

**Environmental Protection Agency
2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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**Environmental Protection Agency
FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: State and Tribal Assistance Grants
Resource Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,608,479.6	\$3,147,709.0	\$2,797,448.0	(\$350,261.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

BILL LANGUAGE: STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANT

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, [\$3,261,696,000] \$2,797,448,000 to remain available until expended, of which [\$900,000,000] \$687,555,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (the ``Act");[of which up to \$50,000,000 shall be available for loans, including interest free loans as authorized by 33 U.S.C. 1383(d)(1)(A), to municipal, inter-municipal, interstate, or State agencies or nonprofit entities for projects that provide treatment for or that minimize sewage or stormwater discharges using one or more approaches which include, but are not limited to, decentralized or distributed stormwater controls, decentralized wastewater treatment, low-impact development practices, conservation easements, stream buffers, or wetlands restoration; \$850,000,000] \$841,500,000 shall be for capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended[, except that, notwithstanding section 1452(n) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, hereafter none of the funds made available under this heading in this or previous appropriations Acts shall be reserved by the Administrator for health effects studies on drinking water contaminants;][50,000,000]; \$24,750,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission;[\$35,000,000] \$14,850,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and waste infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages [:Provided, That, of these funds: (1) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (2) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (3) not later than October 1, 2005 the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the State-wide priority list established in 2004 for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities; \$200,000,000 shall be for making special project grants for the construction of drinking water, wastewater and storm water infrastructure and for water quality protection in accordance with the terms and conditions specified for such grants in the joint explanatory statement of the

managers accompanying this Act, and, for purposes of these grants, each grantee shall contribute not less than 45 percent of the cost of the project unless the grantee is approved for a waiver by the Agency; \$90,000,000]; \$89,119,400 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs; \$49,500,000 for grants under sections 791-797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005; and [\$7,000,000 for making cost-shared grants for school bus retrofit and replacement projects that reduce diesel emissions;] [and \$1,129,696,000] \$1,089,183,600 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, [and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator,] of which [\$50,000,000] \$49,494,900 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA, as amended, [\$20,000,000] \$14,850,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs, \$18,500,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Act shall be for water quality monitoring activities that meet EPA standards for statistically representative monitoring programs, \$37,566,700 to make grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended, and to federally recognized tribes under Public Law 105-276, and to provide financial assistance to states and federally-recognized tribes for the purposes authorized by Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, with the exception of leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities that are authorized by section 205 of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, and [\$16,856,000] \$6,930,000 shall be for making competitive targeted watershed grants: Provided further, That [for fiscal year 2006 and thereafter, State authority under section 302(a) of Public Law 104-182 shall remain in effect: Provided further, That] notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year [2006] 2007 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: Provided further, That for fiscal year [2006] 2007, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Act, the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under section 319 of that Act to make grants to federally recognized Indian tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act: Provided further, That for fiscal year [2006] 2007, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Act, up to a total of 1 1/2 percent of the funds appropriated for State Revolving Funds under title VI of that Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of that Act: Provided further, That no funds provided by this [legislation] appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which

lacks water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure [;Provided further, That, notwithstanding this or any other appropriations Act, heretofore and hereafter, after consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and for the purpose of making technical corrections, the Administrator is authorized to award grants under this heading to entities and for purposes other than those listed in the joint explanatory statements of the managers accompanying the Agency's appropriations Acts for the construction of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure and for water quality protection. In addition, \$80,000,000 is hereby rescinded from prior year funds in appropriation accounts available to the Environmental Protection Agency: Provided, That such rescissions shall be taken solely from amounts associated with grants, contracts, and interagency agreements whose availability, under the original project period for such grant or interagency agreement or contract period for such contract, has expired: Provided further, That such rescissions shall include funds that were appropriated under this heading for special project grants in fiscal year 2000 or earlier that have not been obligated on an approved grant by September 1, 2006].

**Program Projects in STAG
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Program Project	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$0.0	\$6,897.0	\$0.0	(\$6,897.0)
Brownfields				
Brownfields Projects	\$88,065.1	\$88,676.0	\$89,119.4	\$443.4
Infrastructure Assistance				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$50,866.5	\$34,485.0	\$14,850.0	(\$19,635.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,110,473.7	\$886,759.0	\$687,555.0	(\$199,204.0)
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$49,500.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$847,519.2	\$837,495.0	\$841,500.0	\$4,005.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$66,176.9	\$49,264.0	\$24,750.0	(\$24,514.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Puerto Rico	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$990.0	\$990.0
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assistance	\$2,075,036.3	\$1,808,003.0	\$1,619,145.0	(\$188,858.0)
STAG Infrastructure Grants / Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$255,255.6	\$197,058.0	\$0.0	(\$197,058.0)
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$13,262.7	\$9,853.0	\$9,900.0	\$47.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$47,411.0	\$49,264.0	\$49,494.9	\$230.9
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$19,837.0	\$19,706.0	\$14,850.0	(\$4,856.0)

Program Project	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$105,786.4	\$101,944.0	\$103,345.5	\$1,401.5
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	\$4,988.8	\$4,926.0	\$4,950.0	\$24.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,169.0	\$13,499.0	\$13,563.1	\$64.1
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$225,194.2	\$204,278.0	\$194,040.0	(\$10,238.0)
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$20,468.4	\$18,622.0	\$18,711.0	\$89.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,347.2	\$12,907.0	\$12,968.9	\$61.9
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
Water Quality Monitoring Grants	\$0.0	\$18,228.0	\$18,500.0	\$272.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	\$211,124.6	\$197,944.0	\$203,161.0	\$5,217.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$211,124.6	\$216,172.0	\$221,661.0	\$5,489.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$5,161.7	\$4,926.0	\$5,940.0	\$1,014.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$104,043.6	\$98,279.0	\$99,099.0	\$820.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,739.4	\$7,439.0	\$8,073.5	\$634.5
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	\$2,464.3	\$2,217.0	\$2,227.5	\$10.5
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$233,758.6	\$220,261.0	\$185,179.5	(\$35,081.5)
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	\$17,706.0	\$16,608.0	\$6,930.0	(\$9,678.0)
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$5,516.4	\$5,074.0	\$5,098.5	\$24.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$12,977.1	\$10,887.0	\$10,939.5	\$52.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$72,212.5	\$56,654.0	\$56,925.0	\$271.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$11,537.5	\$10,838.0	\$10,890.0	\$52.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$12,073.1	\$11,774.0	\$37,566.7	\$25,792.7
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	\$943.0	\$1,182.0	\$0.0	(\$1,182.0)
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$12,372.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,027.2	\$15,765.0	\$16,830.0	\$1,065.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,027.2	\$15,765.0	\$16,830.0	\$1,065.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,190,122.6	\$1,113,075.0	\$1,089,183.6	(\$23,891.4)

FY 2007 President's Request					
STAG Resources					
(Dollars in Thousands)					
			FY 2005 Obligations*	FY 2006 Enacted Budget**	FY 2007 Pres Bud
Alaska - Above Ground Leaking Fuel Tanks			\$3,968.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Alaskan Native Villages			\$50,866.5	\$34,485.0	\$14,850.0
Brownfields Infrastructure Projects			\$88,065.1	\$88,676.0	\$89,119.4
Clean School Bus Initiative****			\$0.0	\$6,897.0	\$0.0
Clean Water State Revolving Fund			\$1,110,473.7	\$886,759.0	\$687,555.0
Congressional Projects			\$251,287.6	\$197,058.0	\$0.0
Diesel Emission Reduction Grants			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49,500.0
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund			\$847,519.2	\$837,495.0	\$841,500.0
Mexico Border			\$66,176.9	\$49,264.0	\$24,750.0
State/Tribal Categorical Grant Assistance			\$1,190,122.6	\$1,113,075.0	\$1,089,183.6
Puerto Rico			\$0.0	\$0.0	\$990.0
Unallocated			\$0.0	-\$66,000.0***	\$0.0
TOTAL			\$3,608,479.6	\$3,147,709.0	\$2,797,448.0
* Reflects FY 2005 Enacted 0.83% rescission.					
** Reflects FY 2006 1.0% and 0.476% rescission.					
*** Part of the FY 2006 \$80 M rescission of prior year funds.					
**** The Clean School Bus Initiative activities are now part of the Diesel Emission Reduction Grants program.					

Program Projects In STAG
(Dollars in Thousands)

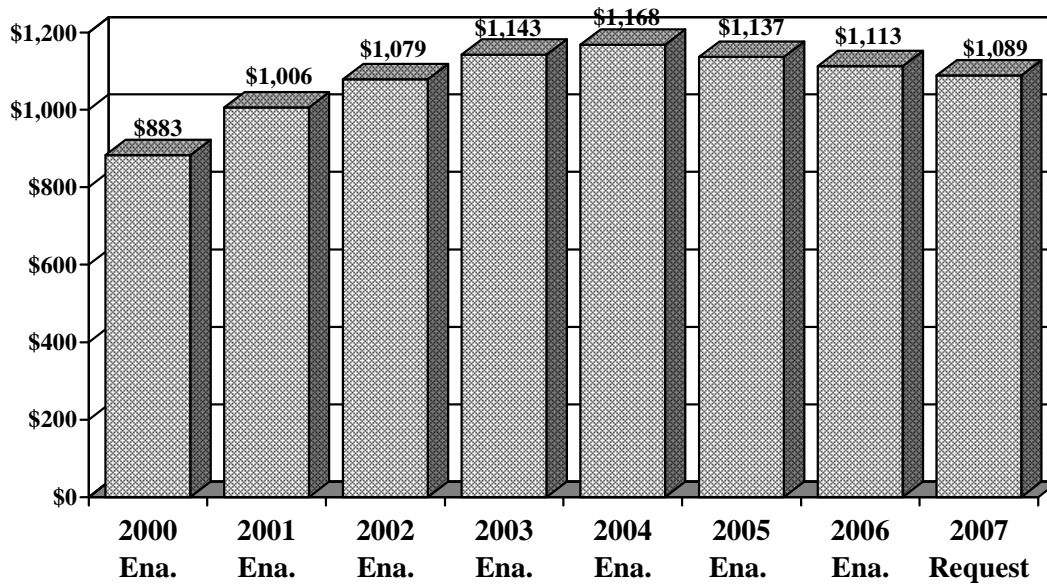
Program Project	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Request v. FY 2006 Enacted
Brownfields Projects	\$88,065.1	\$88,676.0	\$89,119.4	\$443.4
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$13,262.7	\$9,853.0	\$9,900.0	\$47.0
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Categorical Grant: Lead	\$14,169.0	\$13,499.0	\$13,563.1	\$64.1
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Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$20,468.4	\$18,622.0	\$18,711.0	\$89.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,347.2	\$12,907.0	\$12,968.9	\$61.9
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$211,124.6	\$216,172.0	\$221,661.0	\$5,489.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$5,161.7	\$4,926.0	\$5,940.0	\$1,014.0
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$104,043.6	\$98,279.0	\$99,099.0	\$820.0
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Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	\$943.0	\$1,182.0	\$0.0	(\$1,182.0)
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$12,372.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$15,027.2	\$15,765.0	\$16,830.0	\$1,065.0
Clean School Bus Initiative*	\$0.0	\$6,897.0	\$0.0	(\$6,897.0)

Program Projects In STAG
(Dollars in Thousands)

Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$255,255.6	\$197,058.0	\$0.0	(\$197,058.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$50,866.5	\$34,485.0	\$14,850.0	(\$19,635.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$1,110,473.7	\$886,759.0	\$687,555.0	(\$199,204.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$847,519.2	\$837,495.0	\$841,500.0	\$4,005.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$66,176.9	\$49,264.0	\$24,750.0	(\$24,514.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Puerto Rico	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$990.0	\$990.0

*Clean School Bus Initiative activities are now part of the Diesel Emission Reduction Grants program.

CATEGORICAL GRANTS PROGRAM (STAG)
(Dollars in millions)



In FY 2007, the President’s Budget requests a total of \$1,089 million for 22 “categorical” program grants for state, interstate organizations, non-profit organizations, intertribal consortia, and Tribal governments. EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building and supporting state, local and Tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce the Nation’s environmental laws. Most environmental laws envision establishment of a decentralized nationwide structure to protect public health and the environment. In this way, environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of state, Tribal and local governments, organizations and citizens.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and Tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, EPA and its state and Tribal partners will continue implementing the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). NEPPS is designed to allow states more flexibility to operate their programs, while increasing emphasis on measuring and reporting environmental improvements. Second, Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) will continue to allow states and Tribes funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities.

To improve both of these processes, EPA will develop a standardized template that all states will use to develop and submit their state grant agreements. This new template will include clear linkages to EPA's Strategic Plan and long-term and annual goals, as well as consistent requirements for regular performance reporting. It also will allow for meaningful comparisons between various states' past and planned activities and performance, making progress more visible and programs more transparent.

HIGHLIGHTS:

State & Local Air Quality Management, Radon, and Tribal Air Quality Management Grants

The FY 2007 request includes \$204.2 million for Air State and Local Assistance grants to support state, local, and Tribal air programs as well as radon programs. State and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management grant funding is requested in the amount of \$185.2 million and \$10.9 million, respectively. These funds provide resources to state, local, and Tribal air pollution control agencies for the development and implementation of programs for the prevention and control of air pollution or for the implementation of national primary and secondary ambient air standards. In FY 2007, EPA will place particular emphasis on implementing the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) and developing 8-hour ozone state implementation plans (SIPs), which states must submit to EPA in FY 2007. States also will begin work on fine particle (PM-2.5) SIPs, and will incorporate regional haze reduction strategies, developed by regional planning organizations, into their Regional Haze SIPs. States must submit both the PM and Regional Haze SIPs to EPA in January 2008. Lastly, this request includes \$8.1 million for Radon grants, to provide funding for state radon programs. In FY 2007, EPA expects 190,000 additional homes to have radon reducing features (90,000 mitigations and 100,000 new homes with radon resistant new construction), bringing the cumulative number of U.S. homes with radon reducing features to 2.4 million.

Pesticide Enforcement, Toxics Substance Compliance, & Sector Program Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$26.0 million to build environmental enforcement partnerships with states and Tribes and to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats. The enforcement state grants request consists of \$18.7 million for Pesticides Enforcement, \$5.1 million for Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants, and \$2.2 million for Sector Grants. State and Tribal enforcement grants will be awarded to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These grants support state and Tribal compliance activities to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides.

Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, EPA provides resources to states and Indian Tribes to conduct FIFRA compliance inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions and implement programs for farm worker protection. Under the Toxic Substances Compliance Grant program, states receive funding for compliance inspections of asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and for implementation of the state lead abatement enforcement program. The funds will complement other Federal program grants for building state capacity for lead abatement, and enhancing compliance with disclosure, certification and training requirements.

Pesticides Program Implementation Grants

The President's FY 2007 Budget includes \$13.0 million for Pesticides Program Implementation grants. These resources will assist states and Tribes in implementing the safer use of pesticides, including: worker protection; certification and training of pesticide applicators; protection of

endangered species; Tribal pesticide programs; and integrated pest management and environmental stewardship. In FY 2007, EPA plans to complete a cumulative 96 percent of all Reregistration Eligibility Decisions which often include changes to allowable use patterns for pesticides already in the market. Pesticides Program Implementation Grants help state programs stay current with changing requirements.

Lead Grants

The President's FY 2007 Budget includes \$13.6 million for Lead grants. This funding will support the development of authorized programs in both states and Tribes to prevent lead poisoning through the training of workers who remove lead-based paint, the accreditation of training programs, the certification of contractors, and renovation education programs. Another activity that this funding will support is the collection of lead data to determine the nature and extent of the lead problem within an area so that states, Tribes and the Agency can better target remaining areas of high risk. In FY 2007, EPA expects to reduce the number of child lead poisoning cases by 17,000.

Pollution Prevention Grants

The FY 2007 request includes \$6.0 million for Pollution Prevention grants. The program provides grant funds to deliver technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. The goal is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. The program demonstrates that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding Federal and state regulatory requirements. In FY 2007, EPA is targeting a cumulative 30 percent reduction in annual pollution releases to the environment.

Environmental Information Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$14.9 million to continue the Environmental Information Exchange Network (Exchange Network) grant program. Started in 2002, the Exchange Network grant program provides states, territories, Tribes, and Tribal consortia assistance to develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network and thus improve environmental decision making, increase environmental data quality and accuracy, and reduce burdens on those who provide and those who access information. In FY 2007, EPA, states, Tribes, and territories will continue to re-engineer data systems so that information previously not available or not easily available can be exchanged using common data standards. By the end of 2007 all fifty states and approximately ten Tribes will have established nodes on the Exchange Network and will be mapping data for sharing with partners and submission to EPA.

State and Tribal Underground Storage Tanks Program

The President's FY 2007 Budget includes \$37.6 million for Underground Storage Tank grants. In FY 2007, EPA will provide assistance to states to help them meet their new responsibilities under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. This includes performing additional inspections,

developing operator training requirements, prohibiting fuel deliveries at non-compliant UST facilities, and requiring secondary containment for new and replaced tanks and piping or financial responsibility for tank installers and manufacturers. States and tribes will use these resources to ensure that UST owners and operators routinely and correctly monitor all regulated tanks and piping in accordance with regulations, and also to develop programs with sufficient authority and enforcement capabilities to operate in lieu of the Federal program.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$103.3 million for Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants. Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance grants are used for the implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste program, which includes permitting, authorization, waste minimization, enforcement, and corrective action activities. In FY 2007, EPA expects to increase the number of hazardous waste facilities with permits by 2.4% in order to meet the 2008 goal of 95% coverage and increase the percent of annual permit renewals in line with 2008 requirements of a 50% annual renewal rate.

Brownfields Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$49.5 million to continue the Brownfields grant program that provides assistance to states and Tribes to develop and enhance their state and Tribal response programs. This funding will help states and Tribes develop legislation, regulations, procedures, and guidance, to establish or enhance the administrative and legal structure of their response programs. In addition, grant funding will help states and Tribes capitalize Revolving Loan Funds for Brownfields cleanup, purchase environmental insurance, and conduct site-specific related activities such as assessments at Brownfields sites. In FY 2007, the funding provided will result in the assessment of 1,000 Brownfields properties. Brownfields grantees will leverage \$900,000 in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

Water Pollution Control (Clean Water Act Section 106) Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$221.7 million for Water Pollution Control grants. These funds enable National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting, enhance water quality monitoring activities, support Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, and will lead to improved water quality standards. In 2007 EPA will work with states to implement the new rules governing discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) such that most CAFOs will be permitted by 2008. EPA will also review and update state and Tribe water quality standards so that over 91 percent of submissions will be approvable in 2007. Lastly, EPA's goal for 2007 is that over 66 percent of states will have updated their standards to reflect the latest scientific information in the past three years.

Wetlands Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$16.8 million for Wetlands Program Grants. Through Wetlands Program Development Grants, states, Tribes, and local governments receive technical and financial assistance that will support the Administration's goal of protecting,

restoring, and enhancing 3 million acres of wetlands. These grants will do this through the development and implementation of state and Tribal wetland programs that improve water quality in watersheds throughout the country as well as assist private landowners, educate local governments, and monitor and assess wetland quantity and quality.

Public Water System Supervision Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$99.1 million for Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) grants. These grants provide assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health. In FY 2007, the Agency will emphasize that states use their PWSS funds to ensure that drinking water systems of all sizes achieve or remain in compliance and drinking water systems of all sizes are meeting new health-based standards that came into effect in FY 2006, e.g. arsenic and uranium.

Indian General Assistance Program Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$56.9 million for the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) to help Federally recognized Tribes and inter-Tribal consortia develop, implement and assume environmental programs. In FY 2007, 517 federally-recognized Tribes and inter-Tribal Consortia, or 90 percent of a universe of 572 eligible entities, will have access to an environmental presence, or representative, to administer environmental programs.

Homeland Security Grants

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$5.0 million for homeland security grants to support states' efforts to work with drinking water and wastewater systems to develop and enhance emergency operations plans; conduct training in the implementation of remedial plans in small systems; and develop detection, monitoring and treatment technology to enhance drinking water and wastewater security. EPA homeland security grants will be awarded to 56 states and territories.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants

The FY 2007 President's Budget includes \$10.9 million for the Underground Injection Control grants program. Ensuring safe underground injection of waste materials is a fundamental component of a comprehensive source water protection program. Grants are provided to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. EPA and the states will address 95 percent or higher of Classes I, II, and III existing wells determined to be in violation and Class V existing wells determined to be in violation in FY 2007. Additionally, EPA and the states will close or permit 80 percent of Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells (Class V) identified during FY 2007.

Targeted Watershed Grants

The President's FY 2007 Budget funds Targeted Watershed grants at \$6.9 million. The program supports competitive grants to watershed stakeholders ready to undertake immediate action to improve water quality, and to improve watershed protection measures with tools, training and technical assistance. Special emphasis will be given to projects that promote water quality trading opportunities to more efficiently achieve water quality benefits through market-based approaches.

BEACH Act Grants

The President's FY 2007 budget includes \$9.9 million for the 35 states and territories with Great Lakes or coastal shorelines to protect public health at the Nation's beaches. The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACH Act) of October 2000 authorizes EPA to award grants to help eligible states and territories develop and implement beach bacteria monitoring and notification programs. These programs inform the public about the risk of exposure to disease-causing microorganisms in coastal waters (including the Great Lakes).

Non-Point Source Program Grants (NPS – Section 319)

In FY 2007, the President's Budget includes \$194.0 million for Non-Point Source Program grants to states, territories, and Tribes. These grants enable states to use a range of tools to implement their programs including: both non-regulatory and regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, and demonstration projects. The request also eliminates the statutory one-third of one-percent cap on Clean Water Act Section 319 Non-point Source Pollution grants that may be awarded to Tribes. The annual output measures are to annually reduce the amount of runoff of phosphorus, nitrogen, and sediment through 319-funded projects by 4.5 million pounds, 8.5 million pounds, and 700,000 tons, respectively.

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Clean School Bus Initiative

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality
Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$6,897.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$6,897.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$6,897.0	\$0.0	(\$6,897.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

The FY 2005 Budget Authority for this program was \$7,440.0M. The funds will be obligated in FY 2006.

Program Project Description:

This program includes development, implementation, and evaluation of a competitive grant program to equip school buses with diesel retrofit technology or to replace older school buses in order to reduce toxics air emissions. Because school buses often remain in service for 20 or more years, this program helps equip our nation’s school bus fleet with low-emission technologies and practices sooner than would otherwise occur through normal turnover of the bus fleet to newer vehicles meeting more stringent emission standards. Older school buses can be retrofitted with pollution controls through the use of ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel and the installation of particulate matter (PM) filters, with the potential of reducing PM emissions by up to 95 percent. Other strategies include anti-idling programs, which lower engine idling time and reduce harmful emissions, and other projects designed to raise awareness about the need to reduce diesel emissions from school buses.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

The Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant program has assumed all responsibilities formerly associated with the Clean School Bus Grants program.

Performance Targets:

There are no FY 2007 performance targets associated with this Program Project because the funds are transferred to Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant program in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) appropriation.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$6,897.0) Funding and program responsibilities have been transferred to the Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant program in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) appropriation.

Program Area: Brownfields

Brownfields Projects

Program Area: Brownfields

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$88,065.1</i>	<i>\$88,676.0</i>	<i>\$89,119.4</i>	<i>\$443.4</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$2,299.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$90,364.1	\$88,676.0	\$89,119.4	\$443.4
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Economic changes over several decades have left thousands of communities with contaminated properties and abandoned sites known as Brownfields. The Agency's Brownfields program coordinates a Federal, state, Tribal, and local government approach to assist in addressing environmental site assessment and cleanup through grants and cooperative agreements authorized by CERCLA Section 104(k).

The Agency's Brownfields program assists in addressing environmental site assessment and cleanup through competitive grants to eligible entities and cooperative agreements authorized by CERCLA Section 104(k). The statute requires the Brownfields program to allocate 25% of the total available funds for CERCLA 104(k) grants to address sites contaminated by petroleum. With the funds requested, EPA will provide: (1) assessment and cleanup grants for recipients to inventory, characterize, assess, and conduct cleanup and redevelopment planning related to Brownfields sites; (2) capitalization grants for Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs) to provide low interest loans for cleanups; (3) job training grants; (4) petroleum grants and (5) financial assistance to localities, states, Tribes, and non-profit organizations for research, training, and technical assistance.

In cooperation with other Federal agencies, EPA developed the Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda in November 2002. The Action Agenda describes the commitment of over 20 Federal agencies to help communities more effectively prevent, assess, safely clean up, and reuse Brownfields.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funding requested for FY 2007 will be used to support the following activities:

- Funding and technical support for 95 assessment grants for recipients to inventory, assess, and conduct cleanup and redevelopment planning at Brownfields sites. In FY 2007, the funding provided will result in the assessment of 1,000 Brownfields properties. Brownfields

grantees will leverage 5,000 cleanup and redevelopment jobs and \$900 million in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

Performance Assessment: In 2003, the Brownfields Program received an "adequate" PART rating, citing a clear purpose and achievement of performance targets. The Program continues to implement recommendations on performance measurement and evaluation. In 2006, the Program adopted "acres made ready for reuse" as a long-term measure and "acres made ready for reuse per million dollars" as an efficiency measure. The Program will also begin working with other Federal agencies to create a cross-agency Brownfields measure to determine the number of acres actually returned to productive use. To reduce data lags and improve information quality, the Program is modernizing its information collection system. Additionally, the Program has adopted a protocol and schedule for conducting regional reviews.

- Capitalize RLF and award cleanup grants for 53 communities; enabling eligible entities to develop cleanup strategies, make loans to clean up properties, and encourage communities to leverage other funds into their RLF pools and cleanup grants. The Agency will award cooperative agreements to capitalize RLF grants of up to \$1,000,000 each and award direct cleanup grants of up to \$200,000 per site to communities and non-profits.
- Assessment and cleanup of abandoned underground storage tanks (USTs) and other petroleum contamination found on Brownfields properties to address approximately 45 Brownfields communities.
- Award Brownfields job training and development grants of up to \$200,000 each over two years. This funding will provide for 10 new job training grants for community residents to take advantage of new jobs leveraged by the assessment and cleanup of Brownfields. Also, \$2,000,000 for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences will supplement its minority worker training programs that focus on Brownfields workforce development activities.
- Training, research and technical assistance grants and cooperative agreements as authorized under CERCLA Section 104(k)(6).
- In addition, EPA will continue to support the existing 28 showcase communities that demonstrate the benefits of interagency cooperative efforts in addressing environmental and economic issues related to Brownfields.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Brownfield properties assessed.		1,000	1,000	1,000	assessments

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds		\$0.9B	0.9	0.9	funds

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
	leveraged at Brownfields sites.					

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+443.7) This increase will support additional training, research and technical assistance grants.

Statutory Authority:

CERCLA as amended by SBLRBRA (P.L. 107-118); RCRA Section 8001; GMRA (1990); SWDA; FGCAA.

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$50,866.5	\$34,485.0	\$14,850.0	(\$19,635.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$50,866.5	\$34,485.0	\$14,850.0	(\$19,635.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Rural and Native Village Program addresses the lack of basic drinking water and sanitation infrastructure (i.e., flushing toilets and running water) in rural and Native Alaska communities. In many of these communities, honeybuckets and pit privies are the sole means of sewage collection and disposal. The grant to the State of Alaska provides funding to construct drinking water and wastewater facilities for these communities, thereby, improving the health and sanitation conditions. This program also supports training, technical assistance, and educational programs related to the operation and maintenance of sanitation systems. (For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/indian/anvrs.htm>.)

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, the Agency will continue to provide grant funding to the State of Alaska to meet the sanitation infrastructure needs of rural communities and Native Villages as effectively and efficiently as possible despite harsh weather and poor soil conditions that pose unique challenges to the region. In FY 2005, EPA made personnel and policy changes to enable more focused and intensive oversight of the Alaska Native Village grant program, through cost analysis, post-award monitoring and project close-out. EPA also

Performance Assessment: During FY 2004, the Alaska Native Village Program underwent a PART review and received a rating of ineffective. EPA is negotiating a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the State which will include the development and maintenance of tools for tracking specific progress made to date by the State of Alaska in addressing management issues and to determine if further steps, such as the promulgation of regulations are necessary. The MOU will be executed in FY 2006. EPA also will develop program regulations to improve accountability, and ensure that the funds benefit the intended recipients. EPA is establishing baselines and targets for their measures for reporting in FY 2006.

EPA also collaborated with Alaska to establish program goals and objectives which are now incorporated directly into the state priority system for selecting candidate projects. EPA also collaborated with Alaska to establish program goals and objectives which are now incorporated directly into the state priority system for selecting candidate projects.

Performance Targets:

The Alaska Native Village Program is administered by the State of Alaska and provides infrastructure funding to Alaska Native Villages and rural Alaska communities which lack access to basic sanitation. The Agency is working to develop baselines and targets for performance measures established during the PART review process. The Agency expects to have the baseline information available during the spring 2006 and will report on the status of accomplishments at the end of fiscal year 2006.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$19,635.0) This reduction is a result of program management and financial deficiencies identified in audits by the State of Alaska, EPA's IG and the PART review. EPA will continue to work with the program to improve management and fiscal practices.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA Amendments of 1996.

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,110,473.7</i>	<i>\$886,759.0</i>	<i>\$687,555.0</i>	<i>(\$199,204.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,110,473.7	\$886,759.0	\$687,555.0	(\$199,204.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) provides funds to capitalize state revolving loan funds that finance infrastructure improvements for public wastewater systems and projects to improve water quality. The CWSRF is the largest source of Federal funds for states to provide loans and other forms of assistance for construction of wastewater treatment facilities, implementation of nonpoint source management plans, and development and implementation of estuary conservation and management plans. This program also includes a provision for a set-aside of funding for tribes to better address serious water infrastructure problems and attendant health impacts. The Federal investment is designed to be used in concert with other sources of funds to address water quality needs. (For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf>.)

CWSRFs provide low interest loans to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. These projects are critical to the continuation of the public health and water quality gains of the past 30 years. As of early 2006, the Federal government had invested \$23 billion in the CWSRFs. The revolving nature of the funds and substantial additions from states have magnified that investment to make available more than \$55 billion for loans since the program's inception.¹ The CWSRF program measures and tracks the average national rate at which available funds are loaned, assuring that the fund is working hard to support water quality infrastructure.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

Recognizing the substantial remaining need for wastewater infrastructure, EPA will provide annual capitalization to the CWSRFs through 2011. This continued Federal investment, along with other traditional sources of financing (including increased local revenues), will result in substantial progress toward addressing the

Performance Assessment: The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) Grant Program underwent the PART for the first time in 2003. The purpose of this program is to support states in helping wastewater systems finance the cost of infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with the CWA requirements and to protect public health and the environment. The program received a PART rating of adequate in 2004.

¹ Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. US EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/cwsrf>.)

Nation's wastewater treatment needs which will significantly contribute to the long-term environmental goal of watershed's attaining designated uses.

EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives: fund projects designed as part of an integrated watershed approach; link projects to environmental results; and maintain the CWSRFs' excellent fiduciary condition.

The 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg adopted the goal of reducing the number of people lacking access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 50 percent by 2015. EPA will support this goal through the Indian Set-Aside, which will provide for the development of sanitation facilities in tribes and Alaska Native Villages.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF	95.4%	90%	93.3%	93.4%	Rate

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Annual percentage of waterbody segments identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	8	2	5	9	% Miles/Acres

- Nationally since 2001, fund utilization has remained relatively stable and strong at over 90%. The national ratio is an aggregate of fund activity in the 51 individual CWSRF programs (50 states and Puerto Rico). As such, small year-to-year fluctuations in the value of the national ratio are to be expected and reflect annual funding decisions made by each state based on its assessment and subsequent prioritization of state water quality needs and the availability of financial resources. The Agency expects the loan commitment rate to continue to be strong. In addition, because the total capitalization relatively remains the same, the program is projected to meet its long-term revolving level target of \$3.4 billion. As of June 30, 2005, approximately \$2.6 billion was available for loans.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$199,204.0) The FY 2007 budget funds the CWSRF at \$688 million. At this funding level, the total capitalization provided between FYs 2004 through 2011 will total \$6.8 billion and the program is projected to meet its long-term revolving level target of \$3.4 billion.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$49,500.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$49,500.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

These grant funds, authorized in Sections 791-797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, will support the National Clean Diesel program. Through this program EPA will focus on reducing particulate matter (PM) by up to 95% from existing diesel engines, including both on-highway and nonroad equipment. This program will also reduce other smog-forming emissions such as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. Existing diesel engines are not subject to new, more stringent emissions standards that take effect in 2007 and later. These engines often remain in service for 20 or more years, and this program will help provide immediate reductions by retrofitting these engines with emission control technologies sooner than would otherwise occur through normal turnover of the fleet.

This program will support diesel engine retrofits, rebuilds and replacements, and anti-idling measures. Five sectors are targeted for emissions reductions from the existing fleet: freight, construction, school buses, agriculture, and ports. Grants will be provided to eligible entities in areas of the country that are not meeting ambient air quality standards. Up to 30 percent of the funds appropriated for diesel emissions reduction grants will be used to provide formula grants to states to establish and support state grant or loan programs.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

EPA expects to fund at least 200 new grants deploying technology in various sectors using diesel engines. Funds will continue to support the Agency's well established Clean School Bus Program. Specifically, a portion of these funds will be used to award competitive grants for replacing older buses, repowering and retrofitting them with emission control technology, such as diesel particulate filters (DPFs), with the potential of reducing PM emissions by up to 95 percent. Other strategies include anti-idling programs, which lower engine idling time and reduce harmful emissions.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Tons of PM-2.5	61,217	61,217	73,460	85,704	Tons

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
	Reduced since 2000 from Mobile Sources					

Work under this program supports multiple performance objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

Through the National Clean Diesel Campaign, EPA awarded a total of approximately 30 grants in FY05 and FY06. The Clean School Bus USA program awarded a total of approximately 70 grants in FY 2003 through FY 2005. By the end of FY 2006, approximately 10,000 buses will have been switched to a cleaner fuel, retrofitted with emissions control equipment, or replaced. EPA estimates that the \$49.5 million for National Clean Diesel Campaign grants will leverage at least an additional \$100 million in funding assistance and reduce PM by approximately 7,000 tons, achieving up to an estimated two billion dollars in health benefits.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$49,500.0) This increase is provided under Sections 791-797 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to support grants for diesel retrofits. EPA estimates that the \$49.5 million for National Clean Diesel Campaign grants will leverage at least an additional \$100 million in funding assistance and reduce PM by approximately 7,000 tons, achieving up to an estimated two billion dollars in health benefits. This funding is for financial assistance to eligible entities. This includes \$6,897,000 transferred from the Clean School Bus USA program in the State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) appropriation account and \$4,679,300 transferred from the National Clean Diesel Campaign in the Environmental Programs Management (EPM) appropriation account

Statutory Authority:

CAA Amendments, Title I (NAAQS); CAA Amendments, Title III (Air Toxics); CAA, Sections 103, 105, and 106 (Grants), Energy Policy Act of 2005, Sections 741 and 791-797.

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$847,519.2	\$837,495.0	\$841,500.0	\$4,005.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$847,519.2	\$837,495.0	\$841,500.0	\$4,005.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program is designed to support states in helping public water systems finance the costs of infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and to protect public health. Capitalization grant funds may also be used by states to provide other types of assistance to promote prevention and to encourage stronger drinking water system management programs. To reduce occurrences of serious public health threats and to ensure safe drinking water sources nationwide, EPA is authorized to make capitalization grants to states, so that they can provide low-cost loans and other assistance to eligible public water systems. Resources may also fund Interagency Agreements to other Federal agencies, such as the Indian Health Service in the Department of Health and Human Services, that provide safe drinking water activities in support of the tribes. The program also emphasizes providing funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. (See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf.html> for more information.)

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

Providing drinking water that meets health safety standards often requires an investment in the construction or maintenance of drinking water infrastructure. Through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program, states offer low interest loans to help public water systems across the nation make improvements or upgrades to their infrastructure. Also, the DWSRF provides additional financial support to small and disadvantaged communities through low or zero-interest loans. Every state that administers DWSRF funds must provide a minimum of 15 percent of available funds for loans to small communities, and has the option of providing up to 30 percent of available funds to state-defined disadvantaged communities. In November 2006, the DWSRF program will report on the resources made available to finance infrastructure improvement projects nationwide and the number of projects that have been financed in FY 2006. For FY 2007, the DWSRF program has

Performance Assessment: The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Grant Program underwent a PART assessment for the first time in 2002. The purpose of this program is to support states in helping public water systems finance the costs of infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act requirements and to protect public health. The program received an OMB rating of adequate in 2004.

set a target of providing over 600 additional loans to public water systems for infrastructure improvement projects.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.	84.7	81.9	83.3	84	% Rate

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Number of additional projects initiating operations.	439	415	425	433	Projects

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent community water systems in compliance with drinking water standards.	89.2	93	93.5	94	% Systems

This program was included in the DWSRF PART review for 2002, which received an overall rating of Adequate. The 2004 reassessment of the program found that the Drinking Water SRF program had implemented acceptable performance measures. The program also tracks the national long-term average revolving level of the fund to assess long-term sustainability. Currently, the program is on target to reach the long-term revolving level target of \$1.2 billion by 2018.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$4,005.0) This increase will support safe drinking water activities by offering additional low interest loans to public water systems for improvements or upgrades to their infrastructure.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$66,176.9	\$49,264.0	\$24,750.0	(\$24,514.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$66,176.9	\$49,264.0	\$24,750.0	(\$24,514.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The United States and Mexico share more than 2,000 miles of common border. More than 12.6 million people live in the border area, mostly in fifteen “sister city pairs”. The rapid increase in population and industrialization in the border cities has overwhelmed existing wastewater treatment and drinking water supply facilities. Untreated and industrial sewage often flows north into the U.S. from Tijuana, Mexicali, and Nogales, and into the Rio Grande. EPA works closely with the appropriate partners to evaluate environmental needs and to facilitate the construction of environmental infrastructure through the provision of grant funding for the planning, design, and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment facilities along the border. Further information about this program can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/r6border/index.htm>.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

The U.S. – Mexico Border 2012 Program, in a joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments, will continue to work with the 10 border states and local communities to improve the region’s public and environmental health. The U.S. and Mexican governments will work to improve water quality along the border through a range of pollution control sanitation projects, with the goal of restoring the quality of the majority of the currently impaired significant shared and transboundary surface waters by the year 2012. This effort will reduce health risks to residents who may currently lack access to safe drinking water. Similarly, by increasing the number of homes with access to basic sanitation by the same amount, EPA and its partners will reduce the discharge of untreated domestic wastewater into surface and ground water.

Performance Assessment: The Mexico Border program underwent the PART for the first time in FY 2004. The purpose of the program is to serve the U.S. – Mexico border area population with drinking water, wastewater collection, and wastewater treatment services. The program submitted 3 long-term measures and one efficiency measure, and is currently working on baselines and targets for reporting in FY 2006. The program received a PART rating of adequate in 2004.

In order to enhance fiscal management, the Agency has taken specific actions in FY 2005 to strengthen the program and establish new controls to manage the Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF). These actions will allow timely outlaying of funds, and include: new program guidance that establishes time limits for project development and project

construction phases; a deadline to start BEIF disbursements; and a “by-pass” provision policy for stalled projects.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to support the construction of infrastructure that will connect and serve the homes of the border area residents with safe drinking water and wastewater treatment. The Agency also will continue to support the planned assessment of shared and transboundary surface waters to facilitate the collection, management, and exchange of environmental data essential for effective water management. In addition, the Agency will support the protection of public health at the border area coastal beaches and improvements in efficiency of service provider operations.

Performance Targets:

The Agency is working to develop baselines and targets for performance measures established during the PART review. We expect to have the baseline information available during the spring 2006 and anticipate reporting on the status of our accomplishments at the end of fiscal year 2006.

The results of the recently implemented prioritization process indicate that the FY 2007 investment of \$25 million will leverage funding to provide clean and safe water to approximately 90,000 people.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$24,514.0) The program has sufficient resources to carry out currently approved projects and provides \$25 million to address new needs in FY 2007.

Statutory Authority:

Treaty entitled “Agreement between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area, August 14, 1983, CWA.

Infrastructure Assistance: Puerto Rico

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$990.0</i>	<i>\$990.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$990.0	\$990.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program focuses on the design for an upgrade of Metropolitan’s Sergio Cuervas drinking water treatment plant in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

EPA will support the design of infrastructure improvements for the largest drinking system in Puerto Rico to strengthen its infrastructure and, in turn, reduce the health risk to its consumers. Less than 30 percent of the population in Puerto Rico receives drinking water that meets all health-based standards.² To improve public health protection in Puerto Rico, the Agency will support the next phase of the design of necessary infrastructure improvements.

Performance Targets:

This program will contribute significantly to the drinking water program measure regarding the percent of the population served by community water systems that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards through effective treatment and source water protection. The Agency estimates that approximately 1.5 million people will benefit from safer, cleaner drinking water² and risks of cancer, gastroenteritis, and other waterborne diseases will be reduced when all upgrades are completed at this plant.

Work under this program supports multiple performance objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$990.0) This increase provides funding to design an upgrade of the drinking water treatment plant in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html>

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html>

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$13,262.7</i>	<i>\$9,853.0</i>	<i>\$9,900.0</i>	<i>\$47.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,262.7	\$9,853.0	\$9,900.0	\$47.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA awards grants to eligible coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and tribes to improve water quality monitoring at beaches and to notify the public of beach warnings and closings. The BEACH grant program is a collaborative effort between EPA and states, territories, local governments, and tribes to help ensure that recreational waters are safe for swimming. Congress created the program with the passage of the Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACH Act) in October 2000, with the goal of improving water quality testing at beaches and to help beach managers better inform the public when there are water quality problems.

EPA awards grants to eligible states, territories, and tribes using an allocation formula developed in 2002 in consultation with states and other organizations that takes into consideration: beach season length, beach miles, and beach use. During FY 2006, the allocation formula will be reviewed in consultation with Agency stakeholders to update the FY 2007 allocations. (See <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches> for more information.)

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

States and territories currently monitor 3,574 beaches. To continue making progress on monitoring beaches in FY 2007, EPA expects to:

- Make grant funds available to all 35 eligible states and territories to monitor beach water quality and to notify the public of beach warnings and closings;
- Continue to make available to the public information, through EPA's Beach Advisory Closing On-line Notification (BEACON) system, on the status of beach closings at all monitored beaches; and
- Continue to work with coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and tribes to address monitoring issues.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Days (of beach season) that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	96	94	94	95	% Days/Season

EPA expects to see a continued increase in the percentage of beach season days that coastal and Great Lakes beaches are open and safe for swimming as states continue their implementation of the BEACH Act program.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$47.0) This increase will allow states and territories to perform additional monitoring at beaches.

Statutory Authority:

CWA; BEACH Act of 2000.

Categorical Grant: Brownfields
 Program Area: Categorical Grants
 Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems
 Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$47,411.0	\$49,264.0	\$49,494.9	\$230.9
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$47,411.0	\$49,264.0	\$49,494.9	\$230.9
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Brownfields are real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Unlike Superfund sites, generally Brownfields are not highly contaminated properties and, therefore, present lesser health risks. Economic changes over several decades have left thousands of communities with these contaminated properties and abandoned sites. The Agency's Brownfields program coordinates a Federal, state, Tribal, and local government approach to assist in addressing environmental site assessment and cleanup.

Under CERCLA Section 128(a), grants are provided to states and Tribes for their Brownfields response programs. The state/Tribal programs address contaminated sites that do not require Federal action, but need cleanup before the sites are considered for reuse. States and Tribes may use grant funding to develop a public record, capitalize a Revolving Loan Fund for Brownfields cleanup under CERCLA Section 104(k)(3), purchase environmental insurance, and conduct site-specific related activities such as assessments at Brownfield sites.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

Building the capacity of states and Tribes to regulate and oversee the cleanup and redevelopment of Brownfields will mean more sustained success at the local level, and potentially even higher leveraging of Federal dollars to revitalize communities across the country. The Agency requests funds to establish or enhance state and Tribal response programs in 50 states, 30 Tribes, and two territories.

EPA has signed 22 Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) memoranda of agreement (MOAs) with states through the end of FY 2005. VCP MOAs clarify the roles and responsibilities of the Federal/state relationship. These agreements encourage the cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated properties. In FY 2007, EPA will continue to negotiate with states, signing additional MOAs. Under the Brownfields law, state response programs that have a VCP MOA are automatically eligible for CERCLA 128(a) grant funding, therefore streamlining the grant award process.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program project supports the Healthy Communities and Ecosystems Objective and contributes to achievement of performance measures identified under the Brownfields Projects program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$230.9) This increase provides additional grant funding to Tribes or states, supporting efforts to clean up additional Brownfields properties.

Statutory Authority:

CERCLA as amended by SBLRBRA (P.L. 107-118); GMRA (1990); FGCAA.

Categorical Grant: Environmental Information

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$19,837.0</i>	<i>\$19,706.0</i>	<i>\$14,850.0</i>	<i>(\$4,856.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,837.0	\$19,706.0	\$14,850.0	(\$4,856.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Exchange Network grants provide funding to states, territories, federally recognized Indian tribes, and inter-tribal consortia to support their participation in the Environmental Information Exchange Network. The Network is an Internet and standards-based, secure information network that facilitates electronic reporting and the sharing, integration, analysis, and use of environmental data from many different sources. The funding supports the acquisition and development of computer hardware and software EPA's partners need to connect to the Exchange Network.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, the Exchange Network Grants Program will emphasize activities in three areas. First, the development of tribal and territorial infrastructure will be emphasized, as all states are expected to have operating nodes at that point. Second, the core focus of the Grants program will be on supporting all partners in the development and exchange of regulatory and non-traditional data flows through the Exchange Network. Exchange Network partners will continue to need support in the build out of the data available through their nodes. These efforts will support the exchange of data for regulatory programs, but more importantly, for the business needs of the Exchange Network partners in terms of facilitating better environmental and health decisions. Finally, the Grants Program will support multi-partner projects that facilitate collaborative efforts to plan, mentor, and train Exchange Network partners, as well as develop and exchange data. These projects help to encourage broader participation of existing and new partners, support innovation, and improve grant products because more input is obtained and the products are used by a greater number of partners.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports multiple performance objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$4,856.0) The reduction in resources reflects the shift in the Grant Program's emphasis from infrastructure needs to building data flows and Web services.

Statutory Authority:

Annual Appropriations Act.

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration
Objective(s): Preserve Land; Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$105,786.4	\$101,944.0	\$103,345.5	\$1,401.5
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$105,786.4	\$101,944.0	\$103,345.5	\$1,401.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorizes EPA to assist state governments through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants 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. The state grants provide for the implementation of an authorized hazardous waste management program for the purpose of controlling the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes, including controlling and cleaning up past and continuing releases from hazardous waste management facilities through corrective action. This program also provides funding for the direct implementation of the RCRA program for the States of Iowa and Alaska. Funding distributed through State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) also supports Tribes, where appropriate, in conducting hazardous waste work on Tribal lands.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, the following activities will be accomplished by states and by EPA for Iowa and Alaska, using RCRA Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance funds:

- Increase the number of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls by 2.4% in 2007 in order to meet the 2008 GPRA goal of 95%. This includes the following activities:
 - Issue operating and post-closure permits or use appropriate enforcement mechanisms to address environmental risk at inactive land-based facilities.
 - Approve closure plans for interim status treatment and storage facilities that are not seeking permits to operate, and work with the facilities to clean/close those units.
- Issue permit renewals for hazardous waste management facilities to keep permit controls up to date. Permit renewals are part of new GPRA targets for the 2006-2008 cycle requiring 50 permit renewals to be done nationally each year.
- Issues permit modifications as needed.

- Issue post-closure permits or use appropriate enforcement mechanisms to address environmental risk at inactive land disposal facilities and put approved controls in place, as part of efforts toward the 2008 strategic goals and report on GPRA status.
- Approve post-closure plans for interim status treatment and storage facilities that are not seeking permits to operate, so these facilities can be brought under “approved controls” as part of the efforts toward the 2008 strategic goals.
- Review and decide on permit renewals and modifications for hazardous waste management facilities to keep permit controls up to date.
- Operate comprehensive compliance monitoring and enforcement actions related to the RCRA hazardous waste program.
- Provide funding for the direct implementation of the RCRA program by Region 7 for the State of Iowa and for the State of Alaska, which have not become authorized for the program.
- Work with facilities to complete site assessments, control human exposures, control the migration of contaminated groundwater, select final remedies, and make determinations that construction of final remedies has been completed as part of the efforts toward meeting the 2008 GPRA goals for the RCRA Corrective Action Program.
- Work with facilities to make determinations that construction of final remedy components are complete as part of the efforts toward improving program efficiency under the RCRA Corrective Action Program efficiency measure.

Performance Targets:

This program was included in the PART review of the RCRA Base, Permits and Grants Program for FY 2006 which received an overall rating of Adequate. This evaluation included OMB discussions with states that are the recipients of STAG funds for support of hazardous waste activities. During the PART, EPA developed an efficiency measure that will show, over time, the RCRA facilities under control (permitted) per the total permitting costs. Included in these costs will be estimate of the permitting costs of the regulated entities plus appropriated dollars for the program, based on a three year rolling average. The baseline is currently under development. FY 2007 will be the first year in which the RCRA program will report on the permits and approved controls efficiency measure, based on calculations using data from FY 2006.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,401.5) This increase will support additional state hazardous waste facility permitting activities and cleanups under the RCRA corrective action program.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA; Sections 3011 (a) and (c) as amended RCRA of 1976, as amended; Public Law 94-580, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act; Public Law 105-276; 112 Stat, 2461, 2499 (1988).

Categorical Grant: Homeland Security

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$4,988.8</i>	<i>\$4,926.0</i>	<i>\$4,950.0</i>	<i>\$24.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,988.8	\$4,926.0	\$4,950.0	\$24.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA provides grants for coordination activities for critical water infrastructure protection efforts that include work with drinking water systems as well as with state, local, and Federal agencies. These activities include coordinating and providing technical assistance, training, and education within the state or territory on homeland security issues (particularly with homeland security offices and emergency response officials) relating to: ensuring the quality of drinking water systems' vulnerability assessments and associated security enhancements; and developing and overseeing emergency response and recovery plans. Emergency response and recovery plan implementation activities include table-top workshops, exercises, drills, response protocols, or other activities focusing on implementing security enhancements and improving the readiness of individuals and groups involved in first response at a drinking water system.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA will award homeland security grants to states and territories to support their efforts to work with drinking water and wastewater systems to:

- Develop and enhance facility emergency operations plans to improve response and preparedness capabilities;
- Conduct training in the implementation of remedial plans in small systems;
- Improve emergency response coordination and communications; and
- Develop specific materials focused on improving security.

EPA homeland security grants will be awarded to 56 states and territories. These grants will improve operations of drinking water utilities through training and improved emergency response coordination, communications, and preparedness. In addition, these resources will facilitate the development of materials (e.g., documents, training materials) focused on improving security and emergency response.

In the past, EPA grants have provided support for assisting community water systems to undertake vulnerability assessments, develop emergency response plans, run emergency

response exercises, and develop mutual aid compacts. As a result, 100% of the more than 900 large and medium community water systems (serving 50,000 people or more, each) and 96% of the nearly 8,000 community water systems that each serve 3,301 – 50,000 people have completed required vulnerability assessments. As an example of the multiple benefits of water security preparedness activities, mutual aid compacts developed by Gulf Coast states with these funds enhanced response capabilities during recent hurricane seasons.

See <http://cfpub.epa.gov/safewater/watersecurity/financeassist.cfm> for more information.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports EPA’s protect human health objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$24.0) This increase will support coordination activities for critical infrastructure protection grants to states and territories.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA; CWA; Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002.

Categorical Grant: Lead

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$14,169.0	\$13,499.0	\$13,563.1	\$64.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$14,169.0	\$13,499.0	\$13,563.1	\$64.1
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Lead Categorical Grant Program will continue providing assistance to states, territories, the District of Columbia, and Tribes to develop and implement authorized programs for lead-based paint remediation. These programs provide specialized individual training, accreditation of training programs, and the certification of contractors engaged in lead-based paint remediation. This grant program, with its focus on reducing the number of childhood lead poisoning cases, is an Agency priority and part of the *Strategic Plan*.

EPA will continue to implement the lead-based paint activities in the Training and Certification program through EPA-authorized state, territorial and Tribal programs and, in areas without authorization, through direct implementation by the Agency. Activities conducted as part of this program include issuing grants for the training and certification of individuals and firms engaged in lead-based paint abatement and inspection activities and the accreditation of qualified training providers. Since their inception in 1998, the state, Tribal and Federal programs have certified more than 24,000 individuals.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to allocate grant funding through its new grant initiative to address areas with high incidences of lead poisoning. EPA will continue its competitive grant program to address populations still at risk for elevated blood lead levels. The grants are available to a wide range of applicants, including state and local governments, Federally-recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal consortia, territories, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations.

Performance Assessment: The Lead program provides human health standards, abatement program national oversight and certification and training, notification standards, and public outreach and education for lead hazards. The program underwent its first PART in FY 2005, receiving a Moderately Effective rating. In response to the PART, EPA is introducing a new long-term measure and annual results measure (Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old), and a new efficiency measure (Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process) in the FY 2007 Budget Justification and Request. In FY 2007, EPA will be implementing PART-recommended Improvement Plans to improve the consistency of grantee and regional accountability mechanisms, ensure a clear link between program goals and resource allocations, and target program resources and activities on populations that face a significant risk of being exposed to lead.

In addition to the Categorical Grant, the Lead program has a companion, “Lead Risk Reduction Program.” This program focuses on EPA activities (e.g., rulemaking) other than assistance to states, territories, the District of Columbia and Indian Tribes. Both of these programs contribute to the achievement of common strategic targets and annual performance goals. For more information, visit www.epa.gov/oppt.

Performance Targets:

Activities for this appropriation are supported by PART measures listed for Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program (EPM).

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$64.1) This increase will support expanded work by states to train and certify lead-based paint professionals, demand for whose services will increase upon promulgation of the recently proposed anticipated final Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting rule and EPA’s work to review state and Tribal applications for program authorization.

Statutory Authority:

TSCA.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$225,194.2	\$204,278.0	\$194,040.0	(\$10,238.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$225,194.2	\$204,278.0	\$194,040.0	(\$10,238.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The national nonpoint source (NPS) program is EPA’s primary program to combat the greatest remaining source of surface and ground water quality impairments and threats in the United States.³ Grants under Section 319 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) are provided to states, territories, and tribes to help them implement their EPA-approved nonpoint source (NPS) management programs by remediating NPS pollution that has occurred in the past and by preventing or minimizing new NPS pollution.

Section 319 broadly authorizes states to use a range of tools to implement their programs, including: both non-regulatory and regulatory programs; technical assistance, financial assistance; education; training; technology transfer; and demonstration projects. States currently focus \$100 million of their Section 319 funds on the development and implementation of watershed-based plans that are designed to restore impaired (listed under Section 303(d)) waters to meet water quality standards. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/OWOW/NPS/>.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

The pervasive nature of NPS pollution will require cooperation and involvement from EPA, other Federal agencies, the states and concerned citizens to solve NPS pollution problems. Therefore, EPA will work closely with and support the many efforts of states, interstate agencies, tribes, local governments and communities, watershed groups, and others to develop and implement their local watershed-based plans and restore surface and ground waters nationwide.

<p>Performance Assessment: In calendar year 2004, the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program received an overall rating of “adequate” through PART review. The purpose of the program is to provide grants to State, Territories, and Tribes to support a wide variety of activities that result in the reduction of polluted runoff. Funded activities may include: technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, demonstration projects, watershed plans, and monitoring. The program created three annual output measures and one long-term measure for the PART.</p>
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³ United States. Environmental Protection Agency. 2000 National Water Quality Report. Washington, DC: GPO, August 2002. EPA Document Number EPA-841-1R-02-001.

States will continue to develop and implement watershed-based plans to restore impaired waterbodies to meet water quality standards. These watershed-based plans, a key emphasis of the national nonpoint source control program, will move EPA toward the strategic goal of more waters attaining designated uses. These plans will also enable states to determine the most cost-effective means to meet their water quality goals through the analysis of sources of pollutants of concern; the sources' relative significance; available cost-effective techniques to address those sources; the availability of needed resources, authorities and community buy-in to effect change; and monitoring that will enable states and local communities to track progress and make changes over time as they deem necessary to meet their water quality goals.

EPA will continue to forge and strengthen strategic partnerships with agricultural, forestry, development, and other communities that have an interest in achieving water quality goals in a cost-effective manner. Most particularly, because agriculture is the most significant source of most remaining water quality impairments in the United States, EPA will work with the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to ensure that Federal resources, including both Section 319 grants and Farm Bill funds, are managed and coordinated in an effective manner to protect water quality. More broadly, EPA will work with states to ensure that they develop and implement their watershed-based plans in close cooperation and consultation with state conservationists, soil and water conservation districts, and all other interested parties within the watersheds.

EPA will continue to track the steady increases in the cumulative dollar value and number of projects financed with CWSRF loans that prevent polluted runoff, a major contributor to NPS issues.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total phosphorus loadings	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	lbs in millions

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total nitrogen loadings	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	lbs in millions

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Additional pounds of reduction to total sediment loadings	700,000	700,000	700,000	700,000	lbs

The annual output measures track the reduction of phosphorus, nitrogen, and sediment runoff through 319-funded projects by 4.5 million pounds, 8.5 million pounds, and 700,000 tons, respectively. These measures were met in 2003. In 2004, the measures were greatly exceeded with regard to sediment, but the phosphorus and nitrogen totals fell somewhat below the annual target. EPA believes that these differences reflect the natural variability of the type and scope of projects implemented each year. For example, some states are currently focusing on remediating waters that have been 303(d)-listed for other pollutants not amenable to load reduction calculations, such as pathogens, temperature, or acidity. The long-term outcome measure is: 250 waterbodies identified as being primarily NPS-impaired will partially attain or fully attain designated uses by 2008 (and 700 primarily NPS-impaired waterbodies will attain designated uses by 2012). EPA plans to begin tracking its progress towards meeting this outcome measure in FY 2006.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$10,238.0) Funding provided by the Farm Bill programs will ensure that Federal agencies continue to strongly support high priority nonpoint source activities. EPA will continue the current practice of dedicating \$100 million towards the development and implementation of watershed-based plans that are designed to restore impaired (listed under Section 303(d)) waters to meet water quality standards. EPA will also continue to coordinate with USDA to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of both agencies' nonpoint source efforts.

Statutory Authority:

Annual Appropriations Acts; Certain Alaskan Cruise Ship Operations Act (PL 106-554); Clean Vessel Act; CWA; FIFRA; MPPRCA of 1987; MPRSA; NEPA; National Invasive Species Act of 1996; Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988; OAPCA; PPA; RCRA; SDWA; Shore Protection Act of 1988; TSCA; WRDA; WWWQA of 2000; CZARA of 1990; and NAFTA

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$20,468.4	\$18,622.0	\$18,711.0	\$89.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$20,468.4	\$18,622.0	\$18,711.0	\$89.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Pesticide Enforcement grants are used to ensure pesticide product and user compliance with provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Areas of focus include problems relating to pesticide worker safety protection, ineffective antimicrobial products, food safety, adverse effects, and e-commerce. The program provides compliance assistance to the regulated community through such resources as EPA’s National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center, seminars, guidance documents, brochures, and outreach and of communication, to foster knowledge of and compliance with environmental laws pertaining to pesticides. For additional information visit: <http://epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/fifra.html>.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA will award state and Tribal enforcement grants to assist in the implementation of the compliance and enforcement provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These grants support state and Tribal compliance and enforcement activities designed to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides. EPA’s support to state and Tribal pesticide programs will emphasize pesticide worker protection standards, high risk pesticide activities including antimicrobials, pesticide misuse in urban areas, and the misapplication of structural pesticides. States also will continue to conduct compliance monitoring inspections on core pesticide requirements.

Performance Assessment: EPA refined PART measure data collection procedures with a federal and state workgroup in 2005. EPA will negotiate final commitments for the collection of 2006 data for pesticide enforcement grant PART measures with states and tribes based on PART approved measures. EPA anticipates that preliminary data for these PART measures will be available in January 2007. This data will be used in developing three-year rolling average baselines and targets.

Performance Targets:

This program received an ineffective rating from the PART assessment completed in 2004. The score reflected the absence of data needed to implement program outcome and efficiency measures called for by the PART. To address this problem, new measures were developed by the program, and approved by OMB during the FY 2004 PART review. For FY 2005, EPA

negotiated with grantees to report the data needed for the new outcome and efficiency measures. In FY 2007, grantees will begin reporting this new data, and EPA will analyze and use the data to help improve program management and demonstrate results. There are new PART measures for FY 2007. No prior data exists to evaluate the performance of these measures over a multi-year period. Work under this program supports Improve Compliance objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$89.0) This increase will support the implementation of the compliance and enforcement provisions of FIFRA.

Statutory Authority:

FIFRA.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$13,347.2</i>	<i>\$12,907.0</i>	<i>\$12,968.9</i>	<i>\$61.9</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,347.2	\$12,907.0	\$12,968.9	\$61.9
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions made at a national level are translated into results on the local level. States and Tribes provide essential support in implementing pesticides field programs, giving input regarding effectiveness and soundness of regulatory decisions, and developing data to measure performance. Under pesticide statutes, responsibility for ensuring proper pesticide use is in large part delegated to states and Tribes. Grant resources allow states and Tribes to be effective regulatory partners. EPA's philosophy is to put the resources at the level closest to the potential risks from pesticides, since they are in a position to better evaluate risks and implement risk reduction measures. The Agency provides grants to states, Tribes, partners, and supporters for implementation of the following Field Programs:

- Certification and Training / Worker Protection
- Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities
- Tribal Program
- Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

Certification and Training/Worker Protection

Through the Certification and Training/Worker Protection programs, EPA protects workers, pesticide applicators/handlers, employers, and the public from the potential risks posed by pesticides in their homes and work environments. EPA will continue to provide assistance and grants to implement the Certification and Training/Worker Protection programs. Grant funding will provide for maintenance and improvements in training networks, safety training to workers and handlers, development of Train the Trainer courses, workshops, and development and distribution of outreach materials. The Agency's partnership with states and Tribes in educating workers, farmers and employers on the safe use of pesticides and worker safety will continue to

be a major keystone in the success of the program. For additional information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppfod01/safety/applicators/applicators.htm>.

Tribal

The Agency will support Tribal activities in implementing pesticide field programs through grants. Tribal Program outreach activities support Tribal capacity to reduce risk from pesticides in Indian country. This task is made more challenging because of the uniqueness of Native Americans' lifestyles, which may involve unique chemical exposure scenarios. For additional information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/tribes/>.

Endangered Species Protection Program Field Activities (ESPP)

The ESPP protects animals and plants whose populations are threatened by risks associated with pesticide use. EPA complies with Endangered Species Act requirements to ensure that its regulatory decisions are not likely to jeopardize species listed as endangered and threatened, or harm habitat critical to those species' survival. EPA will provide grants to states and Tribes for projects supporting endangered species protection. Program implementation includes outreach, communications, education related to use limitations, county bulletins development and distribution, and mapping and development of endangered species protection plans.

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP)

The PESP is a grant program that supports voluntary partnerships among EPA and national, state, and local organizations for projects that reduce the risks from pesticide use in agricultural and non-agricultural settings. EPA will continue to support risk reduction by providing grants promoting the use of safer alternatives to traditional chemical methods of pest control. EPA grants will also support the development and evaluation of new pest management technologies through Integrated Pest Management and PESP, thus contributing to reduction in both health and environmental risks from pesticide use. For additional information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppbppd1/PESP/index.htm>.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the *Chemical, Organism, and Pesticides Risks* objective. Currently there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$61.9) This increase will support one or more of the Implementation grants.

Statutory Authority:

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA; ESA.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$211,124.6</i>	<i>\$216,172.0</i>	<i>\$221,661.0</i>	<i>\$5,489.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$211,124.6	\$216,172.0	\$221,661.0	\$5,489.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Section 106 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes EPA to provide Federal assistance to states (including Territories and the District of Columbia), Tribes qualified under section 518(e), and interstate agencies to establish and maintain adequate measures for the prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution from point and nonpoint sources. Prevention and control measures supported through these grants include permitting, pollution control studies, water quality planning, monitoring and standards and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, surveillance and enforcement, pretreatment programs, advice and assistance to local agencies, training, public information, and oil and hazardous materials response. The grants may also be used to fund services from non-profit organizations, through the Senior Environmental Employment Program (SEEP). The grants may also be used to provide “in-kind” support through an EPA contract if a state or tribe requests that part of their allotment be used to purchase equipment or services. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/pollutioncontrol.htm>.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program enables states to implement key CWA programs that will restore and improve the quality of rivers, lakes and streams which will allow the Agency to achieve the long-term national goal of restoring the quality of 25 percent of impaired waters by 2012. Through the Section 106 grant program, the Agency continues to support prevention and control measures supported by State Water Quality management programs which include standards development, monitoring, permitting and enforcement; advice and assistance to local agencies; and the provision of training and public information. The Water Pollution Control Program is helping to foster a watershed protection approach at the state level by encouraging states to address water quality problems holistically, thereby targeting the use of limited resources available for effective program management.

Performance Assessment: The Pollution Control State Grants Program underwent the PART for the first time in FY 2005 and received a rating of adequate. The purpose of this program is to make grants to states to carry out their Water Quality Programs which implement and enforce the National Clean Water Act Regulations and policies. The program submitted one long-term measure, six annual measures, and one efficiency measure.

In FY 2007, EPA will collaborate with state and Tribal partners to continue supporting the monitoring initiative that began in 2005 by collaborating on a statistically valid survey of the nation's waters. EPA state and tribal partners will take steps toward use of statistically valid methods to assess the condition of their waters. This work will build on the 2004 National Coastal Condition Report and the 2006 Wadeable Streams Study, with a report on baseline conditions of lakes due at the end of 2008. The intent is that surveys of the Nation's waters will be repeated periodically to track trends in water quality, giving decision makers and the public the information they need to determine effectiveness of the Agency's investments in water quality protection. In FY 2007, \$18.5 million will be designated for States that participate in collecting this statistically valid water monitoring data.

States, interstate agencies, and tribes continue to foster a "watershed approach" as the guiding principle of their clean water programs. Development of TMDLs for an impaired waterbody is a critical tool for meeting water restoration goals. In watersheds where quality standards are not attained, states will be developing TMDLs, watershed plans or other appropriate mechanisms that, when implemented, will result in attainment of water quality standards. Watershed plans and TMDLs will focus pollution control and restoration efforts for impaired waters on a range of pollutant sources, including point sources and nonpoint sources. States and EPA have made significant progress in the development and approval of TMDLs (cumulatively over 18,000 completed through FY 2005) and expect to maintain the current pace of more than 3,000 TMDLs per year.

The states and tribes will continue to implement the "*Permitting for Environmental Results Strategy*," which focuses limited resources on the most critical environmental problems by targeting three key areas: developing and strengthening systems to ensure the integrity of the program; focusing on environmental results in the permitting program; and fostering efficiency in permitting program operations. Additionally, EPA will finalize a rule that incorporates financial incentives for States that implement adequate NPDES fee systems.

New rules have been finalized for discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and the states will work to assure that permits cover most CAFOs by 2008. In addition, States will continue to work toward the 2008 goal of 100 percent of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs having issued general permits requiring storm water management programs for Phase II municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and requiring storm water pollution prevention plans for construction sites covered by Phase II of the storm water program.

States and authorized Tribes will continue to review and update their water quality standards as required by the CWA. The Agency's goal is that over 85 percent of state and Tribal submissions will be approvable in 2007. EPA also encourages states to continually review and update water quality criteria in their standards to reflect the latest scientific information from EPA and other sources. EPA's goal for 2007 is that over 67 percent of states will have updated their standards to reflect the latest scientific information in the past three years.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Number of TMDL's that are established by States and approved by EPA on schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative)	15,338	14,462	16,896	21,329	TMDLs

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.	102	95	95	95	% permits

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Efficiency	Cost per water segment restored.	828.6		1,358.4	1,058.8	water segment

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percentage of majors in Significant Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year	20.5	Maintain or Improve Baseline of 22.5	Maintain or Improve Baseline of 22.5	Maintain or Improve Baseline of 22.5	% majors

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	% of S/Terr/authorized Tribes that, within the preceeding 3-yr period, submitted new or rvsd WQ criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new science info from EPA/or sources not considered in prev std	62	62	66	67	% S/T/Terr

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Annual percentage of waterbody segments identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).	8	2	5	9	% Miles/Acres

A key performance measure for the Surface Water Protection program is the percentage of water body segments, identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now attained. EPA state partners play a key role in developing and implementing plans and documenting progress made in reaching the FY 2012 target for this measure. EPA is working with States to develop detailed plans documenting how stakeholders will work together to achieve these goals.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$5,489.0) This increase funding for the Section 106 base will help states implement high priority CAFOs and storm water permitting activities.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$5,161.7	\$4,926.0	\$5,940.0	\$1,014.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,161.7	\$4,926.0	\$5,940.0	\$1,014.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA's Pollution Prevention (P2) programs are focused on approaches that merge business, community and consumer needs with environmental protection by identifying processes, products and opportunities that save time and money, as well as prevent pollution. The expertise that EPA's regulatory program has developed in the industrial chemistry, chemical engineering, and chemical risk assessment areas is now used to develop new and innovative approaches to the next level of environmental protection.

The program employs a combination of collaborative efforts, innovative programs, and technical assistance and education to support stakeholder efforts to not just minimize adverse environmental impacts, but to prevent them.

The program provides grant funds to states and state entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and Intertribal Consortia in order to deliver technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. The goal of the grant program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. The program demonstrates that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding Federal and state regulatory requirements.

EPA's 2003-2008 Strategic Plan established a number of long-term strategic targets for EPA's Pollution Prevention Program including the following:

- Reducing pollution by 76 billion pounds;
- Conserving 360 billion BTUs of energy and 2.7 billion gallons of water; and
- Achieving environmentally-related business cost savings of \$400 million from 2003 levels.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

The P2 Grant Program will focus on stronger review of the applicant's ability to measure the results of the grants, particularly environmental outcomes. EPA will expect grant applicants to demonstrate and document either outcome or output measures. EPA will give preference to

applicants whose work plans address outcome-based measures derived from the P2 targets in EPA's Strategic Plan. Within the national grant guidance, EPA will provide ranking criteria which will be used to evaluate the applicant's ability to measure expected results. Primarily, applicants will be evaluated on their use of the National Pollution Prevention Results System (a database of core P2 metrics being developed by EPA and state P2 organizations) or documentation in their work plan of past experience in measuring outcomes or outputs from previous grants. EPA has reinforced the importance of tracking environmental outcomes from P2 grants in two ways:

- The addition of the key P2 environmental outcome targets from EPA's Strategic Plan to the reporting measures in the annual program guidance for EPA's P2 grants managers; and,
- The revision of the GranTrack database, to add the core P2 metrics from the National Pollution Prevention Results System to its menu of grant information.

In FY 2007, EPA will use additional resources to expand these grants to States and Tribes and will continue to support and expand the services of a network of regional centers, collectively called the Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx), that provides information and help to state technical assistance centers.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports Improve Compliance. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$1,014.0) This increase reflects investment to support expanded grants to States and Tribes to provide pollution prevention services to small businesses and expansion of services provided by the Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx), that provides information and help to state technical assistance centers.

Statutory Authority:

PPA; TSCA.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$104,043.6</i>	<i>\$98,279.0</i>	<i>\$99,099.0</i>	<i>\$820.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$104,043.6	\$98,279.0	\$99,099.0	\$820.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Grant program provides grants to states with primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). These grants help to ensure the safety of the Nation’s drinking water resources and thereby protect public health.

NPDWRs set forth monitoring, reporting, compliance tracking, and enforcement elements to ensure that the Nation’s drinking water supplies do not contain substances at levels that may pose adverse health effects. These grants are a key implementation tool under the Safe Drinking Water Act and support the states’ role in a Federal/state partnership of providing 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 and compile and analyze compliance information;
- Respond to violations;
- Certify laboratories;
- Conduct laboratory analyses;
- Conduct sanitary surveys;
- Draft new regulations and legislative provisions where necessary; and
- Build state capacity.

Not all states and tribes have primacy. Funds allocated to the State of Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and Indian tribes without primacy are used: to support direct implementation activities by EPA; for developmental grants and “Treatment in a similar manner as a State” (TAS) grants to Indian tribes to develop the PWSS 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 may be used by EPA to ensure compliance with the new requirements in these states. (See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pwss.html> for more information.)

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

EPA will continue to support state and Tribal efforts to meet new and existing drinking water standards through the Public Water Systems Supervision (PWSS) grant program. In FY 2007, the Agency will emphasize that states use their PWSS funds to ensure that:

Performance Assessment: The Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Grant Program underwent the PART for the first time in 2004. The purpose of this program is to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Through PWSS grants, states ensure that the systems within their jurisdiction are in compliance with drinking water rules. The program submitted one long-term, two annual, and two efficiency measures. The program received an OMB rating of adequate in 2004.

- 1) Drinking water systems of all sizes achieve or remain in compliance;
- 2) Drinking water systems of all sizes are meeting new health-based standards that came into effect in FY 2006, e.g. arsenic and uranium; and
- 3) Data quality and other data issues have been addressed and resolved.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent community water systems in compliance with drinking water standards.	89.2	93	93.5	94	% Systems

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percent of States conducting sanitary surveys at community water systems once every three years.	94	94	98	98	% of States

The states are the primary implementers of the national drinking water program and ensure that the systems within their jurisdiction are in compliance with drinking water rules. Thus, while there is not a separate measure for the PWSS grant program to the states, it directly contributes to the measure on the number of community water systems that supply drinking water meeting all health-based standards. This program was included in the 2004 PWSS PART review and received an overall rating of Adequate.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$820.0) This increase will support state and Tribal efforts in meeting new and existing drinking water standards such as implementation and enforcement of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and in ensuring high-quality performance data.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

Categorical Grant: Radon

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Indoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$8,739.4	\$7,439.0	\$8,073.5	\$634.5
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,739.4	\$7,439.0	\$8,073.5	\$634.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA assists states and tribes through the State Indoor Radon Grant Program (SIRG), which provides categorical grants to develop, implement, and enhance programs to assess and mitigate radon risks. States and tribes are the primary implementers of radon testing and mitigation programs.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

EPA has established four areas of priority to double radon mitigation in new construction by 2012. EPA will: build new national partnerships and increase national outreach; through state partnerships, EPA will increase the number of states, tribes, and localities with active and comprehensive radon programs; continue to work with partners to accelerate action in the marketplace to incorporate radon protection as a normal part of doing business; and in conjunction with its partners, expand scientific knowledge and technologies to support and drive aggressive action on radon.

Performance Assessment: The Indoor Air Program, assessed by OMB in 2005 through the PART process, received a rating of "Adequate." The program does not issue regulations, so it works toward its goal by conducting research and promoting appropriate risk reduction actions through voluntary education and outreach programs. The Program will be focusing on making efficiency improvements.

In FY 2007, states receiving SIRG funds will continue to focus their efforts on priority activities to achieve risk reduction. These activities include promoting radon testing and mitigation, with emphasis on testing in conjunction with real estate transactions, promoting radon-resistant new construction, addressing radon in schools, setting results targets, developing action-oriented coalitions, and conducting innovative activities to achieve measurable results.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of additional homes (new and	Data Avail. 06	173,000	180,000	190,000	Homes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
	existing) with radon reducing features					

In FY 2007, EPA expects 190,000 additional homes to have radon reducing features (90,000 mitigations and 100,000 new homes with radon resistant new construction), bringing the cumulative number of U.S. homes with radon reducing features to 2.4 million. EPA estimates that this cumulative number will result in over 700 future premature cancer deaths prevented (each year these radon reducing features are in place.)

These program goals are a result of the total funding the program area receives through EPM, S&T, and SIRG funding.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$634.5) This increase will support state and local radon risk reduction activities.

Statutory Authority:

TSCA, Section 6, Titles II, and Title III (15 U.S.C. 2605 and 2641-2671), and Section 10.

Categorical Grant: Sector Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$2,464.3	\$2,217.0	\$2,227.5	\$10.5
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,464.3	\$2,217.0	\$2,227.5	\$10.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

A strong state and Tribal Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program is essential to EPA’s long-term strategic objective: to identify and reduce significant noncompliance in high priority areas, while maintaining a strong enforcement presence in all regulatory program areas. Effective partnerships between EPA and government co-implementers are crucial for success in implementing sector approaches.

Sector program grants will be used to build environmental partnerships with states and Tribes to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats, including contaminated drinking water, pesticides in food, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and air pollution. These grants also will support state agencies implementing authorized, delegated, or approved environmental programs. For more information visit: www.epa.gov/sectors/pubs.html.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to support state agencies and Tribes in their efforts to build, implement, or improve compliance capacity for authorized, delegated, or approved environmental programs. The sector program also seeks to foster innovation.

FY 2007 annual funding priorities for the multi-media grants program include improving compliance data quality; modernizing data systems; improving public access to enforcement and compliance data; improving outcome measurement; providing on-site compliance assistance to Tribes. The grants and/or cooperative agreements are competed for nationally and each funding priority is targeted towards enhancing state and Tribal capacity and capability. Additionally, funding priority is targeted towards addressing needs identified by states, Tribes or state and Tribal associations.

<p>Performance Assessment: The Civil Enforcement Program was rated adequate in the last PART review completed for the Program in 2004 based on preparation of a Measures Improvement Plan (MIP) to better characterize pollutant reductions with respect to hazard and exposure.</p>

Performance Targets:

This program was included in the Civil Enforcement PART review in 2004, which received an overall rating of Adequate based on development of a Measures Implementation Plan. One of the program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. We are exploring methodologies to extend the measure by: 1) adding components that deal with pollutant hazard; and 2) identifying an indicator of the population that would have been exposed to the pollutant. Work under this program supports Improve Compliance objective, although no performance measures exist for the program project. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$10.5) This increase provides additional resources for states and Tribes to help modernize data systems and facilitate public access enforcement and compliance assurance data.

Statutory Authority:

RLBPHRA; RCRA; CWA; SDWA; CAA; TSCA; EPCRA; RLBPHRA; FIFRA; ODA; NAAEC; LPA-US/MX-BR; NEPA.

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants
 Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change
 Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$233,758.6	\$220,261.0	\$185,179.5	(\$35,081.5)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$233,758.6	\$220,261.0	\$185,179.5	(\$35,081.5)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program includes funding support for state and local air pollution control agencies and regional planning organizations (RPOs). Section 105 of the Clean Air Act provides EPA with the authority to award grants to state and local air pollution control agencies to develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution and the implementation of primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). Section 103 of the Act provides EPA with the authority to award grants to state and local air pollution control agencies, and other appropriate public or private agencies, institutions, and organizations to conduct and promote certain types of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to air pollution.

On November 12, 1999, the Agency issued “Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation,” which describes organizations and activities eligible for STAG funding. Under the policy, EPA will award STAG funds only to state and local air pollution control agencies, regional planning organizations, and multi-state organizations comprised of the directors of state and local air pollution control agencies. Under section 106 of the Clean Air Act, EPA may fund interstate air pollution transport commissions to develop or carry out plans for designated air quality control regions.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program funds over 100 state and local air pollution control agencies and five RPOs to implement requirements of the Clean Air Act. In FY 2007, EPA will place particular emphasis on implementing the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) and developing 8-hour ozone state

Performance Assessment: In 2003, OMB assessed the Acid Rain program through the PART process, and gave it a rating of “Moderately Effective.” The program is designed to reduce the harmful effects of acid rain through reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides and employs a market-based emissions trading system to minimize costs and maximize compliance. The Program is working to develop an efficiency measure.

Performance Assessment: The Air Quality Grants and Permitting programs, assessed by OMB in the 2005 PART process, received a rating of “Ineffective.” These programs support the prevention and control of air pollution at the state and local level. Grants are provided for program implementation and research and development. Permits are issued to manage pollution from new and existing facilities. The programs have developed new performance measures and will be working to developing efficiency measures to assess program progress.

implementation plans (SIPs), which states must submit to EPA in FY 2007. States also will begin work on fine particle (PM-2.5) SIPs, and will incorporate regional haze reduction strategies, developed by the RPOs, into their Regional Haze SIPs. States must submit both the PM and Regional Haze SIPs to EPA in January 2008. States with areas classified as moderate and above for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS will prepare and submit reasonable further progress (RFP) and reasonably available control technology (RACT) SIPs. In FY 2006, states will prepare revisions to their New Source Review (NSR) SIPs consistent with the NSR Reform measures. In response to EPA's final National Core (NCore) ambient monitoring rule, states will begin implementing phase I of the NCore monitoring network requirements. The requirements are part of EPA's integrated monitoring strategy.

The Office of Air and Radiation will enhance EPA's existing long-term environmental assessment capability. To improve our current understanding of ecosystem conditions due to changes in air quality requires increasing access to and linkage of long-term ecological datasets that spatially and temporally complement our current long-term air quality and deposition monitoring programs. Ecological assessment approaches will be developed to evaluate existing goals to improve their efficacy in assessing our environmental programs.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	13	13	17	21	Percentage

- EPA and the states will continue to focus their resources on the ozone and PM programs.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$15,581.5) Substantial progress has made in attaining the NAAQS for lead and carbon monoxide (CO). State efforts are now focused on maintaining compliance with the lead and CO NAAQS and therefore funding for these activities reflects this shift. The federal motor vehicle control program and existing state and local programs will maintain carbon monoxide at levels meeting NAAQS. In addition, new national programs, such as CAIR, will reduce SO2 and NOx as part of the program for reducing particulate emissions and the implementation of these programs will allow states to leverage existing resources to maximize cost-effectiveness of their efforts.
- (-\$2,500.0) Funding will be reduced for the Regional Planning Organizations. The RPOs have completed much of the analysis for the regional haze plans and, with the ozone and PM SIPs due, the States will incorporate this work into their plans. EPA will work closely with the RPOs to ensure that the most critical work is done and available for the States to incorporate in their SIPs.

- (-\$17,000.0) In 2007, the Agency will begin using the grant authority in Section 105 of the Clean Air Act to fund the particulate matter (PM) monitoring network. Since 1999, the agency had been issuing the grants under Section 103 of the Act. Section 105 grants fund state or local air planning agencies to implement and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards and require a 40% match from recipients. The Section 103 authority is specifically for research and demonstration efforts and has no matching requirement. The PM network is beyond the demonstration phase and is now an operational system. As with other NAAQS monitoring efforts, states should bear some of the burden for operation and maintenance of the network.

Statutory Authority:

CAA, Sections 103, 105, and 106.

Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$17,706.0	\$16,608.0	\$6,930.0	(\$9,678.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$17,706.0	\$16,608.0	\$6,930.0	(\$9,678.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Targeted Watersheds Grant Program is designed to encourage successful community-based approaches and management techniques to protect and restore the nation's waters. This is a competitive grant program predicated on the following fundamental principles of environmental improvement: collaboration, new technologies, market incentives, and results-oriented strategies. The watershed organizations receiving grants exhibit strong partnerships with a wide variety of support, creative, socio-economic approaches to water restoration and protection, and explicit monitoring and environmentally-based performance measures.

The program enhances community watershed groups' efforts through two different types of grants. Implementation grants provide monetary assistance directly to watershed organizations to implement restoration/protection activities within their watershed. Money is used to stabilize stream banks, demonstrate innovative nutrient management schemes, establish pollutant credits and trading projects, and work with local governments and private citizens to promote sustainable practices and strategies. Grants range from \$300,000 to \$1,300,000, with an additional 25% leveraged from other sources. Capacity building grants support established watershed service providers in their effort to increase the viability, sustainability and effectiveness of local watershed groups by providing tools, training, and education. These grants range from \$150,000 to \$700,000. For more information, visit: <http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/initiative>.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

The fundamental premise of the Targeted Watersheds Grant Program is that strong partnerships lead to measurable environmental results. Hence, the continuing goal of this program is to build on the success of strong public/private partnerships that have provided a basis for improving the state of the nation's waterways. In FY 2007, the program will focus on achieving incremental yet measurable "on-the-ground" results in a relatively short time period. The program will continue an emphasis on water quality trading, supporting market-based approaches to meeting watershed restoration goals. In addition, the program will increase emphasis on establishing a nationwide network of training services to provide watershed groups across the country with the tools and information needed to implement environmental change at a local or regional level.

Performance Targets:

Planning for and tracking environmental results are key components of the Targeted Watershed Grants program. Grantees must list the water quality threats and/or impairments that will be addressed by implementing the proposed project(s) and provide a description of expected environmental outcomes. The workplan must contain a method to measure the environmental improvement that is expected to result from the project(s) and a description of how the project(s) will be evaluated. A monitoring and evaluation component with identified environmental indicators must also be included in the workplan.

Work under this program supports EPA's healthy communities and ecosystems. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (-\$9,678.0) This reduction will allow EPA to fund other higher priority activities.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$5,516.4	\$5,074.0	\$5,098.5	\$24.5
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,516.4	\$5,074.0	\$5,098.5	\$24.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Toxic Substances Compliance program builds environmental partnerships with states and Tribes to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats from toxic substances such as Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos and lead. State grants are used to ensure the proper use, storage and disposal of PCBs proper handling prevents persistent bio-accumulative toxic substances from contaminating food and water. The asbestos funds ensure compliance with standards to prevent exposure to school children, teachers and staff to asbestos fibers in school buildings. The program also assures that asbestos and lead abatement workers have received proper training and they are certified to ensure protection during the abatement process and minimize the public's exposure to these harmful toxic substances.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will continue to award state and Tribal compliance monitoring grants to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). These grants support state and Tribal compliance monitoring and enforcement activities to protect the public and the environment from PCBs, asbestos and lead.

Performance Assessment: The Civil Enforcement Program was rated adequate in the last PART review completed for the Program in 2004 based on preparation of a Measures Improvement Plan (MIP) to better characterize pollutant reductions with respect to hazard and exposure.
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Performance Targets:

This program was included in the Civil Enforcement PART review in 2004, which received an overall rating of Adequate. One of the program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. We are exploring methodologies to extend the measure by: 1) adding components that deal with pollutant hazard; and 2) identifying an indicator of the population that would have been exposed to the pollutant. Work under this program supports the Improve Compliance objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$24.5) This increase will support asbestos and lead abatement workers training and certification to ensure protection during the abatement process and minimize the public's exposure to harmful toxic substances.

Statutory Authority:

TSCA.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$12,977.1	\$10,887.0	\$10,939.5	\$52.5
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$12,977.1	\$10,887.0	\$10,939.5	\$52.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program includes funding for tribes and for Tribal air pollution control agencies. Through Clean Air Act (CAA) section 105 Grants, tribes may develop and implement programs for the prevention and control of air pollution or implementation of national primary and secondary ambient air standards. Through CAA Section 103 grants, Tribal air pollution control agencies or tribes, colleges, universities, or multi-tribe jurisdictional air pollution control agencies and/or non-profit organizations may conduct and promote research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies and training related to air pollution. Allowable activities are described in "Guidance for Funding Air and Radiation Activities Using the STAG Appropriation," issued by EPA's Air and Radiation program on November 12, 1999.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

With EPA funding, tribes will assess environmental and public health conditions on Tribal lands and, where appropriate, site monitors. Tribes will continue to develop and implement air pollution control programs. EPA will continue to fund organizations for the purpose of providing technical support, tools and training for tribes to build capacity as appropriate.

Performance Assessment: The Air Quality Grants and Permitting program, assessed by OMB in the 2005 PART process, received a rating of "Ineffective." These programs support the prevention and control of air pollution at the state and local level. Grants are provided for program implementation and research and development. Permits are issued to manage pollution from new and existing facilities. The programs have developed new performance measures and will be working to developing efficiency measures to assess program progress.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100	13	13	17	21	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
	since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.					

EPA is planning to develop at least one efficiency measure that adequately reflects program efficiency.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$52.5) This increase will support activities for assessment and mitigation of air pollution problems on or affecting tribal lands.

Statutory Authority:

CAA, Sections 103 and 105.

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Build Tribal Capacity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$72,212.5</i>	<i>\$56,654.0</i>	<i>\$56,925.0</i>	<i>\$271.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$72,212.5	\$56,654.0	\$56,925.0	\$271.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

In 1992, Congress established the Indian Environmental General Assistance Program (GAP) to provide a mechanism for Federal efforts to assist Tribal governments in assuring environmental quality on Indian lands. The purpose of the GAP is to support the development of a core Tribal environmental protection program. For more information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/indian/laws3.htm>.

GAP provides general assistance grants to build capacity to administer environmental regulatory programs that may be delegated by EPA in Indian country, and to provide technical assistance in the development of multimedia programs to address environmental issues on Indian lands. GAP grants cover the costs of planning, developing, and establishing environmental protection programs consistent with other applicable provisions of law providing for enforcement of such laws by Indian Tribes on Indian lands.

Performance Assessment: The Tribal GAP program underwent a PART assessment in FY 2003. In FY 2003, the GAP received an overall rating of adequate from OMB's PART review. In FY 2005, EPA improved program accountability by implementing a new database system, the Objective 5.3 Reporting System, to standardize, centralize, and integrate regional data and assign accountability for data quality. In addition, EPA developed and deployed the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP) Tracking System that improved data management and permits real-time access to grant information.

GAP funds are used to:

- Assess the status of a Tribe's environmental condition;
- Develop appropriate environmental programs and ordinances;
- Conduct public education and outreach efforts to ensure that Tribal communities are informed and able to participate in environmental decision-making; and
- Promote communication and coordination between Federal, state, local and Tribal environmental officials.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, GAP grants will build Tribal environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available Federal information, and build an environmental program tailored to the Tribe's needs. The grants will also develop environmental education and outreach programs,

develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans, and alert EPA to serious conditions involving immediate public health and ecological threats.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Efficiency	Number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars.	12.3	11.1	12.4	12.5	Programs

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percent of Tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative).	47	44	48	49	% Tribes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percent of Tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring (cumulative).	29	25	30	31	% Tribes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percent of Tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans (cumulative).	33	39	39	42	% Tribes

Under the PART review, the GAP program developed the efficiency measure, “*Number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars.*” This measure reflects environmental program implementation in Indian country in relation to the level of dollars available to Tribes under the EPA program statutorily targeted to this objective. It is expressed as a ratio between environmental programs implemented and million dollars of GAP funding available to Tribes.

- In FY 2007, EPA will operate at an efficiency of approximately 12.5 programs per million dollars. This efficiency level is consistent with prior fiscal years.

- In FY 2007, 517 federally-recognized Tribes and Intertribal Consortia, or 90 percent of a universe of 572 eligible entities, will have access to an environmental presence.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+271.0) This increase will provide at least two additional Tribes with an environmental presence to operate an environmental program.

Statutory Authority:

Indian General Assistance Program Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4368b (1992).

Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$11,537.5</i>	<i>\$10,838.0</i>	<i>\$10,890.0</i>	<i>\$52.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$11,537.5	\$10,838.0	\$10,890.0	\$52.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Underground Injection Control (UIC) program is implemented by Federal, state, and local governments that oversee underground injection activities in order to prevent contamination of underground sources of drinking water. Underground injection is the technology of disposing of fluids beneath the earth's surface in porous rock formations through wells or other similar conveyance systems.

When wells are properly sited, constructed, and operated, underground injection is an effective and environmentally safe method to dispose of fluids. The Safe Drinking Water Act established the UIC program to provide safeguards so that injection wells do not endanger current and future underground sources of drinking water. The most accessible underground fresh water is stored in shallow geological formations (i.e., shallow aquifers) and is the most vulnerable to contamination.

EPA provides financial assistance in the form of grants to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. Eligible Indian tribes who 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. (See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic/index.html> for more information.)

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

Ensuring safe underground injection of fluids, including waste-fluids, is a fundamental component of a comprehensive source water protection program that, in turn, is a key element in the Agency's multi-barrier approach. Management or closure of the

Performance Assessment: The Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grant Program underwent a PART assessment for the first time in 2004. The purpose of this program is to assist states with development and implementation of State UIC programs. State programs must adequately implement and enforce regulations designed to protect public health by preventing injection practices that might endanger underground sources of drinking water. The program submitted two long-term, three annual, and two efficiency measures. An annual outcome measure is currently being developed. The program received an OMB rating of adequate in 2004.

approximately 700,000 shallow injection wells (Class V) nationwide remains a top priority for the Agency's UIC program.

EPA will continue to carry out its regulatory functions for all well types with states and stakeholders. The Agency will also continue working with states and tribes to: educate and assist underground injection control well operators of all classes of UIC wells; work with stakeholders to collect and evaluate data on high priority endangering Class V wells; and explore best management practices for protecting ground water resources used for drinking water.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percentage of source water areas (both surface and ground water) for community water systems will achieve minimized risk to public health.	20	20	20	30	% Areas

The PART measures directly related to the UIC program are still under development.

The states are the primary implementers of the national drinking water program and ensure that the systems within their jurisdiction are in compliance with drinking water rules.

EPA has developed annual measures for the UIC Program that support the long-term targets. These measures are indicators of the effectiveness of the UIC Program in preventing contamination of underground sources of drinking water (USDWs) and protecting public health. Based on preliminary data collected for FY 2005, these measures are already showing public health protection from EPA's UIC Program.

- In FY 2005, EPA and the states determined that 98 percent of Class I, II wells and Class III salt solution mining wells maintained mechanical integrity. Mechanical integrity tests are conducted by UIC programs to insure that fluids injected through the well go into the injection zone and do not leak into the well bore, or outside the well into other formations or USDWs. The program will continue to conduct mechanical integrity tests regularly to prevent contamination of drinking water resources.
- By 2005, EPA and states will have closed or permitted 70 percent of identified Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal (MVWD) wells (Class V). In a parallel effort, UIC programs are actively identifying previously unidentified Class V wells. Through this effort, hundreds of MVWD wells have been identified. EPA and states will continue to identify and close or permit MVWD wells and are on track to meet the 2008 target of 100 percent of the MVWD wells closed or permitted.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$52.0) This increase will support oversight of underground injection activities.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration
Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$12,073.1</i>	<i>\$11,774.0</i>	<i>\$37,566.7</i>	<i>\$25,792.7</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$12,073.1	\$11,774.0	\$37,566.7	\$25,792.7
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA provides funding to states, Tribes, and/or Intertribal Consortia through the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) categorical grants to encourage owners and operators to properly operate and maintain their USTs. In FY 2007, EPA will make grants or cooperative agreements to states for new activities authorized by the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005 (USTCA). In addition, EPA will use funds for direct implementation of release detection or release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements) programs on Tribal lands when EPA is legally responsible for carrying out the UST program.

EPA recognizes that the size and diversity of the regulated community puts state authorities in the best position to regulate USTs and to set priorities. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/overview.htm>. Major activities focus on ensuring that owners and operators routinely and correctly monitor all regulated tanks and piping in accordance with UST regulations and developing state programs with sufficient authority and enforcement capabilities to operate in lieu of the Federal program. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/fedlaws/cfr.htm>. This grant funding may be used in Performance Partnership Agreements with states and Tribes. A state or Tribe could elect to consolidate this and other categorical media grants into one or more multimedia or single media grant. The state or 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.

Prior to FY 2007, EPA provided funding to states under the authority of Section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), and to Federally recognized Tribes, and/or Intertribal Consortia under Public Law 105-276 through the UST categorical grants for release detection and release prevention activities to encourage owners and operators to properly operate and maintain their underground storage tanks. In FY 2007, EPA will make grants or cooperative agreements for new activities authorized by the USTCA, which was enacted as Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that are not otherwise provided for in Section 2007 of the SWDA. EPA will not use STAG funds for leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities that are authorized by Section 205 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, even if those activities are also authorized by the USTCA.

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to assist states and Tribes in implementing the UST program and will provide assistance to states to help them meet their new responsibilities authorized under the USTCA (e.g., performing additional inspections so that tanks are inspected every three years, developing operator training requirements, prohibiting fuel deliveries at non-compliant UST facilities, requiring secondary containment for new and replaced tanks and piping or financial responsibility for tank installers and manufacturers); ensuring owners and operators routinely and correctly monitor all regulated USTs and piping in accordance with regulations; (see <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/ustsystem/tanko&m.htm>). EPA has the primary responsibility for implementation of the UST Program in Indian Country. Grants under P.L. 105-276 will continue to help Tribes develop the capacity to administer UST programs. For example, funding is used to support training for Tribal staff, educate owners and operators in Indian Country about UST requirements, and maintain information on USTs located in Indian Country.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of confirmed UST releases nationally.	7,421	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	UST releases

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent increase of UST facilities that are in significant operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements).	2	+1	+1	+1	percent

In FY 2007, through its compliance activities, the program will strive to maintain the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 10,000 or fewer. The actual number of confirmed releases in FY 2005 was 7,421.

At the end of FY 2005, EPA exceeded its goal of a one percent increase of UST facilities in operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection) requirements⁴ by achieving a two percent increase (from 64 percent at the

⁴ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Memorandum, *FY 2005 Semi-Annual End-of-Year Activity Report*, from Cliff Rothenstein, Director, Office of Underground Storage Tanks to UST/LUST Regional Division Directors, Regions 1-10, dated December 15, 2005. See http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/cat/ca_05_34.pdf

end of FY 2004 to 66 percent at the end of FY 2005) of the estimated universe of approximately 246,650 UST facilities.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$25,792.7) This increase in grants or cooperative agreements is for new activities authorized by the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005 (USTCA). The funds will provide assistance to states to help them meet their new responsibilities under the USTCA (e.g., performing additional inspections, developing operator training requirements, prohibiting fuel deliveries at non-compliant UST facilities, requiring secondary containment for new and replaced tanks and piping or financial responsibility for tank installers and manufacturers).

Statutory Authority:

States: Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986 (Subtitle I) and the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005; Section 2007(f); Tribal Grants: P.L. 105-276.

Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2005 Obligations	FY 2006 Enacted	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$15,027.2	\$15,765.0	\$16,830.0	\$1,065.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$15,027.2	\$15,765.0	\$16,830.0	\$1,065.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Wetlands Program Development Grants enable EPA to provide technical and financial support to states, tribes, and local governments to restore improve and protect wetlands consistent with the national goal of an overall increase in the Nation’s wetlands. Grants are used to develop new or refine existing state and Tribal wetland protection, management and restoration programs and to implement programs where environmental results can be demonstrated. Since the Wetland Program Development Grants Program started in FY 1990, grant funds have been and are awarded on a competitive basis under the authority of section 104(b)(3) of the CWA. Grants support development of state and Tribal wetland programs that further the goals of the CWA and improve water quality in watersheds throughout the country. Many states and some Tribes have developed wetland protection programs that assist private landowners, educate local governments, and monitor and assess wetland quantity and quality. (For more information, visit <http://yosemite.epa.gov/water/grant.nsf>.)

FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

Achieving the strategic goal and the Administration’s wetlands commitment to increase wetlands necessitates stronger state, Tribal, and local programs to monitor, manage and protect wetlands. Grant resources in FY 2007 will provide aid to states and tribes to develop, enhance, implement, and administer wetland programs, including helping states and tribes build capacity in the areas of monitoring, regulation, restoration, water quality standards, mitigation compliance and partnership building. EPA will continue in FY 2007 with a focus on state/Tribal wetlands environmental outcomes. Toward that end, EPA will follow through on the state/Tribal Environmental Outcome Wetland Demonstration Pilot, a 3-year pilot designed to demonstrate effectiveness of using Wetland Program Development Grants for program implementation. The pilot is part of EPA’s effort to strengthen state/Tribal capacity to protect their wetlands.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Annually, in	Data lag	No Net	No Net	No Net	Acres

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
	partnership with the Corps of Engineers and States, achieve no net loss of wetlands in the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program		Loss	Loss	Loss	

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Working with partners, achieve a net increase of wetlands	Data lag	100,000	100,000	100,000	Acres/year

- New data on the status and trends of the nation’s wetlands from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s National Wetlands Inventory will be available in the Service’s Status and Trends report due out in spring 2006. Meanwhile, information describing progress toward the broader wetland goals, identified by the President is available. A report titled “Preserving America’s Wetlands, Implementing the President’s Goal” (CEQ, April 2005)⁵, indicates that since April 2004, federal agencies and their partners took actions to restore, create, protect or improve 832,000 acres of wetlands in the U.S. This reflects total acres of restoration improvement and protection efforts and not the actual net change in total national wetlands acres.
- Under EPA’s 2005 National Water Program Guidance, the Wetlands Program provided technical or financial assistance to 13 additional Tribes, bringing the total number of Tribes that have received such assistance from EPA to 80. In addition, the Wetlands Program met its commitment of helping 12 states remain on track to report on changes in wetlands condition by 2008.

FY 2007 Change from FY 2006 Enacted Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$,1,065.0) This increase will provide technical tools necessary to adequately monitor, regulate and restore wetlands and support the Administration’s wetlands initiative.

Statutory Authority:

1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; CWA; Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; WRDA; 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1978 GLWQA; 1987 GLWQA; 1996 Habitat Agenda; 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy; and US-Canada Agreements.

⁵ United States. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Conserving America’s Wetlands, Implementing the President’s Goal. Washington, D.C., Coastal America, 2005. www.coastalamerica.gov

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