUST Trust Fund program, and to provide direction, support and assistance. States identify leaking tanks, encourage and compel owners/operators to respond, and take response actions when owners/operators are unknown, unable or unwilling to respond. When the Trust Fund is used, tank owners/operators are liable to the State for costs incurred and are subject to cost recovery actions. EPA is working with States to implement risk-based corrective action processes which employ science to categorize sites based on actual or potential risk to ensure that all sites, including those communities exposed to cumulative environmental risks, move toward cleanup completion in a timely manner.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT - LUST

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program element is included in Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports the contracts, grants, human resources, health, safety, and environmental management activities at Headquarters.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Our goal is to award and manage the LUST contracts and grants in a manner that is consistent with good business practices and in conformance with the FARs and contract law.

Another objective is to provide the Regional GMOs the skills and training oversight and policy support to ensure that all LUST Cooperative Agreements are being fiscally and responsibly managed to guarantee the integrity of the Trust Fund and to assist the states in building stronger state capacity. EPA's goals is to be an "employer of choice." Consistent with that goal, we aim to provide LUST employees with the human resources services that help them maximize their productivity and commitment to the organization. SHEMD's objective is to assure that the Agency's environmental management program comply with EPA regulations related to the underground storage tanks and that the employees performing LUST program activities can recognize and protect themselves from these hazards.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS -LUST LEGAL SERVICES - HQS/REGIONS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This program element is authorized by Subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Subtitle I authorizes the establishment of a response program for the cleanup of releases from leaking underground storage tanks that contain petroleum. Owners and operators of facilities with underground storage tanks have the initial responsibility for cleanup and once regulations are in place, must maintain evidence of financial responsibility. The LUST Trust Fund provides supplemental cleanup capabilities and may also be used to enforce necessary corrective actions and to recover costs expended from the Fund.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Agency's objective is to implement the LUST response program primarily through cooperative agreements with States. Towards this end, the program emphasizes: development of guidelines and technical assistance to the States; support for EPA and State infrastructures to address legal, technical and financial issues; and response and enforcement, primarily through cooperative agreements.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LUST - LEGAL ENFORCEMENT

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program is included in the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (HSWA), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which authorized the LUST Trust Fund. The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance is responsible for providing legal support for the LUST program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional legal enforcement program assists states in addressing responsible party cleanups and, where necessary, provides technical assistance to enhance voluntary compliance with corrective action regulations and financial responsibility requirements. This program provides assistance to States in the enhancement of state enforcement programs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) enforcement program provides legal support for cost recovery of response actions financed by the LUST Trust Fund through state cooperative agreements. States have the authority to identify responsible parties and develop, issue, and provide oversight of enforcement actions. If responsible parties are not identified, the states will rely on the LUST Trust Fund for cleanup.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Research to support the Leaking Underground Storage Tanks (LUST) program is authorized under Subtitle I of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1996.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Leaking Underground Storage Tanks Research program provides research to support the pollution prevention and regulatory requirements of EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). This program focuses on developing new approaches for leak detection and remediation at LUST sites as well as new technologies for measuring and characterizing sites already contaminated from leaking underground storage tanks. This includes identifying information needed on the subsurface environment, released petroleum products therein, and how the information can be used to select appropriate corrective action technologies.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this research program is to provide technical support to the OSWER's Office of Underground Storage Tanks (OUST), Regions, state and local agencies, and practicing professionals implementing the LUST program. This effort includes providing scientific expertise on low-cost approaches for the assessment of site contamination and evaluation of remedial technologies. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LUST - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT - HEADQUARTERS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities in this program fulfill the regulatory requirements prescribed by the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1921, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1955, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, the Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act of 1982, the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, as well as the various circulars, regulations, orders, and initiatives issued by OMB, GAO, Treasury and other central agencies, as authorized by Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The activities performed in this program provide basic headquarters accounting and financial management services for the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) program such as: payroll and travel processing; contract and grant payments, interagency agreements; development of financial policy; financial reporting and analysis; preparation of Agency financial statements; as well as providing for the unique requirements of LUST. In addition, this program provides the support required to develop and oversee the budget for the LUST program; conducts budget analyses; and maintains a fiscal allocation, control, and review system for all LUST workyear and financial resources.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goals of this program are to provide Agency budget development, budget utilization and a full range of financial management and accounting services in support of the LUST Trust Fund program. These services ensure adequate Agency-wide resource management policies, controls, systems, reports and accounting operations are in place to meet statutory mandates and to promote efficient and effective program delivery.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LUST FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT - REGIONS

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is included in Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Regional Finance Offices support all activities to ensure complete and fiscally sound cooperative agreements and ensure recipients comply with relevant statutory, OMB, and regulatory requirements in order to protect the integrity of the Trust Fund.

Financial services fall into four areas:

Traditional Financial Services - Provides the basic Regional financial services such as processing payroll, vouchers and invoices, and providing timely and accurate reports to Regional management.

State Cooperative Agreements Support - Covers establishing new Letters of Credit and maintaining systems to provide for payments to States through the drawdown process.

Cost Recovery Support - Covers activities to ensure that States return proper funds from cost recovery actions to the Region for credit to the Trust Fund.

Federal Oversight Program - Covers fiscal review program to ensure that the States comply with the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) financial management guidelines and quality assurance standards.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Agency's primary objective is to implement the Leaking Underground Storage Tank program through cooperative agreements with the States.

The goal of the financial program is to provide necessary financial management support services to the UST program in the Regions.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT - LUST

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is included in Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The principle functions include awarding LUST contracts and providing information-related services, designing automated responses to such requirements, assisting the Office in developing a long range, mission-based information resources management plan, and working with the states, Regions and Headquarters to determine common approaches to information management that will ensure that the LUST information needs at all government levels are met.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide timely information support and other support services to the Agency's Office of Underground Storage Tanks.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LUST REGIONAL SUPPORT

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is included in Subtitle 1 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, which established the Trust Fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The program element supports the following services: office services -- costs for common supplies, common equipment maintenance, motorpool, printing/copying services and supplies, audiovisual services and supplies, and transportation of things; building services -- funds for telecommunications, utilities, office relocation and labor services, security services, common rental and purchase of equipment, alterations, employee health units, facilities operation and maintenance, mail operations, and miscellaneous contracts; information management -- support dollars for supplies, library services, information retrieval services, and automated data processing technical support.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal goals of this program are to provide quality office, building, laboratory, field, and information management services to the Regional Offices in support of the Underground Storage Tanks program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND - LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports activities involving Leaking Underground Storage Tanks, including program postage costs and data, telecommunication and computing services.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The establishment of a working capital fund allows costs for goods and services provided to be charged to the users on a fee-for-service basis. Eventually, most of the administrative services which are currently provided to the Agency by the Office of Administrative and Resources Management will be brought into this fund. The WCF will serve as a more efficient and responsible management tool for the Agency.

Oil Spill Response

SECTION TAB

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $15,305,000 and 104.4 total workyears to meet the environmental goals of the Oil Spills program. A reduction in resources in 1997 reflects our nearing completion of reviewing initial facility response plans (FRPs) and the spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) regulation revisions. The OPA requires certain higher risk facilities develop FRPs to ensure they have the capability to address a worst case discharge.

Every day, an average of 50 oil spills are reported to the Federal government. Every year, an average of 100 spills larger than 10,000 gallons occur in the United States, with a dozen or more over 100,000 gallons. Oil spills have a tremendous affect on people: they cause major fire and explosion hazards; they shut down drinking water supplies and force citizens to evacuate their homes; and they expose American families to toxic emissions. In addition, oil spills devastate local economies by shutting down commercial water supplies, fishing businesses, and cultural and recreational resources. Oil spills contaminate food supplies and thus impacts the food chain. These spills also have disastrous impacts on the environment, by killing marine life, birds, and wildlife, by reducing oxygen content and adding toxic characteristics to aquatic environments, by oiling and injuring birds and mammals, by killing vegetation for months or longer, and by having residual effects for years.

Catastrophic accidents, however, began to change attitudes on the part of the government, industry, and the public. It became clear that environmental damage caused by major accidents could be long-term and, in some cases, irreversible. It became equally clear that future action was needed to prevent such accidents. The infamous Ashland and the Exxon Valdez spills prompted Congress to enact the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, which strengthened the Federal government's prevention, preparedness and response capabilities. Under Section 311 of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, EPA is responsible for responding to oil spills that effect or threaten the waterways (fresh water) of the United States. The Agency also regulates oil spills at certain on-shore facilities that range from hospitals to large tank farms. The goal of EPA's Oil program is to reduce or eliminate accidental releases of substances that endanger our communities or wildlife, and to ensure that releases that do occur cause negligible harm to people, animals, and plants.

Some of the Agency's strategies for preventing accidential releases in the future consist of: continuing to work with states in implementing and enforcing rules for the prevention of accidents; working with states and tribal partners to develop a partnership program which will help develop their own monitoring systems; getting educational material about risk associated with unintended releases into the hands of the general public, media, and industry; working in partnership with industry, other Federal agencies, and academia in the understanding of interaction of chemicals, oil and radiological substances, such as dispersion and human health impact; and promoting the use of safer technologies, technical tools, and approaches for preventing and responding to unintended releases.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

The Agency requests a total of $11,941,800 and 86.6 total workyears for FY 1997 for the Oil Spills Response and Prevention program.

The Agency requests a total of $3,773,034 and 37.1 total workyears for prevention and preparedness activities. In 1997, the Agency is scheduled to conduct spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) inspections at approximately 500 regulated facilities. Under the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, the Agency has jurisdiction over non-transportation related facilities that store oil above ground. The SPCC prevention plans which address actions to prevent and contain oil releases from entering the environment must be prepared and implemented by facilities storing over 1,320 gallons of oil. Currently, about 435,000 facilities meet this criteria. At these facilities, EPA conducts SPCC inspections to ensure that plans and equipment are in compliance.

The OPA requires that certain higher risk facilities develop facility response plans (FRPs) to ensure they have the capability to address a "worst case discharge." About 5,000 facilities in the United States that store more than 1,000,000 gallons of oil meet this criteria. The Agency's primary focus is on reviewing and approving FRPs for the highest risk facilities first. In 1997, approximately 500 such facilities are targeted for review. In accordance with OPA's requirement for periodic follow-up reviews, EPA must review all 5,000 submitted FRPs against the more comprehensive regulatory requirements over the next several years. This process involves a detailed review of the written FRP, verification of contracted response resources, and a site inspection to determine if all significant issues have been identified and addressed. The OPA authorizes the Agency to shut down facilities that do not submit response plans.

Also in 1997, a SPCC and FRP inspector training course will be fully implemented. This training course will help ensure consistent interpretation and implementation of Agency policy, guidance and regulations. Our goal is to provide as much assistance and guidance to our partners to ensure inspections are consistent and complete.

In 1997, the Agency will work with state and local government officials to develop area contingency plans. Although the Agency has already published area contingency plans for all thirteen inland areas, these plans need further refinement to ensure adequate response to specific geographic areas of the United States in the event of a spill. This up-front work is critical to enable more effective responses to major oil spills.

The Agency will work with the Coast Guard and other Federal authorities to implement the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP). Some PREP drills involve testing response procedures and resources within facilities or vessels, including facilities and vessels working with Federal, state, and local governments in a particular area. During 1997, the Agency will lead one inland area PREP exercise and will participate in several Coast Guard-led coastal exercises and industry-led exercises.

The Agency will implement the partnership program recommendation in the OPA Liner Study Report to Congress, which requires EPA to provide leadership and guidance to the affected stakeholders in attempting to address problems associated with leaking aboveground oil storage facilities. The Agency will seek input from the various stakeholders, such as industry, private groups, citizen groups, and local and state government officials, on the development of this partnership program.

In 1997, the Agency will continue the development of the Oil Program Information System (OPIS) to help better manage information. The OPIS development will focus on the following initiatives: a tracking system for facilities, inspections, and enforcement actions; spatial information for spill locations, and any response or follow-up to spills; and collection of spatial data on environmentally sensitive areas.

The Agency requests a total of $6,470,900 and 41.4 total workyears for response activities. OPA requires that parties who spill oil into waters of the United States report such spills to the National Response Center (NRC). Over 20,000 such oil spills are reported to the NRC annually. For the overwhelming majority of oil spills, the facility owner or state and local responders direct the cleanup. In 1997, the Agency expects to investigate about 5% of such spills and to monitor the most serious spills. In instances where the Agency determines it is appropriate, usually when the facility owner is unable or unwilling to conduct the cleanup, EPA conducts the cleanup.

In addition, the Agency will continue to provide technical and response support to the United States Coast Guard for coastal oil spills when the Emergency Response Team (ERT) is activated or when requested by the Coast Guard. Funding for response actions will continue to be provided on a reimbursable basis from permanent, indefinite appropriations in the Department of Transportation. The team's expertise in implementing site safety plans, monitoring air quality, sampling water, and analyzing other environmental parameters such as contamination levels of soil and groundwater brings unique monitoring and analytical capabilities to ensure the best protection of responder and public health and the environment. During the cleanup of the January 1996 spill on the Rhode Island coastline, the ERT conducted air monitoring and water sampling. The ERT provides technical assistance nationally and internationally when circumstances warrant such expertise.

The Agency requests $1,697,866 and 8.1 total workyears for regulatory activities. In 1997, the Agency expects to complete the SPCC regulation revisions which targets facilities posing the greatest environmental risk. Specifically, the Agency will look at the criteria used to include and exclude facilities from the requirements of the regulation, the different types of facilities regulated, and the effectiveness of some of the technical provisions of the regulation to determine how to most effectively and efficiently implement the prevention program.

ENFORCEMENT

The Agency requests a total of $1,755,500 and 16.2 total workyears for FY 1997 in the Oil Spills Enforcement program.

In 1997, EPA will continue enforcing administrative actions and judicial referrals against facilities for failing to comply with the oil pollution spill prevention control and countermeasures (SPCC) regulations and response plan regulations. These resources will also be used for inter-agency coordination of enforcement activities. In addition, the Agency will continue to develop national enforcement policy and guidance, and will enforce cleanups of spills by responsible parties. These resources will also allow the Agency to coordinate enforcement activities with other Federal and state agencies. All these activities contribute to meeting EPA's goal of prevention of oil spills and chemical accidents.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Agency requests a total of $1,031,100 and 1.6 total workyears in 1997 for the Oil Spills Research program.

The objective of the Agency's oil spills research is to determine the risk management options appropriate for remediating spills. In 1997, the Agency will continue fundamental process research on the biodegradation mechanisms for oil in beach material and on chemical markers. Research on human toxicity of crude oils, fuels and associated products will be conducted, along with studies of the bioavailability to humans of contaminants bound to soils. Toxicity of pollutants from oil spills in combination with dispersants will be evaluated, and research will be conducted on how environmental parameters influence bacterial transformations. Work will be completed on protocols to test the effectiveness of oil spills bioremediation products, and research will continue on chemical countermeasures. The Agency will draw upon the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT

The Agency requests a total of $576,600 for FY 1997 in the Oil Spills Management and Support program.

These resources will provide support services at EPA's Washington, DC, Research Triangle Park, Cincinnati and ten Regional Offices. These services include operation of the motor pool, printing and copying, telephones, facilities operations and maintenance, and ADP technical support. These resources will also provide the Oil Spills Response program's payments for GSA rent and direct lease costs.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
OIL POLLUTION ACT - RES	1,031.1	1.6
OPA - ENF POLICY & OPRNS	1,755.5	16.2
OPA - NATIONWIDE SUPP SER	468.6	0.0
OPA-HDQTRS SUPP SERVICES	78.4	0.0
OPA-REG SUPP SERVICES	29.6	0.0
OPA- EMER RES & PREV	11,810.1	86.6
WCF - OIL SPILLS	131.7	0.0
OIL SPILLS TRUST FUND	15,305.0	104.4
OIL SPILLS	15,305.0	104.4

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OIL SPILLS RESEARCH

OFFICE: Research and Development

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Oil Spills research program provides research to support the implementation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90). This program supports the regulatory efforts of the Agency, particularly the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Oil Spill Prevention and Response Research program conducts research on new approaches to cleaning up oil spills. The Office of Research and Development (ORD) is a member of the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Oil Spill Research which was mandated by OPA 90. Under the guidelines established by this committee, EPA has primary responsibility for research on the use of bioremediation to remediate spilled oil, the use of dispersants and other chemical agents, mechanical cleanup on fast flowing streams, and debris disposal. Bioremediation is the primary focus.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this research program is to provide the Federal on-scene coordinators with the technical information they require to allow them to make decisions on the best cleanup procedure to be used on any given spill. In addition, the information produced is required by the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response to periodically revise the National Contingency Plan and its annexes. ORD will utilize the best science available at EPA laboratories, academic institutions, other Federal agencies, and the private sector to achieve the goals and objectives of this program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
OPA-ENFORCEMENT, POLICY & OPERATIONS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, charges the Agency with the responsibility of protecting public health, welfare, and the environment from hazards associated with accidental releases of oil, other petroleum products, and hazardous substances into navigable waters of the United States. The Agency shares responsibility for this program with the U.S. Coast Guard. The Oil Pollution Fund appropriation finances the required activities to implement OPA.

The Act contains significant provisions that mandate revisions to the National Contingency Plan and create Area Contingency Plans and review and approve facility-specific response plans. If facility response plans for facilities that pose serious threats to human health and the environment are not approved by February 5, 1995, then those facilities must stop handling, storing, and transporting oil. OPA also requires the Agency to conduct periodic equipment inspections and unannounced area drills, and direct and perform removal actions.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

OECA's Enforcement, Policy and Operations program provides national guidance and direction in implementing enforcement guidance, regulations and strategies for civil, administrative and criminal enforcement responses, and including cost recovery and inspection issues; spill prevention penalty policies, and enforcement and compliance agreements with the U.S. Coast Guard.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

OECA's overarching goal is the prevention of oil spills and chemical accidents. Under Section 311 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, the Agency is authorized to bring administrative and civil actions for violations of the Act, including Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) and enforcement response plans violations and oil and hazardous substance spills. Among other things, the Agency is authorized to direct and issue administrative orders for removals. If a party does not comply with the direction or the order, the Agency may initiate an enforcement action and collect up to three times the cost of the removal to the Oil Spill Liability Fund.

While EPA has the primary responsibility for implementing the inland portion of the program, the Agency works closely with other Federal agencies and states to carry out the requirements of OPA.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
NATIONWIDE SUPPORT - OIL POLLUTION

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds the Oil Pollution Acts' portion of the Nationwide Support costs. These costs provide for rent, postage, security, telecommunications, and other support costs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide effective and timely support services to the Oil Pollution program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HEADQUARTERS SUPPORT - OIL POLLUTION

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds the Oil Pollution Act's portion of the Nationwide Support costs. These costs provide for rent, security, and other support costs.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide effective and timely support services to the Oil Pollution program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL SUPPORT OIL POLLUTION

OFFICE: OARM

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Oil Pollution Act of 1990.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element funds the Oil Pollution Acts' portion of the Regional support costs. These include costs for common supplies and equipment and other support costs for Agency programs in the Regional Offices.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this activity is to provide effective and timely support services to the Oil Pollution program.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA). The regulatory framework includes the Oil and Hazardous Substances National Contingency Plan (NCP 40 CFR Part 300) and the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) regulation (40 CFR Part 112). The NCP is the nation's blueprint for responding to releases of oil and hazardous substances. The SPCC program establishes requirements to prevent spills at oil storage facilities subject to the regulation.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Agency shares responsibility for the oil spill response and prevention program with the United States Coast Guard and the Minerals Management Service (Department of Interior). The Regions conduct oil storage facility inspections to ensure compliance with EPA's SPCC regulation. The Agency will monitor, direct, or perform oil spill cleanups and conduct periodic equipment inspections and unannounced area drills. In addition, the Agency is working to meet the new regulatory requirements contained in OPA. EPA must review and approve, if appropriate, facility response plans for all facilities that pose a threat of significant and substantial harm to the environment. Regions will also assist the Federal Emergency Management Agency at major disasters and participate in response training of State and local staff.

The Headquarters program provides national policy direction, management and oversight of oil spill response activities to Regions so they may conduct technically efficient and cost-effective responses. Headquarters will continue developing and revising regulations (e.g., the NCP and Facility Response Plan Regulation) to implement the OPA. Headquarters supports field operations through operational guidance, technical bulletins, and demonstrations of new technologies. The Emergency Response Team (ERT) Field program provides assistance to Regional On-Scene Coordinators during oil spill incidents. An estimated 6,000 facilities must have response plans approved by EPA.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to protect public health, welfare and the environment from hazards associated with a discharge, or a threat of a discharge, of oil and other petroleum products and hazardous substances into navigable waters. OPA-mandated responsibilities include creating Area Contingency Plans and review and approval of facility response plans, and implementing enhanced enforcement authorities in the statute. The specific objectives of this program are to: 1) prevent where possible harmful releases of oil and other petroleum products and hazardous substances; 2) improve nationwide capability to respond to threats of discharge of oil or other petroleum products and hazardous substances; 3) improve nationwide capability for containment and removal of releases that occur in navigable waters; and 4) minimize the resulting environmental damage.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
REGIONAL WORKING CAPITAL FUND - OIL SPILL RESPONSE
AND PREVENTION

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Agency will propose legislation in FY 1995 to establish the working capital fund.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element supports activities involving Oil Spill Response and Prevention, including program postage costs and data, telecommunication and computing services.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The establishment of a working capital fund allows costs for goods and services provided to be charged to the users on a fee-for-service basis. Eventually, most of the administrative services which are currently provided to the Agency by the Office of Administrative and Resources Management will be brought into this fund. The WCF will serve as a more efficient and responsible management tool for the Agency.

State and Tribal Assistance Grants

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1997 BUDGET ESTIMATE

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STATE and TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (STAG)

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $2,852,206,900 in 1997 for the State and Tribal Assistance Grants appropriation account. This appropriation account provides financial assistance to states, municipalities and Indian tribes to fund a variety of environmental programs and water infrastructure projects. These funds are essential to fulfill the Federal government's commitment to help our state, tribal, and local partners develop and maintain the capacity to operate the programs and build the water treatment facilities needed to ensure a clean, healthy environment.

The funding provided in this account is a critical component of our efforts to accomplish all of our long-term National Environmental Goals. For instance, $1,900,000,000 requested for the State Revolving Funds will provide a source of low-cost funding for cities and towns to use in building the treatment systems necessary to keep our rivers, lakes and beaches clean and to ensure that the water we drink is safe. Funding requested for treatment plants along the U.S./Mexican Border will help to address the very serious threats to human health and the environment in that region. These projects will also contribute toward upholding our commitment to the environmental provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Other funding will be directed toward providing basic sanitation for Alaskan Native Villages, many of which lack even the most rudimentary 20th century treatment technology.

Assistance provided to the states will help them develop the technical, managerial and enforcement capacity to operate environmental programs that monitor drinking water systems, implement water quality standards, combat air pollution, promote the use of safer pesticides, manage hazardous waste, and assure compliance with Federal environmental laws. Funding also is directed toward "multi-media" programs that are designed to prevent or reduce pollution from all sources. Included in the category are General Assistance Program grants to tribes and Pollution Prevention grants that provide incentives for stopping pollution *before* it happens.

In 1997, EPA will continue to step up its efforts to give strong state and tribal programs more leeway to manage their programs, while concentrating EPA technical assistance on developing the programs that are still evolving. Three interrelated features of our 1997 program will give prominence to this strategy. First, EPA and state leaders have established a National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) which will allow states to operate their programs with less interference from the Federal government, in return for increased emphasis on measuring and reporting environmental improvements. Second, Performance Partnership grants will permit states and tribes to combine one or more "categorical" grants under a single block grant, to be used for addressing the unique priorities of each state and tribe. Third, EPA is proposing that states and tribes receive the flexibility to merge their Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund allotments into a single capitalization grant. This way, they can distribute the financial assistance according to combined priority lists that include Clean Water and Drinking Water projects.

INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE

State Revolving Funds

In 1997, the Agency requests $1,350,000,000 for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW-SRF) provides Federal financial assistance to states, localities, and Indian tribes to protect the nation's water resources by meeting the requirements of the Clean

Water Act (CWA). The CW-SRF provides financial assistance for wastewater infrastructure projects and other water quality infrastructure projects. These other water infrastructure projects relate to nonpoint sources, estuaries, stormwater, combined sewer overflows, and sanitary sewer overflows. These projects contribute to ecosystem improvements through reduced loadings of pollutants in surface waters.

To further the Agency's strategic goal of providing an economical source of capital for the states to address environmental problems, the Administration proposes continued capitalization of the CW-SRF through the year 2004 at a level that will enable states to finance $2 billion in loan activity for several more decades. This level of funding will help to ensure that a long-term, low-cost source of financing will be available to meet the $137 billion in wastewater infrastructure needs that have been documented throughout the United States.

In 1997, EPA will continue to encourage states to expand the availability of CW-SRF capitalization grants for more water quality infrastructure projects. EPA will also continue to encourage states to provide loans to small and disadvantaged communities which have difficulty constructing complex infrastructure projects or competing in the financial markets. One of EPA's significant environmental justice efforts continues to be the Indian Set-Aside program, funded through CW-SRF appropriations, which addresses very serious health problems that some Indian tribes face because of the lack of basic sewage treatment. EPA will work with the Council of State Community Development Agencies and other Federal agencies to coordinate the provisions of the CW-SRF to small communities.

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF) is designed to provide Federal financial assistance to the states, localities, and Indian tribes to protect the nation's drinking water resources by meeting the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). To reduce occurrences of serious public health threats (e.g., Milwaukee, New York, and Washington, D.C.) and to ensure safe drinking water nationwide, the DW-SRF will provide capitalization grants to support state programs designed to provide low-interest loans to local drinking water systems that need to install or improve drinking water treatment facilities. For 1997, the Agency is requesting $550,000,000 for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

Special Wastewater Infrastructure Needs

Some communities have unique difficulties in complying with water quality standards. These problems involve designing or financing water infrastructure projects. Special Federal financial assistance is needed in these cases to help these communities. In 1997 the Agency requests $278,000,000 for special water infrastructure needs.

Serious public health problems due to water contamination and communicable waterborne diseases are prevalent along the U.S./Mexican Border area and in Native villages in the State of Alaska. The primary reason for these problems are inadequate wastewater treatment facilities. Along the U.S./Mexican Border, untreated domestic and industrial wastes flow into the rivers contaminating both sides of the Border. EPA, will continue to support the U.S./Mexico Border Plan and NAFTA to establish wastewater treatment projects along the U.S./Mexican Border. In 1997, EPA in cooperation with the NAFTA Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC), will help set priorities for funding wastewater infrastructure projects along the Border. In addition, EPA will provide grants to the State of Texas to help finance wastewater projects in U.S. colonias communities. EPA will also provide Federal grants to the State of Alaska, subject to an appropriate cost share as determined by the Administrator for necessary wastewater infrastructure projects in Native Alaskan villages.

In 1997, grants will also be provided for communities where documented secondary treatment needs exceed $2,000,000,000 as reported in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey data base as of February 4, 1993 and wastewater user charges for residential use of 7,000 gallons based on the Ernst and Young National Water and Wastewater 1992 Rate Survey are greater than 0.65 percent of 1990 median household income for the primary metropolitan statistical areas as measure by the Bureau of the Census; to the city of New Orleans, Louisiana to support planning, design, construction, and other activities related to the unique storm water problems in the city's sewer system; and to Bristol County, Massachusetts for water infrastructure improvements.

STATE and TRIBAL PROGRAM ASSISTANCE

EPA will continue to support our state and Indian tribal partners' environmental programs through grants and cooperative agreements in this new STAG appropriation account. In 1997, the Agency is requesting $674,206,900 for 17 categorical environmental grants for the states and Indian tribes. The major emphasis in 1997 will be to maintain Federal financial assistance to the states and increase financial assistance to the Indian tribes who are beginning to address and manage their own environmental problems.

Through State and Tribal Program Assistance, EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building state and local capacity to implement and enforce the nation's environmental laws. By fostering a decentralized nationwide approach to environmental protection, we are ensuring that our environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of local governments, organizations, and citizens. EPA's role will be to help those who need our assistance, get out of the way of those who do not, and everywhere strive to make sure that our financial assistance brings the nation the best possible return on its investment in a cleaner, safer environment.

CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $1,350,000,000 for 1997 in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW-SRF). This program provides Federal financial assistance to states, localities, and Indian tribes to protect the nation's water resources by meeting the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA). The CW-SRF has financed many of the dramatic water quality improvements the Nation has attained through modern wastewater treatment facilities.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CW-SRF) continues to be a primary force behind improvements in the quality of our nation's water resources, and is integral to implementation of the national Water Program and its goals. The partnerships between EPA and the states on the CW-SRF place primary responsibility for the program at the state and local level, with an emphasis on promoting coordinated priority setting systems that consider the full spectrum of eligible projects and activities.

The CW-SRF is one of the Agency's premier tools for building the financial capacity of our partners. Through this program, state revolving funds provide financial assistance for wastewater and other infrastructure projects, including non-traditional activities related to nonpoint sources, estuaries, stormwater, combined sewer overflows, and sanitary sewer overflows. These environmental infrastructure projects contribute to ecosystem improvements through reduced loadings of conventional and toxic pollutants in surface waters.

In support of the program's strategic goal of providing an economical source of capital to address environmental problems, the Administration has proposed continued capitalization of the CW-SRF through the year 2004 at a level that will enable states to provide $2 billion or more per year in loan activity for several more decades. EPA will support the states to ensure that future fund balances (repayments, investment earnings, etc.) are available to meet each state's eligible pollution problems. In 1997, EPA will make 51 capitalization grants to all the states and Puerto Rico, and states will make approximately 800 loans to communities from available funds. These loans support approximately 3,400 projects nationwide.

In 1997, we will continue to encourage states to expand their priority setting systems to include all eligible project types, including nonpoint source projects, and to integrate or coordinate the priority setting process for the CW-SRF with the states' overall watershed planning program. EPA will continue to encourage states to provide loans to small and disadvantaged communities which, because of their size or economic condition, have difficulty implementing complex infrastructure projects or competing in the financial markets. In 1997, the CW-SRF Program will also work with the Council of State Community Development Agencies and other Federal agencies to coordinate the provision of Federal assistance to small communities.

One of EPA's significant environmental justice efforts continues to be the Indian Set-Aside Grants program in the CW-SRF. As part of its proposal to reauthorize the Clean Water Act, the Administration has requested a doubling of the set-aside for this program to better address the very serious health problems that Indian Tribes face because of the lack of basic sewage treatment on many Tribal lands.

The Administration is proposing that the Administrator could award, from funds available for state revolving funds, a single capitalization grant to support both wastewater and drinking water revolving funds. This would allow the Governor of a state to transfer funds between the state's wastewater and drinking water state revolving funds to address high priority needs, subject to terms and conditions as the Administrator would establish.

DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $550,000,000 for 1997 in the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF). This program is designed to provide Federal financial assistance to states, localities, and Indian tribes to protect the nation's water resources by meeting the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). To reduce the occurrence of serious public health threats (as seen) in Milwaukee, New York, and Washington, D.C. in the recent past and to ensure safe drinking water, the Administration's proposed DW-SRF will establish a loan program to assist communities in upgrading their drinking water systems.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

The Federal government's commitment to safe drinking water is reflected in its support of state programs for low-interest loans. These loans are needed to install or improve treatment facilities at the local level.

The Administration is proposing a DW-SRF program to provide direct assistance to address a critical funding shortage that exists for drinking water systems, both public and privately-owned. Once the DW-SRF is authorized, EPA will allocate funds in accordance with the drinking water needs survey that will be completed in June 1996. These capitalization grants will provide loans (grants to Indian tribes and most territories) through state DW-SRF programs to construct needed improvements to drinking water systems and to restructure small systems (including consolidation) to improve their ability to provide safe and affordable drinking water. These capitalization funds will allow states to provide low-interest loans to municipalities for the construction of treatment facilities and distribution lines to achieve or maintain compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act.

SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $278,000,000 for 1997 in the Special Infrastructure Needs programs. These special infrastructure funding assistance programs address serious wastewater treatment problems along the U.S./Mexican Border, in Alaskan Native Villages, and in other communities in the U.S. These areas face higher incidence of waterborne diseases and human health and ecological problems as a result of not meeting primary or secondary wastewater treatment requirements.

PROGRAM and ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

EPA will provide support to communities that have been identified as needing special assistance in providing their populations with water infrastructure. Out of almost $2 billion in grants that EPA has made to coastal cities and special needs communities from funds appropriated after 1991, over 50 infrastructure projects have been funded.

Communities in the U.S. and Mexico continue to face unusual health risks because of the lack of adequate wastewater infrastructure. EPA will continue to provide infrastructure funding for wastewater treatment plants in both countries. The Agency continues to support the U.S./Mexico Border Plan and other international agreements for the planning, design, and construction of wastewater treatment projects along the Border. Because many of the rivers in this area flow north or, in the case of the Rio Grande, form the international border, untreated domestic and industrial wastes contaminate both sides of the border.

In 1997, EPA and the Border Environment Cooperation Commission (BECC) will continue to cooperate in setting priorities for funding wastewater infrastructure projects. The Agency will allocate $100,000,000 for high-priority border projects identified by the BECC. These projects will address the serious water quality problems caused by the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated municipal wastewater flowing from Mexico which threaten international and U.S. waters. EPA will support bringing wastewater treatment to the U.S. colonias settlements along the border in Texas, and will allocate $50,000,000 for grants to the State of Texas to address the very serious human health risks and environmental threats faced by these disadvantaged U.S communities.

In 1997 funds will be targeted to a number of communities. Funds will be targeted to the State of Alaska to address wastewater infrastructure needs of Alaskan Native Villages. Approximately 20,000 people who live in several Alaskan Native Villages lack basic sanitation, exposing them to an increased occurrence of contamination and communicable diseases, such as meningitis and hepatitis A. Funding will be provided to communities where documented secondary treatment needs exceed $2 billion as reported in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey data base as of February 4, 1993 and wastewater user charges for residential use of 7,000 gallons based on the Ernst and Young National Water and Wastewater 1992 Rate Survey are greater than 0.65 percent of 1990 median household incomes for the primary metropolitan statistical areas as measure by the Bureau of the Census. The City of New Orleans, Louisiana will also receive funds to support planning, design, construction, and other activities related to the city's sewer system. Finally, funds will be targeted to Bristol County, Massachusetts for water infrastructure improvements.

STATE AND TRIBAL PROGRAM ASSISTANCE

OVERVIEW

The Agency requests a total of $674,206,900 for 1997 for State and Tribal grants. These funds will be provided to multi-state, state, tribal, and local organizations to assist them in developing and implementing programs and activities that are designed to achieve the nation's long-term environmental goals. One of EPA's strategies is to assist our state, local and tribal partners in obtaining the capacity to implement and enforce many Federal environmental statutes. To accomplish this end, we are directing grant resources to support clean air, radon, water, drinking water, pesticides, toxic substances, hazardous wastes, enforcement, and pollution prevention programs. Additionally, EPA requests funding for an expanded Indian General Assistance Grants Program.

In 1997, EPA and the states will continue to implement the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). In return for affording the states greater latitude in operating their programs, EPA will receive better data and more information on the environmental outcomes of their programs. To help facilitate this new system, EPA will encourage the use of Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs), for which authority has been requested, so that states and tribes can combine funds from two or more grant programs to better support integrated, place-based environmental protection.

AIR - STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE

The Agency requests a total of $153,189,900 for 1997 in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account for the State and Local Assistance under the Clean Air Act. In 1997 multi-state, state, and local organizations will play major roles in achieving the national environmental goal for clean outdoor air. EPA will support these organizations through grants and cooperative agreements. EPA will provide this financial assistance under authorities provided by sections 103, 105, and 106 of the Clean Air Act.

Multi-state, state, and local organizations will implement the goal for clean outdoor air through programs to meet national clean air standards, reduce toxic pollutants and acid deposition, improve visibility, and protect air quality in pristine areas. In 1997 EPA will give priority to clean air programs for meeting standards in areas with unhealthful levels of ozone or "smog." EPA also will give priority to state and local clean air programs for areas with unhealthful levels of small particles.

State and local agencies will expand control programs for assessing and reducing public exposure to toxic air pollutants. In 1997 EPA, as part of its national strategy to control toxics through setting Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards, will join with states in the "MACT partnership" program. State and local agencies will maintain their core programs through regular updates of inventories of pollutant emissions and through the systematic upgrading and replacement of air monitoring networks.

AIR - TRIBAL ASSISTANCE

The Agency requests a total of $5,882,200 for 1997 in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account for Tribal Assistance under the Clean Air Act. Early in 1997, EPA expects to complete a rule that will provide tribes with the authority to implement clean air programs in essentially the same manner as states. The rule will allow, but not require, tribes to develop programs authorized by the Clean Air Act. Tribes may implement those programs, or portions of programs, that are most relevant to addressing air quality problems on tribal lands.

AIR - INDOORS ENVIRONMENTS/RADON

The Agency requests a total of $8,158,000 for 1997 in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account to support indoor environments/radon programs for measuring and reducing radon levels in homes. Continued financial support of the radon program will assist in the development and implementation of programs to assess, mitigate, and prevent radon problems. State programs funded include carrying out radon surveys; conducting radon assessment, mitigation, and prevention programs; developing and disseminating public information and education materials; developing data storage and management systems; operating radon hotlines; and purchasing analytical equipment.

WATER - SECTION 106 CONTROL AGENCY RESOURCE SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $80,700,000 for 1997 for the Section 106 grants program. Section 106 grants are EPA's primary funding source for prevention and abatement of surface and ground water pollution from point and nonpoint sources. States and qualified Tribes will conduct water quality monitoring assessments in accordance with CWA section 305(b) to determine the degree to which the nation's surface waters are able to support their established designated uses. Through watershed assessments, monitoring programs will be tailored to assist in watershed management. Based upon the results of the assessments and environmental indicators, water quality standards will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the 1997-1999 triennial review process.

A central element of point source water pollution control is the issuance of permits to regulate the discharge of pollutants from sewage plants, industrial facilities, and municipal storm water systems. States will revise existing National Pollution Discharge and Elimination (NPDES) programs to implement the integrated wet weather program covering stormwater, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), and sanitary sewer overflows in coordination with their nonpoint source programs. Authorized States should issue permits or enforcement orders that require compliance with the nine minimum controls for CSOs by no later than January 1, 1997. In 1997, States will, as appropriate, be working with the 1,100 cities with CSOs to ensure that these controls are implemented.

States and qualified Tribes will continue to work toward achieving Comprehensive State Ground Water Protection Programs (CSGWPPs). To protect ground water, States will administer wellhead protection programs (WHPPs). Forty States now have approved programs and the program now emphasizes community implementation of local WHPPs as a key indicator for State progress.

WATER - NONPOINT SOURCE MANAGEMENT GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $100,000,000 for Nonpoint Source Management Grants for 1997. CWA Section 319 funds will continue to be a critical component of State and local watershed protection. Consistent with Section 319 reinvention efforts and Performance Partnership Grants, States will have flexibility to target high priority watersheds and nonpoint source (NPS) management program needs. Targeted projects include implementation measures necessary to protect specific watersheds or to enhance statewide NPS management, including helping support implementation of state coastal NPS management programs under Section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments (CZARA) of 1990.

States will be upgrading the level and quality of NPS controls being applied in high priority watersheds to reflect the best economically achievable management measures available. In advancing community-based environmental protection, Section 319 funds will also help support specific State-designated local watershed projects and implementation of market-based approaches in watersheds, such as effluent trading.

WATER - WETLANDS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $15,000,000 for Wetlands Program Development Grants for 1997. EPA's Wetlands Grant Program was established to support the development of wetland programs and to increase the effectiveness of existing programs. These grants are awarded under the authority of CWA §104(b)(3). These grants have been used to support State and Tribal agencies in developing wetlands and wetlands-related programs. These grants have enabled development of wetland water quality standards; CWA §401 water quality certification programs; permitting programs that are federally sanctioned through §404 program assumption or Programmatic General Permits; wetlands/watershed planning projects; State and Tribal Wetland Conservation Plans, and mechanisms to streamline regulatory decision structures.

In 1996 EPA is evaluating ways to streamline grants procedures for wetlands/watershed projects through more direct funding mechanisms, for implementation in 1997. More reliance upon States and local governments to take on a larger share of wetlands decisions is a core component of the Administration's Wetlands Plan and a major goal for EPA partnerships.

WATER - WATER QUALITY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

The Agency requests a total of $20,000,000 for Water Quality Cooperative Agreements for FY 1997. These funds will be available to states, local governments, Indian Tribes and nonprofit organizations to stimulate the creation of innovative approaches to address the requirements of the storm water, combined sewer overflows, sludge and pretreatment programs, and for enhancing the States' ability to manage and implement these programs. During FY 1997, this program will continue to place emphasis on incorporating all aspects of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) on a watershed basis. Special projects, demonstrations, and pilot projects will also be conducted at the national level focusing on pollution prevention, integrating the State Revolving Fund program around the watershed basis, and enhancing State management capabilities.

DRINKING WATER - PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS SUPERVISION PROGRAM GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $90,000,000 for Public Water Systems Supervision Program (PWSS) Grants for 1997. The PWSS program grant supports 55 state and territory primacy programs and two programs where EPA directly implements the programs. PWSS grants also provide direct implementation and program development for Indian tribes. In 1997, states will continue to be involved in rule implementation as additional requirements take effect. Under Phase V rules some of the monitoring will take place during 1997, as well as requests for monitoring waivers, thereby increasing the state workload and creating a compliance challenge as we expect noncompliance rates to rise.

States will continue to explore innovative alternatives both in terms of treatment technologies as well as state financing options to build and maintain capacity. In 1997, states will continue to give special attention to the needs and opportunities facing small systems.

Enforcement responsibilities are expected to grow significantly. States will need to work with systems as they develop corrosion control plans to achieve compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule, including using SDWA Section 1431 emergency orders where warranted to protect public health. States will also need to pay particular attention to the implementation of the Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR).

Reporting of additional data, as well as ensuring state compatibility with the new national Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) will be underway in each state. Though implementation will still be at an initial stage in 1997,

EPA expects that the benefits of SDWIS, especially consistency in data entry, will be readily apparent.

DRINKING WATER - UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $10,500,000 for Underground Injection Control Program Grants for 1997. Underground Injection Control (UIC) grants support programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination through underground injection in the 50 states and 7 territories, as well as on Indian lands. Where states and Indian tribal authorities have failed to assume UIC primacy, EPA will use grant allotments to support direct implementation of Federal UIC requirements.

States will be implementing Class V management strategies as recommended by the Agency. Reducing risk posed by Class V shallow industrial wells and all other shallow wells in that category (e.g., storm and agricultural drainage wells, automobile service station wells) is a critical component of the Agency's source water protection effort. Some primacy states may have to modify their regulations to provide coverage for all Class V wells as defined by EPA regulations.

PESTICIDES - PESTICIDES PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $12,814,600 for 1997 for the Pesticide Program Implementation Grants in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants account. The activities in this account support the Agency's environmental goals of healthy terrestrial ecosystems, clean water, and preventing waste and toxic products. In 1997, grants to states will emphasize worker protection, protection of water resources (ground and surface), and certification and training (C&T). In the implementation of these programs, the Agency considers integrated pest management (IPM) and environmental stewardship of vital importance.

The Worker Protection Standards (WPS) contain provisions to reduce or eliminate certain workers' exposures to pesticides, mitigate pesticide exposures that occur, and provide information that will assist workers in protecting themselves. The Agency will continue support for the Reduced Use Initiative announced in June 1994 and will emphasize commodity-specific environmental stewardship strategies. In the groundwater area, the states, under Regional guidance, will continue to develop, submit, and implement site specific management plans for the groundwater program. C&T grants will enable states to ensure that restricted use pesticides are applied, stored, and disposed of safely and effectively by qualified personnel.

Grant resources will be provided to support efforts to build tribal capacity in all pesticide programs including worker protection, endangered species, C&T, groundwater protection, and IPM/reduced use.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES - LEAD STATE GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $12,500,000 for the Lead State Grants program for 1997. Title IV of the Toxic Substances Control Act authorizes EPA to support and help the states in carrying out lead abatement and lead risk reduction programs. A program of state lead grants supports this effort. In 1997, the Agency will continue the state grant program, which carries out EPA's lead abatement strategy.

HAZARDOUS WASTE - HAZARDOUS WASTE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

The Agency requests $98,298,200 in 1997 for the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Program. The Hazardous Waste Program will continue to emphasize permit issuance and permit renewal at environmentally significant facilities. Processing incinerator and boiler and industrial furnace permits will remain a

priority. States will continue to explore and incorporate more effective permitting procedures in collaboration with the Agency's Permits Improvement Initiative. The states will maintain and emphasis on minimization strategies that eliminate wastes before they enter the waste stream. Corrective action (CA) program efforts will emphasize implementing and sustaining stabilization measures at high-risk facilities. The focus of the CA program will be on quick actions to address actual or imminent exposure from hazardous waste releases. The highest priority will be given to releases that threaten to contaminate public and private drinking water, wetlands and sensitive ecosystems. The proposed remediation waste (Subpart S) rule will outline streamlined CA procedures and give added focus on results. The Agency will provide resources for the states to inspect Federal treatment, storage, and disposal facilities and those facilities that are in non-compliance with corrective action orders and permit conditions. Also, support for inspection and enforcement activities for targeted geographical areas and NAFTA and the US-Mexican Integrated Border Plan will be provided. Support will also be provided to manage key hazardous waste information systems, including a national data base of waste generation, management and capacity information.

HAZARDOUS WASTE - UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS STATE GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $10,554,700 in 1997 for the Underground Storage Tanks State Grants program, which will provide funding for state, local, and tribal government initiatives to comply with the 1998 Underground Storage Tank (UST) deadline. The Agency will provide for community out-reach efforts as a primary component of fostering compliance with the 1998 UST deadline. Compliance with the deadline will prevent another generation of leaking USTs. The Agency will provide funds for state tracking of UST owner/operator progress in achieving compliance with the 1998 deadline. This effort will enable states and EPA to modify strategies for promoting early compliance. EPA estimates that more than half of the user states will have converted to the notification tracking system in 1997. The Agency will also continue to support UST state program approval. This will give states the authority to operate the UST program in lieu of Federal implementation. In 1997, the Agency estimates that 32 states will have approved state UST programs. The Agency will provide assistance to Indian tribes to assist them in developing and implementing program capability for tribal UST programs. Community out-reach efforts will also extend to Indian communities as they begin efforts to implement the UST program. The Agency anticipates providing grants to 10 tribes in 1997. The Agency will continue to support including UST grants in the Agency's emerging Performance Partnership Grants program. This program will provide greater flexibility in setting local environmental goals across a variety of media.

MULTIMEDIA - POLLUTION PREVENTION STATE GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $5,999,500 for 1997 in the Pollution Prevention State Grants program. The Pollution Prevention Act directs EPA to support and assist state environmental programs to implement pollution prevention strategies developed by the states and the Agency. The Pollution Prevention State Grants program responds to this requirement. In 1997, the Agency will continue this state grant program to support state pollution prevention demonstration programs.

MULTIMEDIA - PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $16,133,600 for 1997 in the Pesticides Enforcement Grants program. The program will combine Federal and state compliance activities to promote pesticide use reduction, use of safer pesticides, and alternatives to chemical control. Resources will allow states with cooperative agreements to support the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) program through compliance monitoring. Participants will conduct more than 60,000 inspections targeting high risk areas. Pesticides

Enforcement Grants will also support worker protection requirements, the Pesticides in Groundwater strategy, and the pesticide concerns within the endangered species program.

MULTIMEDIA - TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $6,486,200 for 1997 in the Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants program. The program will allow states with cooperative agreements to begin to operate comprehensive compliance monitoring programs that are multi-media in nature and use whole facility and sector approaches. The cooperative compliance/enforcement agreement program will provide direct funding to states and tribes to conduct over 1,000 compliance inspections as well as compliance assurance activities under section 6 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). With the increased cooperation of the states and these extra funds, the Agency will realize a much greater level of compliance coverage than could be supported by current Federal staffing levels and current state grants.

MULTIMEDIA - INDIAN ENVIRONMENTAL GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GRANTS

The Agency requests a total of $28,000,000 for Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) grants. The Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992 provides for tribal governments and intertribal consortia to receive general assistance grants for the purpose of planning and developing the capability to implement programs administered by the Agency. GAP resources help tribes identify the scope of their environmental management needs, establish program development priorities and begin building environmental programs. GAP grants are one of the Agency's most significant means for building tribal capacity to make and implement their own environmental management decisions.

Presently, many tribes are in the earliest stages of developing environmental management capability. About 100 of the 560 federally recognized Indian tribes receive some level of GAP funding. The requested GAP resources will greatly increase the number of tribes with an environmental management presence on their lands to protect their health and environments.

Program Element Information

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
FY 1997 PRESIDENTS BUDGET
(dollars in thousands)

PROGRAM ELEMENT	DOLLARS	FTE
STATE & LOCAL AIR ASSIST GRANTS	153,189.9	0.0
RES. ASST. TRIBAL PROG.	5,882.2	0.0
INDOOR ENVIRONMENT RADON GRANTS	8,158.0	0.0
AIR	167,230.1	0.0
CON AGCY RES SEC106	80,700.0	0.0
NON POINT SOURCE GRANTS	100,000.0	0.0
WETLANDS PROGRAM IMPLEMEN	15,000.0	0.0
WQ MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE	20,000.0	0.0
WATER QUALITY	215,700.0	0.0
PUB WTR SYS SUP PRO	90,000.0	0.0
UNDER INJ CON PROGRAM	10,500.0	0.0
DRINKING WATER	100,500.0	0.0
HAZ WST MGT FIN AST	98,298.2	0.0
UNDRGRD STORAGE TANKS	10,544.7	0.0
HAZARDOUS WASTE	108,842.9	0.0
PEST PROG IMP - GRTS	12,814.6	0.0
PESTICIDES	12,814.6	0.0
POL. PREV STATE GRANTS	5,999.5	0.0
PESTICIDES ENFORCE GRTS	16,133.6	0.0
TOXICS SUBSTANCE ENF GRTS	6,486.2	0.0
OFFICE OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS	28,000.0	0.0
MULTIMEDIA	56,619.3	0.0
LEAD GRANTS	12,500.0	0.0
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	12,500.0	0.0
CLEAN WATER SRF	1,350,000.0	0.0
MEXICAN BORDER PROJECTS	150,000.0	0.0
SPECIAL PROJECTS	128,000.0	0.0
DRINKING WATER SRF	550,000.0	0.0
WATER INFRASTRUCTURE	2,178,000.0	0.0
STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GR	2,852,206.9	0.0

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
RESOURCE ASSISTANCE FOR STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITY \ REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities funded under this program implement primarily the requirements of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA). Sections 103, 104, and 105 of the CAAA provide the authorities for awarding grants to multi-state organizations, states and local governments.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program provides financial support to multi-state, state, and local air pollution control agencies in the form of direct grants for the prevention and control of air pollution. Resources are provided to these organizations primarily to develop and implement strategies and regulatory programs to meet the requirements of the CAAA. These programs include: attainment and maintenance of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs), reduction of population exposure to air toxics, prevention of significant deterioration of air quality, protection of visibility for clean air areas, and reduction of acid deposition.

The grants provided under this program help build state and local capacity to develop state implementation plans (SIPs) for meeting the NAAQSs, implement mobile source and fuels programs included in the SIPs, enforce source emission regulations and requirements not under Title V, review and permit minor sources, monitor ambient air quality in order to assess environmental quality and progress, and develop data bases necessary for regulatory and policy decisions. In addition, these funds promote the assumption and implementation of other CAAA responsibilities, including those for reduction of acid deposition, the protection of visibility, the implementation of New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs), and implementation of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Resource assistance to state and local air pollution control programs is further supplemented by the provision of training in specialized areas of air pollution control for both mobile and stationary sources.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goal of this program is to provide financial support to multi-state, state, and local air pollution control agencies to help ensure that these organizations have adequate capacity to fully and effectively implement the priority requirements of the CAAA. The objectives include establishment of strong programs for implementation of NAAQSs and reduction of air toxics and acid deposition and the implementation of both market-based initiatives and pollution prevention principles to help bring about reductions in air pollutant emissions from industrial and mobile sources.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TRIBAL RESOURCE ASSISTANCE

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITY \ REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Activities focus on implementation of the Clean Air Act (CAA), section 301 (d).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element provides financial support to Federally recognized Indian Tribes in the form of grants for the prevention and control of air pollution on Indian reservations. Resources are provided to Indian Tribes to develop and implement strategies and regulatory programs to protect tribal air quality and meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA). These programs may include air quality monitoring, emissions inventories, attainment and maintenance of National Air Quality Standards (NAAQSs), operating permits, acid deposition and air toxics.

The grants provided under this program element support tribal activities that assess tribal air quality; develop tribal implementation plans (TIPs) for the attainment and maintenance of the NAAQSs as specified in Title I; enforce source emission regulations and requirements contained within the TIPs; review and permit new and existing sources; monitor ambient air quality in order to assess environmental quality and progress; and develop data bases necessary to protect tribal air quality. In addition, these funds promote the assumption and implementation of other CAA responsibilities, including those for the protection of visibility, the implementation of New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs), and implementation of National Emission Standards for the Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs). Resource assistance to Indian Tribes is further supplemented by the provision of training in air pollution control.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major objectives of this program are to provide financial support and technical assistance to Federally recognized Indian Tribes to: (1) ensure that tribal health and welfare, including reservation ecosystems, are adequately protected under the CAA; and, (2) assist Tribes in developing comprehensive and effective air quality management programs to ensure that tribal air quality management programs will be implemented to the extent necessary on Indian reservations.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CONTROL AGENCY RESOURCE SUPPLEMENTATION (SECTION 106)

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

This grant program is authorized under Section 106 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended. Regulations for implementation are found at 40 CFR Parts 35 and 130. To receive an award under this grant program, States and Interstate Water Pollution Control Agencies, as defined in the CWA, must submit their pollution control programs annually to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator for approval.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Section 106 grants assist States (including Territories, the District of Columbia, and Indian Tribes qualified under Section 518(e)), and interstate agencies in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution. The Section 106 grants provide broad support for the prevention and abatement of surface and ground water pollution from point and nonpoint sources including such activities as permitting, pollution control studies, water quality planning and monitoring, standards development; surveillance and enforcement; pretreatment programs; advice and assistance to local agencies; training; public information; and oil and hazardous materials response.

The Administration has proposed legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. Under this initiative, a state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This initiative does not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the CWA Section 106 grant program is to assist States, including Territories, the District of Columbia, and qualified Indian Tribes, in establishing and maintaining adequate measures for preventing and controlling surface and ground water pollution. In implementing the Agency's watershed and community based environmental protection approaches to water quality management, States develop strategies for transitioning and implementing the watershed protection approach for their water pollution control programs. This includes developing statewide basin management plans and targeting of high priority watersheds on a risk-basis. Tribes (qualified under CWA Sec. 518) will conduct watershed assessments designed to identify, evaluate, prioritize, and manage risks to water quality. The results of these assessments will establish baseline data for the development of water quality management programs on Tribal lands.

These CWA goals support the Agency's goals of clean waters and healthy terrestrial systems and will be reflected in the outcomes of these environmental indicators: waterbody contamination by source, sources of river water quality problems, waterbody contamination by pollutants, waters meeting designated uses, and biological health of rivers and streams.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
NONPOINT SOURCE GRANTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 319(h) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes EPA to make Nonpoint Source (NPS) Implementation Grants to states. Section 319(n) authorizes the Agency to use a portion of these NPS grant funds for internal Agency support. Authorities under Section 104(b)(3) can be used to further the goal of funds appropriated for NPS grants and the Agency's support to this program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Grants under CWA Section 319 are provided to assist States and Indian Tribes in implementing approved elements of NPS management programs, including conducting ground water quality protection activities that will advance implementation of NPS pollution control programs.

Approved elements of State NPS programs eligible for such funding include: State and local nonregulatory and/or regulatory abatement programs; State and local enforcement; technical assistance; financial assistance; education; training; technology transfer; watershed protection; and demonstration projects.

The Administration has proposed legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. Under this initiative, a state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This initiative does not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Section 319 grants, by helping states prevent and abate NPS pollution, are intended to further the basic "fishable/swimmable" water quality goals of the Clean Water Act. The specific objective of Section 319 grants is to implement viable State NPS pollution control programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WETLANDS PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Under Section 104 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) the Wetlands Program Development Program provides grant assistance to states, local groups and Indian tribes for investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys, and studies for the protection of wetlands from pollution.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Grant assistance allows states, local groups and Indian tribes to acquire basic information and data on their wetlands resources and the risks posed to these resources, as well as examining and developing a wide variety of techniques for protection of these critical resources. The grants support state assumption of Section 404 programs and development of comprehensive wetlands management plans that combine watershed, nonpoint source, river corridor, estuary/coastal management and other critical habitat protection initiatives.

The Administration has proposed legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. Under this initiative, a state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could the target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This initiative does not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to assist states, local groups and Indian tribes in their efforts to move toward the Administration's goal of no overall net loss of wetlands and an increase in the quality and quantity of wetlands by strengthening their protection programs. The Agency also places emphasis on enhancing our partnership with states and local grants in protecting wetlands, and on encouraging and supporting the efforts of Indian tribes to develop and implement effective wetlands protection programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
WATER QUALITY COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Clean Water Act Section 104(b)(3) authorizes the Administrator to make grants to State water pollution control agencies, interstate agencies, other public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, organizations and individuals to conduct and promote the coordination and acceleration of research, investigations, experiments, training, demonstrations, surveys and studies related to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, reduction and elimination of pollution.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Under the Water Quality Cooperative Agreements program, grants are awarded to States, local governments, Indian tribes, and/or non-profit organizations which provide for stimulating the creation of unique and new approaches in meeting stormwater, combined sewer overflows (CSOs), sludge, and pretreatment requirements as well as enhancing state capability. Specifically, the funds are used to conduct special activities such as demonstrations projects, special studies and training which will enhance our knowledge and ability to deal with non-traditional pollution problems in targeted areas. Funds are also used to conduct studies on and demonstrations of the proper management and use of sludge as well as pretreatment requirements.

The Administration has proposed legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. Under this initiative, a state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This initiative does not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Water Quality Cooperative Agreement grants are designed to encourage and stimulate action which will lead to accelerating and enhancing the efforts in abating pollution from point sources. The objectives are to accelerate state and local efforts in implementing the NPDES program by providing grants which will allow them to demonstrate and conduct special studies on new technologies for controlling stormwater pollution and to develop permits which can be used by other states and municipalities in areas of similar concern. Emphasis is also placed on demonstrations, experiments, and studies of technology which can be applied to prevent pollution from CSOs and which will lead to and support State sludge and pretreatment programs. In addition, the program also provides grants for innovative projects related to municipal water pollution prevention and enables EPA to support Indian Tribes in developing "treatment as a State" applications and promoting the coordination of training for improving program capabilities of both states tribes in implementing NPDES, pretreatment and sludge programs. As the water quality management programs adopt a watershed based approach, these grants will be used to conduct studies and develop expertise in implementing abatement strategies for stormwater and CSOs as well as pretreatment and sludge within priority watersheds.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISION PROGRAM GRANTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 1443 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, authorizes and describes the grant assistance which EPA provides to States under the Public Water System Supervision program. These grants are allocated according to criteria in Section 1443(a) and awarded and administered according to general grant regulations found in 40 CFR Parts 31 and 35.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Grants are provided to states with primary enforcement authority to implement the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR). These regulations set forth monitoring, reporting, compliance tracking and enforcement elements to ensure that the Nation's water supplies are free from contamination which may pose adverse health effects. These grants are a key implementation tool under the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that states join in a Federal/state partnership to provide safe drinking water supplies to the public. Grant funds are used by states to: provide technical assistance to owners and operators of water systems; maintain compliance data systems; compile and analyze compliance information; respond to and enforce against violations; respond to emergencies; certify laboratories; conduct laboratory analyses; draft new regulations and legislative provisions where necessary; and build state capacity.

Funds allocated to states and Indian tribes without primacy are used to support direct implementation activities by EPA and for developmental grants and Treatment as a State (TAS) grants to Indian tribes to develop the program on Indian lands with the goal of Indian tribal authorities achieving primacy. A portion of the funds allocated to primacy states that have not yet acquired the necessary statutory/regulatory authorities to implement new requirements are used by EPA to ensure minimum compliance with the new requirements in these states.

The Administration has proposed legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. Under this initiative, a state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This initiative does not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide assistance to each state's drinking water program to reduce risks to human health and prevent contamination of drinking water supplies. The objective is to provide partial funding of state programs to enable them to establish and maintain effective programs as they face a multitude of changes and new requirements. The grants signify the importance which EPA places on effective implementation of the drinking water program and help to build and solidify the state/Federal partnership in this area.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
UNDERGROUND INJECTION CONTROL PROGRAM GRANTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 1443 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, authorizes EPA grant assistance to states under the Underground Injection Control (UIC) program. The grants are allocated according to criteria in Section 1443 and are awarded and administered according to general grant regulations fund in 40 CFR Parts 31 and 35.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The SDWA provides for the states to assume the primary role in implementing and enforcing the underground injection control regulations. UIC programs regulate specific five classes of wells, i.e.:

Class I	deep industrial waste disposal wells;
Class II	produced brine disposal wells;
Class III	solution mining wells;
Class IV	hazardous wells - prohibited by statute; and
Class V	shallow non-hazardous waste disposal wells.

Financial assistance, in the form of grants, is provided to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC Programs. Eligible Indian tribes that demonstrate intent to achieve primacy may also receive a grant for the initial development of UIC programs and be designated for treatment as a "state" if their programs are approved. Where a jurisdiction is unable or unwilling to assume primacy, EPA uses grant funds for direct implementation of Federal UIC requirements.

State programs issue new permits for all classes of wells, evaluate appeals on previous permit denials, and review applications to modify existing permits. In addition, states assist in the review of no migration petitions for Class I hazardous waste wells. The states supervise injection practices in the field by witnessing mechanical integrity tests, inspecting and reviewing the plugging and abandonment of injection wells, reviewing well records, tracking compliance with regulatory requirements and permit conditions, and taking enforcement actions against violators.

The Administration has proposed legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. Under this initiative, a state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This initiative does not compromise basis national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to support implementation of Underground Injection Control Programs, which ensure that the Nation's underground sources of drinking water are not endangered by contamination caused by underground injection practices. The approach is to provide partial funding of state programs to enable them to establish and maintain effective programs. The grants signify the importance that EPA places on implementation of the UIC program and help to build an effective state/Federal partnership.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Hazardous Waste Management program supports State hazardous waste programs under the provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This account provides grants to States to foster their capability to implement the RCRA hazardous waste program. The States propose legislation and upgrade regulations to achieve equivalence with the Federal hazardous waste management program, and apply to EPA for authorization to administer the program. To receive authorization States are required to amend their programs to incorporate the provisions of RCRA and HSWA. Permitting efforts are focused on environmentally significant hazardous waste storage and treatment facilities; reviewing closure plans to ensure adequate environmental protection; and modifying existing permits as necessary. The States' emphasis is on compliance monitoring and enforcement efforts to ensure adequate environmental safeguards covering the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste. Pollution prevention measures are incorporated into permit and enforcement actions whenever appropriate. The States provide support for stabilizations or in some cases for ongoing remedy selection and cleanup in the corrective action area.

The Administration will propose legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. A state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This program will not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Program objectives are to: 1) develop State hazardous waste management programs and capability to implement the program; 2) issue and modify operating permits to hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities; 3) address facilities according to the highest ecological and human health risk; 4) monitor waste handlers' compliance with hazardous waste regulations; 5) promote compliance through enforcement; and 6) implement corrective action for releases at hazardous waste management facilities.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS STATE AND TRIBAL GRANTS

OFFICE: OSWER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory mandate for this program is Subtitle I of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Regulatory authority is 40 CFR Parts 280 and 281. The substances to be regulated are liquid petroleum products and substances defined as hazardous under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, but not regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Through this account the program provides grants to states and tribal governments to develop the core UST program, i.e., tank notification, installation/technical operating standards, upgrade, closure, financial responsibility, and cleanup requirements. Through these grants, EPA is assisting states and tribes in developing adequate statutes and regulations, developing program approval applications, managing, implementing and enforcing the program components, and performing outreach to the regulated community and other affected parties.

The Administration will propose legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. A state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This program will not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to prevent and detect leaks from underground storage tanks (USTs) through comprehensive state, local and tribal programs. Prevention is achieved through the establishment of strong installation, upgrade, leak detection, and technical operating standards. Environmental damage is minimized by the development of effective corrective action programs at the most local level.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PESTICIDE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION - GRANTS

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory requirements of this program are set forth by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Under FIFRA, all pesticides must be registered with EPA before they may be sold or distributed in the United States. FIFRA requires EPA to use an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration. Pesticides must perform their intended function when used according to label directions, without posing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment. In making pesticide registration decisions, EPA is required to take into account the economic, social, and environmental costs and benefits of pesticide use. This is a task of enormous scope and complexity.

Section 3(d) of FIFRA gives EPA the authority to restrict uses of certain pesticides to application by or under the supervision of a certified applicator or subject to other regulatory requirements that the Agency may prescribe (such as State Management Plans). Section 11 of FIFRA authorizes EPA or approved states to conduct a program for the certification of applicators of restricted use pesticides. Section 23 of FIFRA authorizes the Agency to enter into cooperative agreements with states/Indian tribes and territories to (1) enforce the provisions of FIFRA, (2) support the certification of applicators, and (3) contract with Federal or state/Indian tribal agencies for the purpose of encouraging the training of certified applicators. Furthermore, FIFRA requires EPA, in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture, to use the services of the State Cooperative Extension Services to inform and educate pesticide users.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Worker Protection is being approached on two fronts. First, the regulations contain provisions to eliminate or reduce exposure by reviewing application restrictions and re-entry prohibitions. Secondly, the rule contains provisions to mitigate exposures that do occur. Among these are emergency assistance and hazard communication. Effectiveness of this effort requires a well targeted, high quality program in communication development and distribution of support materials, training and follow-up.

The Worker Protection rule was published in August 1992. Full scale implementation and training programs will continue in FY 1994 and FY 1995. States will provide substantial coordination efforts to ensure that the program is described and explained thoroughly to affected parties. States will need to develop and/or reproduce and distribute training materials. Successful training and outreach efforts are key to the successful implementation of the program.

In FY 1991, EPA issued a strategy to address the problem of ground-water contamination by pesticides and other agricultural chemicals. The strategy describes how EPA currently uses and intends to use its regulatory authority to achieve its protection goals. It also describes a new Federal-state partnership approach for addressing unreasonable risk from ground-water contamination. Implementation of this strategy requires considerable effort and extensive cooperation between the states and Federal and regional EPA offices, as well as with other Federal agencies.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PESTICIDE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION - GRANTS

OFFICE: OPPTS

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION Con't

Additionally, the centerpiece of the ground-water strategy is the development and implementation of State Management Plans (SMPs) for pesticides of concern. The management plan approach gives states the opportunity to manage the use of pesticides of concern so as to protect the ground-water resources while providing flexibility to tailor management plans to local conditions. Regional offices of the Office of Pesticide Programs provide support in areas of technical guidance and assistance to the states and public, review/concurrence of SMPs, grant negotiation and oversight, and outreach.

Regulations to upgrade certification of applicators applying highly toxic or complex restricted use pesticides will be published in FY 1994. Most states require a year or more to put in place enabling legislation, regulations, and processes to fully implement the upgraded program.

Protecting endangered and threatened species is a cross-cutting issue which needs participation from nearly all EPA offices. Protection is best accomplished locally. The Endangered Species Program is continuing on a volunteer basis pending publication of the rule anticipated to be finalized in FY 1995, with implementation commencing in FY 1996. Enforcement of the program will see more states developing state-initiated endangered species protection plans tailored to meet state-specific needs, and expanded communication and outreach efforts.

The Administration will propose legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. A state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This program will not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The major goal of this program is to implement the pesticide program in the States and on Indian tribal lands. While most of the pesticide program is national in scope and regulatory in approach, this program encompasses diverse, non-regulatory field activities. States and Indian tribes play a key role in working with the Regions and the public in addressing site-specific pesticides issues.

EPA's operating objectives for this program are to: 1) cooperate with States to conduct certification programs; 2) provide training to pesticide applicators for certification purposes through an interagency agreement with the United States Department of Agriculture; 3) strengthen state and Indian tribal capabilities in high priority program areas; 4) cooperate with States to protect workers, ground-water, and endangered species; 5) strengthen efforts to provide technical assistance to Indian tribes; and 6) strengthen efforts in integrated pest management activities and risk reduction. These state activities directly support pollution prevention through source reduction, by managing the risk at the local level.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS/RADON GRANTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: Office of Air and Radiation

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The statutory authority in this program element is section 304 of the Indoor Radon Abatement Act (IRAA).

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This program element, as authorized by the IRAA, represents a significant step in EPA's effort to provide Federal leadership and assistance in addressing the threat to human health posed by radon gas and its progeny. The program enhances the effectiveness of state and local activities for radon risk management by (1) achieving widespread participation; (2) establishing the basic elements of an effective Radon Program in states that have not yet done so, and supporting innovation and expansion in states that currently have programs in place; (3) encouraging states to exercise creativity and flexibility in the design of their programs to address additional indoor radon concerns; and (4) strengthening the Federal/state partnership by helping states develop program elements and activities that will remain active and effective beyond the life of the Grants Program.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide assistance to states for the development and implementation of state programs to assess and mitigate indoor air environments, including radon.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
POLLUTION PREVENTION STATE GRANTS

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) established a national policy that pollution should be prevented or reduced at the source wherever possible. PPA section 5 authorizes EPA to make matching grants to state programs to promote the use of source reduction techniques by industry. Federal funds constitute 50% of the total cost of the project, as required by the PPA.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA provides grants to states to support pollution prevention initiatives that address the generation and transfer of pollutants across all media--air, land and water. In general, the purpose of the grant program is to support the establishment and expansion of state-based pollution prevention programs. EPA specifically seeks to build state pollution prevention capabilities, or to test at the state level, innovative pollution prevention approaches and methodologies. Programs reflect comprehensive and coordinated pollution prevention planning and implementation efforts. Programs in all stages of development, from established programs to those needing start-up funds, are supported. EPA also works through state institutions, such as the Pollution Prevention Roundtable and the National Governors Association, to provide pollution prevention training and a vehicle for coordination among the states on pollution prevention issues.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The grants programs established under the PPA are intended to develop and strengthen the capacity of state pollution prevention programs to promote pollution prevention within the states.

Agency and outside organizations to develop and implement pollution prevention strategies, policies, and regulations. It uses its position in the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics to leverage the available data, scientific expertise, and analytical tools to applications across the Agency and to other Federal, state and private organizations.

The program's purpose is to integrate and institutionalize pollution prevention in all Federal and state programs and provide the tools, incentives and technical assistance to measure and assure success. Specific pollution prevention activities include: management and implementation of the Pollution Prevention State Grants Programs and the Pollution Prevention Clearinghouse; coordination, development, and implementation of Pollution Prevention Sector Strategies; promoting source reduction through regulatory actions through the Source Reduction Review Project; and implementing specific responsibilities of the Office under the Pollution Prevention Act for data and measurement, including development of measurement methodology using TRI data and managing the work of the Pollution Prevention Data Advisory Committee. The Pollution Prevention Division will provide advice and assistance to other Federal agencies in implementing E.O. 12856.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Section 23 (a) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) authorizes the Agency to enter into cooperative enforcement agreements. States, territories and Indian Nations conduct inspections and develop cases under Headquarters and Regional guidance.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA continues the cooperative enforcement agreement program with 68 states, territories, Indian Nations and other political entities. These state programs in total produce more than 69,000 inspections, about which 40% of which are pesticide use inspections. Wyoming and Colorado have partial cooperative enforcement agreements. EPA continues to conduct Federal compliance programs in these states.

States with cooperative agreements operate comprehensive compliance monitoring and enforcement programs, including conducting use observations; enforcing pesticide label requirements; issuing Stop Sale, Use and Removal orders consistent with individual product registrations, cancellations and suspensions; inspecting producer establishments, dealer records, and imports; maintaining surveillance of pesticides in the marketplace; and initiating and prosecuting enforcement actions upon detection of violations.

Under the state cooperative enforcement agreement program, states must also undertake emergency inspections and investigations of pesticide misuse incidents such as contamination of food products, reported illnesses, and wildlife kills. Through the grant guidance issued by Headquarters, states are encouraged to consider appropriate pollution prevention initiatives for use in case settlement. The Agency also targets a specified portion of the state grants for worker protection, ground water protection, and container disposal compliance monitoring and enforcement.

The Administration will propose legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. A state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This program will not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to protect public health, safety, and the environment from risks caused by pesticides through the establishment of cooperative enforcement agreements with states, territories, and Indian Nations for compliance monitoring and enforcement of FIFRA and its regulations. The objective is to provide adequate funding, through a formula-based distribution process, to assure support of comprehensive state compliance monitoring and enforcement programs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
PESTICIDES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

OFFICE: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES CON'T

This approach relieves the Agency of having to maintain a large national inspection and case development workforce. States provide the field presence necessary to reduce risk from pesticide manufacture, use, and disposal through an active compliance/enforcement program. Programs focus on reducing pesticide exposure to applicators and the public, protecting ground water from pesticide contamination, and ensuring food tolerances are met.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT GRANTS

OFFICE: OECA

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Regions administer the state cooperative enforcement agreements which are issued under TSCA section 28. Under this provision, the states perform compliance inspections in support of TSCA section 6 existing chemicals rules controlling asbestos under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) and PCBs. The Regions are implementing programs for lead exposure reduction under Title IV of TSCA. Due to statutory restrictions in TSCA with respect to state operations, states without TSCA-like authorities are not permitted to initiate enforcement actions and can only conduct inspections in support of Federal regulations issued under TSCA section 6. Additional activities include monitoring and technical assistance for TSCA import/export controls. The Regions also ensure that facilities comply with regulations regarding disposal of PCBs, collection of valid information on chemicals under sections 4, 5, and 8, verify reporting and certification requirements under sections 12 and 13, and monitor compliance with asbestos controls in the nation's schools.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Major responsibilities of the Regions include: conducting compliance inspections in support of existing TSCA regulations, developing and initiating enforcement actions when violations are detected, overseeing compliance orders and agreements for federal facilities, and managing and overseeing the contract NCSC inspectors and state compliance inspection programs.
Implementation of lead exposure reduction activities under Title IV of TSCA will require new compliance and enforcement activities by EPA Headquarters, Regions and the states. Traditional base program inspections for asbestos and PCBs will diminish as resources are diverted to address these new responsibilities.

Currently there are 36 cooperative enforcement agreements with the states and an Indian tribe. Because most states do not have expanded authorities, Regions prepare and initiate enforcement actions in response to inspection reports issued by the states. Other Regional responsibilities related to the cooperative enforcement agreement program include negotiation, review and processing of applications for cooperative agreements, facilitating training of state inspection and analytical staff, reviewing state programs and outputs, and providing guidance and technical assistance to the states.

Enforcement activities in support of TSCA section 4 are carried out by the laboratory data integrity program. Three Regions support Headquarters by conducting inspections to monitor compliance with Good Laboratory Practices (GLP) regulations at laboratories engaged in testing response to TSCA requirements.

The Regions provide compliance and technical assistance to the regulated community and the public. This includes reviewing Headquarters policy and guidance proposals for Regional implications, and supporting an Asbestos coordinator in each Region.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
TOXIC SUBSTANCES ENFORCEMENT

OFFICE: OECA

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to enforce the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) through responding to situations involving substantial threats to public health or the environment from toxic substances regulated under TSCA; conducting inspections in support of existing chemical, hazard assessment, and information collection rules; managing and overseeing state compliance monitoring activities under the state/Federal toxic substances cooperative enforcement agreement program; developing enforcement actions when violations are detected, whether through Federal, State, or contract inspections; permitting PCB disposal sites; and providing technical and compliance assistance to the regulated community, the public, and the states.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
AMERICAN INDIAN GENERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GRANTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:

The General Assistance Program is authorized in the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Program provides funding assistance to federally-recognized tribal governments and tribal consortia for the purpose of planning, developing and establishing the capability to implement environmental management programs. Tribes receiving general assistance agreements may tailor capacity-building through an integrated plan that may include general assistance complimented and/or supplemented with additional assistance through project and program-specific grants. This Program enables the Agency to establish more effective partnerships with tribes for protection of Indian lands.

The Administration has proposed legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. Under this initiative, tribes could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The tribes could then target their most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This initiative does not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the General Assistance Program is to assure all eligible recipients have established environmental management programs. This program assists tribes in building their overall management capacity to address pollution problems and ensure environmental quality in Indian Country. The focus is on building Indian tribal capacity to implement their own environmental programs, consistent with both the President's policy of working with American Indian Tribal governments on a government-to-government basis and congressional direction to develop and integrate environmental programs through general assistance agreements, technical training and environmental education.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
LEAD STATE GRANTS

OFFICE: OPPTS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES/REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Lead State Grants program element is authorized under two statutes. The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) provides EPA with broad authorities to eliminate or reduce risks to human health and the environment caused by exposure to toxic chemicals, and to enter into grants and cooperative agreements in support of TSCA risk management activities. Title X of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (which is designated as Title IV of TSCA) requires EPA to provide a comprehensive national approach to dealing with lead-based paint in the nation's housing stock.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Activities under the Lead State Grants program element complement those of the lead risk management component of the National Program Chemicals program element. Grants and cooperative agreements established with the states under this program element enable the states to design, develop, implement, operate and expand state programs that effect the requirements of Title X. The focus of these programs is to reduce unacceptable lead exposure risks to human health, particularly to children and fetuses.

The Administration will propose legislation to include this grant program in the Performance Partnership Initiative. A state could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grants. The state (or where applicable, tribe) could then target its most pressing environmental problems and use the performance partnership grant for a number of activities including pollution control, abatement and enforcement. This program will not compromise basic national objectives and legislative requirements.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Lead State Grants program element directly supports risk reduction by providing support to state programs that reduce risks to human health and the environment posed by exposure to lead.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND PROGRAM

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) program, as authorized under Title VI of the Clean Water Act (CWA) provides federal funds to the states and Puerto Rico to capitalize self-sustaining loan programs. The SRF program was created under the amended CWA of 1987 to supersede the Construction Grants program, authorized under Title II of the Act. Regulations governing implementation of the Clean Water SRF program are found at 40 CFR part 35.3100 et. seq. Under Section 518(c) of the CWA, a portion of Clean Water SRF funds are reserved for grants for the development of wastewater treatment management plans and for the construction of sewage treatment works to serve Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages. Regulations for these grants appear at 40 CFR Parts 130 and 35, subparts I, J, and K.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund program was created to establish permanent and independent sources of funding for environmental infrastructure in each of the states and Puerto Rico. EPA and the states provide the "seed money" to capitalize these self-sustaining loan funds. Funds are then provided to the highest priority projects, including traditional wastewater, stormwater, combined sewer overflows, nonpoint sources, estuary management, and others. In its efforts to better address the serious health problems that face Indian tribes and Alaskan Native Villages, the program also includes a provision for Indian set-aside grant funds.

The Administration is proposing that, when the Drinking Water SRF is enacted, the Administrator could award to a state, from funds available for state revolving funds, a single capitalization grant to support both wastewater and drinking water revolving funds, and would allow the Governor of a state to transfer funds between the state's wastewater and drinking water state revolving funds to address high priority needs, subject to terms and conditions as the Administrator would establish.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of the Clean Water SRF program is to provide municipalities with an economical source of capital to address eligible environmental problems while maintaining the long-term viability of the SRF program to fund future needs. EPA hopes to continue to capitalize the Clean Water SRF at a level that will enable states to provide two billion dollars or more per year in loan activity for the foreseeable future, in combination with state contributions, repayments, and leveraging. EPA has encouraged states to expand their priority setting systems to include all eligible project types, including nonpoint source projects, and to integrate or coordinate the priority setting process for the SRF with the state's overall watershed planning program. The program also seeks to help small, disadvantaged communities to better afford the costs of wastewater treatment through more advantageous loan terms. The Indian Set-Aside Grants program continues to be one of EPA's significant environmental justice efforts.

Continued investment in the nation's wastewater infrastructure will increase the number of communities and people served by facilities providing secondary treatment, and will result in improved quality of lakes, rivers, and other water bodies. The program will also continue to allow our partners the flexibility to address a range of high-priority water quality needs.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
MEXICAN BORDER PROJECTS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Administration has proposed specific authorizing language for the Colonias and International Border projects. To date, authority for U.S./Mexican Border projects has been provided through Congressional appropriations acts.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The program provides funds to support the planning, design and construction of high priority wastewater treatment projects along the U.S./Mexican Border and in the U.S. Colonias (principally in the State of Texas). The program provides support for projects reviewed and approved by the Border Environment Cooperation Commission.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to reduce the incidence of water borne diseases along the Mexican Border and in the U.S. Colonias.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
SPECIAL NEEDS

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Administration has submitted language to Congress to authorize a program to assist communities which face exceptionally high capital expenses and high user charges to meet secondary treatment requirements. We have also received authority through appropriations to provide assistance to communities with special needs in meeting wastewater treatment requirements.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Funds will be targeted to a number of communities that have been identified as having special needs, including: communities where documented secondary treatment needs exceed $2,000,000,000 as reported in EPA's 1992 Needs Survey data base as of February 4, 1993 and wastewater user charges for residential use of 7,000 gallons based on the Ernst and Young National Water and Wastewater 1992 Rate Survey are greater than 0.65 percent of 1990 median household income for the primary metropolitan statistical areas as measure by the Bureau of the Census; to the city of New Orleans, Louisiana to support planning, design, construction, and other activities related to the unique storm water problems in the city's sewer system; to Bristol County, Massachusetts for water infrastructure improvements; and to the State of Alaska subject to an appropriate cost share as determined by the Administrator, to address wastewater infrastructure needs of Alaskan Native Villages.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The primary goal of this program is to provide support to communities that have been identified as needing special assistance in providing their populations with the development of water infrastructure. Funds will provide assistance specifically to those communities facing exceptionally high capital costs and related user charges to meet secondary treatment requirements. In addition, financial assistance will help to assure the public health in Alaskan Native Villages that lack basic sanitation. Over 20,000 people in these villages are at an increased risk of exposure to water-borne diseases. The current basic sanitation systems employed by these villages are inadequate and the occurrence of contamination and communicable diseases, such as meningitis and hepatitis A, is quite high.

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
PROGRAM ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

NATIONAL PROGRAM MANAGER: WATER

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES / REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

There is no statutory authority for this program. The Administration has proposed legislation to establish a Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DW-SRF) and also supports the current Senate-passed bill (S. 1316), which reauthorizes the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) and includes a provision authorizing the DW-SRF.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

EPA will enter into agreements to make capitalization grants that establish state drinking water revolving funds with states having primary drinking water enforcement responsibility. The fund will provide loans (grants to Indian tribes and most territories) for constructing needed improvements to drinking water systems and for restructuring small systems (including consolidation) to improve compliance. The money is available until expended. States may distribute funds to both publicly and privately-owned community water systems and public and non-profit, non-community water systems. EPA will allocate funds in accordance with the drinking water needs survey that will be completed in June 1996.

The Administration is proposing that when the DW-SRF is enacted, the administrator could award to a state, from funds available for state revolving funds, a single capitalization grant to support both wastewater and drinking water revolving funds, and would allow the governor of a state to transfer funds between the state's wastewater and drinking water state revolving funds to address high priority needs, subject to terms and conditions as the Administrator would establish.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of this program is to provide financial assistance to drinking water systems through the states in meeting the growing requirements under the Safe Drinking Water Act, thereby better protecting human health. The objectives of this program are to provide states with new capitalization grants for low interest loans to help systems comply with the SDWA and reduce the number of non-viable systems. The DW-SRF supports EPA's long-range goal of assisting water systems in providing water that is consistently safe to drink.

Non-Appropriated Funds

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NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS

OVERVIEW

Non-appropriated funds are monies which pay for discreet Agency activities supported by fees which do not require an appropriation. EPA has two non-appropriated funds. These are 1) the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund, and 2) the Revolving Fund for Certification and Other Services.

The 1988 amendments to FIFRA required the Agency to review and reregister all pesticides that were registered before November, 1984. To support this work, two types of fees were established on the pesticide industry, Federal, state and local governments: (1) a reregistration fee; and (2) an annual maintenance fee. Fee receipts are deposited into a "revolving fund", available to EPA without annual appropriation. The reregistration fee expired in 1992, but maintenance fees will continue to collect $14 million per year until September 30, 1997. For this reason, the Agency does not request dollars from the fund in the President's Budget. The Agency continues to fund part of the reregistration program through its annual appropriations as well.

The statutory authority for the Tolerance Revolving Fund is the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) of 1963. The Environmental Protection Agency is charged with administration of section 408 of the FFDCA. Section 408 authorizes EPA to establish tolerance levels and exemptions for pesticide residues on raw agricultural commodities. Section 408 also requires the Agency to collect fees to recover the costs of processing petitions for these pesticide tolerances. Title 40 CFR Part 180 provides the procedures for collection of the fees. Fees are deposited in a "revolving fund", which are available to EPA without an annual appropriation. They are increased annually based on the increase in the GS pay raise. The fees are paid by the company or registrant requesting establishment of a permanent or temporary pesticide tolerance (approved residue). These fees are paid at the time of the request and work is not begun until verification of the fees receipt is made.

PROGRAM AND ACTIVITY HIGHLIGHTS

REVOLVING FUND FOR CERTIFICATION AND OTHER SERVICES

In 1997, estimated fee collections under the current fee structure are $1,900,000.

In 1997, the Agency will continue to establish tolerances for pesticide residues in or on food or feed crops in the United States. The Tolerance Program establishes safe and enforceable maximum permissible residue levels (or, in some instances, exemptions from tolerance requirements) for both active and inert pesticide ingredients in or on raw agricultural commodities. The Agency will continue to ensure that tolerances reflect the most current regulatory status of each active ingredient, including revocation of tolerances on canceled pesticides. The Agency expects to conduct 280 tolerance petition reviews in 1997.

REREGISTRATION AND EXPEDITED PROCESSING REVOLVING FUND

In 1997, estimated fee collections will be $14,000,000. The Agency's emphasis on pesticide reregistration will continue in 1997, and is reflected in the appropriated budget request to complete 40 Reregistration Eligibility Decisions. As data gathered through the reregistration process continues through review, the Agency expects that some pesticides will be found to meet the triggers for special reviews. The projected number of special reviews for 1997 is eight.

The issuance of REDs include a review of the final data and a decision to reregister the pesticide or take other action. Activities associated with RED production include identifying candidates, with food use chemicals as a priority; reviewing reregistration databases; and writing, reviewing, and revising REDs. Identification of tiered data requirements, review of toxicology CORT studies (chronic feeding, oncogenicity, reproduction, and teratology studies) and section 6(a)(2) adverse effect data submissions will continue to be a priority in the study reviews. Science reviews of studies will be conducted and summaries will be produced. Follow-up to Data Call-Ins (DCIs), will be conducted. After the RED is issued, reregistration reviews and decisions will continue at the product level within each reregistration case.

The Administration intends to propose legislation that would extend and increase reregistration fees so that manufacturers of pesticide products will continue to bear a fair share of the costs of ensuring that up-to-date scientific methods have been used to determine that the proper use of their products will not pose an unreasonable risk of adverse effects to human health or the environment. The funds would be deposited into the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and would assist in funding the remaining portions of the reregistration process.

Working Capital Fund

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WORKING CAPITAL FUND

In 1997 the Agency will implement a Working Capital Fund (WCF). A WCF is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to the users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment.

The activities which will be included in EPA's WCF are most of the administrative services which are currently provided to the Agency by the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM). These activities will be brought into the WCF over the next few years. Activities which will be included in FY 97 are the National Data Processing Division (NDPD) computer operations at Research Triangle Park (RTP), NC and Postage.

The Agency's 1997 budget request includes resources and justification for these two activities in each National Program Manager's (NPM's) submission. The operating expense target for NDPD operations is $96,300,000; for Postage it is $5,200,000. There are also 79.0 workyears associated with these activities.

User Fees

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EPA USER FEE PROGRAM

In 1997, EPA has five (5) user fee programs in operation and is proposing four (4) additional user fee programs. These user fee programs are as follows.

User Fees Currently Being Collected

- MOTOR VEHICLE AND ENGINE COMPLIANCE PROGRAM FEE

  This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is managed by the Office of Air and Radiation. Fee collections began in August 1992. This fee is imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light and heavy trucks, and motorcycles. It covers certifying new engines and vehicles and monitoring compliance of in-use engines and vehicles. In 1997, EPA expects to collect over $9 million from this fee.

- RADON PROFICIENCY AND TESTING FEE

  In 1994, the Office of Radon Programs developed two fees, one for training radon abatement contractors and the other for certifying radon measurement devices. These two fees are specifically authorized by the Indoor Radon Abatement Act and are designed to recover EPA's cost of its radon training and certification programs. In 1997, EPA expects to collect $1.3 million from these two fees.

- PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION MAINTENANCE FEE

  In 1988 Congress amended the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and mandated the accelerated reregistration of all products registered prior to November 1, 1984. Congress authorized the collection of two kinds of fees to supplement appropriated funds for the Reregistration Program - a one time reregistration fee and an annual maintenance fee. The fees are assessed on the manufacturers of the active ingredients in pesticide products and are based on the manufacturer's share of the market for the active ingredient. Reregistration fees expired in 1992. Reregistration maintenance fees are still assessed on registrants of pesticide products and EPA expects to collect $14.0 million from this fee in 1997.

- PESTICIDE TOLERANCE FEE

  A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, Congress authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances for raw agricultural commodities. The specific authority is contained in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. These fees supplement appropriated funds for the tolerance program and are changed annually by the same percentage change in the Federal General Schedule pay scale. Receipts of $1.9 million are anticipated in 1997.

- PRE-MANUFACTURE NOTICE FEE

  This fee has been collected since 1989 and is for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacture notices (PMN). It is paid by chemical companies at the time of submission of the PMN for review by the Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. The Agency expects to collect $3.0 million in PMN fees in 1997.

User Fee Proposals

- PESTICIDE REGISTRATION FEE

  The President's Budget will propose legislation that will allow reinstatement of pesticide registration fees that were suspended by Congress in 1988. These fees would be deposited into the Environmental Services account and be available for appropriation to the Environmental Protection and Management account solely for the purpose of supporting the Agency's pesticide registration activities. Through such fees, manufacturers of new pesticide products share the cost of ensuring that authorized uses of these products do not pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. This dedicated funding source will help to ensure that sufficient resources are available to support timely review of new products, and will allow the Agency to better serve the needs of all affected parties. Under this proposal, the authorizing committee would authorize the fees subject to further appropriations committee action on language to be transmitted later. Appropriations committee action is needed to score the fees as discretionary under the Budget Enforcement Act. There is a potential to collect approximately $15.0 million in 1997 under this proposal.

- PESTICIDE REREGISTRATION FEE

  The Administration intends to propose legislation that would extend and increase reregistration fees so that manufacturers of pesticide products will continue to bear a fair share of the costs of ensuring that up-to-date scientific methods have been used to determine that the proper use of their products will not pose an unreasonable risk of adverse effects to human health or the environment. The funds would be deposited into the Reregistration and Expedited Processing Revolving Fund and would assist in funding the remaining portions of the reregistration process.

- NATIONAL POLLUTION DISCHARGE and ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) FEE

  EPA will prepare a regulation to collect non-refundable fees for developing, issuing, and modifying NPDES permits. These fees will be collected for selected EPA-issued NPDES permits and will be charged when a draft permit is issued for new facilities and modified permits are issued for existing facilities.

- RESOURCE CONSERVATION and RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) FEES

  EPA will explore areas where a user fee in the RCRA Program is practical and programmatically sound. Because previously identified fees either did not meet the requirements of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 or were not programmatically feasible, we do not have an estimate for total fees collected in 1997.

Special Analyses

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Object Classifications

(dollars in millions)

Account and Object Class	Request 1997	
Office of Inspector General		
Personnel Services.....	$22	
Other Objects:		
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	$1	
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	1	
25.2 Other services.....	3	
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.....	2	
Subtotal, direct obligations.....	$29	
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	14	1/
Below reporting threshold.....	1	
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$44	
Science and Technology		
Personnel Services.....	$165	
Other Objects:		
21.0 Transportation of persons.....	$5	
22.0 Transportation of things.....	1	
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges.....	3	
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	1	
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	5	
25.2 Other services.....	38	
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.....	45	
25.5 R&D Contracts.....	50	
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	7	
31.0 Equipment.....	20	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	239	
Subtotal, direct obligations.....	$579	
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	101	2/
Below reporting threshold.....	2	
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$682	2/

1/ Reflects Superfund and LUST Inspector General resources transferred into the IG account.
2/ Reflects Superfund Research transferred into the S&T account.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications

(dollars in millions)

Account and Object Class	Request 1997
Environmental Protection and Management	
Personnel Services.....	$821
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	$27
22.0 Transportation of things.....	3
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	113
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	14
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges.....	42
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	9
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	36
25.2 Other services.....	402
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.....	88
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	1
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	24
31.0 Equipment.....	44
32.0 Land and structures.....	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	268
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	1
Subtotal, direct obligations.....	$1,894
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	103
Below reporting threshold.....	2
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$1,999
Buildings and Facilities	
25.4 Operation and maintenance of facilities.....	$14
32.0 Land and structures.....	195
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$209
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	$2,852
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS.....	$2,852
Working Capital Fund	
Personnel Services.....	$6
Other Objects:	
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges.....	$20
25.2 Other services.....	101
26.0 Supplies and Materials.....	4
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$131

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications

(dollars in millions)

Account and Object Class	Request 1997
Hazardous Substance Superfund	
Personnel Services.....	$229
Other Objects:	
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	$12
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	30
23.2 Rental payments to others.....	3
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges.....	5
24.0 Printing and reproduction.....	1
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	46
25.2 Other services.....	387
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.....	425
25.5 R&D Contracts.....	21
26.0 Supplies and materials.....	2
31.0 Equipment.....	8
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	145
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities.....	15
Subtotal, direct obligations.....	$1,329
Superfund Allocation Accounts	
Personnel Services.....	$17
Other Objects:	
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	$1
23.1 Rental payments to GSA.....	1
25.2 Other services.....	21
31.0 Equipment.....	2
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	20
Subtotal, allocation accounts.....	$62
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	90
Below reporting threshold.....	3
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$1,484
L.U.S.T Trust Fund	
Personnel Services.....	$6
Other Objects:	
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons.....	$1
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.....	1
25.5 Research and development contracts.....	1
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions.....	58
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$67

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Object Classifications

(dollars in millions)

Account and Object Class	Request 1997
Oil Spill Response	
Personnel Services.....	$7
Other Objects:	
25.1 Advisory and assistance services.....	$3
25.2 Other services.....	2
25.3 Purchase of goods and svcs from govt accounts.....	1
Subtotal, direct obligations	$13
Subtotal, reimbursable obligations.....	15
Below reporting threshold.....	2
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$30