

**Environmental Protection Agency  
2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

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**Environmental Protection Agency  
FY 2008 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification**

**APPROPRIATION: Environmental Program & Management  
Resource Summary Table  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b>Environmental Program &amp; Management</b>				
Budget Authority	\$2,331,934.7	\$2,306,617.0	\$2,298,188.0	(\$8,429.0)
Total Workyears	10,765.1	11,007.5	10,867.0	-140.5

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

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$17,710.5	\$19,126.4	\$19,388.0	\$261.6
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$23,221.1	\$25,678.3	\$26,504.0	\$825.7
Federal Support for Air Quality Management				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$2,800.0	\$2,800.0	\$0.0
Clean Diesel Initiative	\$3,119.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Federal Support for Air Quality Management (other activities)	\$89,933.6	\$85,265.6	\$87,690.0	\$2,424.4
Subtotal, Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$93,053.0	\$88,065.6	\$90,490.0	\$2,424.4
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$24,332.1	\$25,513.7	\$24,711.0	(\$802.7)
Radiation: Protection	\$11,301.6	\$10,648.6	\$10,186.0	(\$462.6)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,374.4	\$2,688.7	\$2,928.0	\$239.3
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$5,560.8	\$5,221.4	\$4,489.0	(\$732.4)
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$8,534.7	\$13,365.0	\$9,865.0	(\$3,500.0)
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	\$186,088.2	\$190,307.7	\$188,561.0	(\$1,746.7)
Brownfields				
Brownfields	\$21,848.2	\$24,637.3	\$23,450.0	(\$1,187.3)
Climate Protection Program				
Climate Protection Program				
Energy Star	\$33,391.6	\$45,722.8	\$43,926.0	(\$1,796.8)
Methane to Markets	\$2,147.5	\$4,420.5	\$4,436.0	\$15.5

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
Climate Protection Program (other activities)	\$48,154.8	\$41,700.0	\$39,565.0	(\$2,135.0)
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$83,693.9	\$91,843.3	\$87,927.0	(\$3,916.3)
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$83,693.9	\$91,843.3	\$87,927.0	(\$3,916.3)
Compliance				
Compliance Assistance and Centers				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$111.2	\$131.0	\$19.8
Compliance Assistance and Centers (other activities)	\$27,774.3	\$28,779.5	\$29,416.0	\$636.5
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$27,774.3	\$28,890.7	\$29,547.0	\$656.3
Compliance Incentives	\$8,338.9	\$9,702.2	\$9,786.0	\$83.8
Compliance Monitoring				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$172.0	\$986.9	\$1,128.0	\$141.1
Compliance Monitoring (other activities)	\$86,463.1	\$92,031.9	\$92,300.0	\$268.1
Subtotal, Compliance Monitoring	\$86,635.1	\$93,018.8	\$93,428.0	\$409.2
Subtotal, Compliance	\$122,748.3	\$131,611.7	\$132,761.0	\$1,149.3
Enforcement				
Civil Enforcement				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$753.2	\$810.0	\$56.8
Civil Enforcement (other activities)	\$118,560.9	\$120,024.5	\$125,835.0	\$5,810.5
Subtotal, Civil Enforcement	\$118,560.9	\$120,777.7	\$126,645.0	\$5,867.3
Criminal Enforcement	\$41,595.6	\$37,793.5	\$39,688.0	\$1,894.5
Enforcement Training	\$2,655.2	\$2,503.7	\$3,145.0	\$641.3
Environmental Justice	\$4,691.5	\$3,859.0	\$3,822.0	(\$37.0)
NEPA Implementation	\$12,890.2	\$13,787.5	\$14,366.0	\$578.5
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$180,393.4	\$178,721.4	\$187,666.0	\$8,944.6
Environmental Protection / Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$65,347.2	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$22,292.9	\$26,397.7	\$28,768.0	\$2,370.3
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	\$19,251.9	\$20,577.1	\$21,757.0	\$1,179.9
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$3,715.9	\$4,310.7	\$4,457.0	\$146.3
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$3,959.0	\$933.8	\$934.0	\$0.2
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$946.0	\$466.9	\$467.0	\$0.1

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
Geographic Program: Other				
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$2,307.8	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0
Lake Pontchartrain	\$0.0	\$978.0	\$978.0	\$0.0
Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)	\$1,148.2	\$4,448.4	\$3,448.0	(\$1,000.4)
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	\$4,725.6	\$3,623.6	\$3,149.0	(\$474.6)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$8,181.6	\$9,050.0	\$8,575.0	(\$475.0)
Regional Geographic Initiatives	\$7,717.1	\$9,137.3	\$9,553.0	\$415.7
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	\$66,064.4	\$70,873.5	\$74,511.0	\$3,637.5
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	\$318.1	\$1,200.0	\$500.0	(\$700.0)
Homeland Security: Communication and Information (other activities)	\$4,961.9	\$5,599.7	\$6,406.0	\$806.3
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$5,280.0	\$6,799.7	\$6,906.0	\$106.3
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
Decontamination	\$43.6	\$99.0	\$99.0	\$0.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	\$4,673.8	\$7,143.7	\$7,688.0	\$544.3
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$4,717.4	\$7,242.7	\$7,787.0	\$544.3
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	\$5.0	\$3,328.7	\$3,380.0	\$51.3
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)	\$1,654.2	\$0.0	\$1.0	\$1.0
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$1,659.2	\$3,328.7	\$3,381.0	\$52.3
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$8,845.1	\$6,268.9	\$6,345.0	\$76.1
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$20,501.7	\$23,640.0	\$24,419.0	\$779.0
Indoor Air				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$7,418.0	\$5,519.2	\$5,429.0	(\$90.2)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$19,023.2	\$23,464.3	\$21,440.0	(\$2,024.3)
Subtotal, Indoor Air	\$26,441.2	\$28,983.5	\$26,869.0	(\$2,114.5)

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$5,695.1	\$6,063.8	\$6,203.0	\$139.2
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$48,586.7	\$52,142.7	\$49,747.0	(\$2,395.7)
Environmental Education	\$8,582.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Exchange Network	\$18,725.7	\$16,048.5	\$15,364.0	(\$684.5)
Small Business Ombudsman	\$2,498.5	\$3,501.7	\$3,261.0	(\$240.7)
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$1,950.4	\$2,646.6	\$2,466.0	(\$180.6)
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$11,576.0	\$12,508.4	\$12,960.0	\$451.6
TRI / Right to Know	\$13,914.4	\$15,243.4	\$15,728.0	\$484.6
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$11,841.6	\$11,435.7	\$11,477.0	\$41.3
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$123,370.8	\$119,590.8	\$117,206.0	(\$2,384.8)
International Programs				
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$4,229.9	\$4,137.0	\$4,022.0	(\$115.0)
Environment and Trade	\$1,695.8	\$1,861.2	\$1,945.0	\$83.8
International Capacity Building	\$7,687.0	\$6,390.3	\$5,311.0	(\$1,079.3)
POPs Implementation	\$1,707.9	\$1,808.7	\$1,831.0	\$22.3
US Mexico Border	\$8,145.2	\$6,061.0	\$4,646.0	(\$1,415.0)
Subtotal, International Programs	\$23,465.8	\$20,258.2	\$17,755.0	(\$2,503.2)
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$4,198.5	\$5,562.1	\$5,583.0	\$20.9
IT / Data Management	\$98,871.4	\$96,807.2	\$91,019.0	(\$5,788.2)
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$103,069.9	\$102,369.3	\$96,602.0	(\$5,767.3)
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				
Administrative Law	\$4,289.0	\$4,860.9	\$5,260.0	\$399.1
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,004.4	\$1,229.8	\$1,175.0	(\$54.8)
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$10,674.8	\$11,053.7	\$11,240.0	\$186.3
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$35,237.7	\$37,525.5	\$39,366.0	\$1,840.5
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$13,454.0	\$13,465.9	\$13,986.0	\$520.1
Regional Science and Technology	\$3,772.5	\$3,520.7	\$3,574.0	\$53.3
Regulatory Innovation	\$22,671.1	\$25,853.6	\$23,866.0	(\$1,987.6)
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$16,592.7	\$17,554.8	\$20,104.0	\$2,549.2
Science Advisory Board	\$4,555.8	\$4,615.7	\$4,790.0	\$174.3



<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$112,252.0	\$119,680.6	\$123,361.0	\$3,680.4
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	\$23,040.8	\$25,418.3	\$29,992.0	\$4,573.7
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$70,768.6	\$83,548.1	\$74,960.0	(\$8,588.1)
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$336,980.6	\$294,760.1	\$303,728.0	\$8,967.9
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$22,280.0	\$21,847.0	\$23,439.0	\$1,592.0
Human Resources Management	\$42,966.8	\$40,202.5	\$40,175.0	(\$27.5)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$496,036.8	\$465,776.0	\$472,294.0	\$6,518.0
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$62,514.0	\$62,514.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$41,750.0	\$41,750.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12,114.0	\$12,114.0
Pesticides: Field Programs	\$24,627.9	\$24,926.3	\$0.0	(\$24,926.3)
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$39,406.5	\$39,767.6	\$0.0	(\$39,767.6)
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$54,507.5	\$51,814.6	\$0.0	(\$51,814.6)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$2,035.3	\$1,754.0	\$1,780.0	\$26.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$120,577.2	\$118,262.5	\$118,158.0	(\$104.5)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$38,425.9	\$40,372.3	\$39,573.0	(\$799.3)
RCRA: Waste Management	\$66,819.2	\$67,887.3	\$69,158.0	\$1,270.7
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$12,067.4	\$12,235.1	\$13,666.0	\$1,430.9
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$117,312.5	\$120,494.7	\$122,397.0	\$1,902.3
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$9,090.4	\$7,736.5	\$5,654.0	(\$2,082.5)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$41,500.9	\$44,637.0	\$45,046.0	\$409.0
Endocrine Disruptors	\$7,350.1	\$7,985.4	\$5,890.0	(\$2,095.4)
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$12,087.0	\$11,367.6	\$13,546.0	\$2,178.4
Pollution Prevention Program	\$17,744.8	\$21,292.4	\$19,935.0	(\$1,357.4)
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$87,773.2	\$93,018.9	\$90,071.0	(\$2,947.9)

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$11,713.7	\$11,707.0	(\$6.7)
LUST / UST (other activities)	\$9,042.3	\$0.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
Subtotal, LUST / UST	\$9,042.3	\$11,713.7	\$11,719.0	\$5.3
Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)	\$9,042.3	\$11,713.7	\$11,719.0	\$5.3
Water: Ecosystems				
Great Lakes Legacy Act	\$26,771.7	\$49,600.0	\$35,000.0	(\$14,600.0)
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$26,294.4	\$18,417.2	\$17,203.0	(\$1,214.2)
Wetlands	\$19,842.5	\$20,992.2	\$21,518.0	\$525.8
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	\$72,908.6	\$89,009.4	\$73,721.0	(\$15,288.4)
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	\$3,593.8	\$2,653.9	\$2,830.0	\$176.1
Drinking Water Programs	\$90,252.9	\$99,121.0	\$96,967.0	(\$2,154.0)
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	\$93,846.7	\$101,774.9	\$99,797.0	(\$1,977.9)
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	\$10,846.3	\$12,462.4	\$12,851.0	\$388.6
Surface Water Protection				
Water Quality Monitoring	\$5,480.4	\$7,120.7	\$7,121.0	\$0.3
Surface Water Protection (other activities)	\$182,825.7	\$184,466.5	\$188,971.0	\$4,504.5
Subtotal, Surface Water Protection	\$188,306.1	\$191,587.2	\$196,092.0	\$4,504.8
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	\$199,152.4	\$204,049.6	\$208,943.0	\$4,893.4

**Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality**

## Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$17,710.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$19,126.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$19,388.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$261.6</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$8,036.1	\$9,259.4	\$8,259.0	(\$1,000.4)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$25,746.6	\$28,385.8	\$27,647.0	(\$738.8)
Total Workyears	89.6	92.2	89.1	-3.1

### **Program Project Description:**

The Acid Rain Program, established under Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, requires major reductions in SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from electric utilities. The authorizing legislation specifies two phases and numerous deadlines for both the SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> program components. The U.S. is also committed under the US-Canada Air Quality Agreement of 1991 to making reductions in SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. EPA's Acid Rain Program provides affected sources flexibility to select their own methods of compliance so the required emission reductions are achieved at the lowest cost (both to industry and government). The SO<sub>2</sub> program component uses a market-based approach with tradable units called "allowances" (one allowance authorizes the emission of one ton of SO<sub>2</sub>) and sets a permanent cap in 2010 on the total amount of SO<sub>2</sub> that may be emitted by affected sources at approximately one-half the amount these sources emitted in 1980. Both the SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> program components require accurate and verifiable measurement of emissions. The Acid Rain Program continues to be recognized as a model for flexible and effective air pollution regulation, both in the U.S. and abroad. The Clean Air Interstate Air Quality Rule relies on existing authorities to reduce emissions which contribute to interstate transport and interfere with other States' ability to meet the PM 2.5 and ozone standards. Using a market-based approach, CAIR is projected to reduce pollution from electrical power generation sources by close to 70%, when fully implemented.

At the request of the states, EPA administers the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Program (NBP), a market-based cap and trade program for reducing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and transported ozone in the eastern U.S. The initial program under the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC), the OTC program ended as a separate entity, integrating fully with the broader regional NBP under the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call. Implementation of the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call rule began in 2003 for the affected OTC states and in 2004 for other states. Based on data reported to EPA, in 2005, there were approximately 2,570 affected and operating units in the 19 NBP states and D.C.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, through the Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs, EPA is projected to measure, quality assure, and track emissions for SO<sub>2</sub> and/or NO<sub>x</sub> from continuous emissions monitoring systems (CEMs) or equivalent monitoring methods at approximately 4,500 electric utility units and 330 industrial units. In addition, the Program will conduct audits and certify emissions

monitors. Through the SO<sub>2</sub> Allowance Tracking System (ATS) and the NO<sub>x</sub> Allowance Tracking System (NATS), allowance transfers are recorded and reconciled against emissions for all affected sources to ensure compliance. Separate activities determine compliance for approximately 980 coal-fired utility boilers with the Acid Rain NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate reduction program.

By FY 2008, the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Program (NBP) will have expanded to 20 states and D.C. EPA will continue to assist all the states in this program with implementation, especially activities related to allowance trading, emissions monitoring, and end-of-season reconciliation of emissions with allowances. Affected NBP sources include boilers, turbines, and combined cycle units from a diverse set of industries as well as electric utility units. EPA also will assist NBP states in transitioning their sources and allowances into the CAIR seasonal NO<sub>x</sub> trading program. Six additional states and approximately 800 additional units will be affected under the CAIR seasonal program for reducing transported ozone pollution. Required NO<sub>x</sub> monitoring for CAIR begins in 2008, or earlier for states and sources interested in qualifying for early emissions reduction credits.

In 2003, OMB assessed the Acid Rain program through the PART process and gave it a rating of “moderately effective.” EPA is working to develop and implement an industry-oriented measure of program efficiency that takes into consideration the full cost of the program. The National Ambient Air Quality Standards Federal program, PARTed in 2005, received a rating of “adequate.” EPA is working to implement improvements within current statutory limitations that address deficiencies in design and implementation, and identify and evaluate needed improvements that are beyond current statutory authority.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources	Data Available 2007	7,000,000	7,500,000	8,000,000	Tons Reduced

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent change in average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentrations reduced.	No Target Established	No Target Established	29	No Target Established	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent change in average nitrogen	No Target Established	No Target Established	10	No Target Established	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
	deposition and mean total ambient nitrate concentrations reduced.					

Reducing emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> continues to be a crucial component of EPA's strategy for cleaner air. Particulate matter can be formed from direct sources (such as diesel exhaust or smoke), but can also be formed through chemical reactions. Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> can be chemically transformed into sulfates and nitrates (“acid rain particulate”), which are very tiny particles that can be carried by winds hundred of miles. These same small particles are also a main pollutant that impairs visibility across large areas of the country, particularly national parks that are known for their scenic views. Meeting EPA's national health-based air quality standards is an important step towards ensuring the air is safe to breathe. To meet the standards, EPA, states, tribes, and local governments work as partners to reduce emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub>. The Agency tracks Percent change in average sulfur and nitrogen deposition and mean ambient sulfate and nitrate concentrations triennially. There are no FY 2008 performance targets; the next planned report date is FY 2010.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$260.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-3.1 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align regional resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (+\$1.6) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

C.A.A. (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).

**Federal Stationary Source Regulations**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$23,221.1</b>	<b>\$25,678.3</b>	<b>\$26,504.0</b>	<b>\$825.7</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$23,221.1	\$25,678.3	\$26,504.0	\$825.7
Total Workyears	104.6	105.8	105.8	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

Under the Clean Air Act, EPA is responsible for setting, reviewing, and revising the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), as well as for setting emission standards for sources of air toxics. These national standards form the foundation for air quality management and air toxics programs implemented at the national, state, local and tribal levels, and establish goals that protect public health and the environment.

The Clean Air Act (CAA) requires EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for pollutants considered harmful to public health and the environment. The Clean Air Act established two types of national air quality standards. Primary standards set limits to protect public health, including the health of "sensitive" populations such as asthmatics, children, and the elderly. Secondary standards set limits to protect public welfare, including protection against decreased visibility and damage to animals, crops, vegetation, and buildings. EPA has established NAAQS for the six most pervasive air pollutants: particulate matter (PM), ozone, sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and lead.

This program includes activities related to the development of the Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT), combustion, and area source standards, the Stationary Source Residual Risk Program, and associated national guidance and outreach information.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The following chart illustrates EPA's schedule to review criteria pollutants and the current status of the NAAQS reviews:

<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Criteria Pollutant*</b>	<b>Final</b>
December 2010	Next PM	September 2011
May 2007	Ozone	February 2008
March 2009	CO	November 2009
February 2008	Lead	August 2008
September 2009 March 2010	Nitrogen Dioxide* Primary Secondary	May 2010 November 2010
	Sulfur Dioxide*	

November 2009 February 2010	Primary Secondary	August 2010 November 2010
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\* The schedules for reviewing the SO<sub>2</sub> & NO<sub>2</sub> standards are under litigation and subject to change

EPA will increasingly examine opportunities to meet multiple CAA requirements for stationary sources in more integrated ways, resulting in fewer individual standards in preference for rules that meet multiple CAA objectives for controlling both criteria and hazardous air pollutants in more consistent, cost-effective, and economically efficient ways. EPA will work with the regulated community to develop ways to optimize control of pollutant emissions through strategies that reach beyond classical source categories to allow for more flexible and cost-effective sector-based approaches.

The NAAQS Federal program, PARTed in 2005, received a rating of “adequate.” EPA is working to implement improvements within current statutory limitations that address deficiencies in design and implementation and identify and evaluate needed improvements that are beyond current statutory authority.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	Data Available 2009	58	58	59	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	Data Available 2009	34	35	35	Percentage

- Performance targets for reduction of toxicity weighted emissions are also supported by work under the Federal Support for Air Toxics program project.
- Implementation of the MACT standards is expected to result in the reduction of over 1.7 million tons of hazardous air pollutants.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$825.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$0.3) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).



## **Federal Support for Air Quality Management**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$93,053.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$88,065.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$90,490.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,424.4</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$9,647.9	\$10,272.9	\$10,886.0	\$613.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$102,700.9	\$98,338.5	\$101,376.0	\$3,037.5
Total Workyears	706.9	709.0	700.7	-8.3

### **Program Project Description:**

The Federal support program assists state, Tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs to implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). EPA develops Federal measures and regional strategies that help to reduce emissions from stationary and mobile sources; however, States and Tribes have the primary responsibility for developing clean air measures necessary to meet the NAAQS. EPA partners with states, Tribes, and local governments to create a comprehensive compliance program to ensure that multi-source and multi-pollutant reduction targets and air quality improvement objectives are met and sustained.

For each of the criteria pollutants, EPA tracks two kinds of air pollution trends: air pollutant concentrations based on actual measurements in the ambient (outside) air at selected monitoring sites throughout the country, and emissions based on engineering estimates or measurements of the total tons of pollutants released into the air each year. EPA works with states and local governments to ensure the technical integrity of the source controls in the state implementation plans (SIPs). EPA assists areas in identifying the most cost-effective control options available including consideration of multi-pollutant reduction and innovative strategies. The Federal support program includes working with other Federal agencies to ensure a coordinated approach, and working with the United Nations and other countries to address pollution sources outside U.S. borders that pose risks to public health and air quality within the U.S. This program also supports the development of risk assessment methodologies for the criteria air pollutants.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue to improve its air quality management and assessment approaches in FY 2008, consistent with recent National Research Council (NRC) recommendations. EPA will: (1) develop a more integrated multiple pollutant management framework that incorporates criteria and toxics air pollutants; (2) more aggressively incorporate ecosystem impacts, community effects, and future air quality and climate interactions; and, (3) actively assess progress of air programs through an accountability framework.

EPA will continue to support the revised particulate matter (PM) NAAQS by developing policies to address implementation issues, especially transition issues between the previous 1997 and new 2006 standards. EPA will continue to assist state, Tribal, and local agencies by assessing and developing potential regional and national strategies, both regulatory and non-regulatory, for reducing criteria and hazardous air pollutants. Integrating these efforts will allow industrial and commercial sectors to pursue controls in more cost-effective ways that also consider opportunities for optimizing the control of criteria and hazardous air pollutants. EPA will classify areas as attaining or not attaining the new 2006 PM2.5 standards.

EPA will continue to implement the reform recommendations of the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee's Subcommittee on Air Quality Management, focusing on both near-term and longer-term improvements. In addition, EPA will review issues on reactivity of volatile organics and will propose updates to the volatile organic compound (VOC) control policy. EPA will continue to address visibility through region-specific programs, and provide technical and policy assistance to states developing regional haze implementation plans.

EPA, in concert with the Department of Justice, will continue to support litigation related to the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR), and will implement the CAIR Federal Implementation Plan (FIP). These two actions will ensure that the CAIR reductions occur in the timeframe required to support: attainment of the PM2.5; ozone NAAQS; and assessment of particle pollution, ozone and the transport of particle pollution. Additionally, the CAIR Federal Implementation Plan will provide support to states and Tribes in developing control strategies for attaining and maintaining the PM2.5 NAAQS and the 8-hour ozone NAAQS and improvement of PM2.5 measurement methods.

EPA will continue to assist state, local and Tribal agencies in implementing national programs and assessing their effectiveness. EPA uses a broad suite of analytical tools such as source characterization analyses, emission factors and inventories, statistical analyses, source apportionment techniques, quality assurance protocols and audits, improved source testing and monitoring techniques, augmented cost/benefit tools to assess control strategies, including voluntary measures, and urban and regional-scale numerical grid air quality models (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/>). EPA will enhance these tools by developing and applying integrated multiple pollutant emissions inventory and air quality modeling platforms to provide the technical underpinnings for more efficient and comprehensive air quality management. In addition, EPA will continue to implement the National Ambient Air Monitoring Strategy to initiate co-located multiple pollutant monitors to support the development and evaluation of multiple pollutant air management strategies. EPA will also work closely with the Centers for Disease and Control (CDC) to expand accountability efforts by working with public health agencies to assess more broadly the progress of air regulations on public health outcomes.

EPA will also continue to assist other Federal agencies and state and local governments in implementing the conformity regulations during this period. The regulations require Federal agencies taking actions in nonattainment and maintenance areas to determine that the emissions caused by their actions will conform to the SIP.

EPA will continue to strengthen its leadership by addressing transboundary air pollution. EPA will continue to participate in negotiations under international treaties (e.g., US-Canada, Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)) and to lead and participate in partnerships (e.g., the Global Mercury Programme partnerships) to address fine particles, ozone, mercury, and POPs; assess trends and impact on US air quality using sophisticated models; and build capacity to reduce transboundary air pollution in key regions and countries of the world (e.g., India, China, Mexico).

EPA will continue to improve and automate associated data and technology exchange/transfer. EPA will complete the modification of the Air Quality System (AQS) to reflect new ambient monitoring regulations and to ensure that it complies with programmatic needs and EPA's architecture and data standard requirements. The AQS Data Mart will continue to provide access to the scientific community and others to obtain air quality data via the internet. (<http://epa.gov/ttn/airs/airsaqs>) EPA will complete the design and development of the new emissions inventory system. After testing, tuning and training, the system will be operational in mid-2009. This will allow EPA and its stakeholders access to needed information more efficiently.

EPA will continue to focus on the timely issuance of renewal permits and to respond to petitions under the Title V operating permits program. EPA also will continue to address monitoring issues in underlying Federal and state rules. EPA will also take appropriate action to more broadly improve the Title V program by implementing recommendations from the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee's Task Force on Title V program performance. (<http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/permits/>)

EPA will continue its New Source Review reform efforts by finalizing rules currently under development. EPA will review and respond to the 2006 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report evaluating the 2002 NSR reform rules. EPA will continue to work with states to implement revisions to the Prevention of Significant Deterioration requirements and NSR rules and will work to complete updates to delegation agreements (for delegated states) and review for approval implementation plan revisions (for SIP-approved states). EPA will also continue to review and respond to reconsideration requests and (working with DOJ) legal challenges related to NSR rule revisions, and to take any actions necessary to respond to court decisions. EPA will continue to work with industries on VOC measurement issues.

The NAAQS Federal program, PARTed in 2005, received a rating of "adequate." EPA is working to implement improvements within current statutory limitations that address deficiencies in design and implementation and identify and evaluate needed improvements that are beyond current statutory authority. The Air Quality Grants and Permitting Program, also PARTed in 2005, received a rating of "ineffective." EPA has updated current grant allocation processes to ensure resources are properly targeted, and developed measures of program efficiency.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of fine particulate matter (PM-2.5) in all monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	Data Available 2007	2	3	4	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	Data Available 2007	5	6	8	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.	Data Available 2007	70	75	78	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	Data Available 2007	83	87	91	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued	Data Available 2007	91	94	97	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
	within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.					

EPA, collaborating with the states, will continue implementing Federal measures and assisting with the development of clean air plans to move the remaining PM2.5 nonattainment areas into attainment by 2015.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$3,499.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$998.0) This reduction reflects anticipated efficiency gains from efforts to streamline the SIP review and NAAQS development processes.
- (-\$15.0) This reduction reflects an Agency-wide effort to reduce international travel.
- (-\$62.0) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency’s small administrative IT systems.
- (-8.3 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align regional resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).

## **Federal Support for Air Toxics Program**

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$24,332.1</b>	<b>\$25,513.7</b>	<b>\$24,711.0</b>	<b>(\$802.7)</b>
Science & Technology	\$2,029.6	\$2,264.7	\$2,252.0	(\$12.7)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$26,361.7	\$27,778.4	\$26,963.0	(\$815.4)
Total Workyears	140.5	144.2	141.8	-2.4

### **Program Project Description:**

Federal support for the air toxics programs includes non-financial support by EPA headquarters and Regional offices to state, Tribal and local air pollution control agencies and communities for: modeling, inventories, monitoring, assessments, strategy and program development; community-based toxics programs. EPA also provides support for voluntary programs including those that reduce inhalation risk and those that reduce deposition to water bodies and ecosystems; international cooperation to reduce transboundary and intercontinental air toxic pollution; National Emissions Inventory development and updates; Great Waters; the development of risk assessment methodologies for the toxic air pollutants; and Persistent Bioaccumulate Toxics (PBT) activities; and, training for air pollution professionals. In addition, it includes activities for implementation of Federal air toxics standards and the triennial National Air Toxics Assessments.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

By FY 2008, EPA will have completed the 2005 National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which can be used by EPA, states, and others to analyze the public health risks from air toxics, and develop strategies to manage that risk. The 2005 NEI will be a more truly multi-pollutant inventory integrating criteria pollutants and HAP data. For more information visit: (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/index.html>)

In addition to meeting CAA requirements, EPA will build on its multi-pollutant and sector pilot efforts to take advantage of opportunities to increase hazardous air pollutant emissions reductions in conjunction with criteria air pollutant control programs and strategies.

To aid the Agency in characterizing risk, EPA will continue to work with state and local agencies, via the National Air Monitoring Steering Committee, to implement the National Air Toxics Monitoring Network. The network has two main parts: the National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS), and Local Scale Monitoring (LSM) projects. The NATTS, designed to capture the impacts of widespread pollutants, is comprised of 22 permanent monitoring sites with 8 additional sites being added in FY2007. The LSMs are comprised of scores of short-term

monitoring projects, each designed to address specific local issues. More community scale monitoring projects will be initiated in FY 2008. Information on air toxics monitoring is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/airtoxpg.htm>].

In addition to meeting CAA requirements, EPA will build on its multi-pollutant and sector pilot efforts to take advantage of opportunities to increase hazardous air pollutant emissions reductions in conjunction with criteria air pollutant control programs and strategies. Additionally, EPA will continue to improve both ambient and source air toxics measurement/monitoring methods.

EPA will provide information to states and communities through case examples, documents, websites, and workshops on tools to help them in conducting assessments and identifying risk reduction strategies for air toxics. This will allow State, local and Tribal governments, industry, public interest groups, and local citizens to work together to determine if actions are needed, and if so, what should be done.

Based on recommendations from EPA’s PBT Monitoring Steering Committee, ambient mercury models will be improved to support understanding of changes in ambient concentrations and deposition rates because of changes in mercury emission rates. There will be improvements in both multi-scale and multimedia modeling. The multi-scale monitoring will enable assessment of near-field potential for elevated concentrations associated with both major and minor point sources. Re-emittance of mercury through soil, vegetation and water is believed to be an important factor affecting the mercury cycle; however, it is currently poorly characterized in atmospheric models. We will develop a true multimedia modeling framework that links air quality models with watershed/water surface models.

EPA will continue its efforts under the Air-Water Interface Work Plan to address and prevent adverse effects of atmospheric deposition to waterbodies, including coastal waters. For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/gr8water/>. These efforts involve the development and support of multi-media approaches to reduce risk and achieve water quality standards. Up-to-date information regarding multimedia work will be provided to state, local and Tribal agencies and other organizations.

The Air Toxics program, re-assessed by OMB in 2004 through the PART process, received a rating of “adequate.” EPA is working on improving monitoring systems to fill data gaps and get a better assessment of actual population exposure to toxic air pollution.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	Data Available 2009	58	59	59	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.	Data Available 2009	34	35	35	Percentage

Performance targets for reduction of toxicity weighted emissions also are supported by work under the Federal Stationary Source Regulations program project.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,206.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$10.0) This reduction reflects an Agency-wide effort to reduce international travel.
- (-\$2,000.0) This reflects a reduction to lower priority training activities and work related to Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO’s). The agency will meet its obligations outlined in the AFO Consent Agreement and Final Order.
- (+\$1.0) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.
- (-2.4 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).



**Radiation: Protection**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,301.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,648.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,186.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$462.6)</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$2,311.9	\$2,054.3	\$2,120.0	\$65.7
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,938.3	\$2,323.3	\$2,373.0	\$49.7
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$15,551.8	\$15,026.2	\$14,679.0	(\$347.2)
Total Workyears	95.7	96.6	88.6	-8.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Radiation Protection Program includes activities that minimize public radiation exposure. EPA provides oversight of operations at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) and is responsible for development of environmental standards applicable to Yucca Mountain. EPA also sets protective limits on radioactive air emissions and ensures that the Agency has appropriate methods to manage radioactive releases and exposures. EPA works with other Federal agencies, states, Tribes, and industry to develop and use training, public information, and voluntary programs to reduce public exposure to radiation.<sup>1</sup> Other EPA approaches include radiation clean-up and waste management guidance, radiation pollution prevention, and guidance on radiation protection standards and practices to Federal agencies.

EPA conducts radiation risk assessments and provides the technical tools and the scientific basis for generating radionuclide-specific risk coefficients. Risk managers use this information to assess health risks from radiation exposure and to determine appropriate levels for contaminated site clean-up. This information is also utilized by EPA to develop radiation protection and risk management policy, guidance, and rulemakings.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue certifying that all radioactive waste shipped by the Department of Energy (DOE) to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) is permanently and safely disposed of, consistent with EPA standards<sup>2</sup>, by conducting inspections of waste generator facilities and evaluating DOE's compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations every 5 years.

EPA will continue protecting people and the environment from harmful and avoidable exposure to radiation by providing information about radiation and hazards from radioactive materials. EPA, in partnership with other Federal agencies, will continue to promote the management of radiation risks in a consistent and safe manner at water treatment facilities, and during cleanups

<sup>1</sup> Additional information at: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/assessment/index.html> last accessed 1/5/2007.

<sup>2</sup> Additional information at: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/WIPP/> last accessed 1/5/2007.

at Superfund, DOE, Department of Defense (DOD), state, local and other Federal sites. EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments on radiation, including radon, and provide technical tools.

By 2008, EPA will have evaluated and proposed revisions to its cancer risk models and projections based on *Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (BEIR) VII* recommendations which will be submitted to the Science Advisory Board (SAB). The Agency will draft a report that presents the scientific basis of our understanding of radiation-induced health effects and revised methods for calculating radiogenic cancer risks. This draft report will be submitted to the SAB for formal review by FY 2008. Also, during FY 2008, EPA will begin to examine what impact the proposed changes might have on risk estimates for specific radionuclides as contained in Federal Guidance Report-13 and to assess possible policy implications. EPA will continue to provide national guidance on the risks posed by radiation in the environment, including technical guidance for conducting and documenting risk assessments.

### **Performance Targets:**

EPA is on track through its ongoing work to meet its 2011 strategic plan goal of protecting public health and the environment from unwanted releases of EPA regulated radioactive pollutants and to minimize impacts to public health from radiation exposure. The Agency is developing new outcome-oriented strategic and annual performance measures for this program in preparation for a 2007 PART assessment. The program will have new performance measures to report in FY 2009. EPA will continue to track progress on routine program indicators such as preparedness and response capability for radiological incidents.

### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$4.1) This reflects a realignment of travel funds.
- (-\$466.7) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-8.0 FTE) This reduces support for lower priority activities associated with radiation exposure. This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out of this program's goals. This reduces activities associated with radiation exposure such as removal of radioactive sources from recycled or manufactured material.

### **Statutory Authority:**

AEA of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C 2011 et seq. (1970), and Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970; CAA Amendments of 1990; CERCLA, as amended by the SARA of 1986; Energy Policy Act of 1992, P.L. 102-486; Executive Order 12241 of September 1980, National Contingency Plan, 3 CFR, 1980; NWP Act of 1982; PHSA, as amended, 42 U.S.C 201 et seq.; SDWA; UMTRCA of 1978; WIPP Land Withdrawal Act.

**Radiation: Response Preparedness**  
 Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality  
 Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change  
 Objective(s): Radiation

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,374.4</b>	<b>\$2,688.7</b>	<b>\$2,928.0</b>	<b>\$239.3</b>
Science & Technology	\$3,263.4	\$3,585.9	\$3,721.0	\$135.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,637.8	\$6,274.6	\$6,649.0	\$374.4
Total Workyears	41.5	42.3	42.3	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA generates policy guidance and procedures for EPA radiological response under the National Response Plan (NRP). EPA is a member of the Federal Radiological Preparedness Coordinating Committee (FRPCC), supports the federal Advisory Team for Environment, Food, and Health (the “A-Team”) and also maintains its own Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT). EPA responds to radiological emergencies, conducts national and regional radiological response planning and training and develops response plans for radiological incidents or accidents.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA’s RERT, a component of the Agency’s emergency response structure, will maintain its preparedness for those radiological incidents for which EPA is the Coordinating Agency under the NRP and also will be prepared to fulfill its requirement under the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRP. EPA also will continue to develop and maintain Protective Action Guides (PAGs) for use by Federal, state, and local responders. EPA will provide training on the use of the PAGs to users through workshops and radiological emergency response exercises. EPA will design training and exercises to enhance the RERT’s ability to fulfill EPA responsibilities;<sup>1</sup> as well as analyze them for improvements needed for overall radiation response preparedness.

EPA will continue to coordinate with its interagency partners under the FRPCC to revise Federal radiation emergency response plans, develop radiological emergency response standard approaches. The Agency also will develop guidance for coordination of EPA support with other Federal and state response agencies.

In addition, EPA will continue to participate in planning, and implementing international and Federal table-top and field exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities, with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS). EPA also will continue to train state, local and Federal officials and provide technical support to federal and state radiation, emergency

<sup>1</sup> Additional information can be accessed at: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/> last accessed 1/8/2007.

management, solid waste, and health programs that are responsible for radiological emergency response and for development of their own preparedness programs.

**Performance Targets:**

EPA is developing new outcome-oriented performance measures for this program in preparation for a 2007 PART assessment. The program will have new performance information to report in FY 2009. EPA will continue to track progress on routine program indicators such as preparedness and response capability for radiological incidents.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$238.6) This increase is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$0.7) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, 42 U.S.C 2011 et seq. (1970), and Reorganization Plan #3 of 1970; CAA Amendments of 1990; CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA); Executive Order 12241 of September 1980, National Contingency Plan, 3 CFR, 1980; Executive Order 12656 of November 1988, Assignment of Emergency Preparedness Responsibilities, 3 CFR, 1988; PHSA, as amended, 42 U.S.C 201 et seq.; Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C 5121 et seq.; SDWA.

## **Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs**

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Protect the Ozone Layer

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$5,560.8</b>	<b>\$5,221.4</b>	<b>\$4,489.0</b>	<b>(\$732.4)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,560.8	\$5,221.4	\$4,489.0	(\$732.4)
Total Workyears	27.1	27.1	23.8	-3.3

### **Program Project Description:**

The stratospheric ozone layer protects life on earth by preventing harmful UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface. Scientific evidence amassed over the past 25 years has shown that Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) used around the world are destroying the stratospheric ozone layer.<sup>1</sup> Increased levels of UV radiation due to ozone depletion may raise the incidence of skin cancer, cataracts, and other illnesses.<sup>2</sup> Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer and accounts for more than 50 percent of all cancers in adults.<sup>3</sup> Increased UV levels have also been associated with other human and non-human risks, including immune suppression and effects on aquatic ecosystems and agricultural crops.

EPA estimates that in the United States alone, the worldwide phaseout of ODS will avoid 299 million cases of non-fatal skin cancers and 27.5 million cases of cataracts between 1990 and 2165.<sup>4</sup> This estimate is based on the assumption that international ODS phaseout targets will be achieved, allowing the ozone layer to begin recovery by the middle of this century. According to current atmospheric research, the ozone layer is not expected to recover until the mid-21st century at the earliest, due to the very long lifetimes of ODS.<sup>5</sup>

EPA's Domestic Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program will implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (the Act) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), which will lead to the reduction and control of ODS in the U.S. and lower health risks to the American public due to exposure to UV radiation. The Act provides for a phaseout of production and consumption of ODS and requires controls on various products containing ODS. As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. also is committed to regulating and enforcing its terms domestically.

<sup>1</sup> World Meteorological Organization (WMO). "Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2002." WMO: Geneva, Switzerland. February 2003.

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization. "Solar Radiation and Human Health: Fact Sheet No. 227." August 1999. Accessed December 30, 2003. Available on the Internet at: [www.who.int/inf-fs/en/fact227.html](http://www.who.int/inf-fs/en/fact227.html).

<sup>3</sup> American Cancer Society. "What are the Key Statistics for Melanoma?" Accessed December 30, 2003. Available on the Internet at: [www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI\\_0.asp](http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI_0.asp).

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act 1990-2010: EPA Report to Congress. EPA: Washington, DC. November 1999.

<sup>5</sup> WMO, February 2003.

## **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In carrying out the requirements of the Act and the Montreal Protocol in FY 2008, EPA will continue to implement the domestic rulemaking agenda for reduction and control of ODS and will provide compliance assistance and enforce rules controlling their production, import, and emission.

In FY 2008, EPA will focus its work to both assure that currently required caps on production and import are met, as well as on approving the use of alternatives to ODS to assist the market's transition to safer, non-ozone depleting alternatives.

Pollution prevention is an important element in achieving the ozone protection objective. The National Emission Reduction Program will require recovery and recycling or reclamation of ODSs, primarily in the air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors. Also, under the Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP), EPA will review newly developed alternatives to ODS and, if necessary, will restrict use of alternatives for a given application that are more harmful to human health and the environment on an overall basis. In addition, EPA will work with Federal and international agencies to curb illegal imports of ODS and ensure a smooth transition to non-ozone depleting alternatives in various sectors.

In 2004, OMB assessed the Stratospheric Ozone program through the PART process, and rated it as "adequate." The assessment found that the program has a clear purpose, addresses a specific need, is free of major flaws, and is effectively targeted. Investments in this program will help to assure that it continues to meet existing performance goals and continues work on performance measures and targets to track intermediate outcomes by measuring "thickness" of the ozone layer in the atmosphere.

### **Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Remaining US Consumption of HCFCs in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	Data Available 2008	<9,900	<9,900	<9,900	ODP MTs

- Annual performance goals are set to meet Clean Air Act requirements for the quantities and timing of phasing out the production and import of ozone depleting substances. The basis of comparison for assessing the program is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each ozone depleting substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to stratospheric ozone -- this is the ozone depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.

- The next incremental reduction in production and import of class II HCFCs that the U.S. is required to meet is no more than 5334 MT starting in 2010. Further incremental reductions are required through 2020, until all ODS production and import is phased out except for exempted amounts.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$292.0, -3.3 FTE) This reduction eliminates funding for the SunWise program. This program provided awareness of health risks from UV radiation and sun safety behaviors are broadly accepted by the scientific community, public and private sectors.
- (-\$429.2) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$11.2) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA Amendments of 1990, Title I, Parts A and D (42U.S.C. 7401-7434, 7501-7515), Title V (42 U.S.C. 7661-7661 f), and Title VI (42 U.S.C. 7671-7671q); The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

**Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund**

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Protect the Ozone Layer

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,534.7</b>	<b>\$13,365.0</b>	<b>\$9,865.0</b>	<b>(\$3,500.0)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,534.7	\$13,365.0	\$9,865.0	(\$3,500.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The stratospheric ozone layer protects life on earth by preventing harmful UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface. Scientific evidence amassed over the past 25 years has show that Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) used around the world are destroying the stratospheric ozone layer. Increased levels of UV radiation are due to ozone depletion and may increase incidence of health effects such as skin cancer, cataracts and other illnesses.

Under the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*, the U.S. and other developed countries contribute to the Multilateral Fund to support projects and activities that eliminate the production and use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries. Currently, the United States and 189 other countries are Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The United States has affirmed its commitment to this international treaty and to demonstrating world leadership by phasing out domestic production of ODS, as well as helping other countries find suitable alternatives.

EPA estimates that, in the United States alone, the worldwide phaseout of ODS will save 6.3 million lives from fatal cases of skin cancer, and will avoid 299 million cases of non-fatal skin cancers and 27.5 million cases of cataracts between 1990 and 2165. This estimate is based on the assumption that international ODS phaseout targets will be achieved, allowing the ozone layer to begin recovery by the middle of the century. In addition, the Multilateral Fund has reached long-term agreements to dismantle developing country CFC and halon production capacity to eliminate production of 119,648 metric tons.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA's contributions to the Multilateral Fund in FY 2008 will help the Multilateral Fund continue to support cost-effective projects that are designed to build capacity and eliminate ODS production and consumption in over 60 developing countries. Today the Multilateral Fund continues to support over 5,150 activities in 139 countries, and when fully implemented, will prevent annual emissions of more than 223,729 metric tons of ODS. Over 80% of already agreed project activities have been implemented to date, with remaining work in these already agreed projects expected to be fully implemented by 2009. Additional projects will be



considered and approved in accordance with Multilateral Fund guidelines to address the remaining 9,155 metric tonnes of ODSs (weighted by their potential to damage the ozone layer) for which there are not yet projects to assist in meeting developing country obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

In 2004, OMB assessed the Stratospheric Ozone program through the PART process, and rated it as “adequate.” The assessment found that the program has a clear purpose, addresses a specific need, is free of major flaws, and is effectively targeted. The assessment included a specific recommendation for continued support of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Remaining US Consumption of HCFCs in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	Data Available 2008	<9,900	<9,900	<9,900	ODP MTs

- Performance targets for ozone layer protection are also supported by work under Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs.
- Annual performance goals are set to meet Clean Air Act requirements for the quantities and timing of phasing out the production and import of ozone depleting substances. The base of comparison for assessing the program is the domestic consumption cap of class II HCFCs as set by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Each ozone depleting substance (ODS) is weighted based on the damage it does to the stratospheric ozone -- this is the ozone depletion potential (ODP). Beginning on January 1, 1996, the cap was set at the sum of 2.8 percent of the domestic ODP-weighted consumption of CFCs in 1989 plus the ODP-weighted level of HCFCs in 1989. Consumption equals production plus import minus export.
- The next incremental reduction in production and import of class II HCFCs that the U.S. is required to meet is no more than 5334 MT starting in 2010. Further incremental reductions are required through 2020, until all ODS production and import is phased out except for exempted amounts.
- Long term performance goals are set to reflect environmental response to actions to reduce consumption of ozone depleting substances. Meeting the long term performance goal of reduced levels of effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine requires successful action not only by the U.S. and other developed countries, but by all developing nations worldwide.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$3,500.0) This reduction reflects the Multilateral Fund's achievement of implementing 80% of their project activities with remaining work expected to be fully implemented by 2009.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA Amendments of 1990, Title 1, Parts A and D (42 U.S.C. 7401-7434, 7501-7515), Title V (42 U.S.C. 7661-7661f), and Title VI (42 U.S.C. 7671-7671q); The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

**Program Area: Brownfields**

**Brownfields**

Program Area: Brownfields

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$21,848.2</b>	<b>\$24,637.3</b>	<b>\$23,450.0</b>	<b>(\$1,187.3)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$21,848.2	\$24,637.3	\$23,450.0	(\$1,187.3)
Total Workyears	117.9	121.3	127.9	6.6

**Program Project Description:**

The Brownfields program is designed to help states, Tribes, local communities and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together to assess, safely cleanup, and reuse brownfields. Revitalizing these once productive properties helps communities by removing blight, satisfying the growing demand for land, helping limit urban sprawl, fostering ecologic habitat enhancements, enabling economic development, and maintaining or improving quality of life. EPA's Brownfields program funds research efforts, clarifies liability issues, enters into Federal, state, and local partnerships, conducts outreach activities, and creates related job training and workforce development programs. EPA's work is focused on removing barriers and creating incentives for brownfield redevelopment. The program provides financial assistance for: 1) hazardous substances training for organizations representing the interests of states and Tribal co-implementers of the Brownfields law; and 2) Tribal technical outreach support to address environmental justice issues and support Brownfields research.

The Smart Growth program works with stakeholders to create an improved economic and institutional climate for Brownfields redevelopment. The Smart Growth program removes barriers and creates incentives for Brownfields redevelopment by changing development standards that affect the viability of Brownfields redevelopment; and creating cross-cutting solutions that improve the economic, regulatory and institutional climate for Brownfields redevelopment.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In addition to supporting the operations and management of the Brownfields program, funds requested will provide financial assistance for training on hazardous waste to organizations representing the interests of state and Tribal co-implementers of the Brownfields law: the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (SBLRBRA). The program also offers outreach support for environmental justice issues involving Tribal and native Alaskan villages or other disadvantaged communities that need to address perceived or real hazardous substance contamination at sites in their neighborhood or community. EPA also will provide technical assistance to communities that were awarded funding to combine smart growth policies with Brownfields redevelopment. EPA also will conduct further research on incentives for

cleanup that encourage Brownfields redevelopment, pilot additional techniques to accomplish redevelopment within communities, identify new policy and research needs, and create examples and best practices that can be copied in other communities.

The Smart Growth program will continue to address critical issues for Brownfield redevelopment including land assembly, development permitting issues, financing, parking and street standards, accountability to uniform systems of information for land use controls, and other factors that influence the economic viability of Brownfields redevelopment.

### **Performance Targets:**

Performance goals and measures for the Brownfields EPM program are currently a component of the overall Brownfields Program measures. As a result, the Brownfields Projects program also contributes to the achievement of these performance measures and the Brownfields Categorical Grant program contributes to the achievement of the “properties assessed” measure. This also contributes to EPA efforts to assess and clean up Brownfields, as described in EPA’s 2006-2011 Strategic Plan.

### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,747.8) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$2,917.6) This reflects a reduction in Headquarters expenses including contract support and cooperative agreements.
- (+\$70.0) This increase provides funds for program evaluations in Brownfields.
- (-\$73.4) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce international travel as well as a reduction to program travel expenses in Headquarters and the Regions.
- (-\$14.1) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (+6.6 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. The change reflects an increase in administrative and programmatic support to implement the Brownfields program, including support for grantee project oversight, state coordination efforts, and outreach activities.

### **Statutory Authority:**

CERCLA as amended by SBLRBRA (Public Law 107-118); RCRA, Section 8001; GMRA (1990); SWDA; FFGCAA.

**Program Area: Climate Protection Program**

## **Climate Protection Program**

Program Area: Climate Protection Program

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air; Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$83,693.9</b>	<b>\$91,843.3</b>	<b>\$87,927.0</b>	<b>(\$3,916.3)</b>
Science & Technology	\$19,650.5	\$12,549.6	\$13,104.0	\$554.4
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$103,344.4	\$104,392.9	\$101,031.0	(\$3,361.9)
Total Workyears	210.9	214.1	212.5	-1.6

### **Program Project Description:**

The core of EPA's climate change efforts are voluntary government/industry partnership programs designed to capitalize on the opportunities that consumers, businesses, and organizations have for making sound investments in efficient equipment, policies, and practices. Energy efficiency saves fuel and leads to reduction in emission from power plants.

EPA manages a number of efforts, such as the ENERGY STAR programs, clean energy partnerships, and transportation efficiency programs, to remove barriers in the marketplace and to deploy technology faster. EPA programs do not provide financial subsidies. Instead, they work by overcoming widely acknowledged barriers to energy efficiency: lack of clear, reliable information on technology opportunities; lack of awareness of energy efficient products, services, and transportation choices; and low incentives for manufacturers to invest in efficiency research and development. (For more information visit: [www.epa.gov/energystar.html](http://www.epa.gov/energystar.html) and [www.epa.gov/smartway](http://www.epa.gov/smartway))

EPA also manages the continued implementation of the Methane to Markets Partnership – a U.S. led international initiative that promotes cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. The Partnership has the potential to deliver, by 2015, annual reductions in methane emissions of up to 500 billion cubic feet (Bcf) of natural gas. Methane to Markets builds on the success of EPA's domestic methane voluntary programs by creating an international forum that will achieve its goals through collaboration among developing countries, developed countries, and countries with economies in transition- together with strong participation from the private sector, development banks, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. (For more information visit: [www.epa.gov/methanetomarkets/](http://www.epa.gov/methanetomarkets/))

EPA's Climate Protection Program has encouraged the reduction of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases such as methane and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). EPA's climate change programs promote the use of energy efficient equipment. Since energy efficient equipment often has a working life of decades or more, consumer purchases of energy efficient equipment -- that are made today -- will continue to deliver environmental and economic benefits for many years to come. For every dollar spent by EPA on its technology deployment programs, EPA estimates

that the programs have reduced greenhouse gas emissions by up to 1.0 metric ton of carbon equivalent (3.67 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>) and delivered nearly \$75 in energy bill savings.<sup>1</sup> This is based upon cumulative reductions since 1995.

EPA's international activities lead to greater information and technical capacity available for developing and industrialized countries to implement emissions reductions policies and climate protection programs. Most recently, the United States and EPA has partnered with Australia, China, India, Japan and South Korea to form the Asia - Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate Change. This partnership will focus on voluntary practical measures taken by these six countries in the Asia-Pacific region to create new investment opportunities, build local capacity, and remove barriers to the introduction of clean, more efficient technologies. This partnership also will help each country meet nationally designed strategies for improving energy security, reducing pollution, and addressing the long-term challenge of climate change. EPA is an active participant in this Partnership and the agency's 2008 funding for this effort is \$5 million. The total 2008 funding for the Partnership government-wide is \$52 million.

#### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

OMB assessed the Climate Change Program in 2004 through the PART process, and gave it a rating of "adequate." There are over 20 climate change programs which work with the private sector to cost effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate energy efficiency improvements. Each sector (buildings, industry and transportation) has performance and efficiency measures to track the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are reduced as a result of the program's efforts.

EPA will continue to implement its government/industry partnership efforts to achieve greenhouse gas reductions and contribute to the President's goal to reduce greenhouse gas intensity by 18 percent in 2012. In FY 2008, EPA's climate change programs are projected to:

- Reduce other forms of pollution, including air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), particulate matter, and mercury.
- Continue the ENERGY STAR program across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.
- Continue the SmartWay Transport Partnership to increase energy efficiency and lower emissions of freight transportation by helping to increase the market penetration of diesel engine retrofits, anti-idling technologies, lower rolling resistant tires, improved aerodynamic truck designs, improved freight logistics, and by partnering with international partners like Canada and Mexico, especially at border crossings.

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<sup>1</sup> Climate Protection Partnerships Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2004. Protecting the Environment-- Together, ENERGY STAR and Other Voluntary Programs, 2003 Annual Report.



- Work to promote renewable fuel blends with the greatest environmental benefit in order to maximize the potential of these fuels to reduce greenhouse gas intensity and improve air quality.
- Continue the extension of the Methane-to-Markets Partnership by assessing the feasibility of methane recovery and use projects at landfills, coal mines, and natural gas and oil facilities and by identifying and addressing institutional, legal, regulatory and other barriers to project development in partner countries.
- Continue assistance to developing countries and countries with economies-in-transition to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases through cost-effective measures and assist in the fulfillment of the U.S. obligations under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to facilitate technology transfer to developing countries.
- Produce measurable international greenhouse gas emission reductions through clean industrialization partnerships with key developing countries.
- Continue to actively support the government-wide Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development to assist the Asia-Pacific region in developing country-specific strategies to improve energy security and reduce pollution. EPA will also work with the Asia-Pacific region to develop and deploy new and emerging technologies and tailor programs, such as methane capture and use, to meet the specific conditions of each area.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	Data Available 2007	26.5	29.4	32	MMTCE

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	Data Available 2007	58	62.6	68	MMCTE

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse	Data Available 2007	1.2	1.6	1.5	MMTCE

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
	gas reductions in the transportation sector.					

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the transportation sector.	Data Available 2007	0.15	No FY07 Target	FY 2010	Dollars

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the industry sector.	Data Available 2007	3.1	No FY07 Target	FY 2010	Dollars

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Tons of greenhouse gas emissions (mmtce) prevented per societal dollar in the building sector.	Data Available 2007	0.7	No FY07 Target	FY 2010	Dollars

The program has reevaluated the baseline and targets for the transportation sector. Projected reductions have been adjusted to reflect the improved accounting. The agency tracks progress for the efficiency measures listed in the table above every four years. There are no performance targets for FY 2007 and FY 2008. The next report date for these measures is FY 2010.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$2,117.0) This reflects a reduction in Federal investment in the ENERGY STAR program due to public and private industry adoption of these programs
- (-\$2,000.0) This reduction eliminates the Best Workplaces for Commuters (BWC) program; there are several well-established commuter benefits programs in States and cities. This decrease a phase-out of some of the federal activities that is duplicative of efforts of States and cities

- (-\$600.0) Reduces funding for lower priority activities in the transportation sector.
- (-\$83.4) This decrease reflects the net changes to all other Climate Change programs, such as Industrial Carbon, Climate Leaders, and International Capacity Building.
- (+\$895.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$4.0) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative IT Systems.
- (-\$7.0) This reduction reflects an Agency-wide effort to reduce international travel.
- (-1.6 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. This reduction will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

Clean Air Act Amendments, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq. – Sections 102, 103, 104 and 108; Pollution Prevention Act, 42 U.S.C. 13101 et seq. – Sections 6602, 6603, 6604 and 6605; National Environmental Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq. – Section 102; Global Climate Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. 2901 – Section 1103; Federal Technology Transfer Act, 15 U.S.C. – Section 3701a; Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. – Section 104; Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.- Section 8001; Energy Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. 16104 et seq.

**Program Area: Compliance**

## **Compliance Assistance and Centers**

Program Area: Compliance

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$27,774.3</b>	<b>\$28,890.7</b>	<b>\$29,547.0</b>	<b>\$656.3</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$481.3	\$839.1	\$688.0	(\$151.1)
Oil Spill Response	\$257.8	\$280.2	\$291.0	\$10.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$11.0	\$22.2	\$22.0	(\$0.2)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$28,524.4	\$30,032.2	\$30,548.0	\$515.8
Total Workyears	197.9	212.1	208.4	-3.7

### **Program Project Description:**

EPA's Compliance Assistance program includes a range of activities and tools designed to improve compliance with environmental laws. Regulated entities, Federal agencies and the public benefit from easy access to tools that help them understand these laws and find efficient, cost-effective means for putting them into practice.

To achieve these goals, the Compliance Assistance and Centers (CAC) program provides information, training and technical assistance to the regulated community to increase its understanding of statutory and regulatory environmental requirements, thereby gaining improvements in compliance and reducing risks to human health and the environment. The program also provides tools such as plain-language guides, interactive virtual compliance assistance centers and an on-line clearinghouse, training, and assistance to other compliance assistance providers. The program provides international enforcement and compliance training, promotes environmental "good governance," and promotes positive approaches to trade and environment. Activities are measured and reported using the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). For more information, refer to: [www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html), [www.epa.gov/clearinghouse](http://www.epa.gov/clearinghouse), and [www.assistancecenters.net](http://www.assistancecenters.net).

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to provide general and targeted compliance assistance to the regulated community and integrate assistance into its enforcement and compliance assurance efforts. In partnership with trade associations and other assistance providers, the Agency will continue to support the CACs including the new Education Center to be created in FY 2007. These Centers are a key component of EPA's efforts to help small and medium-sized businesses and governments understand and comply with Federal environmental requirements. The 15 existing centers and the National Environmental Compliance Assistance Clearinghouse provide one-stop shopping through integration with the "Business Gateway" e-government initiative. The Business Gateway targets sectors of the regulated community and the public for regulatory

environmental and technical assistance, pollution prevention activities, and resources suited to the individual sector.

The Federal Facility Enforcement program will continue to provide technical guidance to other Federal agencies on compliance with applicable Executive Orders and environmental laws. In FY 2008, EPA will also continue working with other Federal agencies to support the Federal Facilities Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center ([www.fedcenter.gov](http://www.fedcenter.gov)). Also in FY 2008, the Agency will also carry out the actions outlined in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 by providing compliance assistance to owners and operators of Underground Storage Tanks (UST).

The Agency will improve local and state-specific information (e.g., state regulatory requirements) available in new and existing centers. EPA will also continue to integrate the centers and clearinghouse with the “Business Gateway” Initiative. In FY 2008, EPA will continue refining data elements to ensure accurate reporting into the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), and build the Agency’s capacity to measure compliance assistance outcomes.

The program will continue to assist foreign industries (especially those along the United States border) who do business in the United States to comply with statutory and regulatory environmental requirements, and promote effective enforcement programs in foreign countries. This will strengthen environmental protection and level the economic playing field in a global trading system.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an “adequate” rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review, EPA is beginning to transition the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency’s Strategic Plan.

### **Performance Targets:**

EPA measures the environmental results of our compliance assistance program by tracking the percentage of regulated entities that report improvements in environmental management practices and pollutant reductions resulting from direct EPA compliance assistance. EPA's Compliance Assistance program achieves pollutant reductions, improves regulated entities’ environmental management practices, and increases regulated entities understanding of environmental requirements, through direct compliance assistance provided by EPA personnel and through on-line CACs and the clearinghouse.

Through compliance assistance in FY 2006, EPA increased the understanding of regulated entities, improved environmental management practices (EMPs), and reduced pollution. Eighty-two percent of Compliance Assistance Center survey respondents reported improved EMPs.

Seventy-four percent of the regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance reported improved EMPs. Fifty-five percent of regulated entities reported that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution as a result of using CACs and the Clearinghouse.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-2.5 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-0.5 FTE) The Agency proposes to shift a portion of an FTE from Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit review of new sources and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) applicability determinations to the enforcement of Maximum Achievable Control Technology Emission Standards (MACT) standards in the under the Clean Air Act.
- (-\$74.9) This decrease reflects a reduction to contractor support funds to the overall Compliance Assistance program.
- (-\$23.9) This decrease will reduce funding to the Agency's Fed Center, a Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center established to integrate and share all available information, tools, and expertise in one centralized location to assist federal facilities in complying with environmental laws, regulations, permits and Executive Orders.
- (+\$755.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Compliance Incentives**

Program Area: Compliance

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,338.9</b>	<b>\$9,702.2</b>	<b>\$9,786.0</b>	<b>\$83.8</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$156.5	\$142.7	\$144.0	\$1.3
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,495.4	\$9,844.9	\$9,930.0	\$85.1
Total Workyears	68.3	76.6	74.6	-2.0

### **Program Project Description:**

EPA's Compliance Incentives program (CIP) encourages regulated entities to monitor and quickly correct environmental violations, reduce pollution, and make improvements in regulated entities' environmental management practices. In addition, EPA uses a variety of approaches to encourage corporate self-disclosures of environmental violations under various environmental statutes. EPA's Audit Policy encourages corporate audits of environmental compliance and subsequent correction of self-discovered violations, providing a uniform enforcement response toward disclosures of violations. Under the Audit Policy, when companies voluntarily discover and promptly correct environmental violations, EPA may waive or substantially reduce civil penalties.<sup>1</sup>

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Agency's Enforcement program will continue to implement the Audit/Self-Policing (Audit), Small Business Compliance, and Small Local Governments policies as core elements of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program. Since FY 2001, over 5,000 facilities resolved violations under EPA's Voluntary Disclosure Policies. In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to expand use of the Audit Policy through aggressive outreach to industries. Several examples of the EPA's sector-specific efforts include refrigerated warehouses, colleges and universities, and healthcare facilities. EPA actively encourages disclosures at multiple facilities owned by the same regulated entity, because such disclosures allow each entity to review their operations holistically, which more effectively benefits the environment.

In FY 2008, the CIP will continue to promote Environmental Management Systems (EMSs). EMSs provide organizations with an approach to minimizing environmental impacts – regulated and unregulated – by integrating environmental concerns into business decisions and practices. EPA will continue to implement the National Environmental Performance Track (NEPT) program, which is a program that recognizes and motivates top-performing facilities that

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<sup>1</sup> For more information refer to: [www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/programs/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/programs/index.html).



consistently meet their legal requirements, have implemented EMS, and made tangible improvements to their environmental performance.

In FY 2008, the Agency will support and encourage states' efforts to adopt the innovative Environmental Results Program (ERP). ERP consists of four linked tools – compliance assistance, self-evaluation and certification, inspections, and performance measurement – that work together to hold facility owners and operators accountable for their environmental obligations. In Massachusetts, where ERP began, the program improved performance for small businesses and also resulted in savings for businesses, while allowing the state and EPA to focus resources on higher priority environmental problems.

EPA tracks compliance incentive environmental results in the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) to enable the Agency to make strategic decisions for the best utilization of resources and tools, and to respond to increasing demands for compliance and environmental information. EPA will continue to make multi-media compliance incentives results information available to the public through the Enforcement and Compliance History On-line (ECHO) internet website during FY 2008. This site provides communities with compliance status and averages 65,000 queries per month.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an “adequate” rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review EPA, is beginning to transition the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency's Strategic Plan.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated, as a result of audit agreements.	0.05	0.4	0.4	0.4	Million Pounds

One of the key Civil Enforcement PART program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced through audit agreements, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of EPA Compliance Incentive programs<sup>2</sup>. The Agency is exploring methodologies to strengthen this measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

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<sup>2</sup> With the adoption of the Clean Air Interstate Rule, pollution reduction will move from an enforcement category to a regulatory category; therefore, the enforcement targets should not be expected to increase, although overall pollution reduction is certain to increase.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-2.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-\$5.1) This reflects a small decrease to resources used to provide incentives for regulated entities to comply with the environmental laws.
- (+\$88.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Compliance Monitoring**

Program Area: Compliance

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$86,635.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$93,018.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$93,428.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$409.2</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$914.4	\$1,144.1	\$1,182.0	\$37.9
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$87,549.5	\$94,162.9	\$94,610.0	\$447.1
Total Workyears	614.4	632.0	629.5	-2.5

### **Program Project Description:**

The Compliance Monitoring program reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions, and settlement agreements by conducting compliance inspections/evaluations, investigations, record reviews, and information requests, and by responding to tips and complaints from the public. The program conducts these activities to determine whether conditions that exist may present imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment and to verify whether regulated sites are in compliance with environmental laws and regulations. EPA's Compliance Monitoring program includes the management of compliance and enforcement data and data systems, and the use of that data to manage the compliance and enforcement program.<sup>1</sup> In addition, as a part of this program, the Agency reviews and responds to 100 percent of the notices for movement of hazardous waste across U.S. international borders. The Agency ensures that these wastes are properly handled in accordance with international agreements and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations.<sup>2</sup>

EPA conducts compliance monitoring activities, as well as coordinating with and providing support to state and Tribal partners that conduct compliance inspections/evaluations and investigations either under state or Tribal authorized programs or EPA statutory authority. EPA's activities target areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, or involve disproportionately exposed populations. EPA's efforts complement state and Tribal programs to ensure compliance with laws throughout the United States. EPA works with states and tribes to identify where these compliance inspections, evaluations and investigations will have the greatest impact on achieving environmental results.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In 2008, Compliance Monitoring program activities will focus on the national program priorities selected in FY 2006 for the FY 2008-FY 2010 cycle. The program will also emphasize the core

<sup>1</sup> For more information, refer to: [www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/index.html).

<sup>2</sup> For more information about the Import/Export program, refer to: [www.epa.gov/compliance/international/importexport.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/international/importexport.html).

programs identified in the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's FY 2008-2010 National Program Guidance as well as on supporting and overseeing authorized state/Tribal programs.<sup>3</sup>

To ensure the quality of these compliance inspections/evaluations/investigations, EPA identifies and provides needed training. The training program ensures that the inspectors/investigators are: 1) knowledgeable of environmental requirements and policies, 2) technically proficient in conducting the compliance inspections/evaluations and taking samples, and 3) skilled at interviewing potential witnesses and documenting inspections/evaluations results. Compliance monitoring activities also include the management and use of compliance and enforcement data. The Agency implemented the modernized Permit Compliance System (PCS) in June 2006 for direct-user states. The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), or modernized PCS, will improve the ability of EPA and the states to manage the Clean Water Act NPDES program. During the summer of 2006, thirty direct user states, tribes and territories began using ICIS-NPDES. The Modernized PCS for the states that provide their data through a batch system will continue in phases beginning with the planned development of an initial pilot phase for Monitoring Reports (DMR) in FY 2007, with planned implementation in FY 2008. Additional states that batch their DMRs are planned to be integrated in FY 2008 along with electronic DMRs from facilities. The final phase will be the release for the remaining states that will batch all of their data to ICIS-NPDES via the Exchange Network. Final phases of ICIS to include Air Facility System (AFS) Modernization are scheduled to be implemented by the end of FY 2011.

EPA will continue to make multi-media compliance monitoring information available to the public through the Enforcement and Compliance History On-line (ECHO) Internet website during FY 2008. This site provides communities with compliance status, averaging about 65,000 queries per month.

EPA will continue to review all notices for trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste. While the vast majority of the hazardous waste trade occurs with Canada, the United States also has international trade agreements with Mexico, Malaysia, Costa Rica and the Philippines; and is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) which issued a Council Decision controlling trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste applicable to all member countries. In 2005, EPA responded to 1,032 notices (representing 402 import notices and 630 export notices).

In FY 2008, the Agency also will implement the Energy Policy Act of 2005 by inspecting Underground Storage Tanks (UST) at sites not inspected since December 31, 1998, covering a wide range of industries including gas stations, chemical companies, and federal facilities. The program also will focus on monitoring compliance with gasoline rules.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an “adequate” rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other

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<sup>3</sup> For more information, refer to: [www.epa.gov/ocfopage/npmguidance/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/npmguidance/index.htm).

measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review, EPA is beginning to transition the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency's Strategic Plan.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	890	450	500	550	million pounds

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring that pollution be reduced, treated, or eliminated.	Data Available FY 2008	30	30	30	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percentage of concluded enforcement cases requiring implementation of improved environmental management practices.	82	65	70	70	Percentage

EPA's Monitoring and Enforcement program achieves pollutant reductions, and improvements in regulated entities environmental management practices through the settlement of enforcement cases. One of the key Civil Enforcement PART program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions<sup>4</sup>. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

Although the estimated pollution reductions, resulting from enforcement actions taken by EPA have grown over the past five years, these pollutant reductions are projections based on the

<sup>4</sup> With the adoption of the Clean Air Interstate Rule, pollution reduction will move from an enforcement category to a regulatory category; therefore, the enforcement targets should not be expected to increase, although overall pollution reduction is certain to increase.

settlement agreements entered during each specific fiscal year. One or two cases can have a significant effect on the end-of-year results.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-1.3 FTE) This decrease reflects the consolidation of a training function that will be moved into the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) located in the enforcement training program.
- (-0.2 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities.
- (-1.0 FTE) This decrease reflects a redirection to the Civil Enforcement program. The reduction will not adversely impact the Compliance Monitoring program because the Agency expects Pennsylvania and Delaware to assume primacy of the NPDES pretreatment program, reducing the need for compliance FTE.
- (-\$300.0) This decrease will reduce funding for the ICIS-NPDES modernization efforts. This reduction will extend implementation of the capability for the electronic reporting of CWA NPDES program Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) data from the NPDES regulated facility to ICIS-NPDES. The capability for electronic reporting of CWA NPDES program DMR data in ICIS-NPDES will be delayed a year.
- (-\$232.5) This decrease reduces funding for Compliance Monitoring activities, including civil investigations.
- (-\$46.2) The enforcement program has invested a significant amount of effort to re-host the Integrated Data Enforcement Analysis (IDEA) system on a less costly mainframe platform, which the program expects will allow reductions in the cost of IDEA operations.
- (-\$39.7) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (-\$5.0) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (+\$125.0) This increase provides funds for program evaluations of the effectiveness of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's State Review Framework in all 50 states and five territories.
- (+\$907.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Program Area: Enforcement**

**Civil Enforcement**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Restore Land

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$118,560.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$120,777.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$126,645.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$5,867.3</i></b>
Oil Spill Response	\$1,759.1	\$1,826.3	\$2,065.0	\$238.7
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$785.4	\$883.0	\$884.0	\$1.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$121,105.4	\$123,487.0	\$129,594.0	\$6,107.0
Total Workyears	936.4	958.5	969.1	10.6

**Program Project Description:**

The Civil Enforcement program’s overarching goal is to protect human health and the environment, targeting enforcement actions according to degree of health and environmental risk. The program works with the Department of Justice to ensure consistent and fair enforcement of all environmental laws and regulations. The program seeks to level the economic playing field by ensuring that violators do not realize an economic benefit from noncompliance, and to deter future violations. The civil enforcement program develops, litigates, and settles administrative and civil judicial cases against serious violators of environmental laws.<sup>1</sup>

EPA’s national enforcement and compliance assurance program is responsible for maximizing compliance with 12 environmental statutes, 28 distinct programs under those statutes, and dozens of regulatory requirements under those programs (referred to as the “core program”) which apply in various combinations to a universe of 40 million regulated entities. In addition, as a means for focusing its mission, the enforcement program identifies, in three-year cycles, specific environmental risks and noncompliance patterns as national priorities. The enforcement program coordinates with states, Tribes, and within EPA, as well as soliciting public comment, to establish these priorities.

To conduct the work necessary for the 28 programs and the national priorities, the enforcement program utilizes four primary tools: compliance assistance information to prevent violations; compliance incentives for motivating self-audits by facilities/companies; compliance monitoring to identify violations; and enforcement actions to correct violations. In addition to EPA’s direct role in utilizing these tools, the enforcement program is responsible for oversight of state

<sup>1</sup> For more information visit: [www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/index.html);  
[www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/backgnd.htm](http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/backgnd.htm).



performance and ensuring that the national environmental laws are enforced in a consistent, equitable manner that protects public health and the environment.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to implement its core Civil Enforcement program, as well as the national compliance and enforcement priorities established in FY 2007 for 2008-2010. These priorities will build on the priorities established in FY 2005 for the years 2005-2007, including Clean Water Act (CWA) “Wet Weather” discharges (water contamination resulting from sewer overflows, contaminated stormwater runoff, and runoff from concentrated animal feeding operations); violations of the Clean Air Act (CAA)/New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration (NSR/PSD) and Air Toxics statutes and regulations; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) violations at Mineral Processing facilities; and violations of RCRA/SDWA/TSCA/Financial Responsibility requirements.

The program also will focus FY 2008 resources on trans-boundary pollutants, including international transport of hazardous waste and illegal imports by multi-state industrial violators. The Federal Facilities Enforcement program will continue to expeditiously pursue enforcement actions at Federal facilities where significant violations are discovered. The Civil Enforcement program also will support the Environmental Justice program by focusing enforcement actions on industries that have repeatedly violated environmental laws in disproportionately affected communities, including minority and/or low-income areas. Also in FY 2008, the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) will continue to support the civil enforcement program by ensuring the security and integrity of environmental compliance data, and build the Agency’s capacity to measure civil enforcement outcomes.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an “adequate” rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review, EPA is beginning to transition the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency’s Strategic Plan.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	890	450	500	550	Million pounds

EPA's Monitoring and Enforcement Program achieves pollutant reductions and improvements in regulated entities' environmental management practices through the settlement of enforcement cases. There are many programs evaluated under the Civil Enforcement PART assessment. These programs include Compliance Assistance, Compliance Incentives, Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Enforcement Training, Forensics, Superfund Enforcement, and categorical grant programs for toxic substances and sectors. One of the key Civil Enforcement PART program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions<sup>2</sup>. The Agency is exploring methodologies to strengthen the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

Although the estimated pollution reductions as a result of the enforcement actions taken by EPA have grown over the past five years, they are projections made from future pollution reduction based on the settlement agreements entered during each specific fiscal year and one or two cases can have a significant affect on the end-of-year results.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-0.4 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (+2.0 FTE) This redirection of 1.0 FTE from Surface Water Protection program and 1.0 FTE from Compliance Monitoring will allow the Regional program to increase the level of effort required for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) case development to address wet weather sources and reduce pollutant loads of nutrients, sediments and bacteria.
- (+3.2 FTE) This redirection from the Superfund Enforcement program is to support case development that could lead to increased number of enforcement actions, including legal support to the Emergency Planning & Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) program.
- (+3.4 FTE) This increase reflects a realignment of FTE from Wetlands permit reviews, Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit review of new sources, and Lead state program oversight to Wetlands enforcement, enforcement of Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) and Lead standards.
- (+1.0 FTE) This increase reflects a realignment of FTE from compliance monitoring to civil enforcement to address non compliance in complex industrial and manufacturing sectors.

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<sup>2</sup> With the adoption of the Clean Air Interstate Rule, pollution reduction will move from an enforcement category to a regulatory category; therefore, the enforcement targets should not be expected to increase, although overall pollution reduction is certain to increase.

- (-3.0 FTE) This decrease reflects a realignment of FTE from civil enforcement to address the priority of reducing childhood lead poisoning through increased education and outreach, and increasing the number of individuals certified to engage in lead based paint activities and the numbers of state and Tribal training and certification programs.
- (+3.9 FTE) This increase reflects the realignment of FTE to be used to track Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO) consent decrees to ensure their implementation.
- (-\$157.3) This decrease reflects a modest reduction of funding for case support activities.
- (-\$152.0 / -1.0 FTE) This reflects the consolidation of enforcement training resources that will be transferred to the National Enforcement Training Institute under the enforcement training program.
- (+\$1,753.0) These funds reflect a technical adjustment to centralized Agency support costs. There are no changes in programmatic or other levels.
- (+\$4,423.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

RCRA; CWA; SDWA; CAA; TSCA; EPCRA; RLBPHRA; FIFRA; ODA; NAAEC; LPA-US/MX-BR; NEPA; SBLRBRERA; CERCLA; PPA; CERFA; AEA; PPA; UMTRLWA; EPAAct.

**Criminal Enforcement**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$41,595.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$37,793.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$39,688.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,894.5</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$8,611.7	\$8,502.2	\$9,167.0	\$664.8
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$50,207.3	\$46,295.7	\$48,855.0	\$2,559.3
Total Workyears	270.6	270.8	268.9	-1.9

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s Criminal Enforcement program investigates and helps prosecute environmental violations which seriously threaten public health and the environment and which involve intentional, deliberate or criminal behavior on the part of the violator. The criminal enforcement program deters violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating that the regulated community will be held accountable, through jail sentences and criminal fines, for such violations. The program serves as a warning for potential violators, enhancing aggregate compliance with laws and regulations.

The Criminal Enforcement program conducts investigations and requests that cases be prosecuted. Where appropriate, it helps secure plea agreements or sentencing conditions that will require defendants to undertake projects to improve environmental conditions or develop environmental management systems to enhance performance. The Agency is involved in all phases of the investigative process and works with other law enforcement agencies to present a highly visible and effective force in the Agency’s overall enforcement strategy. Cases are referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution, with special agents serving as key witnesses in the proceedings.

The program also participates in task forces with state and local law enforcement, and provides specialized training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA. FLETC provides one of the few opportunities for state, local, and tribal environmental enforcement professionals to obtain criminal investigation training.<sup>1</sup>

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the Criminal Enforcement program will continue implementing its strategic approach by emphasizing investigations and prosecutions of national and Regional enforcement priorities, as well as other types of “high impact” cases that affect human health, the environment, and enhance compliance and deterrence. The Criminal Enforcement program will

<sup>1</sup> For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/criminal/index.html>.

continue to enhance its collaboration and coordination with the Civil Enforcement program to ensure that the enforcement program as a whole responds to violations as effectively as possible. That is effectuated by co-locating key criminal and civil enforcement managers, establishing a more effective Regional case screening process to identify the most appropriate civil or criminal enforcement responses for a particular violation, and by taking criminal enforcement actions against long-term, or repeat significant non-compliers where appropriate. Coordination will also be facilitated by focusing on parallel proceedings and other mechanisms allowing us to use the most appropriate tools to address environmental violations and crimes.

EPA's Criminal Enforcement program is committed to fair and consistent enforcement of Federal laws and regulations as balanced with the flexibility to respond to region-specific environmental problems. Criminal enforcement has in place management oversight controls and national policies to ensure that violators in similar circumstances receive similar treatment under Federal environmental laws. Consistency is promoted by evaluating all investigations from the national perspective; overseeing all investigations to ensure compliance with national priorities; conducting regular "docket reviews" (detailed review of all open investigations in each EPA Regional office) to ensure consistency with investigatory discretion guidance and enforcement priorities, and developing, implementing, and periodically reviewing and revising policies and programs.

In FY 2008, the program will use data from the Criminal Case Reporting System made available through enhancements to be completed in FY 2007. Information associated with all closed criminal enforcement cases will be used to systematically compile a profile of criminal cases, including the extent to which the cases support Agencywide, program-specific, or Regional enforcement priorities. The profile will also describe the impact of the cases in terms of pollution released into the environment and resulting environmental harm such as the degradation of drinking water wells, human populations injured or made ill, and aquatic or animal life harmed.

In FY 2008, the program will also seek to deter environmental crime by increasing the volume and quality of leads reported to EPA by the public through the tips and complaints link. The web link was established on EPA's homepage in FY 2006.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Criminal) PART program received an "adequate" rating in 2004 with the addition of new outcome measures. The program created a measure implementation plan to set targets and milestones for performance measures. The program revised its Case Conclusion Data Sheet, conducted training, and issued the form to begin collecting new data for Criminal Enforcement PART measures in the field. EPA is collecting performance information for the pollution reduction performance target in 2006. The targets for the Improved Environmental Management and the Pollutant Impact measures will be developed in FY 2007 and FY 2008 respectively. During FY 2006 the program merged data from EPA's criminal and civil database to provide the information required to develop the target and baseline for the recidivism measure.

**Performance Targets:**

In FY 2008, the Criminal Enforcement program's Pollution Reduction measure will be reported against the baseline and target set in FY 2006, which uses an average of pollutant reduction data from three fiscal years (FY 2003-2005). The results of this measure are likely to fluctuate annually due to the specific characteristics of the enforcement cases concluded during a given fiscal year. However, long-term trend analysis of this information will help the program to identify and prioritize cases that present the most serious threats to public health and the environment.

In addition, in FY 2007 the Criminal Enforcement program will report its PART-approved measures on "improved environmental management" and "recidivism" after the targets and baselines are developed in FY 2006. The program will also develop the targets and baselines for its "pollutant impact" measure (i.e., the amount of illegal pollution released into the environment that cannot be treated, remediated or otherwise reduced) in order to begin external reporting of that measure in FY 2008. Work under this program supports the compliance and environmental stewardship objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$94.2) This reflects a decrease in the purchase of equipment for the criminal enforcement computer forensics program.
- (-\$25.9 / -1.5 FTE) This reflects the consolidation of enforcement training resources that will be transferred to the National Enforcement Training Institute under the enforcement training program.
- (+\$2,014.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

RCRA; CWA; SDWA; CAA; TSCA; EPCRA; Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act (RLBPHRA); FIFRA; Ocean Dumping Act (i.e., MPRSA); Pollution Prosecution Act; Title 18 General Federal Crimes (e.g., false statements, conspiracy); Powers of Environmental Protection Agency (18 U.S.C. 3063).

## **Enforcement Training**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,655.2</b>	<b>\$2,503.7</b>	<b>\$3,145.0</b>	<b>\$641.3</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$568.9	\$621.9	\$840.0	\$218.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,224.1	\$3,125.6	\$3,985.0	\$859.4
Total Workyears	15.5	16.9	20.9	4.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The Pollution Prosecution Act is the statutory mandate for the Agency's Enforcement Training program that provides environmental enforcement and compliance training nationwide, through EPA's National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI). The program oversees the design and delivery of core and specialized enforcement courses that sustain a well-trained workforce to carry out the Agency's enforcement and compliance goals. Courses are provided to lawyers, inspectors, civil and criminal investigators, and technical experts at all levels of government.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, NETI will develop and deliver training to address important gaps in enforcement and compliance assurance knowledge and skills identified in needs assessments and national strategic plans. The NETI advisory service will assist the Agency's enforcement experts to develop course agendas and determine the most effective methods to deliver quality training to the nation's enforcement professionals. The program funds training for states and Tribes through cooperative agreements with state/Tribal entities. NETI operates training facilities in Washington, D.C. and in Lakewood, CO.

NETI also maintains a training center on the Internet, "NETI Online," which offers targeted technical training courses and the capability to track individual training plans. "NETI Online's" clearinghouse of training information includes links to lists of course offerings, as well as tools for Agency training providers to assist with developing, managing, and evaluating the program's training.<sup>1</sup>

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an "adequate" rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review, EPA is beginning to transition the Enforcement and

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/training/neti/index.html>

Compliance Assurance Program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency's Strategic Plan.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	890	450	500	550	Million pounds

One of the program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions<sup>2</sup>. The Agency is exploring methodologies to strengthen the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

Although the estimated pollution reductions as a result of the enforcement actions taken by EPA have grown over the past five years, these pollutant reductions are projections based on the settlement agreements entered during each fiscal year. One or two cases can have a significant effect on the end-of-year results.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$178.1 / +3.8 FTE) This increase reflects the consolidation of a training function that is being moved from the Civil Enforcement, Compliance Monitoring, and Criminal Enforcement programs and into the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) located in the Enforcement Training program.
- (-1.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities.
- (-\$20.2) This reduction reduces funding to the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI).
- (+\$483.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

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<sup>2</sup> With the adoption of the Clean Air Interstate Rule, pollution reduction will move from an enforcement category to a regulatory category; therefore, the enforcement targets should not be expected to increase, although overall pollution reduction is certain to increase.



## **Environmental Justice**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,691.5</b>	<b>\$3,859.0</b>	<b>\$3,822.0</b>	<b>(\$37.0)</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$638.6	\$756.7	\$757.0	\$0.3
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,330.1	\$4,615.7	\$4,579.0	(\$36.7)
Total Workyears	19.7	17.9	16.9	-1.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The Environmental Justice (EJ) program addresses environmental and/or human health concerns in all communities, including minority and/or low-income communities. Research has shown that the minority segments and low-income segments of the population have been, or could be, disproportionately exposed to environmental harm and risks. Thus, EPA focuses attention on minority communities and low-income communities to ensure that EPA actions do not adversely affect these or any other communities that face critical environmental or public health issues.

The EJ program also provides education, outreach, and data to communities and facilitates the integration of environmental justice considerations into Agency programs, policies, and activities. The Agency also supports state and Tribal environmental justice programs and conducts outreach and technical assistance to states, local governments, and stakeholders on environmental justice issues.<sup>1</sup>

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will enhance and maintain the Online Environmental Justice Geographical Information System Assessment Tool (EJGAT) to help individuals, government, industry, and organizations better identify and address environmental and public health issues that may affect them. The Environmental Justice Geographical Information System Assessment Tool provides ready access to environmental, public health, economic, and social demographic information from EPA and other government sources.

The Program will also work with other EPA offices to develop customized online tools that help the Agency integrate environmental justice considerations into its day-to-day work in an efficient and effective manner. The enforcement program has developed a tool to help ensure that enforcement and compliance activities focus on communities that need the most attention. The Environmental Justice Smart Enforcement Assessment Tool (EJSEAT) represents a methodology that uses a set of indicators to help the enforcement program identify areas that may have significant environmental and/or public health issues.

<sup>1</sup> For more information on the Environmental Justice program, please refer to: [www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html).

EJSEAT enhances EPA's ability to protect burdened communities, including minority communities and low-income communities, from adverse human health and environmental effects, consistent with existing environmental and civil rights laws, and their implementing regulations, as well as Executive Order 12898 (*Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, issued February 11, 1994). The enforcement program made environmental justice an element of each of its FY2005-2007 national priorities. This assessment tool was field-tested as part of an extensive agency review process during FY 2007 and is expected to be fully operational in FY 2008. Under EJSEAT EPA will identify, in a more consistent and analytically rigorous manner, potential disproportionately high and adversely affected areas that are referred to as "Areas with Potential Environmental Justice Concerns," to assist the enforcement program make fair and efficient resource deployment decisions, and will consistently analyze, based on demographic (i.e., race and income) information, how its enforcement actions have affected areas with minority and/or low-income populations.

In FY 2008, EPA will maintain the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving (CPS) Cooperative Agreement Program. This grant program provides financial assistance to affected local community-based organizations that wish to engage in constructive and collaborative problem-solving. This is achieved by utilizing tools developed by EPA and others to find viable solutions for their community's environmental and/or public health concerns.

EPA will continue to manage its Environmental Justice Small Grants program, which assists community-based organizations in developing solutions to local environmental issues. The program has awarded more than 1,000 grants of up to \$20,000 each to community-based organizations, and other entities such as universities, Tribes, and schools.

In FY 2008, EPA's EJ program will continue to lead an Agency-wide effort to integrate more fully environmental justice considerations into EPA's programs and operations, including its five-year strategic planning and annual budget processes. The Agency's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan will reflect a strategic target for identifying the cumulative number of communities with potential environmental justice concerns that achieve significant measurable environmental or public health improvement through collaborative problem-solving strategies to applicable portions of the Headquarters program and Regional offices' environmental justice activities.

In FY 2008, the EJ program will continue to use alternative dispute resolution (ADR), where appropriate, as an effective means of addressing disputes by training local community organizations on its use. Through the use of ADR, the EJ program expects to reduce time and resources accompanying litigation and anticipates that decisions reached will be more efficient and favorable for all parties involved.

The EJ program will also continue to assist program offices and other environmental organizations and government agencies in the delivery of customized training to increase the capacity of their personnel to effectively address issues of environmental justice. This training includes both in-person presentations and development of online training.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an “adequate” rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review, EPA is beginning to transition the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency's Strategic Plan.

**Performance Targets:**

EPA will identify the cumulative number of communities with potential environmental justice concerns that achieve significant measurable environmental and/or public health improvements through collaborative problem-solving strategies.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-1.0 FTE) This decrease reflects efficiencies achieved in FY 2005 from reducing the number of National Environmental Justice Advisory Committee (NEJAC) subcommittees. Less headquarters coordination and support is required due to a fewer number of subcommittees.
- (-\$32.1) This decrease reflects a small reduction in funding for the Agency's environmental justice activities.
- (-\$4.9) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.

**Statutory Authority:**

Executive Order 12898; RCRA; CWA; SDWA; CAA; TSCA; EPCRA; FIFRA; NEPA; Pollution Prevention Act.

## **NEPA Implementation**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,890.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,787.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$14,366.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$578.5</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$12,890.2	\$13,787.5	\$14,366.0	\$578.5
Total Workyears	106.5	104.0	104.0	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

As required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, the NEPA Implementation program reviews Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) detailing the anticipated environmental impacts of proposed major Federal actions, including options for avoiding or mitigating them, and makes the comments available to the public. The program manages the Agency's official filing activity for all Federal EISs, in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding with the Council on Environmental Quality. The program also manages the review of Environmental Impact Assessments of non-governmental activities in Antarctica, in accordance with the Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act.

In addition, the program fosters cooperation with other Federal agencies to ensure compliance with applicable environmental statutes, promote better integration of pollution prevention and ecological risk assessment elements into their programs, and provide technical assistance in developing projects and associated environmental impacts that prevent adverse environmental impacts. The Agency targets high impact Federal program areas, such as energy/transportation-related projects and water resources projects. The program also develops policy and technical guidance on issues related to NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act and relevant Executive Orders.<sup>1</sup>

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will work with other Federal agencies to streamline and improve their NEPA processes. Work will focus on a number of key areas such as approval of on-shore and off-shore liquid natural gas facilities, coal bed methane development and other energy-related projects, nuclear power/hydro-power plant licensing/re-licensing, highway and airport expansion, military base realignment/redevelopment, flood control and port development, and management of national forests and public lands.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, refer to: [www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa).

The NEPA Implementation program also guides EPA's own compliance with NEPA, other applicable statutes and executive orders, and related Environmental Justice requirements. Corresponding efforts include EPA-issued new source National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits in cases where a state or Tribe has not assumed responsibility for the NPDES program, off-shore oil and gas projects, Clean Water Act wastewater treatment plant grants, and special appropriation grants for wastewater, water supply and solid waste collection facilities. In FY 2008, 90% of EPA projects subject to NEPA environmental assessment (EA) or EIS requirements (e.g., water treatment facility projects and other grants, new source NPDES permits and EPA facilities) are expected to result in no significant environmental impact.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an "adequate" rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review, EPA is beginning to transition the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency's Strategic Plan.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$38.9) This decrease will reduce contractor support for EIS and EA work.
- (+\$617.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA; NEPA; ASTCA; CWA; ESA; NHPA; AHPA; FCMA; FWCA; EO 12898.

**Program Area: Geographic Programs**

**Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$22,292.9</b>	<b>\$26,397.7</b>	<b>\$28,768.0</b>	<b>\$2,370.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$22,292.9	\$26,397.7	\$28,768.0	\$2,370.3
Total Workyears	24.7	21.7	21.7	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA's Chesapeake Bay work is based on a collaborative regional partnership formed to direct and conduct restoration of the Bay and its tidal tributaries. Partners include Maryland; Virginia; Pennsylvania; Delaware; New York; West Virginia; the District of Columbia; the Chesapeake Bay Commission, a tri-state legislative body; EPA, which represents the Federal government; and participating citizen advisory groups. Chesapeake 2000, a comprehensive and far-reaching agreement, guides restoration and protection efforts through 2010, and focuses on improving water quality. Through this agreement, the partners committed to "correcting the nutrient- and sediment- related problems in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries sufficiently to remove the Bay and the tidal portions of the tributaries from the list of impaired waters under the Clean Water Act."

Two key measures of success in achieving improved Bay water quality to remove impairments in the Bay and its tidal tributaries are restoring submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) and attaining the dissolved oxygen (DO) standards in the Bay's tidal waters. The Chesapeake Bay Program's (CBP's) long-term goal for SAV restoration is 185,000 acres and long-term goal for DO restoration is 100 percent attainment of DO standards in all tidal waters of the Bay. To achieve these long-term goals, Bay watershed models estimate that the Bay Program partners must reduce long-term annual nitrogen loadings by 162.4 million pounds, long-term annual phosphorus loadings by 14.36 million pounds, and long-term annual sediment loadings by 1.69 million tons from 1985 levels.

To achieve water quality standards in the Chesapeake Bay as soon as possible, the Bay Program partners must commit to increasing the current pace of restoration by fully implementing coordinated pollution reduction strategies. EPA is committed to work with our Bay Program partners to identify opportunities to reduce nutrient and sediment loads and find new economies and innovations to dramatically accelerate progress and increase the cost effectiveness of reduction strategies. The majority of the nutrient and sediment pollution entering the Bay comes from non-point sources, primarily agricultural runoff. Therefore, implementing best agricultural management practices (BMPs) to reduce nutrients and sediment is crucial to achieving Chesapeake Bay goals. Agricultural BMPs are generally the most cost effective strategy for reducing nutrients and sediment. Another key strategy to reduce non-point nitrogen, phosphorus,

and sediment loadings is restoring and protecting riparian forests that prevent sediment and nutrient pollution from entering waterways from the land. Largely through advanced wastewater treatment, the partners have achieved 82% of the point-source phosphorous reduction goal and 65% of the point-source nitrogen reduction goal. We will continue to work with other Federal agencies and states on related initiatives to protect and restore critical Bay watershed habitat and improve fisheries management.

For more information see <http://www.epa.gov/region03/chesapeake/>.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The CBP has shown how Federal agencies and states can work together collaboratively. The greatest success in the last five years has been the water quality initiative, which has resulted in:

- New water quality standards for the Bay and its tidal tributaries that protect living resources and are both more attainable and more valid scientifically, incorporating innovative features such as habitat zoning and adoption of area-specific submerged aquatic vegetation acreage targets;
- Adoption of nutrient and sediment allocations for all parts of the watershed, to meet the new standards, which reflect a consensus of all six basin states, the District of Columbia, and EPA;
- Tributary-specific pollution reduction and habitat restoration plans which spell out the treatment technologies, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and restoration goals for riparian forest buffers and wetlands which must be employed to achieve the allocations; and
- A common National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting approach for all significant wastewater treatment facilities that unites both upstream and downstream states in the enforcement of the new water quality standards and allocations, including implementation of watershed permitting and nutrient trading.

To help accelerate restoration of the Bay, in FY 2008, EPA will provide additional funding to specifically address cost-effective non-point source nutrient reduction through competitive grants. With analytical help from EPA, the CBP partners will continue to emphasize implementation of the most cost-effective BMPs. Priorities for restoration efforts were established by CBP leaders in 2005. EPA and its partners are also supporting watershed projects that test the effectiveness of key nonpoint source BMPs and spur innovations such as better technology and market incentives. In order to accelerate the pace of water quality and aquatic habitat restoration, EPA and Bay area states are taking a number of steps to make the most cost-effective use of available regulatory, incentive and partnership tools, including the following key actions for FY 2008:

- Fully implement base clean water programs in the Bay.
- Support implementation of watershed permitting and nutrient trading programs.



- Accelerate Bay cleanup by focusing on the most cost-effective nutrient-sediment control and key habitat restoration strategies.
- Enhance use of monitoring, modeling and demonstration projects to target and assess the effectiveness of restoration actions.
- Strengthen accountability for implementation of restoration measures.
- Use the CBP Federal partnership for cooperative conservation to improve access to available financial and technical assistance programs, and link Federal programs to CBP's strategic priorities.

The Chesapeake Bay Program completed a PART review in 2006 and achieved a moderately effective rating. New performance measures developed for the FY 2006 PART assessments are included in the FY 2008 President's Budget. Follow-up actions in the improvement plan include investigating potential methods to characterize the uncertainty of the watershed and water quality models, developing a comprehensive implementation strategy, and promoting and tracking the most cost effective restoration activities to maximize water quality improvements

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of nitrogen reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the nitrogen reduction goal of 162.5 million pounds).	44	44	47	50	Percent Goal

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of phosphorus reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the phosphorus reduction goal of 14.36 million pounds).	61	61	64	66	Percent Goal

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of goal achieved for implementation of sediment reduction practices (expressed as progress meeting the sediment reduction goal of 1.69 million pounds).	57	57	61	64	Percent Goal

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent of point source nitrogen reduction goal of 49.9 million pounds achieved.	65	65	70	74	Percent Goal

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent of point source phosphorus reduction goal of 6.16 million pounds achieved.	82	82	84	85	Percent Goal

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of forest buffer planting goal of 10,000 miles achieved.	46	46	53	60	Percent Goal

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Total nitrogen reduction practices implementation achieved as a result of agricultural best management practices implementation per million dollars to implement agricultural BMPs.	45,928	49,113	47,031	48,134	Pounds per million \$

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$6,000.0) This decrease reflects end of one-year funding for the Corsica River project.
- (+\$8,000.0) This increase is for competitive grants for innovative, cost-effective non-point source watershed projects which reduce nutrient and/or sediment discharges to the Bay. The Federal cost share will not exceed 50%.
- (+\$368.8) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$1.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.

**Geographic Program: Great Lakes**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$19,251.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$20,577.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$21,757.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,179.9</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,251.9	\$20,577.1	\$21,757.0	\$1,179.9
Total Workyears	52.8	65.1	58.1	-7.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Great Lakes are the largest system of surface freshwater on earth, containing 20 percent of the world's surface freshwater and accounting for 84 percent of the surface freshwater in the United States. The watershed includes two nations, eight U.S. states, a Canadian province, more than 40 Tribes, and more than one-tenth of the U.S. population. The goal of the Agency's Great Lakes Program is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. The Great Lakes Program:

- Monitors and reports annual air and water monitoring data for nutrients, toxics and biota for five lakes in partnership with other Federal, state and Canadian agencies.
- Operates the bi-national Great Lakes Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network.
- Performs toxic reduction activities by implementing the Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy for reduced loadings of targeted pollutants in accordance with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA)<sup>1</sup>.
- Performs demonstrations and investigations related to contaminated sediments in Great Lakes rivers and harbors.
- Protects and restores habitat to decrease loss of high quality ecological communities and rare species and increase ecosystem conditions and functions providing habitat with the necessary size, mixture, and quality to sustain native plants and animals.
- Addresses invasive species, though collaboration with partners, by emphasizing prevention of additional introductions.

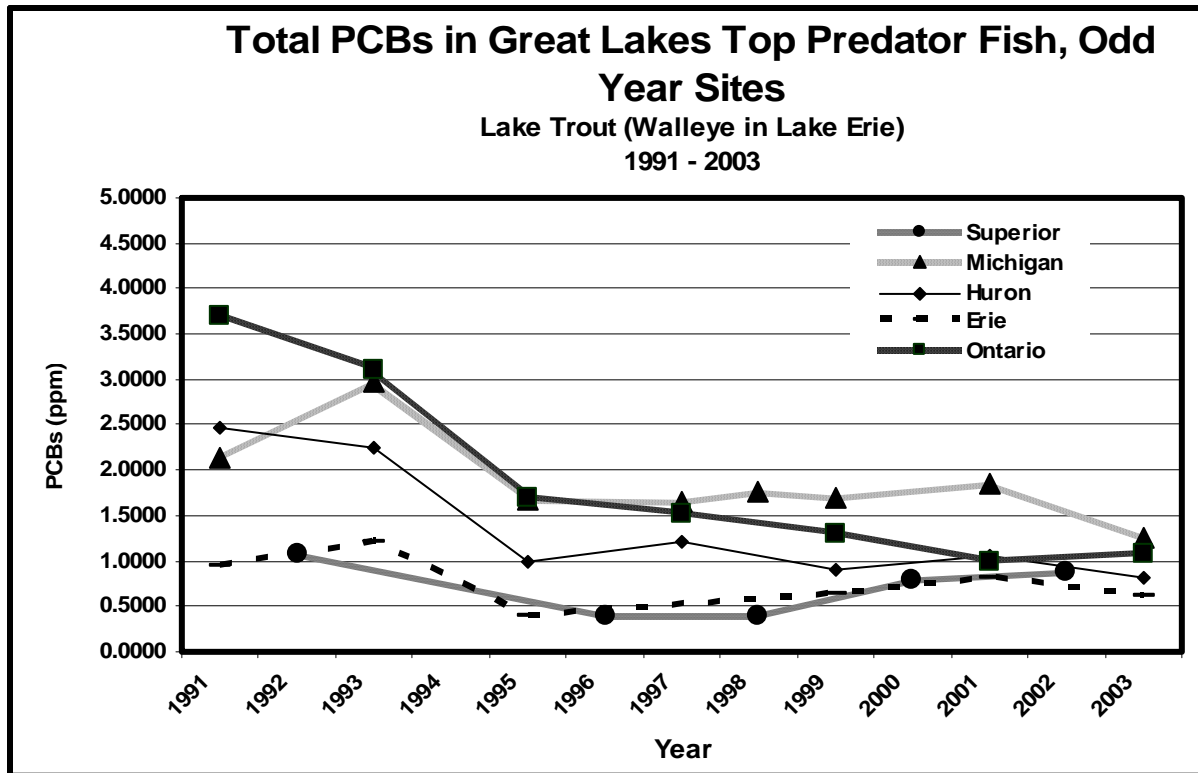
(See <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/> for more information.)

<sup>1</sup> U.S. EPA Great Lakes National Program Office. April 1997. *The Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy*. Washington, DC. (<http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/p2/bns.html>)

## **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue efforts to protect and restore the Great Lakes, and will work with state, local, and Tribal partners, using the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's strategy as a guide. EPA will continue working with partners to restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem through the core water protection programs. EPA will give priority to working with states and local communities to clean-up and de-list 8 Areas of Concern (AOCs) by calendar year (CY) 2010 and most AOCs by CY 2025. An AOC is a geographic area that fails to meet the objectives of the GLWQA where such failure has caused or is likely to cause impairment of beneficial use or of the area's ability to support aquatic life. In general, these are bays, harbors, and river mouths with damaged fish and wildlife populations, contaminated bottom sediments, and past or continuing loadings of toxic and bacterial pollutants. EPA will continue to work toward the existing Agency goals of a 25 percent reduction in PCB concentrations in lake trout and walleye (see Figure 1) and for 90 percent of monitored Great Lakes beaches to be open 95 percent of the season.

EPA will work with states, industry, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to coordinate Great Lakes monitoring, information management, pollution prevention, contaminated sediments, habitat, invasive species, lake-wide management, and remedial action plan programs to be consistent with the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategic Plan. Following intensive ship- and land-based monitoring of Lakes Michigan, Superior, and Huron in CY 2005 through CY 2007, EPA will focus on similar cooperative monitoring efforts with Canada on Lake Ontario in CY 2008. Planned scientific peer reviews in CY 2007 may result in revisions of the Open Lake Trend Monitoring Program's Data Quality Objective (DQO) to reflect present day contaminant trends and the creation of a DQO for the Sport Fish Monitoring Program.



PCBs in Great Lakes Top Predator Fish<sup>2</sup>

EPA will continue to monitor the annual occurrence of high rates of oxygen depletion, which lead to low dissolved-oxygen levels in the Lake Erie “dead zone.” Despite U.S. and Canadian success in achieving total phosphorus load reductions, phosphorus in the central basin of Lake Erie has increased since the early 1990’s to levels substantially in excess of the GLWQA Objective of 10ug-P/l<sup>3</sup>. During CYs 2006 and 2007, EPA is working with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) to investigate the depleted oxygen conditions, to update models of Lake Erie’s response to nutrients, and to fill in information gaps through modeling nutrient dynamics processes. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2008, EPA will support additional modeling and will begin identification of management implications for Lake Erie restoration.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to lead Canadian and U.S. Federal agencies and the academic community in exploring causes of the rapid decline of the *Diporeia* population in the Great Lakes. The decline may be related to invasive species. *Diporeia* are normally the predominant organism at the base of the Great Lakes food web (up to 70 percent of living biomass of a

<sup>2</sup> A sample of 50 whole fish is collected each year (x-axis). 10 sets of 5 fish are composited and averaged for the data points above. Great Lakes Fish Monitoring Program – Quality Assurance Project Plan for Sample Analysis, University of Minnesota. <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/fishtoxics/GLFMP%20QAPP%20v7.pdf> Great Lakes Fish Monitoring Program – Quality Assurance Project Plan for Sample Collection Activities, Great Lakes National Program Office. [http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/fishtoxics/GLFMP\\_QAPP\\_082504.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/fishtoxics/GLFMP_QAPP_082504.pdf) Quality Management Plan for the Great Lakes National Program Office. EPA905-R-02-009. October 2002, Approved April 2003. (<http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/qmp/>)

<sup>3</sup> Great Lakes National Program Office Annual Monitoring Program - Changes in Phosphorus levels and direction over time, Great Lakes Environmental Database. (<http://www.epa.gov/grtlakes/glindicators/index.html>)

healthy lake bottom). Their decline may portend adverse affects on Great Lakes fish and fisheries.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved (cumulative)	21.10	21	21	21	Scale

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples will decline.	Data Available 2007	5	5	5	Percent Annual Decrease

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air in the Great Lakes basin will decline	8	7	7	7	Percent Annual Decrease

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Restore and delist Areas of Concern (AOCs) within the Great Lakes basin	1	2	4	2	AOC

Following long-term trends, average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples are expected to continue to decline by 5 percent annually, reflecting modest continual improvement in Great Lakes health. Also, following long-term trends, average concentrations of toxic chemicals (PCBs) in the air in the Great Lakes basin are expected to continue to decline by 7 percent annually.

Each of these performance measures reflects the results of multiple EPA base programs and other activities of organizations working to improve Great Lakes environmental conditions. The score to be reported in FY 2008 for overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is expected to remain constant or improve slightly from the score reported in FY 2007. Ecosystem

improvement on a scale as large as the Great Lakes is likely to be reflected in time periods greater than a year.

Forty-three AOCs have been identified: 26 located entirely within the United States; 12 located wholly within Canada; and five that are shared by both countries. Since 1987, the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) has tracked the 31 AOCs that are within the U.S. or shared with Canada. On June 19, 2006, the Oswego River, New York's AOC, became the first U.S. AOC to be officially removed from the list of U.S. AOCs. Guided by the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration goals, EPA and the Great Lakes states have renewed efforts to de-list (clean up) the U.S. AOCs.

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-7.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. This reduction brings the workforce in better alignment with the requested funding level of the Great Lakes Legacy Act cleanup program, which is managed through this program. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (+\$1,447.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$268.6) This reduction reflects a redirection of workforce support to the Surface Water Protection program.
- (-\$0.6) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (+\$1.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act (Great Lakes Legacy Act); CWA; Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; US-Canada Agreements; WRDA; 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1978 GLWQA; 1987 GLWQA; 1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances; 1996 Habitat Agenda; 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy.



**Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,715.9</b>	<b>\$4,310.7</b>	<b>\$4,457.0</b>	<b>\$146.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,715.9	\$4,310.7	\$4,457.0	\$146.3
Total Workyears	12.8	14.0	14.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA's efforts in the Gulf of Mexico directly support a collaborative, multi-organizational Gulf states-led partnership comprised of regional businesses and industries, agriculture, state and local governments, citizens, environmental and fishery interests, and numerous Federal departments and agencies. The Gulf of Mexico Program (<http://www.epa.gov/gmpo>) is designed to assist the Gulf states and stakeholders in developing a regional, ecosystem-based framework for restoring and protecting the Gulf of Mexico. In response to the U.S. Ocean Action Plan, thirteen Federal agencies have come together to form a Regional Partnership to provide support to the Gulf of Mexico Alliance, a partnership of the five Gulf states. The Gulf states have identified five key priority coastal and ocean issues that are regionally significant and can be effectively addressed through cooperation at the local, state, and Federal levels. The partnership will target specific Federal, state, local, and private programs and identify processes and financial authorities in order to leverage the resources needed to support the *Gulf of Mexico Governors' Action Plan*. EPA supports this partnership's efforts to effectively address the complex and pressing issues facing the Gulf of Mexico.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Gulf of Mexico's environmental issues can be broadly categorized as affecting water quality, public health, nutrient reductions, and coastal restoration. Activities of the Gulf of Mexico Program and its partners include:

- Supporting efforts to achieve the 2008 target to restore 64 percent of impaired segments in the 13 priority coastal areas to achieve water and habitat quality levels that meet state water quality standards;
- Supporting projects with the goal of creating, restoring or protecting 18,200 acres of important coastal and marine habitats in the Gulf of Mexico;
- Supporting state and coastal community efforts to manage Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) by implementing an integrated bi-national early-warning system;

- Assisting the Gulf states in reducing contamination of seafood and local beaches through efforts to establish effective microbial source tracking methods and technologies;
- Assisting in consumer awareness/educational efforts to reduce the rate of shellfish-borne *Vibrio vulnificus* illnesses caused by consumption of commercially-harvested raw or undercooked oysters;
- Supporting efforts to reduce nutrient loadings to watersheds and reduce the size of the hypoxic zone; and
- Fostering regional stewardship through Gulf Guardian Awards and outreach projects.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Improve overall health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report.	2.40	2.4	2.4	2.5	Scale

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the five year running average	14,944	14,128	14,128	13,500	Sq km

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percentage of water and habitat quality restored to meet water quality standards in impaired segments in 13 priority coastal areas.				64	Percent impair segmts

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Acres of important coastal and marine habitats restored, enhanced or protected.				18,200	Acres

A major indication of improvement in the overall health of the entire Gulf of Mexico is the National Coastal Condition Report Index. The score for the Gulf of Mexico in the 2001 Report was 1.9 on a 5 point system where 1 is poor and 5 is good. The score reported in the 2005 Report improved to 2.4 for the Gulf of Mexico.

This score does not include the impact of the hypoxic zone (low oxygen) in offshore Gulf Coast waters. The National Coastal Condition score includes indicators used to calculate regional, ecosystem-wide characterizations that include all primary estuaries. The hypoxic zone is a site specific, not regional indicator of dissolved oxygen. The coast-wide extent of the hypoxic zone mapped in 2006 was 17,280 square kilometers (6,662 square miles). The low oxygen waters extended from near the Mississippi River to the Louisiana/Texas border. The long-term average since mapping began in 1985 is 13,000 KM<sup>2</sup> (5,000 square miles). The target by 2015 is to reduce the zone to less than 5,000 KM<sup>2</sup>.

The Mississippi River Basin, which drains more than 41 percent of the continental U.S., accounts for the bulk of the nonpoint nutrient inputs to the Gulf of Mexico. Reduction in the amount of nutrients from this source is a critical management objective that requires implementation coordination among the many state and Federal partners in the Mississippi River Basin.

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$146.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$0.5) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$0.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.

**Geographic Program: Lake Champlain**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,959.0</b>	<b>\$933.8</b>	<b>\$934.0</b>	<b>\$0.2</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,959.0	\$933.8	\$934.0	\$0.2
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

Lake Champlain was designated a resource of national significance by the Lake Champlain Special Designation Act (Public Law 101-596) that was signed into law on November 5, 1990. A plan, "Opportunities for Action," was developed to achieve the goal of the Act, to bring together people with diverse interests in the Lake to create a comprehensive pollution prevention, control, and restoration plan for protecting the future of the Lake Champlain Basin. Efforts to protect Lake Champlain support the successful interstate, interagency, and international partnership undertaking the implementation of the Plan. "Opportunities for Action" is designed to address various threats to the Lake's water quality, including phosphorus loadings, invasive species, and toxic substances. (See <http://www.epa.gov/NE/eco/lakechamplain/index.html>, <http://www.lcbp.org>, and [http://nh.water.usgs.gov/champlain\\_feds/](http://nh.water.usgs.gov/champlain_feds/) for more information.)

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA works with state and local partners to protect and improve Lake Champlain Basin's water quality, fisheries, wetlands, wildlife, recreation, and cultural resources. Activities include:

- Revising the Lake Champlain Basin Management Plan to incorporate recent developments and ongoing work in the Basin;
- Monitoring population of alewives, a recent invasive species affecting Lake Champlain;
- Increasing focus on establishing and tracking ecological status and progress in Lake Champlain;
- Establishing a farmer-to-farmer outreach program designed to improve water quality in Missisquoi Bay of Lake Champlain by reducing agriculturally-based pollutants. The focus will be on improved crop management, implementing best management programs, soil testing, assistance in performing self-assessments, and other methods;
- Revamping the long-term limnological monitoring program for Lake Champlain;

- Addressing high levels of phosphorous, which encourage algal blooms in parts of the lake;
- Reducing levels of persistent toxic contaminants in the lake's sediments and fish;
- Addressing invasive, non-native aquatic plants, and animals, such as zebra mussels, milfoil, and water chestnuts, which displace native species and reduce recreational values; and
- Continuing work to understand the high seasonal concentrations of toxic cyanobacteria, particularly microcystin, in the northern reaches of Lake Champlain.

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems objective. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program/project.

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+0.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; Clean Water Act; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; U.S.-Canada Agreements; and Water Resources Development Act (WRDA).

**Geographic Program: Long Island Sound**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$946.0</b>	<b>\$466.9</b>	<b>\$467.0</b>	<b>\$0.1</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$946.0	\$466.9	\$467.0	\$0.1
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA supports the protection and restoration of Long Island Sound by assisting the states in implementing the Sound's Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP), approved in September 1994 under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act as amended.

The CCMP was developed under the Long Island Sound Study (LISS) bi-state Management Conference. The LISS is sponsored by EPA and the states of Connecticut and New York, and involves regional water pollution control agencies, scientific researchers, user groups, environmental organizations, industry, and other interested organizations and individuals. The LISS CCMP identified six critical environmental problem areas that require sustained coordinated action to address: the effects of hypoxia on the ecosystem, including living marine resources; the impacts of toxic contamination in the food web and living resources; pathogen pollution; floatable debris deposition; the impacts of habitat degradation and loss on the health of living resources; and the effects of land use and development on the Sound. The CCMP also identifies public education, information, and participation as priority action items in protecting and restoring the Sound.

The states of New York and Connecticut are active in reducing nitrogen through their Trading programs. In 2005, 51 facilities in Connecticut purchased approximately \$2.5 million of credits; sold by 28 facilities. Capital savings in construction costs avoided from this Nitrogen Credit Exchange Program is estimated to be more than \$200 million.

(See <http://www.longislandsoundstudy.net> and <http://www.epa.gov/region01/eco/lis> for further information.)

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue to oversee implementation of the LISS CCMP in 2008 by coordinating the cleanup and restoration actions of the LISS Management Conference as authorized under Sections 119 and 320 of the Clean Water Act as amended. EPA's efforts will focus in the following six primary areas: nitrogen reduction; watershed protection; water quality monitoring;

habitat restoration, protection and stewardship; scientific research; and public information and education.

- Nitrogen reduction from point and nonpoint sources of pollution is expected to reduce the area of the Sound that is seasonally impaired as habitat for fish and shellfish because of low dissolved oxygen levels, a condition called hypoxia. In FY 2008, a key new performance measure was added to track progress against nitrogen reduction goals.
- Monitoring of water quality, including environmental indicators such as dissolved oxygen levels, temperature, salinity, and water clarity, and biological indicators such as chlorophyll *a*, will assess environmental conditions that may contribute to impaired water quality.
- Habitat restoration and protection will improve the productivity of tidal wetlands, intertidal zones, and other key habitats that have been adversely affected by unplanned development, overuse, or land use related pollution effects.
- Watershed protection and nonpoint source pollution controls will help reduce the effects of runoff pollution on rivers and streams discharging to the Sound, and restoration and protection efforts will increase streamside buffer zones as natural filters of pollutants and runoff.
- Stewardship of ecologically and biologically significant areas, and identification and management of recreationally important areas, will assist in developing compatible public access and uses of Sound resources.
- Results from focused scientific research into the causes and effects of pollution on the Sound’s living marine resources, ecosystems, water quality and human uses will assist managers and public decision-makers to develop policies and strategies to address environmental, social, and human health impacts.
- Targeted environmental education and public information will inform the public and decision-makers on progress in restoring and protecting the Sound and the status of environmental and other indicators of ecosystem health.

This program was included in OMB’s PART assessment, Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection, completed in 2005 and was rated “adequate”.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Reduce point source nitrogen discharges to LIS.				8303	Lbs/day

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Acres of coastal habitat, including tidal wetlands, dunes, riparian buffers, and freshwater wetlands restored or protected.				50	Acres

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Additional miles of river and stream corridor reopened to anadromous fish passage through removal of dams and barriers or installation of by-pass structures such as fishways.				8.3	Miles

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$0.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

Long Island Sound Restoration Act, P.L. 106-457 as amended by P.L. 109-137; 33 U.S.C. 1269.



**Geographic Program: Other**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities; Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,181.6</b>	<b>\$9,050.0</b>	<b>\$8,575.0</b>	<b>(\$475.0)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,181.6	\$9,050.0	\$8,575.0	(\$475.0)
Total Workyears	4.4	12.4	12.4	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA targets efforts to protect and restore various communities and ecosystems impacted by environmental problems. Under this program, the Agency works with communities to develop and implement community-based approaches to mitigate diffuse sources of pollution and cumulative risk for four geographic programs: South Florida; Northwest Forest; Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration; Puget Sound; and Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE). The Agency also fosters community efforts to build consensus and mobilize local resources to target highest risks.

The South Florida Program leads special initiatives and planning activities in the South Florida region, which includes the Everglades and Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem. Implementing, coordinating, and facilitating activities include the Section 404 Wetlands Protection Program of the Clean Water Act, Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (CERP), Water Quality Protection Program for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS), the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative (SEFCRI) as directed by the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, the Brownfields Program, and other programs.

The Northwest (NW) Forest Program implements a collaborative planning and management framework that supports interagency management agreement and joint funding for watershed assessment, planning, protection, and restoration efforts. The NW aquatic and watershed monitoring effort contributes to aquatic and riparian monitoring under the NW Forest Plan and the Pacific NW Aquatic Monitoring Partnership. These two efforts contribute to the achievement of national examples of watershed scale aquatic monitoring and collaborative monitoring across Federal, Tribal, state, and private lands.

The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program strives to restore the ecological health of the Basin by developing and funding restoration projects. It also supports related scientific and public education projects.

The Puget Sound program is a critical ecosystem to be restored and protected. EPA efforts are focused on the Basin's highest priority environmental problems: air and water quality.

The Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) is a community-based, multi-media program designed to help local communities address the cumulative risk of toxics exposure. Through the CARE program, EPA provides technical support for communities, helps them use collaborative processes to select and implement local actions, and awards Federal funding for projects to reduce exposure to toxic pollutants. Much of the risk reduction comes through the application of over 25 EPA voluntary programs from across the Agency. Communities can tap a range of efforts designed to address community concerns such as Diesel Retrofits, Brownfields, National Estuary Program, Design for Environment, Environmental Justice Revitalization Projects, Tools for Schools, and Regional Geographic Initiatives, improving their effectiveness by working to integrate them to better meet the needs of communities.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

South Florida - In conducting special initiatives and planning activities, the South Florida Program will:

- Assist with coordinating and facilitating the ongoing implementation of the Water Quality Protection Program for the FKNMS, including management of long-term status and trends monitoring projects (water quality, coral reef, and seagrass) and the associated data management program.
- Conduct studies to determine cause and effect relationships among pollutants and biological resources, implement wastewater and storm water master plans, and provide public education and outreach activities.
- Provide monetary and/or technical/managerial support for priority environmental projects and programs in South Florida, including:
  - Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative;
  - Water Quality Protection Strategy for the South Florida Ecosystem;
  - Integrated Mercury Study; and
  - REMAP Monitoring Program (assess ecosystem characteristics and conditions throughout the Everglades ecosystem).
- Implement the Wetlands Conservation, Permitting, and Mitigation Strategy.
- Support collaborative efforts through interagency workgroups/committees/task forces, including South Florida Ecosystem Restoration Task Force Working Group, Florida Bay Program Management Committee, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Review Study Team for the Central and Southern Florida Project, Central and South Florida Restudy Science Coordination Team, and South Florida Urban Initiative.
- Assist with development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for South Florida.

New strategic targets are proposed for the South Florida Program in the 2006-2011 Strategic Plan. The new strategic targets address important environmental markers such as stony coral

cover, health and functionality of seagrass beds, and water quality in the FKNMS and the general water quality in the Everglades ecosystem.

Northwest Forest - Federal, state, and Tribal partners implement shared responsibilities for the Aquatic Monitoring Strategy, including broad scale monitoring indicators, protocols, and a design framework. In addition, the NW Forest Program will:

- Implement an intensive effectiveness monitoring network in 3 to 5 basins in Oregon and Washington.
- Develop shared data standards and data sharing network/tools (state, Tribal, and Federal).
- Complete watershed condition/trend monitoring in 25 to 30 watersheds in California, Oregon, and Washington.

Lake Pontchartrain – The program will work to restore the ecological health of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin by:

- Completing plans and studies as identified in the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Program Comprehensive Management Plan (LPBCMP) which supports the following goals:
  - Planning and design of consolidated wastewater treatment systems, which support the Agency's Sustainable Infrastructure goal;
  - Repair and replacement studies to improve existing wastewater systems; and
  - Design of storm water management systems.
- Conducting outreach and public education projects that address the goals of the LPBCMP, such as:
  - Improving the management of animal waste lagoons by educating and assisting the agricultural community on lagoon maintenance techniques; and
  - Protecting and restoring critical habitats and encouraging sustainable growth by providing information and guidance on habitat protection and green development techniques.

Puget Sound Basin – In FY 2008, EPA will provide an additional \$1 million to improve water quality, air quality, and minimize the adverse impacts of rapid development in the Puget Sound Basin the program will:

- Improve water quality and enable lifting of harvest restrictions in shellfish beds.
- Remediate contaminated sediments.
- Restore seasonally-influenced estuarine wetlands.

### CARE

Through the CARE program, EPA provides technical support for communities, helps them use collaborative processes to select and implement local actions, and awards Federal funding for projects to reduce exposure to toxic pollutants. CARE uses two sets of cooperative agreements. In the smaller Level I agreements, the community, working with EPA, creates a collaborative

problem-solving group made up of the various stakeholders in the community. That group assesses the community's toxic exposure problems and begins to identify potential solutions. In the larger Level II agreements, the community, working with EPA, selects and funds projects that reduce risk and improve the environment in the community.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Mean percent stony coral cover in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS) and in the coastal waters of Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach Counties, Florida, working with all stakeholders.				6.7/5.9	Mean % area

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Maintain the overall water quality of the near shore and coastal waters of the FKNMS.				Maintain	Water quality

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Total phosphorous in Everglades surface waters.				Maintain	Parts per B

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	% of population in each of U.S. Pacific Island Territories served by CWS will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards throughout the year.				72	Percent population

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	The sewage treatment plants in the U.S. Pacific Island Territories will comply with permit limits for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and total suspended solids (TSS).				67	Percent Time

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Beaches in each of the U.S. Pacific Island Territories monitored under the Beach Safety Program will be open and safe for swimming during the beach season.				70	Percent Days

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Acres of wetland habitat and acres of upland habitat protected, enhanced, or restored in the Columbia River Basin.				3000	Acres

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$480.2) This reduction reflects elimination of targeted monitoring activities for South Florida. Future monitoring will be part of the national monitoring program.
- (+\$1,000.0) This increase is for Puget Sound restoration activities linked to nonpoint sources or habitat restoration work. Federal cost share for projects can not exceed 50%.
- (-\$1,000.0) This reduction to the CARE program will fund higher priority activities and decrease the number of grants awarded from approximately 20 to approximately 13. The

decrease will primarily focus on the Level I grants to ensure that funds are available for the existing CARE communities eligible for the larger Level II grants.

- (+\$5.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$0.7) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

South Florida: Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act of 1990; National Marine Sanctuaries Program Amendments Act of 1992; CWA; Water Resources Development Act of 1996, RCRA; and CERCLA.

Northwest Forest: CWA; Economy Act of 1932; and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act.

Lake Pontchartrain: CWA.

CARE: CAA, CWA, SWDA, and TSCA.

## **Regional Geographic Initiatives**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities; Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$7,717.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$9,137.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$9,553.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$415.7</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$7,717.1	\$9,137.3	\$9,553.0	\$415.7
Total Workyears	16.3	15.3	17.3	2.0

### **Program Project Description:**

EPA's ten Regional Offices use Regional Geographic Initiative (RGI) funds to support innovative, geographically-based projects. These funds are available to EPA Regional Offices to support priority local and regional environmental projects, which may include protecting children's health, restoring watersheds, providing for clean air, preventing pollution and fostering environmental stewardship. RGI provides an essential tool to facilitate holistic, innovative resolutions to complex environmental problems. RGI is one of EPA's premiere innovation resources -- spurring local projects that have often become national models (such as school bus diesel retrofits; watershed planning; and developing agricultural pollution prevention performance standards for pest management). This initiative has been very cost-effective: every RGI dollar is matched by more than 10 non-Federal dollars from states, localities, non-profit organizations, and the private sector.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

RGI provides modest funding to support eight to 10 environmental and public health projects per Regional Office. These initiatives encourage communities to invest in projects that will yield improved environmental results important to their communities. Examples of projects funded in the past include:

- **Public Access to Data on Pesticide Use and Exposure:** Some 200 million pounds of pesticide active ingredients are applied to California crops each year. These materials increase crop yield, but also pose concerns for human and environmental health. Through a partnership with EPA Region 9, the Pesticide Action Network (PAN) incorporated EPA datasets on ecotoxicity, pesticides compatible with organic production, and water bodies listed as pesticide-impaired under the Clean Water Act, into their web-based dataset. The site <http://www.pesticideinfo.org/Index.html> provides the largest and most comprehensive collection of information on pesticide registration, regulation, and toxicity in the world, and receives more than 10,000 visits each month from state regulatory agencies, researchers, and consumers.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$421.4) This increase is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$5.7) This decrease represents anticipated savings accomplished through more efficient management and administrative practices, as well as other IT and telecommunication changes that reflect more economically efficient resource utilization.
- (+2.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency to better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

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



**Program Area: Homeland Security**

## **Homeland Security: Communication and Information**

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$5,280.0</b>	<b>\$6,799.7</b>	<b>\$6,906.0</b>	<b>\$106.3</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$100.4	\$300.0	\$0.0	(\$300.0)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,380.4	\$7,099.7	\$6,906.0	(\$193.7)
Total Workyears	7.3	13.0	17.0	4.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program coordinates development and implementation of homeland security policy and related information security across the Agency. EPA coordinates its homeland security policy with other Federal partners as well as within the Agency through dedicated implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPDs), and EPA's Homeland Security Strategy. EPA also works to ensure rapid access to relevant communication tools, accelerated transfers of data, the development of models and maps to support response activities, and effective Agency wide communication in emergency situations.

The HSPDs, the Homeland Security Strategy, and use of an Agency-wide Homeland Security Collaborative Network support the Agency's ability to effectively implement its broad range of homeland security responsibilities, ensure consistent development and implementation of homeland security policies and procedures, avoid duplication, and build a network of partners so that EPA's homeland security efforts are integrated into the Federal homeland security efforts. This program also serves to capitalize on the concept of "dual-benefits" so that EPA's homeland security efforts enhance and are integrated into EPA core environmental programs that serve to protect human health and the environment. Homeland Security information technology efforts are closely coordinated with the Agency-wide Information Security and Infrastructure activities which is managed in the Information Security and IT/Data Management programs.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Beginning in FY 2008, the Agency is formalizing liaisons to the U.S. Intelligence Community to enhance coordination on matters related to classified and other sensitive but unclassified information. The Administrator commissioned a programmatic review of EPA's national security information program that identified this as a potential gap in the existing program.

EPA's FY 2008 resources will continue to support the Agency's rapid response infrastructure by continuing deployment of an integrated Internet/Wide Area Network (WAN)/Local Area Network (LAN) solution – Mobile Laboratory LAN-in-a-Box – that equips mobile laboratories with high speed, secure access to the Internet and EPA WAN and also delivering increased network capacity, expanding the Agency's bandwidth and functions (e.g., Voice over IP). These capabilities will allow secure, reliable, and high-speed data access and communication to first responders, on-scene coordinators, emergency response teams, and investigators wherever they are located and regardless of what jurisdiction they operate under and support EPA's Homeland Security Presidential Directive responsibilities.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$812.5) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing and new FTE.
- (+4.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. This increase will improve coordination on intelligence matters between EPA and the U.S. Intelligence community as well as improved coordination between EPA and other response organizations.
- (-\$705.7) This change reflects progress in completing LAN-in-a-Box deployments.
- (-\$0.5) This decrease represents a redistribution of IT and telecommunications resources to better reflect utilization.

**Statutory Authority:**

NCP; CERCLA; SDWA; CWA; CAA; BioTerrorism Act; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act (Title XIV of Public Law 104-201).

**Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection**

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air; Radiation

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$4,717.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$7,242.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$7,787.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$544.3</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$13,306.1	\$45,251.0	\$25,586.0	(\$19,665.0)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$985.1	\$1,571.6	\$1,857.0	\$285.4
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,008.6	\$54,065.3	\$35,230.0	(\$18,835.3)
Total Workyears	47.1	59.0	59.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

This program involves several EPA activities that coordinate and support the protection of the nation’s critical public infrastructure from terrorist threats. EPA activities support effective information sharing and dissemination to help protect critical water infrastructure. Support to state and local governments also helps them develop methods to detect anomalies in ambient air. EPA also provides subject matter expertise in environmental criminal investigations and training support for terrorism-related investigations.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

**Water Security**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to build its capacity to identify and respond to threats to critical national infrastructure. EPA’s wastewater and drinking water security efforts will continue to support the implementation of information sharing tools and mechanisms to provide timely information on contaminant properties, water treatment effectiveness, detection technologies, analytical protocols and laboratory capabilities for use in responding to a water contamination event. EPA will continue to support effective communication conduits to disseminate threat and incident information and to serve as a clearing-house for sensitive information. EPA promotes information sharing between the water sector and such groups as environmental professionals and scientists, law enforcement and public health agencies, the intelligence community, and technical assistance providers. Through such exchange, water systems can obtain up-to-date information on current technologies in water security, accurately assess their vulnerabilities to

terror acts and work cooperatively with public health officials, first responders and law enforcement officials to respond effectively in the event of an emergency.

EPA partners with both the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC) and the Water Security Channel (WaterSC) to provide up-to-date security information for drinking and wastewater utilities. This group is continuing to evaluate the potential for integration with the Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) – a new information sharing network offered to the critical infrastructure sectors, including all utilities within the water sector. In FY 2008, more than 9,000 drinking water and wastewater utilities will receive notices and have access to the WaterSC web portal, a service of the WaterISAC designed to provide communication from the Federal government to the water sector affiliates. In addition, more than 500 water utilities, representing 60% of the population, will rely on a secure and up-to-date web-based environment on water system security as members of WaterISAC.

### **Counterterrorism**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to train all EPA criminal investigators in “Hot Zone Forensic Evidence Collection” typically utilized at crime scenes involving weapons of mass destruction as well as environmental crimes. The program will continue this multi-year effort to train and provide these agents with the necessary specialized response and evidence collection equipment. This will enable EPA criminal investigators to collect evidence and process a crime scene safely and effectively in a contaminated environment (hot zone). Advanced crime scene processing training will also be provided to those EPA criminal investigators assigned to the National Counter Terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCERT). EPA criminal investigators will continue to provide environmental expertise for criminal cases and support the FBI and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) during select National Special Security Events (NSSE) and in the event of a terrorist attack anywhere in the United States. Additionally, EPA criminal investigators will provide more robust support, involving evidence collection, to the BioWatch, water security initiative, and RadNet programs. During FY 2008, it is anticipated that the number of NSSEs and other events to which EPA criminal investigators are deployed will remain high as a result of the Presidential campaign and its related activities.

### **Monitoring**

EPA will continue to provide support for infrastructure protection by assisting state and local governments to develop methods for detecting anomalies in ambient air. This includes the continued development of source-oriented, near-field modeling science and techniques to address direct releases or emission of toxic and/or harmful air pollutants as well as the development and improvements of multi-pollutant models to demonstrate effects of air threats to air quality. For monitoring, EPA will continue the testing and improvement of monitoring technologies and institutional infrastructure of the Federal, state and local ambient air monitoring networks and capabilities. EPA will provide technical assistance as necessary to respond to or be prepared for an air quality threat in the United States.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$544.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$0.3) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

SDWA; CWA; Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002; EPCRA; CAA; RCRA; TSCA; Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act; FIFRA; ODA; NEPA; North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation; 1983 La Paz Agreement on U.S.- Mexico Border Region; Pollution Prosecution Act.

## **Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery**

Program Area: Homeland Security  
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$1,659.2</b>	<b>\$3,328.7</b>	<b>\$3,381.0</b>	<b>\$52.3</b>
Science & Technology	\$32,692.8	\$44,498.1	\$40,768.0	(\$3,730.1)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$40,400.0	\$49,774.9	\$45,280.0	(\$4,494.9)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$74,752.0	\$97,601.7	\$89,429.0	(\$8,172.7)
Total Workyears	148.6	165.6	167.6	2.0

### **Program Project Description:**

EPA's Homeland Security Emergency Preparedness and Response program develops and maintains an agency-wide capability to address environmental decontamination after incidents of national significance with emphasis on those that may involve Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). The Agency is working to prepare for incidents that release or introduce dangerous chemicals or certain foreign plant or animal pathogens or other pests into the environment. The response to chemicals is different from the response to pests, but for both the goal is to facilitate safe re-occupancy of buildings or other locations and to protect the production of crops, livestock, and food in the U.S. The Agency develops Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs) that are needed by first responders and Chemical Risk Managers to help guide response and preparedness efforts. In addition to informing evacuation or shelter-in-place decisions, AEGs are used to help guide the development of chemical protective equipment and chemical detection limits.

EPA, working with other Federal and state agencies and industry, is addressing the need for readily available chemical pesticide products for decontamination of agricultural structures, crops, and livestock and food facilities.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will review and make decisions on requests from other Federal and state agencies and/or pesticide manufacturers for the use of specific pesticides to inactivate biological agents or emerging pathogens that have been identified by authorities as potential significant threats to the public's health and/or livestock animals and crops and the nation's food supply and economy. The goal is to ensure availability of adequate pesticides to prevent, control, and recover from a major incident.

In FY 2008, depending on the number of submitted requests, the Agency will make regulatory decisions on approximately 5 pesticides for use against potentially dangerous crop and livestock pests. EPA will review extensive scientific data on each of these pesticides to ensure their use

will meet current safety standards for human health and the environment and additionally, for public health antimicrobial pesticides, that they meet efficacy standards. EPA will also establish by regulation any necessary maximum residue limits (tolerances) for those pesticides to ensure a safe food supply and enable interstate commerce and international trade of treated crop and food commodities.

EPA will maintain the accelerated development of AEGLs that are needed by First Responders and Chemical Risk Managers for use in chemical emergency and counterterrorism planning, prevention and response programs. In FY 2008, EPA's program plans to develop proposed AEGL values for 24 chemicals.

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports the Healthy Communities objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project. However, a performance measure tracking development of proposed AEGL values is included in the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction Program/Project.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$53.3) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$1.0) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002; CERCLA; SARA; TSCA; Oil Pollution Act; Pollution Prevention Act; RCRA; EPCRA; SDWA; CWA; CAA; FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA; Ocean Dumping Act; Public Health Service Act, as amended; 42 U.S.C 201 et seq.; Executive Order 10831 (1970); Public Law 86-373; PRIA.



**Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure**

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,845.1</b>	<b>\$6,268.9</b>	<b>\$6,345.0</b>	<b>\$76.1</b>
Science & Technology	\$3,013.8	\$2,079.0	\$594.0	(\$1,485.0)
Building and Facilities	\$10,800.9	\$11,385.1	\$7,870.0	(\$3,515.1)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$534.7	\$594.2	\$594.0	(\$0.2)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$23,194.5	\$20,327.2	\$15,403.0	(\$4,924.2)
Total Workyears	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

This program involves activities to ensure that EPA's physical structures and assets are secure and operational and that certain physical security procedures are in place to help safeguard staff in the event of an emergency, protecting the capability of EPA's vital infrastructure assets. The program also includes the personnel security clearance process and protection of classified information.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Agency funds three types of activities with these homeland security resources: physical security, personnel security, and national security information activities. In FY 2008, the Agency will focus on Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 by conducting identity proofing, registration, and smart card issuance for EPA's 18,500 and more than 12,000 on-site non-federal workforce. Additionally, EPA will continue its support for physical security activities, including conducting nationwide physical security and window vulnerability assessments at EPA's facilities nationwide.

Physical security activities involve conducting nationwide vulnerability assessments at EPA's 191 facilities on a regular basis in accordance with Federal mandates. In FY 2008, the Agency will focus on physical security activities to retrofit access control systems in order to comply with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12 – Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.

Personnel security activities include conducting position risk designations; performing prescreening activities on prospective new hires; initiating, tracking and monitoring, and

adjudicating Federal investigations to determine if employees and select non-Federal workers are suitable for employment and/or obtaining a smart card, or worthy of possessing national security clearances; maintaining personnel security files and information on more than 26,000 employees and select non-Federal workers; leveraging and optimizing technology to automate personnel security functions and services, such as processing personnel actions and investigations; developing and distributing guidance and outreach to employees on various topics. The Agency will also be required to comply with the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, in which the timelines for initiating and adjudicating federal investigations are being reduced significantly.

National security information activities include classifying, declassifying, and safeguarding classified information; identification and marking of classified information; education, training, and outreach; audits and self inspections; certification and accreditation of secure access facilities (SAFs) and sensitive compartmented information facilities (SCIFs); and reporting.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$74.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$1.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Emergency and Response Act of 2002; and Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act (Sections 604 and 629).

**Program Area: Indoor Air**

**Indoor Air: Radon Program**

Program Area: Indoor Air

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Indoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$7,418.0</b>	<b>\$5,519.2</b>	<b>\$5,429.0</b>	<b>(\$90.2)</b>
Science & Technology	\$583.9	\$442.2	\$428.0	(\$14.2)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,001.9	\$5,961.4	\$5,857.0	(\$104.4)
Total Workyears	37.3	42.9	39.9	-3.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s non-regulatory indoor radon program promotes voluntary public action to reduce health risk from indoor radon (second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer). EPA and the Surgeon General recommend that people do a simple home test and, if levels above EPA’s guidelines are confirmed, reduce those levels by home mitigation using inexpensive and proven techniques. EPA also recommends that new homes be built using radon-resistant features in areas where there is elevated radon. This voluntary program includes national, regional, state, and Tribal programs and activities that promote radon risk reduction activities.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008 EPA will:

- Continue to partner with national organizations and conduct public outreach on radon risks and solutions;
- Work with states, Tribes, and localities to improve their radon programs to get more risk reduction; and,
- Continue partnerships that will make radon risk reduction a normal part of doing business in the marketplace.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to promote public action to test homes for indoor radon and where levels are above the action level, to mitigate; to encourage builders to construct new homes with radon-resistant features in areas where there is elevated radon; to encourage radon action during real estate transactions.

EPA will also, continue its work with national partners to inform and motivate public action using risk estimates from the National Academy of Sciences that show substantial risks associated with radon exposure.

The Indoor Air program received a rating of “moderately effective” during a 2005 PART assessment. The Indoor Air program is not regulatory; instead, EPA works toward its goal by conducting research and promoting appropriate risk reduction actions through voluntary

education and outreach programs. The Agency will continue to focus on making efficiency improvements and plans to improve transparency by making State radon grantee performance data available to the public via a website or other easily accessible means.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features	Data Available 2007	180,000	190,000	225,000	Homes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Total Cost (public and private) per future premature cancer death prevented through lowered radon exposure.		450,000	No Target Established	No Target Established	Dollars

These program goals are a result of the total funding the program area receives through EPM, S&T, and State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) funding.

In FY 2008, EPA expects 225,000 additional homes to have radon reducing features bringing the cumulative number of U.S. homes with radon reducing features to over 2 million. EPA estimates that this cumulative number will result in approximately 800 future premature cancer deaths prevented (each year these radon reducing features are in place). EPA will track progress against the efficiency measure in the table above triennially with the next report date in FY 2009.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$10.4) This decrease reduces funding for non-critical administrative activities.
- (-\$79.8) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-3.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align regional resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA Amendments of 1990; IRAA, Section 306; Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act; Title IV of the SARA of 1986; TSCA, section 6, Titles II, and Title III (15 U.S.C. 2605 and 2641-2671), and Section 10.

## **Reduce Risks from Indoor Air**

Program Area: Indoor Air

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Indoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$19,023.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$23,464.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$21,440.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$2,024.3)</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$759.9	\$828.7	\$788.0	(\$40.7)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,783.1	\$24,293.0	\$22,228.0	(\$2,065.0)
Total Workyears	71.1	68.9	68.3	-0.6

### **Program Project Description:**

In this non-regulatory, voluntary program, EPA creates partnerships with non-governmental organizations and Federal partners as well as professional organizations to educate and encourage individuals, schools, industry, the health care community, and others to take action to reduce health risks from poor indoor air quality. EPA uses technology transfer to improve the design, operation, and maintenance of buildings – including schools, homes, and workplaces – to promote healthier indoor air. EPA’s technical assistance directly supports State and local governments and public health organizations in designing local programs to promote practices that reduce exposures to asthma triggers through environmental management as well as assistance to improve indoor air quality in schools, and to promote smoke-free environments for children.

The Partnership for Clean Indoor Air (PCIA) addresses the 4th worst health risk in poor developing countries (the World Health Organization estimates 1.6 million premature deaths each year): the indoor smoke breathed by the more than 3 billion people who burn traditional fuels (e.g., biomass, coal, dung) indoors for cooking and heating. EPA obtains formal commitments from partners to address development of sustainable business models and markets to support changes; establishes criteria to assess technologies for more efficient cooking and heating approaches; and, assesses health impacts of improvements.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue its national, multi-faceted asthma education and outreach program, in partnership with other Federal and non-profit agencies, to deliver comprehensive asthma-care programs that emphasize management of environmental asthma triggers such as environmental tobacco smoke, dust mites, mold, pet dander, cockroaches and other pests, and nitrogen dioxide. EPA will promote the adoption of best practices to achieve positive health outcomes in environmental management of asthma triggers. EPA will also focus its efforts to reach populations disproportionately impacted by asthma and environmental tobacco smoke.

Through public awareness and mass-media communications such as the Childhood Asthma “Goldfish” Campaign, EPA and its partners will continue to spread knowledge of comprehensive asthma care and the importance of environmental management to reduce exposure to indoor triggers. EPA will continue to work with the health care provider community to integrate environmental asthma management into the standards of care for asthma. In such public-health settings, EPA’s role as environmental steward reinforces families’ trust and acceptance of key risk-avoidance messages. In addition, EPA will work in partnership and collaboration with other Federal agencies, the health care community, and state and local organizations to promote its Smoke-free Homes Pledge Campaign.

Through its partnership agreements, EPA will continue, at reduced level, to reach out to the school community to encourage adoption of the *Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools (IAQ TFS)* approach or comparable indoor air quality programs. For new construction and renovation, EPA will promote *Design Tools for Schools (DTfS)*<sup>1</sup> a web-based guidance tool, as well as EPA’s Healthy School Environments Assessment Tool (HealthySEAT) which assists school districts in integrating indoor air quality and performance goals into the design, construction, and renovation of school buildings. EPA uses partnerships to inform and motivate school officials, school nurses, teachers, facility managers and planners, and parents to improve IAQ in schools.

EPA will respond to interest in reducing indoor air risks through community building activities (i.e., design, construction, operations and maintenance), by promoting a suite of “best practice” guidance including guidance for the control and management of moisture and mold in commercial and public buildings, comprehensive best practice guidance for IAQ during each phase of the building cycle and subsequent best practices for indoor environmental quality and energy efficiency.

Through the PCIA, EPA will address indoor smoke from cooking fires in developing countries. EPA will continue to develop solutions and focus on two priorities: providing regional trainings in critical areas, including stove design and performance, pollutant exposure and monitoring, and developing enterprises to market and sell clean stoves. Together these steps will yield tremendous health benefits in developing countries. Many of these emissions reductions (e.g., in Central America, China, and India) also will reduce pollution that is transported across our borders and the northern hemisphere into the United States.

The Indoor Air program, rated by OMB as “moderately effective” during a 2005 PART assessment will continue to focus on making efficiency improvements in response to recommendations in the PART assessment.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.	33	>20	>20	>20	Percentage

<sup>1</sup> [www.epa.gov/iaq/schooldesign](http://www.epa.gov/iaq/schooldesign) last accessed 8/10/2006.

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	Data Available 2007	2000	2000	2000	Number

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Annual Cost to EPA per person with asthma taking all essential actions to reduce exposure to indoor environmental asthma triggers.	Data Available 2007	8.38	No Target Established	No Target Established	Dollars

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.	Data Available 2007	1200	1100	1100	Number

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Average cost to EPA per student per year in a school that is implementing an Indoor Air Quality plan.	Data Available 2007	2	No Target Established	No Target Established	Dollars

EPA will continue to work towards its long term 2012 goal to have 6.5 million people with asthma take the essential actions to reduce their exposure to their environmental triggers of asthma, including environmental tobacco smoke. EPA's goal is to have close to 400,000 additional people with asthma to take these actions in 2008, bringing the total number to approximately 4.9 million people with asthma taking these actions. As part of this goal, EPA



will continue to work to reduce existing disparities between disproportionately impacted populations and the overall population. EPA will track progress against the efficiency measures included in the tables above triennially with the next planned report date in FY 2009.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$2,500.0) This decrease reduces funding for lower priority Schools and Workplaces program outreach and education efforts by EPA and by its non-governmental not-for-profit national partners who currently receive funding from EPA. The program will continue to make adequate progress toward its goals however in 2008, fewer schools may be reached than initially expected.
- (+\$300.0) This increase supports the implementation of the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). This funding will support regional trainings in critical areas, such as stove design and performance, pollutant exposure and monitoring, and developing enterprises to market and sell clean stoves.
- (+\$201.8) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$26.1) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative IT Systems.
- (-0.6 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align regional resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA Amendments of 1990; Title IV of the SARA of 1986.

**Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach**

## **Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$5,695.1</b>	<b>\$6,063.8</b>	<b>\$6,203.0</b>	<b>\$139.2</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,695.1	\$6,063.8	\$6,203.0	\$139.2
Total Workyears	12.0	15.9	13.9	-2.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The Child and Aging Health Protection Division (CAHPD) advocates for, and facilitates the consideration of, children's environmental health concerns, as identified in the Agency's *National Agenda to Protect Children's Health from Environmental Threats*, and Executive Order 13045, *Protection of Children's Health from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*. EPA also recognizes that older adults are more susceptible to environmental health risks than the general population. EPA's Aging Initiative is an emphasis within CAHPD that strives to protect the health of older adults. This cross-cutting, non-regulatory program works with other EPA offices, Federal agencies, states, Tribes, the public, healthcare providers, industry, and non-governmental organizations to achieve its mission. Core activities focus on building capacity, providing tools and information to inform decisions, and engaging in educational outreach activities.<sup>1</sup>

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, this program will continue to ensure that EPA's policies and programs explicitly consider and use the most up-to-date data and methods for protecting children and older adults from heightened public health risks. EPA also will work to ensure that states, Tribes, and local governments will effectively incorporate environmental health of children and older adults into new or existing programs; and that non-governmental organizations and the public (family members, health care providers, community leaders, etc.) have and use reliable/valid scientific information when making decisions that impact the health of children and older adults. The following are examples of current and planned activities:

- Work with other Agency offices to develop guidance for considering health risks to children in rule making and evaluating the application of such guidance throughout EPA.
- Work within EPA to generate and apply new scientific research, tools and assessments, and promote easy access to information regarding children's environmental health.

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/ochnp/ochpweb.nsf/content/homepage.htm>.

Support efforts within the Agency's Regional Offices to address children's environmental health issues that are of high priority in their states.

- Provide tools, information, and support to build capacity in states, Tribes and local governments to protect children from environmental health risks. Continue support for the Healthy Schools Environmental Health Assessment Tool launched in December 2005.
- Support partners outside of the Agency to ensure healthcare providers, civic entities and the public have access to tools and information needed to protect children and older adults from environmental health risks. Since 2005, the EPA Children's Environmental Health Awards program recognizes successful programs, and encourages other organizations to develop their own programs. EPA also helps provide health professionals and the public with consultation, education, and referral services through its support for Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units.
- Continue to support the Agency's global efforts to protect children through ongoing partnerships with international organizations including the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- Provide an Agency oversight role, in collaboration with the National Education and Training Foundation (NEETF), to ensure that NEETF's Environmental Education grants support the Agency's goals for protecting human health and the environment.

#### **Performance Targets:**

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

#### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$40.0) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$824.8) This adjustment of Agency resources reflects an increased emphasis on the integration of children's health issues in ongoing programs throughout the EPA.
- (+\$1,000.0) This increase provides funding to award and manage Environmental Education grants, in order to ensure that children and educators have the information they need to help protect against health risks.
- (+\$4.0) This represents a redistribution of IT and telecommunication resources to better reflect utilization.

- (-2.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

Executive Order 13045.

## Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$48,586.7</b>	<b>\$52,142.7</b>	<b>\$49,747.0</b>	<b>(\$2,395.7)</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$35.4	\$130.4	\$155.0	\$24.6
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$48,622.1	\$52,273.1	\$49,902.0	(\$2,371.1)
Total Workyears	389.5	381.1	379.1	-2.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program provides the vision, leadership, and support needed to enable EPA to meet its commitments to protect public health and the environment. Program staff responds to Congressional requests for information and provides written and oral testimony, briefings, and briefing materials. The program develops legislative strategies to support program offices and coordinate Agency appearances before Congress. Staff inform the public (including state, local and Tribal governments) about environmental problems and goals, and act to strengthen communications with state, local and Tribal governments and organizations, news media, and the public. The program also works to increase public awareness and enhance public perceptions of environmental issues, as well as their social, technological and scientific solutions.

Program staff work with states, local and Tribal governments, and their respective associations, to ensure that their concerns are considered in Agency policies, guidance, and regulations. The office also serves as EPA's lead on issues relating to the National Environmental Performance Partnerships System (NEPPS). The staff also manages correspondence received by the Administrator, Deputy Administrator, and Regional Administrators. This program also provides the resources for the direct support to four Federal advisory committees (FACAs) as well as resources to develop and manage Agencywide FACA policy and guidance.

The Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program also contributes to the mission of this program by disseminating information about enforcement actions, compliance monitoring and the availability of compliance assistance. Monthly Enforcement Alerts, regular news briefs about enforcement and compliance assistance activities, and a website with easily accessible tools for retrieving information are some of the tools used to inform stakeholders.

## **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The emphasis and priority of these programs are to provide vision and leadership for a full range of activities that support EPA's mission. The Regional Administrators and their staff also continue to provide leadership to the Regional offices and states they serve. Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations efforts continue to:

- Lead and support the Administration's efforts to pass legislation to protect human health and the environment (such as the Treaty on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Water Resources) and begin implementation of the recently passed Energy and Transportation legislation.
- During FY 2008, the Agency will continue to foster public awareness of environmental issues and the Federal government's role in monitoring compliance and enforcing the nation's environmental laws. This awareness is critical to public support and to the Agency's success in meeting its goals. The program will issue the following informational materials: enforcement alerts; accomplishments reports, daily updating of the website; weekly news alerts; specialized list-serves with periodic postings; and news releases as Superfund major cases are concluded.
- Build a stronger EPA partnership with local governments, and to coordinate with other EPA offices and the Clean Air Advisory Committee, on such issues as recycling, landfills, Brownfields and the Clean Diesel campaign.
- Provide national policy and program management to more fully integrate the NEPPS framework and principles into the Agency's core business practices. Key activities include:
  - a) Implementing the OMB-directed State Grants Performance Measures Template;
  - b) Leading a Performance Partnership Grants (PPG) initiative to encourage broader application of PPG programmatic flexibility by the states;
  - c) Working with the National Academy of Public Administration to complete their assessment of U.S. Environmental Services Delivery System; and
  - d) Working with states to develop a longer term Strategic Plan for Performance Partnerships.
- Manage EPA's cooperative agreement with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) through close coordination and involvement of several of EPA's program offices.

The Office of Cooperative Environmental Management (OCEM) ensures that EPA's 48 Federal advisory committees and sub-committees are in compliance with FACA requirements and administrative guidelines provided by GSA's Committee Management Secretariat. To accomplish this, OCEM staff will create uniform policy and guidance, provide oversight of Federal advisory committees, survey committee members and stakeholders, identify and share best practices, and train Agency Designated Federal Officers (DFOs) and committee

Chairpersons. These efforts will ensure consistent application of an open process throughout all of EPA's advisory committees. Key activities include:

- Implementing a comprehensive "assist/oversight visit" process which allows OCEM to conduct on-site compliance reviews to ensure Agency compliance with FACA as required by law, including notice and open meeting requirements, recordkeeping procedures and availability of committee documents for public inspection. In FY 2008, the Agency will complete at least 10 reviews at the committee level.
- Implementing requirements for FACAs to incorporate performance goals and measurable results into their Charters.

The Office of Public Affairs (OPA) continues to support the achievement of Agency strategic goals by communicating Agency proposals, actions, policy, data, research and information through mass media, print publications and directly via the Web. With the Web becoming a primary source for Agency information, in FY 2008, OPA will continue the process of reviewing and consolidating Web content to provide the public with easily accessible, high quality, timely, coherent and comprehensive information on the Agency's activities and policies. OPA will continue to coordinate with the Office of Environmental Information to ensure effective distribution of policy and regulatory information requested by citizens, the media, other government entities and non-government organizations.

The Office of the Executive Secretariat supports the Agency's strategic goals by continuing to:

- Manage the Agency's correspondence tracking and workflow management database.
- Provide records management support, training, and guidance for Office of the Administrator staff offices.
- Manage all aspects of the Administrator's and Deputy Administrator's non-Congressional correspondence and records management, including identification and maintenance of vital records.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$740.8) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.



- (-\$1,654.9) This decrease represents anticipated savings accomplished through more efficient management and administrative practices, as well as other IT and telecommunication changes that reflect more economically efficient resource utilization.
- (-2.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

As provided in Appropriations Act funding; FACA; EAIA; NAFTA Implementation Act; RLBPHRA; NAAED; LPA-US/MX-BR; CERCLA

## Exchange Network

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$18,725.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$16,048.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$15,364.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$684.5)</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,883.6	\$1,432.4	\$1,433.0	\$0.6
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$20,609.3	\$17,480.9	\$16,797.0	(\$683.9)
Total Workyears	23.8	24.0	24.0	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program supports the development and maintenance of the Environmental Information Exchange Network (the Exchange Network). The Exchange Network is an integrated information system using standardized data formats and definitions to facilitate information sharing among EPA and its partners. The Exchange Network provides a centralized approach to receiving, distributing, and accessing timely and reliable environmental information. This program provides resources to develop, implement, operate and maintain the Agency's Central Data Exchange (CDX, [www.epa.gov/cdx](http://www.epa.gov/cdx)), EPA's node on the Exchange Network, which is the point of entry for data submissions to the Agency.

This program also develops the regulatory framework to ensure that electronic submissions are legally acceptable; establishes partnerships with states, Tribes, territories and Tribal consortia; and, supports the E-Rulemaking E-Government (E-Gov) initiative. E-Rulemaking is designed to improve the public's ability to find, view, understand and comment on Federal regulatory actions, and EPA is providing the leadership role on this effort.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the major focus is on fulfilling the Agency's E-Gov commitments and supporting EPA's information technology initiatives. These activities build on efforts started in FY's 2004-2006 to enhance the availability, quality and analytical usefulness of environmental information for EPA and its partners and stakeholders. These efforts support data exchange by states, Tribes and other partners through the use of the Exchange Network and the CDX, EPA's node on the Exchange Network.

The Exchange Network is the cornerstone of the Agency's efforts to partner with states, Tribes and territories to exchange secure, accurate and timely information to facilitate decisions on

environmental and health issues. After FY 2007, all 50 states and approximately 10 Tribes will have nodes on the Exchange Network and will be mapping data to the new schemas so it can be electronically submitted to EPA and shared with other partners. In FY 2008, EPA, states, Tribes, and territories will continue to re-engineer data systems so information that was previously not available, or not easily available, can be exchanged using common data standards and computer language called schemas. These efforts will be closely coordinated with the Agency’s program offices and the system of data registries. As data flows are added, the broader use of data standards, tools that check data before it is submitted, and reusable schemas will increase the accuracy and timeliness of the data, improve analytical capabilities, and create savings through economies of scale.

In addition, EPA will improve security by implementing electronic reporting standards that support the authentication and electronic signatures of report submitters. EPA will work to provide assistance to states, Tribes and territories in implementing these standards.

Effective implementation of the Exchange Network activities relies on close coordination with the Information Security, EPA Enterprise Architecture, and data management activities. Coordination helps to ensure that necessary security measures are adhered to, system platforms follow the Agency’s Enterprise Architecture, and data management follows documented standards.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data.	32	29	36	43	Systems

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA.	62,000	47,000	55000	70000	Users

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$250.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$935.4) The reduction in resources reflects a continued shift in emphasis from building infrastructure to adding data flows and Web services, and also reflects efficiencies resulting from scheduling Enterprise Content Management System (ECMS) and enterprise solutions deployments to better align with Agency readiness and the lifecycle phase of the E-Rulemaking project.

**Statutory Authority:**

FACA; GISRA; CERCLA; CAAA; CWA and amendments; ERD & DAA; TSCA; FIFRA; FQPA; SDWA and amendments; FFDCA; EPCRA; CERCLA; SARA; GPRA; GMRA.; CCA; PRA; FOIA; CSA; Privacy Act Electronic Freedom of Information Act.

## **Small Business Ombudsman**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,498.5</b>	<b>\$3,501.7</b>	<b>\$3,261.0</b>	<b>(\$240.7)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,498.5	\$3,501.7	\$3,261.0	(\$240.7)
Total Workyears	8.5	13.0	12.0	-1.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The Small Business Ombudsman (SBO) serves as EPA's gateway and leading advocate for small business regulatory issues. The SBO partners with state Small Business Environmental Assistance Programs (SBEAPs) nationwide, and with hundreds of small business trade associations to reach out to the small business community. These partnerships provide the information and perspective EPA needs to help small businesses achieve their environmental goals. This is a comprehensive program that provides networks, resources, tools, and forums for education and advocacy on behalf of small businesses.<sup>1</sup>

The core SBO functions include participating in the regulatory development process, operating the Small Business Ombudsman Hotline, supporting the Small Business Environmental Homepage, participating in program and Regional Offices' small business related meetings, and supporting internal and external small business activities. The SBO's outreach and communication services help small businesses learn about new EPA actions and developments and help EPA learn about the concerns and needs of small businesses. The SBO provides a service to EPA, other Federal agencies, state SBEAPs, and trade associations by disseminating information and providing tools that assist small businesses with their environmental needs. The SBO supports partnerships with, and provides training to, state SBEAPs in order to reach an ever-increasing number of small businesses and to assist them with updated and new approaches for improving their environmental performance. The SBO provides technical assistance in the form of workshops, conferences, hotlines, and training forums designed to help small businesses become better environmental performers and helps our partners provide the assistance that small businesses need.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the Small Business Ombudsman will:

- Support and promote EPA's Small Business Strategy and the President's Management Agenda, by encouraging small businesses, states, and trade associations to comment on

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/sbo/>.

EPA rulemaking through the E-Rulemaking initiative, as well as providing updates on the Agency's rulemaking activities in the semi-annual Small Business Ombudsman Update.

- Serve as the Agency's Point of Contact for the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act by coordinating efforts with the Agency's program offices to further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees.
- Participate with the Small Business Administration and other Federal agencies in Business Gateway "one-stop" activities which help improve services and reduce the burden on small businesses by guiding them through government rules and regulations. Support and promote a state-lead multi-media initiative and coordinate efforts within the Agency.
- Strengthen and support partnerships with state SBEAPs and trade associations, as well as provide recognition to state SBEAPs, small businesses, and trade associations that have directly impacted the improved environmental performance of small businesses. Develop a compendium of small business environmental assistance success stories that demonstrate what really works.
- Improve the environmental performance and administrative efficiencies within eight business sectors that have a large proportion of small businesses, through the Sectors Strategy program.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$67.1) This increase is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-1.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities.
- (-\$307.8) This decrease represents anticipated savings accomplished through more efficient management and administrative practices, as well as other IT and telecommunication changes that reflect more economically efficient resource utilization.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA of 1990, section 507.

## Small Minority Business Assistance

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,950.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,646.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,466.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$180.6)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,950.4	\$2,646.6	\$2,466.0	(\$180.6)
Total Workyears	9.2	11.8	11.8	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program provides technical assistance to small businesses, and to Headquarters and Regional employees, to ensure that small, disadvantaged, women-owned, Historically Underutilized Business Zone (HUBZone), and Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSBs) receive a fair share of EPA's procurement dollars. This program enhances the ability of these businesses to participate in the protection of public health and the environment. The functions assigned to this area involve ultimate accountability for evaluating and monitoring contracts, grants and cooperative agreements entered into, and on behalf of, EPA's Headquarters and Regional Offices. This will ensure that the Agency's contract and procurement practices further the Federal laws and regulations regarding utilization of small and disadvantaged businesses in direct procurement acquisitions and indirect procurement assistance.<sup>1</sup>

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Small and disadvantaged business procurement experts will provide assistance to Headquarters and Regional program office personnel, as well as small business owners, to ensure that small, disadvantaged, Women-Owned Small Businesses (WOSBs), HUBZone firms, and SDVOSBs receive a fair share of EPA's procurement dollars. This fair share may be received either directly or indirectly through contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements. EPA has a number of national goals that it negotiates with the Small Business Administration (SBA) every two years. EPA's goals for FY 2006/2007 were based on estimated contract obligations of \$1.2 billion for prime contracts and \$200 million for subcontracts. (See chart below.) EPA exceeded four of its small business goals in FY2006, and is on track to meet or exceed the remaining goals (HUBZone and Service-Disabled Veteran Owned firms) by the end of FY 2007. The Agency's FY2008/2009 goals will be negotiated during the summer of 2007.

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/osdbu/>.

***EPA's Direct Procurement Goals for FY2006-FY2007***

<b>Estimated Obligations</b>	<b>Proposed FY2006/2007 Goals</b>	
<b>DIRECT</b>	<b>\$ Value</b>	<b>Goal</b>
Small Businesses	\$432M	36.0%
8(a) Businesses	\$90M	7.5%
Non 8(a) Small Disadvantaged Businesses	\$36M	3.0%
Women-Owned Small Businesses	\$66M	5.5%
HUBZone Businesses	\$36M	3.0%
Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses	\$36M	3.0%
<b>SUBCONTRACT</b>	<b>\$ Value</b>	<b>Goal</b>
Small Businesses	\$100M	50.0%
Small Disadvantaged Businesses	\$40M	20.0%
Women-Owned Small Businesses	\$15M	7.5%
HUBZone Businesses	\$6M	3.0%
Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses	\$6M	3.0%

Contract bundling reviews of an increased number of Agency contracts will emphasize ways to: 1) eliminate unnecessary contract bundling; and 2) mitigate the effects of bundling on America's small business community. In FY 2008, special emphasis will be placed on implementing Section 811 of the Small Business Reauthorization Act of 2000 that authorizes contracting officers to restrict competition to eligible WOSBs for certain Federal contracts in industries in which the SBA has determined that WOSBs are underrepresented or substantially underrepresented in Federal procurement. We will also continue to emphasize contracting with SDVOSBs, as mandated by the White House's October 21, 2004 Executive Order, which requires increased Federal contracting opportunities for this group of entrepreneurs. Outreach and in-reach efforts will help EPA meet its 5.5% procurement goal for WOSBs, 3% goal for SDVOSBs, and 7.5% goal for 8(a) firms.

Under its Indirect Procurement Program, EPA has a statutory goal of 10% utilization of Minority Business Enterprises/Women-Owned Business Enterprises for research conducted under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, as well as a statutory 8% goal for all other programs. The Small Minority Business Assistance program encourages the Agency to meet these direct and indirect procurement goals. These efforts will enhance the ability of America's small and disadvantaged businesses to help the Agency protect human health and the environment and, at the same time, create more jobs. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Adarand v. Peña*, 115 S. Ct. 2097 (1995), EPA will begin implementation of its rule for the participation of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in procurements funded through EPA's assistance agreements, as well as the certification requirements of the final rule.



**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$181.3) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$0.7) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

Small Business Act, sections 8 and 15, as amended; Executive Orders 12073, 12432, and 12138; P.L. 106-50; CAA Amendments of 1990.

**State and Local Prevention and Preparedness**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,576.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,508.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,960.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$451.6</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$11,576.0	\$12,508.4	\$12,960.0	\$451.6
Total Workyears	51.2	57.4	57.9	0.5

**Program Project Description:**

EPA works with state and local partners to help protect the public and the environment from catastrophic releases of hazardous substances that occur at chemical handling facilities. Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA regulations require that facilities handling more than a threshold quantity of certain extremely hazardous substances must implement a risk management program and submit to EPA a Risk Management Plan (RMP). The RMP must also be sent to the state, local planning entity, the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, and be made available to the public. The RMP describes the hazards of the chemicals used by the facility, the potential consequences of worst case and other accidental release scenarios, a five-year accident history, the chemical accident prevention program in place at the site, and the emergency response program used by the site to minimize the impacts on the public and environment should a chemical release occur. Facilities are required to update their RMP at least once every five years, and sooner if certain changes are made at the facility.

The Agency works with state and local partners to help them implement their own risk management program through technical assistance grants, technical support, outreach, and training and also works with industry partners to produce tools and guidance used by industry, government and local communities to control hazardous materials. EPA works with communities to provide chemical risk information on local facilities, as well as assist them in understanding how the chemical risks may affect their citizens. Additionally, EPA supports continuing development of emergency planning and response tools such as the Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) software suite. With this information and these tools, communities are in a better position to prepare for, reduce and mitigate releases that may occur.

RMP data are a valuable source of information to homeland security analysts for the identification of potential hazards in the chemical sector. EPA assists the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies by providing updated copies of the RMP database and analytical support for their vulnerability analyses. EPA also provides state and local government entities information and analysis from the RMP database that is helpful for homeland security planning related to chemical accidents and terrorism. In addition, EPA conducts analyses of RMP data to identify chemical accident trends and industrial sectors that

may be more accident-prone, to gain knowledge on the effectiveness of risk management measures, and for other analyses in support of the Agency's mission.

Additional information on the risk management and community right-to-know programs can be found on the internet at: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/oswer/ceppoweb.nsf/content/RMPS.htm>

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the Agency will continue its efforts to help state and local partners implement their risk management programs. EPA will continue to refine RMP database analyses, make the data more easily available to appropriate government agencies and improve data utility for security and emergency prevention, preparedness, and response efforts. EPA also will use information generated by the RMPs with other right-to-know data to conduct initiatives and activities aimed at risk reduction in high-risk facilities, priority industry sectors, and/or specific geographic areas.

The CAA requires EPA to establish a system to audit RMPs. In an effort to help agencies, states, and prospective third party auditors acquire or improve skills required to conduct audits, EPA has developed and implemented an RMP audit and inspection program. The audit and inspection program is used to continuously improve the quality of risk management programs as well as check compliance with the requirements.

In FY 2008, EPA activities in support of these efforts include the following:

- EPA and other implementing agencies will perform their audit and inspection obligations through a combination of desk audits of RMP plans and at least 400 on-site facility inspections. EPA will continue its extensive quality assurance oversight of data collection and reporting procedures.
- EPA will continue its work to transition the RMP submission system to allow complete internet-based risk management plan submission. Transitioning the system to full internet-based submission capability will reduce facility burden, reduce data processing errors, and result in more timely updates of EPA's RMP\*Info database. Full transition is expected to be complete in early FY 2009.
- EPA and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration will continue improvements to the CAMEO software suite by updating the MARPLOT® mapping program, adding new information to the CAMEO chemical library to assist first responders and emergency planners, and, in conjunction with industry associations, initiating development of a new Chemical Reactivity Management software system that will allow users to more accurately identify and manage hazards involving reactive chemical mixtures.
- EPA will publish new RMP implementation guidance for the agriculture sector – the largest industry sector covered by the RMP rule. The new guidance will provide this sector with additional assistance in meeting their compliance obligations under the rule.

- EPA will participate with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to continue development of the new international NFPA Hazardous Chemicals Code (NFPA-400). After its final publication in 2008, this new code will eventually be adopted by state and local authorities as the basic standard for storage and handling of hazardous chemicals in most commercial sites. EPA also will continue working with NFPA on revisions to the Liquefied Petroleum Gas safety code (NFPA-58) to make important improvements in safety requirements for propane facilities nationwide.

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+0.5 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities.
- (+\$477.5) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$21.8) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce international travel as well as a reduction to program travel expenses in Headquarters and the Regions.
- (-\$7.5) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (+\$3.4) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPCRA; SARA of 1986; Section 112r, Accidental Release Provisions of the CAA of 1990; Chemical Safety Information, Site Security, and Fuels Regulatory Relief Act.

**TRI / Right to Know**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,914.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$15,243.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$15,728.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$484.6</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,914.4	\$15,243.4	\$15,728.0	\$484.6
Total Workyears	44.1	44.0	43.0	-1.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) program provides the public with information on the releases and other waste management of toxic chemicals. The program 1) collects information on listed toxic chemicals from certain industries; 2) makes that information available to the public through a variety of means, including a publicly accessible national database; 3) operates and maintains the TRI (TRIS), TRI-Explorer and TRI-Made Easy (TRI-ME) ([www.epa.gov/tri](http://www.epa.gov/tri)) systems to facilitate the program's data collection and reporting requirements; and 4) provides compliance assistance to TRI reporting facilities through outreach efforts such as informational mailings, workshops, the Internet, and telephone hotlines.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In 2008, EPA will continue its efforts to reduce the TRI reporting burden on industry and improve TRI data quality by developing and implementing regulations to reduce reporting requirements without compromising the utility or quality of the data; improving and distributing software for the *TRI-Made Easy* (TRI-ME) data collection tool, including the development of a web-based application; and re-engineering the TRI data processing flow (i.e., from collection through dissemination) in an effort to better align with EPA's Enterprise Architecture.

TRI-ME Web will be web-based software to help facility owners and operators complete their Form R and Form A certification statements. These statements are required by the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 313 (TRI). TRI-ME Web will be an interactive, intelligent, user-friendly software tool that guides facility owners and operators through the TRI reporting process.

TRIS-II requires the relocation of the TRI database from a contractor's site to the EPA National Computer Center (NCC) in Research Triangle Park, NC. This fundamental step will enable direct and secure access of TRI data by the Agency's new TRI data mart, thereby providing real-time updates and Agency-wide access to complete TRI information.

In addition, EPA will continue to provide TRI reporting facilities with compliance assistance through workshops, web-based reference tools, and telephone hotline support. EPA will also

continue working to increase the percentage of TRI chemical forms that are submitted in electronic format via EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (i.e., Internet reporting).

The TRI program works closely with the Exchange Network program to coordinate more efficient and effective data collection and system access using EPA's CDX node on the Exchange Network. TRI data collection and reporting use the data standards and reporting requirements outlined in the IT/Data Management program, which closely links the programs and ensures appropriate information security. The TRI program implements information security measures as outlined by the Information Security program and in compliance with FISMA regulations.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$34.7) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$519.3) The additional funding supports future TRI system enhancements by using the Integrated Portal which allows EPA and its partners to access, exchange and integrate standardized local, Regional and national environmental and public health data, in various technical media, which EPA has stored in centralized data marts.
- (-1.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

FACA; GISRA; CERCLA; SARA; EPCRA; CAA and amendments; CWA and amendments; SDWA and amendments; TSCA; FIFRA; FQPA; FFDCA; ERD & DAA; GPRA; GMRA; CCA; PRA; FOIA; CSA; PR; EFOIA; Pollution Prevention Act.

**Tribal - Capacity Building**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Human Health and the Environment in Indian Country

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,841.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,435.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,477.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$41.3</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$11,841.6	\$11,435.7	\$11,477.0	\$41.3
Total Workyears	77.0	74.1	73.1	-1.0

**Program Project Description:**

Under Federal environmental statutes, EPA has responsibility for protecting human health and the environment in Indian country. EPA has worked to establish the internal infrastructure and organize its activities in order to meet this responsibility.

Since adopting the EPA Indian Policy in 1984, EPA has worked with Tribes on a government-to-government basis that affirms the Federal trust responsibility between EPA and each Federally-recognized Tribe. EPA's American Indian Environmental Office leads the Agency-wide effort to ensure environmental protection in Indian country.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/indian/policyintitvs.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/indian/> for more information.)

EPA's strategy for this program has three major components:

- Work with Tribes to create an environmental presence for each Federally-recognized Tribe (discussed under the Tribal General Assistance Program in the STAG appropriation);
- Provide the data and information needed by Tribal governments and EPA to meet Tribal environmental priorities. At the same time, ensure EPA has the ability to view and analyze the conditions on Indian lands and the effects of EPA and Tribal actions and programs on the environmental conditions; and
- Provide the opportunity for implementation of Tribal environmental programs by Tribes, or directly by EPA, as necessary.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The ability to comprehensively and accurately examine conditions and make assessments provides a blueprint for planning future activities through the development of Tribal/EPA Environmental Agreements (TEAs) or similar Tribal environmental plans that address and

support priority environmental multi-media concerns in Indian country. Complementary to the efforts of providing an environmental presence through the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP), in FY 2008 EPA will continue to expand its information technology infrastructure, known as the Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture (TPEA), to organize environmental data on a Tribal basis, bringing together data from different agencies, programs and tribes in a format providing a clear, up-to-date picture of environmental conditions in Indian country. TPEA is designed to track the following three classes of information: environmental information from national monitoring and facility management databases; EPA programmatic information, generally utilizing customized databases where data are input by regional program offices; and individual sets of information to be submitted by Tribes, a process that is only just beginning. The entire system is web based.

EPA's Indian Policy affirms the principle that the Agency has a government-to-government relationship with Tribes and that "EPA recognizes Tribes as the primary parties for setting standards, making environmental policy decisions and managing programs for reservations, consistent with agency standards and regulations." To that end, EPA "encourage[s] and assist[s] Tribes in assuming regulatory and program management responsibilities," primarily through the treatment in a manner similar to a state (TAS) processes available under several environmental statutes. EPA continues to encourage Tribal capacity development to implement Federal environmental programs, including the use of Direct Implementation Tribal Cooperative Agreement (DITCA) authority.

In FY 2005, EPA instituted a review of the national GAP grant program to assure effective management of grant resources. This effort, described in Regional Oversight Reports, includes review of Regional GAP programs and individual GAP grant files. These program oversight activities will continue in FY 2008.

### **Performance Targets:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to support standardization and a crosswalk of Tribal identifier codes to integrate and consistently report Tribal information across Federal agencies. One example of this effort is the adoption by EPA of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Tribal identifier code system as an agency standard for all the EPA databases. TPEA will also, by FY 2008, compile and display the "universe" of Tribal EPA regulated facilities, assigning each one to a specific Tribal entity, through the use of an Indian country flag in the EPA Facility Registry System. This type of cross-platform data analysis was not possible without EPA's TPEA initiative. With the addition of these two data systems, EPA will be able to measure environmental quality in Tribal lands in two important areas: ambient quality of air and water, and emissions of pollutants into the environment. Both kinds of measures (ambient quality and emissions) are important in the development of outcome-based performance measures for EPA Tribal programs.

In FY 2008 TPEA will work to link directly to the Sanitation Deficiency System Database (SDS) of the Indian Health Service (IHS). Information in the IHS SDS system is reported in the Agency's Strategic Plan.



**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$43.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$0.6) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$2.0) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-1.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Program Area: International Programs**

**Commission for Environmental Cooperation**

Program Area: International Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks; Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,229.9</b>	<b>\$4,137.0</b>	<b>\$4,022.0</b>	<b>(\$115.0)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,229.9	\$4,137.0	\$4,022.0	(\$115.0)
Total Workyears	8.4	7.4	6.4	-1.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC) is an international organization that was created by the United States, Canada, and Mexico under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC), a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). The CEC addresses regional environmental concerns, helps prevent potential trade and environmental conflicts, and promotes the effective enforcement of environmental law. The CEC is comprised of a Council, a Secretariat, and a Joint Public Advisory Committee. U.S. participation in the CEC is coordinated by the EPA Administrator, who represents the United States on the three-member Council that governs the Commission.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will ensure that the CEC supports the objectives of the NAAEC. In particular, the CEC will facilitate trade expansion while protecting the environment by:

- Increasing the comparability, reliability and compatibility of national and sub-regional information.
- Strengthening institutions and sharing environmental knowledge among a broad range of stakeholders.
- Promoting policies and actions that provide mutual benefits for the environment, trade and the economy.

EPA will continue to strengthen cooperation and promote public participation in the development and improvement of environmental laws, regulations, procedures, policies and practices. EPA will support the CEC's efforts to strengthen capacity and improve compliance with environmental laws while encouraging voluntary measures on the part of industry. EPA also will continue to work with the CEC to implement quality assurance mechanisms, transparency, and cost effectiveness.

EPA will support the CEC's efforts to publish report data on pollutant releases and transfers from industrial activities in North America with an emphasis on increasing the comparability of Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTRs) and building Mexico's capacity to collect and report data. EPA will continue to support the development of an integrated monitoring program for the sound management of chemicals and the development of a digital North American Environmental Atlas.

EPA will support CEC efforts as it works with the Parties to the NAAEC to: 1) strengthen enforcement of environmental laws; 2) facilitate the movement of legal materials across borders by improving the exchange of information, training customs and other law enforcement officials; and 3) build the capacity of legal and judicial systems, with an emphasis on Mexico. The CEC and the Parties to the NAAEC are working to develop risk assessment guidelines to protect North America's marine, freshwater, and terrestrial ecosystems from the harmful effects of invasive alien species.

The CEC continues efforts on the Sound Management of Chemicals program, which promotes regional cooperation and capacity building for pollution prevention, source reduction, and pollution control for chemicals of common concern. North American Regional Action Plans were developed and are being implemented for mercury, lindane, and dioxin and furans.

In addition, EPA will continue to address the environmental concerns associated with increased trade. The Agency will work to decouple economic growth from negative environmental impacts by: 1) promoting the North American market for renewable energy; 2) encouraging green purchasing; 3) expanding the use of market based mechanisms to increase sustainable trade while encouraging conservations; and 4) developing a tri-national approach to prevent trade-related pathways for invasive alien species.

### **Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's objective to sustain, clean up and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them, and also indirectly supports pertinent objectives under all 5 Goals of EPA's Strategic Plan. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

### **FY 2008 Change from 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$97.7) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs. With the maturation of the CEC program, the opportunity of transferring lessons learned, achieving program implementation savings, and enhanced environmental gains are being implemented. This reduction will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-1.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not

impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

- (-\$18.2) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (+\$0.9) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

NAFTA; NAAEC.

**Environment and Trade**

Program Area: International Programs  
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$1,695.8</b>	<b>\$1,861.2</b>	<b>\$1,945.0</b>	<b>\$83.8</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,695.8	\$1,861.2	\$1,945.0	\$83.8
Total Workyears	9.6	8.9	8.9	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA is a member of the Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) and the Trade Policy Review Group (TPRG), interagency mechanisms that are organized and coordinated by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to provide advice, guidance and clearance to the USTR in the development of U.S. international trade and investment policy. This input pertains to comprehensive multilateral trade rounds (e.g., the ongoing Doha round of the World Trade Organization (WTO)), bilateral or plurilateral free trade agreements, and other matters. In addition, USTR and EPA co-manage the Trade and Environment Policy Advisory Committee (TEPAC), a Congressionally-mandated private sector advisory group that provides advice and information in connection with the development, implementation, and administration of U.S. trade policy.

The Trade Promotion Authority (TPA) section of the Trade Act of 2002 requires that the U.S. seek provisions in each trade agreement to prevent lowering environmental standards or weakening the enforcement of existing laws to attract investment or trade. It also calls for environmental reviews of trade agreements and the provision of U.S. assistance to promote sustainable development and increase the capacity of U.S. trading partners to develop and implement environmental protection standards.

In its capacity as a member of the TPSC and TPRG, EPA performs three major functions pursuant to the TPA. First, by contributing to the development, negotiation and implementation of environment-related provisions in all new U.S. free trade agreements, EPA helps to ensure that U.S. trading partner countries improve and enforce their domestic environmental laws, which promotes sound environmental practices. In addition, EPA facilitates trade in environmentally-preferable goods and services during negotiations. As U.S. trading partner countries pursue more environmentally-sound economic development under the trade agreement's environmental provisions, reduced growth in environmental impacts such as air pollution and the inadvertent transmission of invasive alien species is expected. A second major function involves helping to develop the U.S. Government's (USG) environmental reviews of each new free trade agreement. As a complement of this effort, we encourage and support our trade partners in conducting their own assessments of the environmental implications of trade liberalization. EPA's third major function involves helping to negotiate and implement the

environmental cooperation agreements that parallel each new trade agreement. EPA and other entities of the USG provide assistance to promote sustainable development and increase the capacity of U.S. trading partners to develop and implement environmental protection standards that offer high levels of protection.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

During FY 2008, the U.S. will continue its engagement in multilateral trade negotiations and will initiate and/or conclude new bilateral free trade agreements and trade and investment framework agreements. In addition to helping the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) develop and negotiate the environmental provisions of each new free trade agreement (approximately four per year) as well as ongoing multilateral trade negotiations through the WTO, EPA will contribute to the associated environmental reviews and environmental cooperation agreements by: developing baseline assessments of existing environmental law and enforcement regimes in a number of U.S. trading partner countries; advocating greater attention to invasive species and other concerns associated with the movement of traded goods. EPA also provides targeted capacity building support under the environmental cooperation agreements already developed in parallel with concluded U.S. free trade agreements- including potential activities- with Jordan, Chile, Bahrain, Morocco, Singapore, seven countries in Central America and the Caribbean, countries in the Andean region, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and possibly Malaysia, Thailand and/or South Korea. These priorities are established through a State Department-chaired and -led inter-agency process in which EPA is a full member, with additional input provided by the USTR-led TPSC process.

In addition, to facilitate a successful reengagement and possible redirection of the Doha Round of negotiations under the World Trade Organization (WTO), EPA will continue to provide the USTR with policy and analytical data to influence environmental practices in the U.S. and other countries. Based on decisions from the interagency TPSC, EPA will continue to work with other major U.S. trading partners such as China and India that pose increasingly complex environmental and health challenges. More specifically, in FY 2008 EPA will continue working to help these two countries to address air pollution problems that result from the emissions from ships that export goods to the U.S. and other countries. In this regard, EPA also will seek to expand the voluntary Pacific Rim Ports Air Quality Collaboration (now made up of the U.S. and China) to other major trading partners in the Pacific Rim and possibly beyond.

### **Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's objective to sustain, clean up and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them, and also indirectly supports pertinent objectives under Goals 1 (e.g., long-range transboundary air pollution) and 2 (e.g., marine pollution and invasives) of EPA's Strategic Plan. To illustrate, EPA's work with China, a major source and shipper of goods to the U.S., is expected to help to reduce ship- and port operations-related air emissions (e.g., of PM and SO<sub>x</sub>) associated with U.S imports of their goods. This should help to improve air quality in communities around major U.S. and Chinese ports and help to reduce long-range transmission of air pollution from China. With the conclusion in FY 2008 of ongoing work to develop baseline assessments of the environmental law and enforcement regimes of nine

trading partner countries, EPA will be better positioned to advance new performance measures and objectives. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$108.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$25.0) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (+\$0.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

Trade Act of 2002; Executive Order 13141 (Environmental Review of Trade Agreements); Executive Order 13277 (Delegation of Certain Authorities and Assignment of Certain Functions Under the Trade Act of 2002); WTO Agreements; NAFTA; NAAEC; PPA.



**International Capacity Building**

Program Area: International Programs

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air; Healthier Indoor Air

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health; Protect Water Quality

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$7,687.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$6,390.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$5,311.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$1,079.3)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$7,687.0	\$6,390.3	\$5,311.0	(\$1,079.3)
Total Workyears	39.2	37.1	27.1	-10.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA has improved the quality of life for all Americans by safeguarding their air, water, and land and helping protect their health. Addressing issues at home is only part of the environmental effort. As globalization continues and as we better understand the interdependencies of ecosystems and the transport of pollutants, it becomes clearer that the actions of other countries can affect the U.S. environment. For example, the water quality of a lake here in the U.S. is affected not only by pesticides from nearby farms, lawns, or gardens but also by pollutants emitted thousands of miles away. Air quality in the U.S. is affected by emissions from other countries. The depletion of a natural resource, such as forest cover in one nation, can have environmental and economic consequences in many other countries. To achieve our domestic environmental objectives, it is important to address foreign sources of pollution that impact the U.S. International capacity-building is a key component of efforts to protect human health and the environment.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

**Clean Air.** In FY 2008, EPA will continue to provide technical cooperation to help countries reduce air pollution and better manage air quality. The focus will be on four areas:

- Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles. This program will focus on (a) lead phase-out, along with the introduction of catalytic converters in countries that have removed lead from gasoline, (b) introduction of low-sulfur fuels, and (c) retrofits of in-use vehicles. Work will advance the Partnership’s goal of global lead phase-out of gasoline, as well as

Partnership efforts to encourage sulfur reductions in transport fuels to 50 ppm and lower globally.

- Reduction of stationary-source pollution. EPA will focus on practical measures to achieve reductions in PM, NOx and other emissions. For example, EPA will work with China to reduce dioxin and furans from cement kilns and assess and reduce emissions of PM and mercury from coal combustion sources.
- Improved air quality management. EPA will work to transfer appropriate air management tools and techniques to India, China, Mexico, Central America, Russia, Africa, and other key countries and regions. For example, EPA will work with the Indian government to develop a national standard for nitrogen oxides from power plants, and transfer air quality management programs and methods to the countries of Central America.
- Climate change. To help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions worldwide, EPA will work with China, Mexico, Russia, and India through capacity and technology transfer activities.

**Clean Water.** In FY 2008, EPA will continue its capacity-building program to address water quality issues worldwide.

- Drinking water. EPA will continue to promote the development and implementation of Water Safety Plans in Latin America and Asia. This work includes strengthening institutional capacity to develop monitoring and surveillance systems for drinking water quality as well as enhancing the performance of drinking water treatment plants. Additionally, EPA will continue working to establish sustainable approaches for financing water system improvement projects at the local, municipal, and national levels.
- Wastewater. EPA is working with national governments in Central America to build regulatory frameworks for wastewater discharges. This effort will focus on building capacity to implement the regional model wastewater discharge regulation, and will include training on inspection of wastewater treatment plants and discharges.
- Marine Protection. EPA will work with the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of State, and other interested agencies to pursue development of more stringent international air emission standards from ships and will seek U.S. ratification of international treaties that are critical to efforts in addressing vessel and land-based marine pollution. EPA also will work to improve the environmental profile of ports and vessels as ports emerge as a nexus of expanding global trade.

**Sound management of toxics.** In FY 2008, as part of its effort to reduce global sources of persistent bioaccumulative toxics, EPA will continue to give priority to reducing the global use and emission of mercury. EPA is a global leader in the development and implementation of Global Partnerships for Mercury Reduction. EPA's mercury partnership work has focused on

four sectors – chlor-alkali, products, combustion, and artisanal mining – which together account for over 80% of global anthropogenic atmospheric emissions of mercury<sup>1</sup>.

In 2008, EPA will demonstrate measurable successes achieved directly and through leveraged contributions of other partners, including chlor-alkali industry pilot demonstration work in Russia and Mexico and small scale gold mining and refining demonstrations in Brazil and West Africa. EPA will publicize successful approaches and corresponding measurable results online in order to disseminate information among Global Mercury Partners. In addition, opportunities for larger reductions in targeted mercury use sectors will be explored in key countries and regions such as Russia, India, China, Brazil, and Africa.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of countries completing phase out of leaded gasoline. (incremental)				7	Countries

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of countries introducing low sulfur in fuels. (incremental)				2	Countries

**FY 2008 Change from 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$978.4 / -10.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. With the maturation of the ICB program, the opportunity of transferred lessons learned, achieving program implementation savings, and enhanced environmental gains will result in greater efficiencies.
- (-\$92.1) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$8.8) This reflects a decrease in workforce support associated with the FTE reduction for capacity building activities.

**Statutory Authority:**

PPA; FIFRA; CAA; TSCA; NEPA; CWA; SDWA; RCRA; CERCLA; NAFTA; OAPCA; MPRSA; CRCA.

<sup>1</sup> UNEP Global Mercury Assessment, 2002: <http://www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/Report/Final%20Assessment%20report.htm>

## **POPs Implementation**

Program Area: International Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,707.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,808.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,831.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$22.3</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,707.9	\$1,808.7	\$1,831.0	\$22.3
Total Workyears	10.1	12.3	11.3	-1.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program supports EPA's international efforts to reduce Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Domestic POPs-related activities and associated funding are included in the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management program. EPA's international activities under this program focus on reducing POPs under the Stockholm Convention<sup>1</sup>. Long-range and transboundary atmospheric transport and deposition of POPs such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins, and furans are a continuing threat to human health and ecosystems. After release, these pollutants can be transported far from their sources, enter the ecosystem, and bioaccumulate through the food chain. To reduce the risks posed to the American public, both international and domestic sources must be addressed.

To demonstrate the U.S. commitment to international action on these chemicals, EPA is working to mitigate potential risk from POPs reaching the U.S. by long range transport by: 1) reduction/elimination of sources of POPs in countries of origin, focusing on PCB-containing equipment, obsolete pesticides stockpiles, and dioxins and furans emissions from combustion sources; and 2) better inter- and intra-country coordination on POPs implementation activities through improved access to POPs technical, regulatory and program information from all sources, including the Internet.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue efforts to reduce sources of POPs worldwide. Efforts will focus on regions and countries whose POPs releases are having the most significant impact on U.S. human health and the environment, specifically Russia, China, India, and Central America. EPA will transfer innovative U.S. technologies to these countries and regions, and will help develop regulatory and financial infrastructure for sustainable projects.

In FY 2008, EPA will assist Russia in inventory development, repackaging, laboratory testing, and environmentally-safe storage of up to 700 tons of obsolete pesticides, including pesticides containing POPs and heavy metals. EPA also will continue working with Russia on development of infrastructure for environmentally-safe destruction of PCBs and obsolete pesticides. The pilot demonstration program will include destruction of 100 tons of PCB liquids

<sup>1</sup> For more information on the Stockholm Convention, see <http://www.pops.int>

and 50 tons of obsolete and prohibited pesticides. In addition, EPA will assist China in inventory development and reduction of dioxins/furans emissions from the Chinese cement sector, which produced over half of the world's cement in 2005.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Mean maternal blood levels of chlordane (measured as the metabolites oxychlordane and trans-nonachlor) in indigenous populations in the Arctic. (cumulative)	1.3			1.25	ug / l

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Mean maternal blood levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (measured as Aroclor 1260) in indigenous populations in the Arctic. (cumulative)	6.3			6.15	ug / l

Data for these measures are not available annually because of the long biological residence of the selected congeners of about 3-5 years.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$53.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$31.5) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$0.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-1.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

PPA; FIFRA; CAA; TSCA; NEPA; CWA; MPRSA.

**US Mexico Border**

Program Area: International Programs  
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,145.2</b>	<b>\$6,061.0</b>	<b>\$4,646.0</b>	<b>(\$1,415.0)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,145.2	\$6,061.0	\$4,646.0	(\$1,415.0)
Total Workyears	27.7	24.2	21.2	-3.0

**Program Project Description:**

The 2,000 mile border between the U.S. and Mexico is one of the most complex and dynamic regions in the world. This region accounts for 3 of the 10 poorest counties in the U.S., with an unemployment rate 250-300 percent higher than the rest of the United States. 432,000 of the 14 million people in the region live in 1,200 colonias<sup>1</sup>, which are unincorporated communities characterized by substandard housing and unsafe drinking water.

The key areas of focus for the Border 2012 Program in FY 2008 will continue to include: (1) improving water quality in the region; (2) improving availability of low sulfur diesel fuel on the border; (3) the stabilization of abandoned hazardous waste sites; (4) removal of used tire piles along the U.S.-Mexico Border; (5) defining baseline and alternative scenarios for air emissions reductions along the border region; and (6) binational emergency preparedness drills and exercises at border sister cities. Note that additional Border efforts are described in the Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border Program Project Narrative.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The U.S.-Mexico Border 2012 Program is a joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments.<sup>2</sup> The Border 2012 framework agreement is intended to protect the environment and public health along the U.S.-Mexico Border region, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. Results achieved to date include: (1) drinking water improvements at seven<sup>3</sup> Baja California Indigenous Communities; (2) construction of adequate water and wastewater infrastructure for over 6.7 million border residents; (3) cleanup of 62 tons<sup>3</sup> of waste associated with undocumented immigration in Tohono O’odham Nation; (4) total cleanup of INNOR site in Mexicali (420,000 tires<sup>4</sup> removed), total cleanup of CENTINELA site (1,200,000 tires<sup>4</sup>) and Juarez site (one million tires); (5) the removal of 1,976 tons<sup>4</sup> of hazardous waste and contaminated soil at the Metales y Derivados site; and (6) 13 Sister City plans that

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.borderhealth.org/border\\_region.php](http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.epa.gov/border2012/pdf/2012\\_english.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/border2012/pdf/2012_english.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Tribal Accomplishments and Issue Report, Border 2012 National Coordinators Meeting, April 25-27, 2006

<sup>4</sup> Personal Communication, Emily Pimentel (Project Officer), EPA Region 9

establish cooperative measures and exercises in response to oil and hazardous substance incidents along the border.

Significant advances are being made in bringing cleaner fuels to the border region and demonstrating the use of advanced technologies to control pollution and improve fuel efficiency. Emissions have been reduced and fuel efficiency improved by retrofitting school buses in Laredo and Nogales and vehicle fleets in Tijuana and Las Cruces. Binational participation in the West Coast Clean Diesel and Blue Skyways Collaboratives encourages air pollution reductions from diesel engine retrofits, fuel enhancements, and improvements in efficiency. The Border 2012 Program will continue efforts to define baseline and alternative scenarios for air emissions reductions along the Border and estimate the impact on air quality and human exposure. The target date for achieving full implementation of the reduction strategies to achieve the desired objectives is 2012.

The Border program successfully implemented Phase 1, the stabilization of the Metales y Derivados site, an abandoned, secondary lead smelter in Tijuana, which resulted in the removal of nearly 2,000 tons of hazardous waste. The Metales y Derivados remediation is now in the site characterization, field sampling, and design phases. These actions are consistent with the Border 2012 draft Binational Policy on Clean-Up and Restoration<sup>5</sup>. In FY 2008, incorporating lessons learned, the Border 2012 Program will focus on remediating other hazardous waste sites on the border.

Over 10 million used tires are stockpiled across the U.S.-Mexico Border. These vast tire piles are a major health and environmental hazard. For example, tire piles in Ciudad Juarez (approx. 4 million) and in Mexicali (approx. 1.5 million) pose a significant risk to approximately 400,000 and 800,000 border residents respectively, because of vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue fever and acute respiratory illness from uncontrolled tire fires. Realizing the magnitude of the problem, the Border 2012 program will work to reduce the risk of used tire piles by creating markets for used tires, such as road paving and burning in cement kilns.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cleanup waste sites in the United States-Mexico border region. (incremental)				1	sites

**FY 2008 Change from 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$362.1) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/border2012>

- (-3.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-\$33.3) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$1,020.0) This reduction will delay the removal and clean-up of tire piles and postpone the clean-up of an abandoned secondary lead smelter mine.
- (+\$0.4) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA; CAA; TSCA; RCRA; PPA; FIFRA; Annual Appropriation Acts.



**Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security**

**Information Security**

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$4,198.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$5,562.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$5,583.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$20.9</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$341.0	\$788.6	\$792.0	\$3.4
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,539.5	\$6,350.7	\$6,375.0	\$24.3
Total Workyears	8.5	15.8	15.8	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Information Security program protects the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of EPA's information assets. The program establishes a risk-based cyber security program using a defense-in-depth approach that includes partnering with other Federal agencies and the states; implements aggressive efforts to respond to evolving threats and computer security alerts and incidents, and integrates information security into its day-to-day business; manages the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) data collection and reporting requirements; and, supports the development, implementation and operation and maintenance of the Automated Security Self Evaluation and Reporting Tool (ASSERT) documentation system.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue its technical and system analyses evaluations and assessments to maintain the security of EPA's information. The constant system and network monitoring is essential to detect and identify any potential weaknesses or vulnerabilities that might compromise EPA's information assets. These proactive efforts allow EPA to develop cost effective solutions that implement EPA's long-term goal of building analytical capacity. EPA will also coordinate information security activities with the Homeland Security IT, Exchange Network and IT/Data Management program requirements and, where possible, identify and implement more efficient solutions.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act	100	100	100	100	Percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
	reportable systems that are certified and accredited.					

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$69.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$48.7) The decrease reflects expected efficiencies that will be achieved in infrastructure support.

**Statutory Authority:**

FISMA; GPRA; GMRA; CCA; PRA; FOIA; PR; EFOIA.

**IT / Data Management**

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$98,871.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$96,807.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$91,019.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$5,788.2)</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$4,412.9	\$4,268.0	\$3,499.0	(\$769.0)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$130.9	\$175.9	\$177.0	\$1.1
Oil Spill Response	\$38.8	\$32.5	\$34.0	\$1.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$16,646.2	\$17,120.4	\$16,338.0	(\$782.4)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$120,100.2	\$118,404.0	\$111,067.0	(\$7,337.0)
Total Workyears	515.5	488.0	488.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

This IT/Data Management program manages and coordinates the Agency's Enterprise Architecture and develops analytical tools (e.g., Environmental Indicators) to ensure sound environmental decision-making. The program 1) implements the Agency's E-Government (E-Gov) responsibilities; designs, develops and manages the Agency's Internet and Intranet resources including the Integrated Portal, 2) supports the development, collection, management, and analysis of environmental data (including both point source and ambient data) to manage statutory programs and to support the Agency in strategic planning at the national, program, and Regional levels, 3) provides a secure, reliable, and capable information infrastructure based on a sound enterprise architecture which includes data standardization, integration, and public access, 4) manages the Agency's Quality System ensuring EPA's processes and data are of quality and adhere to Federal guidelines, and supports Regional information technology infrastructure, administrative and environmental programs, and telecommunications. These functions are integral to the implementation of Agency information technology programs and systems like the Exchange Network, the Central Data Exchange (CDX) and Permit Compliance System (PCS).

Agency offices rely on the IT/Data Management program and its capabilities to develop and implement tools for ready access to accurate and timely data. Recent partnerships include portals projects with the Offices of Research and Development and Air and Radiation to access scientific and program data. The IT/Data Management program also supports the Agency's Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) program. The CPIC program is a structured, integrated approach to managing IT investments, and ensures that all IT investments align with the EPA mission and support business needs while minimizing risks and maximizing returns throughout the investment's lifecycle. The Exhibit 300 is a key tool to summarize the business

cases of EPA's major IT investments. Copies of EPA's Exhibit 300s at the following EPA website: <http://www.epa.gov/oei/cpic>.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA's Information Technology community will continue to focus on the Agency's Technology Initiative<sup>1</sup> and fulfilling the Agency's E-Gov commitments. The Agency's IT/Data Management program forms the core of this effort with its focus on building and implementing the Agency's Integrated Portal and Enterprise Content Management System (ECMS), developing improved Environmental Indicators, and deploying enterprise-wide IT infrastructure solutions. The ECMS, and EPA's enterprise-wide IT infrastructure solutions, combined with the Exchange Network and CDX, provide the foundation for improved information, data access and sharing opportunities among the states, the Tribes, the public, the regulated community, and EPA.

Feedback and results received during stakeholder meetings on EPA's FY 2003 "Draft Report on the Environment" identified key areas for data collection, review and analysis. EPA's Technology Initiative and its focus areas work together to advance data analyses and the development of an analytical tool kit, including environmental indicators, to address these information needs. These efforts will be reflected in the next "Report on the Environment" planned for hard-copy and electronic release in calendar year mid December 2007.

In FY 2008 EPA's Integrated Portal activities continue implementing identity and access management solutions, integrating geospatial tools, and linking the CDX. The Portal is the Technology Initiative's link to diverse data sets and systems giving users the ability to perform complex environmental data analyses on data stored at other locations. It provides a single business gateway for people to access, exchange and integrate standardized local, Regional and national environmental and public health data.

Using a collaborative process, the Agency will continue to implement the ECMS project, an enterprise-wide, multi-media solution designed to manage and organize environmental data and documents for EPA, Regions, field offices and laboratories. Previously fragmented data storage approaches will be converted into a single tool on a standard platform which is accessible to everyone, reducing data and document search time and assisting in security and information retention efforts.

EPA's infrastructure program will continue to deliver secure information services to ensure that the Agency and its programs have a full range of information technology infrastructure components (e.g., user equipment, network connectivity, e-mail, application hosting, and remote access) that make information accessible across the spectrum of mission needs at all locations. The program uses performance-based, outsourced services to obtain the best solutions (value for

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<sup>1</sup> Office of Environmental Information's (OEI) FY 2006 Technology Initiative has three major components: 1) Building on its Analytical Capacity and Indicators work, OEI will uncover and fill data gaps, and develop response capacity; 2) Using the portal and Exchange Network, OEI will increase the integration of quality data, streamline transactions to foster collaboration, reduce the data entry burden, and improve decision making; and 3) OEI's Readiness to Serve initiative will build capacity and infrastructure to allow more EPA employees to telecommute or work safely and securely in the field.

cost) for the range of program needs. This includes innovative multi-year leasing that sustains and renews technical services in a least-cost, stable manner as technology changes over time (e.g., desktop hardware, software and maintenance).

In addition to supporting key components of EPA's Technology Initiative, IT/Data Management will continue to provide local program offices in the Regions' critical support for hardware requirements, software programming and applications, records management systems, data base services, local area network activities, intranet web design, and desktop support. EPA's environmental information needs require the Agency to ensure that it is keeping pace with the states in the areas of data collection, management and utilization. Additionally, this program will continue to focus on information security and the need for each Region to have an internal IT security capacity. The Regional office will implement Agency information resource management policies in areas such as data and technology standards, central data base services, and telecommunications. The Regional offices will also continue to work on the implementation of cost accounting procedures to capture in detail all IT expenditures for EPA offices. This will enable the Agency to better address OMB's IT reporting requirements.

EPA's E-Gov participation and contributions continue in FY 2008 with the coordination, development and implementation of the Business Gateway, Geospatial One-Stop, and e-Authentication. Key activities ensure that access to critical data (e.g., geospatial information, federal regulations) is increased through the Geospatial One-Stop portal and the Business Gateway and its Business Portal providing opportunities for collaboration and intergovernmental partnerships, reducing duplication of data investments, and offering the public easy access to important federal services for businesses.

IT/Data Management efforts are integral to the Exchange Network and Information Security programs. Together these programs work to design, develop and deploy secure systems and analytical tools to promote sound environmental decision-making.

In FY 2008, EPA expects savings from the first phase of the Network Optimization Project effort of key IT services and solutions. The services included in this effort include email services, access to data files, telephone communications, and Enterprise Content Management System (ECMS). The end result will be changes to the Agency's IT environment including the ability to manage key IT services, use the power of competition to control costs in a highly competitive environment, and hold vendors and contractors accountable for providing consistently excellent services.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$835.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

- (-\$3,150.0) This change reflects the Agency working to streamline IT consolidation. This reduction is an aggregate estimate. The final distribution by program will be determined when the Network Optimization Project is completed.
- (-\$3,000.0) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained through expanded use of electronic tool sets and integrated small systems.
- (-\$473.3) This reduction reflects the continued shift away from building infrastructure and toward adding data flows and Web services.

**Statutory Authority:**

FACA; GISRA; CERCLA; CAAA; CWA and amendments; ERD & DAA; TSCA; FIFRA; FQPA; SDWA and amendments; FFDCA; EPCRA; RCRA; SARA; GPRA; GMRA; CCA; PRA; FOIA; CSA; PR; EFOIA.

**Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review**



**Administrative Law**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,289.0</b>	<b>\$4,860.9</b>	<b>\$5,260.0</b>	<b>\$399.1</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,289.0	\$4,860.9	\$5,260.0	\$399.1
Total Workyears	33.6	34.7	34.7	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

This program provides support to EPA's Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) and Environmental Appeals Board (EAB). The ALJs preside in hearings and issue decisions in cases initiated by EPA's enforcement program concerning those accused of environmental violations. The EAB issues final decisions in environmental adjudications, primarily enforcement and permit-related, that are on appeal to the Board. ALJs and the EAB issue decisions under the authority delegated by the Administrator. These decisions establish the Agency's legal interpretation on the issues presented. The EAB also makes policy determinations in the matters before it, as necessary and appropriate to resolve disputes. In addition, the EAB serves as the final approving body for proposed settlements of enforcement actions initiated by the Agency's Headquarters Offices.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

By adjudicating disputed matters, the ALJs and EAB further the EPA's long-term strategic goals of protecting public health and the environment. The EAB issues final Agency decisions in environmental adjudications on appeal to the Board. These decisions are the end point in the Agency's administrative enforcement and permitting programs. The right of affected persons to appeal these decisions within the Agency is conferred by various statutes, regulations and constitutional due process rights. The ALJs will preside in hearings and issue initial decisions in cases brought by EPA's enforcement program against those accused of environmental violations under various environmental statutes.

The Agency has sought efficiencies in this process. The ALJs have increased their use of alternative dispute resolution techniques to facilitate the settlement of cases and, thereby, avoided more costly litigation. The EAB and ALJs also use videoconferencing technology to reduce expenses for parties involved in the administrative litigation process.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$558.9) This reflects a net increase of an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$159.8) This decrease represents anticipated savings accomplished through more efficient management and administrative practices, as well as other IT and telecommunication changes that reflect more economically efficient resource utilization.

**Statutory Authority:**

CERCLA; FIFRA; CWA; CAA; TSCA; RCRA; SDWA; EPCRA; as provided in Appropriations Act funding.

**Alternative Dispute Resolution**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,004.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,229.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,175.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$54.8)</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$559.4	\$887.2	\$837.0	(\$50.2)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,563.8	\$2,117.0	\$2,012.0	(\$105.0)
Total Workyears	8.9	7.6	7.3	-0.3

**Program Project Description:**

The Agency's General Counsel and Regional Counsel Offices will provide environmental Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) services.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the Agency will provide conflict prevention and ADR services to EPA Headquarters and Regional Offices and external stakeholders on environmental matters. The national ADR program assists in developing effective ways to anticipate, prevent and resolve disputes and makes neutral third parties – such as facilitators and mediators – more readily available for those purposes. Under EPA's ADR Policy, the Agency encourages the use of ADR techniques to prevent and resolve disputes with external parties in many contexts, including adjudications, rulemaking, policy development, administrative and civil judicial enforcement actions, permit issuance, protests of contract awards, administration of contracts and grants, stakeholder involvement, negotiations and litigation.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$56.0) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.

- (+\$1.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

**Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,674.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,053.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,240.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$186.3</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,674.8	\$11,053.7	\$11,240.0	\$186.3
Total Workyears	64.5	71.0	70.0	-1.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s Civil Rights activities provide policy direction and guidance on equal employment opportunity, civil rights, affirmative employment and diversity issues for the Agency’s program offices, Regional Offices and laboratories. Programs include Title VI compliance and review; intake and processing of complaints of discrimination from Agency employees, and applicants for employment, under Title VII; implementation of processes and programs in support of reasonable accommodation and Minority Academic Institutions (MAIs); and diversity initiatives, especially those related to issues on ageism and sexual orientation. Program functions include accountability for implementation, program evaluation and compliance monitoring of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Titles VI, VII, IX), and legislative requirements and executive orders covering civil rights, affirmative employment, disability, and MAIs. The program also interprets policies and regulations, ensures compliance with Civil Rights laws, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) regulations, and equal employment initiatives, and upholds the civil rights of EPA employees and prospective employees as required by Federal statutes and Executive Orders.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008 EPA expects to conduct compliance reviews of five recipients of EPA financial assistance. The Civil Rights External Compliance Program also expects to improve its processing of external complaints. The Agency will:

- Work with the U.S. Department of Justice on the development of non-discrimination regulations, guidance, or findings of discrimination, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on issues regarding age discrimination, the U.S. Department of Education on issues regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and other Federal agencies that may simultaneously receive discrimination complaints from the same complainant regarding a particular recipient agency.

- Work to reduce employment complaints while completing all new discrimination complaints within required time frames.
- Provide training and guidance to over 100 EEO Counselors in the Agency's Regional Offices. The Agency will train EEO Officers in the Discrimination Complaint Tracking System (DCTS) and provide technical assistance as needed.
- Examine ways to more effectively and efficiently reduce the number of pending complaints, increase the number of compliance reviews conducted, and improve recipient agencies civil rights programs through guidance and/or training.
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the reasonable accommodation process. Continue to provide technical assistance to managers, supervisors, employees and the designated Local Reasonable Accommodation Coordinators in the form of expert training and consultation by the Northeast Regional Application Center to insure efficient implementation of the policy and procedures.
- Monitor the Agency's compliance with various statutes, EEOC regulations, EPA policy and procedures related to the reasonable accommodation of qualified applicants and employees with disabilities.

The Affirmative Employment and Diversity staff will provide programs that increase the cultural awareness of minorities and women; highlight the accomplishments of EPA employees involved in ensuring equal employment opportunity; develop special emphasis programs and initiatives that involve management, unions, and community groups; develop an annual Affirmative Employment Plan; meet on a regular basis with external and union officials to increase communication and relationships, and coordinate the development of recruitment and retention strategies.

The MAI program will conduct information exchange sessions with Agency managers from each Region and program office; meet with representatives from minority colleges; introduce representatives from minority colleges to appropriate Agency personnel; participate on interagency workgroups that support Federal assistance for minority colleges; and facilitate constructive dialogues that will advance the goals of the MAI program.

As a result of these activities, the Agency's mission and cornerstone themes are supported by a workforce that is motivated, treated in a fair and non-discriminatory manner and produces positive outcomes with respect to the Agency's goals.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$186.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$0.4) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-1.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

CRA VII, as amended; FWPCA amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Rehabilitation Act of 1974, as amended; ADA as amended; OWBPA as amended; ADEA as amended EEOC Management Directive 715; Executive Orders 13163, 13164, 13078, 13087, 13171, 11478, 13125, 13096, 13230, 13256 February 12, 2002 (HBCUs), 13270 July 3, 2002 (Tribal Colleges), 13339 May 13, 2004 (Asian American Participation in Federal Programs).

**Legal Advice: Environmental Program**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$35,237.7</b>	<b>\$37,525.5</b>	<b>\$39,366.0</b>	<b>\$1,840.5</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$624.6	\$690.8	\$606.0	(\$84.8)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$35,862.3	\$38,216.3	\$39,972.0	\$1,755.7
Total Workyears	238.3	249.8	247.2	-2.6

**Program Project Description:**

The Agency's General Counsel and Regional Counsel Offices will provide legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support for all Agency environmental activities.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, legal advice to environmental programs will include litigation support representing EPA and providing litigation support in cases where EPA is a defendant, as well as those cases where EPA is not a defendant, but may have an interest in the case. Legal advice, counsel and support are necessary for Agency management and program offices on matters involving environmental issues including, for example, providing interpretations of relevant and applicable laws, regulations, directives, policy and guidance documents and other materials.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,845.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$5.0) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (+\$0.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.



- (-2.1 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

**Legal Advice: Support Program**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,454.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,465.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,986.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$520.1</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,454.0	\$13,465.9	\$13,986.0	\$520.1
Total Workyears	84.7	85.9	85.3	-0.6

**Program Project Description:**

The General Counsel and the Regional Counsel Offices provide legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support for all activities necessary for the operation of the Agency.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support will be needed for all Agency activities necessary for the operation of the Agency (i.e., contracts, personnel, information law, ethics and financial/monetary issues). Legal services include litigation support representing EPA and providing litigation support in cases where EPA is a defendant as well as those cases where EPA is not a defendant, but may have an interest in the case. Legal advice, counsel and support are necessary for Agency management and administrative offices on matters involving actions affecting the operation of the Agency, including, for example, providing interpretations of relevant and applicable laws, regulations, directives, policy and guidance documents and other materials.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$519.9) This reflects increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$0.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

- (-0.6 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

## **Regional Science and Technology**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,772.5</b>	<b>\$3,520.7</b>	<b>\$3,574.0</b>	<b>\$53.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,772.5	\$3,520.7	\$3,574.0	\$53.3
Total Workyears	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The Regional Science and Technology (RS&T) program supports the purchase of equipment for use by Regional laboratories, field investigation teams, and mobile laboratory units, as well as that required for laboratory quality assurance and quality control. Regional laboratories provide essential expertise in ambient air monitoring, analytical pollution prevention, and environmental biology, microbiology, and chemistry. Centers of Applied Science for specialty work have been established in these areas as well. In recent years, EPA has made significant strides toward improving data collection and analytical capacity to strengthen science based decision making. Funding for necessary equipment is essential for continued progress.

RS&T activities support all of the Agency's national programs and goals, especially enforcement, by supplying ongoing laboratory analysis, field sampling support, and Agency efforts to build Tribal capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment. The RS&T program provides in-house expertise and technical capabilities in the generation of data for Agency decisions. RS&T organizations support the development of critical and timely environmental data and data review activities in emerging situations.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, RS&T resources will support Regional implementation of the Agency's statutory mandates through: *field operations* for environmental sampling and monitoring; *Regional laboratories* for environmental analytical testing; *quality assurance* oversight and data management support; and *environmental laboratory accreditation*. Direct laboratory support also increases efficiencies in Regional program management and implementation.

The Agency will stay abreast of rapidly changing technologies (i.e., new software, instrumentation, and analytical capability such as Polymerase Chain Reaction Technology) that allow EPA to analyze samples more cost effectively and/or detect lower levels of contaminants, and to assay new and emerging contaminants of concern, like endocrine disrupters, perchlorate, arsenic, mercury, PCB congeners and flame retardants. In accordance with new policy directives,

including those related to Homeland Security, the Agency will enhance laboratory capacity and capability to ensure that its laboratories implement critical environmental monitoring and surveillance systems, develop nationwide laboratory networks, and develop enhanced response, recovery and cleanup procedures.

The Agency recognizes the value of accredited labs and continues to work toward the accreditation of all of its labs. The National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference/Program (NELAC/NELAP) ensures continued confidence that our environmental testing laboratories at the Federal, state, local, private and academic levels are qualified to produce data supporting environmental compliance at all levels within the regulatory community. Regional laboratories will sustain existing accreditations or seek accreditation, according to their approved Implementation Plan under the Agency's Laboratory Competency Policy, established in 2004, that requires all Agency laboratories to seek accreditation or equivalent external assessments, if no suitable accreditation program is available (such as for research activities.) The implementation of this policy is consistent with the closure of the Agency's related 2004 FMFIA weakness.

The Regional laboratories contribute to various aspects of the Agency's PART measures in each of the major Agency programs. The Civil and Criminal Enforcement PART measures are supported through significant technical and analytical activities for civil enforcement cases including the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program. The laboratories analyze samples associated with a variety of activities including unpermitted discharges, illegal storage of hazardous wastes, and illegal dumping. Resultant data are then used by the Agency's Criminal Investigation Division and by Assistant U.S. Attorneys to support prosecution cases.

Laboratory equipment such as Standard Reference Photometers is used to ensure that the national network of ozone ambient monitors is accurately measuring ozone concentrations in support of the Mobile Source and Air Toxics PART measures. Nearly 60% of the analyses performed by Regional laboratories support the cleanup of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites associated with the Superfund program. Analytical support is also provided for identifying and assessing risks associated with pesticides and other high risk chemicals.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$53.9) This increase is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$0.6) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

### **Statutory Authority:**

CWA; CAA; TSCA; CERCLA; SDWA; PPA; RCRA; FIFRA.

**Regulatory Innovation**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$22,671.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$25,853.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$23,866.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$1,987.6)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$22,671.1	\$25,853.6	\$23,866.0	(\$1,987.6)
Total Workyears	115.7	116.7	106.7	-10.0

**Program Project Description:**

Innovation, new ideas and creative approaches are critical to continued environmental progress and to building the next generation of environmental protection -- one that focuses on results and less on process; emphasizes environmental protection, not just pollution control; and takes a comprehensive rather than piecemeal approach to environmental problem solving that will lead to sustainable outcomes. Increasingly complex environmental problems -- such as poor water quality, increasing urban smog, and the need for cost effective solutions to national water infrastructure issues -- call for EPA to find new ways to leverage partnership opportunities with states, local communities, and businesses to produce better environmental results at lower costs.

Through public recognition, incentives and help in overcoming regulatory barriers, promotes environmental stewardship in all parts of society, encouraging and enabling companies, communities, individuals, and other governmental organizations to actively take responsibility for their environmental footprint and commit to improving environmental quality and achieving sustainable results. The Agency also supports and encourages efforts to improve environmental performance "beyond compliance" with regulatory requirements as a means to achieve long-term, system-wide environmental protection goals. Through regulatory innovation, EPA is establishing the building blocks for a future, more effective system of environmental protection.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA's Regulatory Innovation activities will include:

National Environmental Performance Track: Performance Track recognizes and encourages private and public facilities that demonstrate strong environmental performance, beyond current requirements. In FY2008, the program will focus on meeting its three year leadership goal of reaching 500 members; continue to implement meaningful incentives that encourage facilities to reach higher levels of environmental performance while more effectively utilizing limited agency resources to carry out it mission; and enhance partnerships with other agencies, states,

and NGOs. During FY 2008, the Performance Track program will improve program reporting, develop and implement national and regional challenge commitments, and leverage state environmental leadership programs by aligning Performance Track with 20 state programs.

In addition to its work with industry under the Performance Track program, EPA will continue to provide tools for voluntary programs to improve their ability to deliver effective results, the Agency will work with industry leaders in “lean manufacturing” to integrate environmental improvements and enhance business efficiency and competitiveness; and encourage industrial ecology and sustainable development.

State Innovation Grants (SIG): These competitive grants provide resources to assist states in implementing system-wide innovative environmental protection strategies that are transferable to other states. Examples include the establishment of recognition programs for environmental leaders, promotion of environmental management systems, and implementation of the Environmental Results Program model. The model is an integrated system of multi-media, plain English compliance assistance, self-certification, and statistically-based performance measurement that helps small business sectors improve environmental performance and creates the means for significantly more efficient oversight. In FY 2008, EPA anticipates making up to eight awards. Since 2002, EPA has supported 29 projects through the SIG program.

Environmental Management Systems (EMS) are internal decisional tools used by business and industry to identify their “environmental footprint,” and to reduce their environmental impacts while increasing operating efficiency. EPA will continue to provide leadership and coordination with other agencies, states and industry on promoting the widespread use of EMSs to protect the environment. EMS implementation supports the President’s Management Agenda goal of improved efficiency and performance in the Federal government. EPA will also create national EMS implementation programs in all participating sectors.

Innovative Pilot Testing: While SIGs are a primary mechanism for scaling up strategic innovations, pilot testing of promising new ideas is conducted through a variety of additional mechanisms. Examples of these additional mechanisms include organizing the development and issuance of flexible air permit (in partnership with EPA’s Air and Radiation program and Performance Track); providing technical assistance and information to states that are adopting, or considering, the Environmental Results Program as a means of regulating small sources; providing a forum for information-sharing among states experimenting with the use of environmental management systems (EMSs) in permits; and providing technical assistance to the states in evaluating the results of those experiments. In addition, implementation of legacy pilots under Project XL and the Joint Agreement to Pursue Regulatory Innovation with states continues.

The Sector Strategies Program promotes widespread improvement in environmental performance, with reduced administrative burden, in twelve manufacturing and service sectors: agribusiness, cement manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, colleges and universities, construction, forest products, iron and steel manufacturing, metal casting, metal finishing, paint and coatings, ports, and shipbuilding. Stakeholders will continue to work collaboratively to address performance barriers and prompt industry stewardship initiatives, such as the National

Mercury Switch Removal Program that was launched in 2006. The program will continue to focus on tracking sector-wide performance trends. In FY 2008, EPA will expand its use of this multi-media program by working with more sectors, enhancing sector performance metrics, addressing priority issues such as energy production and efficiency, and developing more performance-based environmental protection strategies.

Program Evaluation and Performance Management: Program evaluation helps to assess whether program outputs are leading to desired outcomes and to promoting continuous program improvement. Through an annual Program Evaluation Competition, managed in partnership with the Agency’s Accountability program, resources will be provided to EPA programs and Regional offices in FY 2008 to conduct evaluations of priority programs. Specific consideration is given to evaluations that further Government Performance and Results Act, Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), and innovation priorities. Program evaluation and performance measurement capacity are also built through performance management training provided to EPA staff and managers.

Under the Smart Growth program EPA provides tools, technical assistance, education, research, and environmental data to help states and communities minimize environmental and health impacts and evaluate environmental consequences of various development patterns. The programs help community and government leaders better understand how they can meet environmental standards through innovative community design and supporting environmentally friendly development patterns. EPA helps industry, transportation, architecture, construction, real estate (residential and commercial), and mortgage lending institutions to identify and remove barriers to growth in ways that serve the economy, public health, and environment.

Environmental Stewardship: In 2008, EPA will continue activities that more fully engage all parts of society (businesses, communities, all levels of governments, and individuals) in actions that improve environmental quality and achieve sustainable results. As a follow-up to the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation, EPA has overall Federal leadership for 1) continued assessment of legal authorities that hinder collaborative approaches, 2) active use of the Federal Advisory Committee Act to gain multi-stakeholder consensus on controversial issues, and 3) improved ways to engage the public in controversial and complex environmental issues that need resolution in a geographic area. EPA plans to continue to improve management of its partnership programs through technical support, training and skill building around program design, measurement and evaluation. Additional support will be provided to Agency stewardship priorities -- for design and operation of site-specific projects in the regions, and for incorporation in national program policies.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	75% of innovation projects completed under the State Innovation Grants program will achieve, on average, 8% or				75	Percentage



<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
	greater improvement in environmental results for sectors and facilities involved, or 5 % or greater improvement in cost-effectiveness and efficiency					

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Reduce water use at Performance Track facilities.				3,900,000,000	Gallons

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Reduce hazardous materials use at Performance Track facilities.				10,000	Tons

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Reduce production of greenhouse gases at Performance Track facilities.				175,000	MTCO2E

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Reduce toxic releases to water at Performance Track facilities.				220	Tons

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Reduce combined NOx, SOx, VOC and PM emissions at				4,000	Tons

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
	Performance Track facilities.					

\* Performance Track facilities collectively will meet 3 of the 5 annual performance improvement targets for reducing, on a normalized basis, water use, hazardous materials use, production of greenhouse gases, toxic discharges to water and combined NOx, SOx, VOC and PM emissions

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$432.8) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$1,554.8) This change reflects the integration of regulatory innovation and other collaborative partnerships with external stakeholders into existing programs throughout the Agency. In FY 2008, the Agency will also scale back its pilot testing by integrating regulatory efforts with other program projects. .
- (-10.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The reduction will scale back EPA’s outreach efforts to government and industry through Performance Track, Environmental Management Systems, Smart Growth and Cooperative Conservation programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

As provided in Annual Appropriations Acts; CWA, Section 104(b)(3); CAA, Section 104(b)(3).

**Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$16,592.7</b>	<b>\$17,554.8</b>	<b>\$20,104.0</b>	<b>\$2,549.2</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$16,592.7	\$17,554.8	\$20,104.0	\$2,549.2
Total Workyears	93.0	103.2	104.2	1.0

**Program Project Description:**

To ensure that the Administrator and other senior EPA leaders have sound analyses for decision-making, this program is designed to strengthen EPA's policy analysis of key regulatory actions, including underlying economic analyses, and maintain and manage Agencywide information technology systems to support EPA's regulatory processes. The Regulatory and Economic program works to fill gaps in EPA's ability to quantify the benefits of environmental regulations and policies. Resources are used to develop and analyze various regulatory and non-regulatory approaches; develop and evaluate policy options; identify priority problem areas; and to target specific areas of concern, such as small businesses. Another area of emphasis is to improve the Agency's internal regulation development tracking system, to ensure better managerial accountability. An increased effort will be placed on ensuring that Agency personnel understand the impact of Executive Orders and Congressional mandates on regulatory and policy development processes.

Objectives of the program include: 1) advancing the theory and practice of quality economics; 2) promoting policy analysis and risk analysis within the Agency; 3) providing information on the full societal impacts of reducing environmental risks, including the costs and benefits of regulatory options; 4) supporting the development of regulatory and policy alternatives, especially economic incentives as an environmental management tool; 5) confirming and maintaining the accuracy and consistency of EPA's economic analyses; and 6) promoting the use of economic and regulatory analysis to facilitate planning and management throughout the Agency. The program also ensures implementation of related Executive Orders.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Program activities planned for FY 2008 include:

- Participate in the development of the Administrator’s priority actions, review economic and risk analyses conducted across EPA offices, and provide technical assistance when needed to help meet Agency goals. The Agency will also continue to chair the Small Business Advocacy Panels.
- Continue to conduct and support research on methods to integrate ecological and economic models and improve household surveys to quantify the impacts and value to improvements in ecological services and functions, as called for in EPA’s Ecological Benefits Assessment Strategic Plan<sup>1</sup>. The Agency also will continue to establish effective management systems in order to improve the quality and consistency of EPA’s economic and risk assessment studies.
- Continue support for data collection and dissemination of information on the economic benefits, costs and impacts of environmental regulations, including pollution abatement and control expenditures by US manufacturing industries.<sup>2</sup>
- Continue to provide training on the Agency’s action development process and the Agency’s Economic Analysis Guidelines and related requirements (e.g., OMB Circular A-4). EPA will continue to review and revise its own economic guidelines so that they remain current with advancements and reflect best practices in the profession.<sup>3</sup>
- Continue to organize workshops on priority economic and environmental policy issues, i.e., benefits valuation, market mechanisms and incentives, and treatment of uncertainties in risk and economic analyses.<sup>4</sup>

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,017.2) This increase is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$1,070.8) This increase is the result of the transfer of the Office of Research and Development’s Research: Economics and Decision Science (EDS) program, including 3.0 FTE and associated payroll into the Office of Policy, Economics and Innovation’s (OPEI) Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis program. Under the new oversight of OPEI, EDS research will be directed at critical applied research needs of EPA. The selection of research areas to be funded will draw on EPA’s Environmental

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<sup>1</sup> Please refer to: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/webpages/EcologBenefitsPlan.html>

<sup>2</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.census.gov/econ/overview/mu1100.html>

<sup>3</sup> Please refer to: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/webpages/Guidelines.html>;

<sup>4</sup> For more information on these workshops, please refer to: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/webpages/WorkshopSeries.html>.

Economics Research Strategy<sup>5</sup>, and will continue to use a collaborative process with EPA's media and research offices to ensure research priorities are addressed, and the products of the research continue to be relevant, rigorous and are high quality.

- (+\$429.2) This represents payroll resources for 3.0 FTE transferred from the Office of Research and Development's Research: Economics and Decision Science (EDS) program.
- (+\$32.0) This increase will support development and review of the Agency's economic and risk analyses, and improvement of the Agency's internal regulation development tracking system.
- (+3.0 FTE) This increase represents the transfer of 3.0 FTE from the Office of Research and Development's Research: Economics and Decision Science (EDS) program.
- (-2.0 FTE) This reduction will eliminate part-time positions supporting economic benefit-cost evaluations of new and existing EPA programs and regulations. The office will utilize alternative approaches to support evaluations, such as additional training for existing staff.

**Statutory Authority:**

TSCA sections 4, 5, and 6 (15 U.S.C. 2603, 2604, and 2605); CWA sections 304 and 308 (33 U.S.C. 1312, 1314, 1318, 1329-1330, 1443); SDWA section 1412 (42 U.S.C. 210, 300g-1); RCRA/HSWA: (33 USC 40(IV)(2761), 42 USC 82(VIII)(6981-6983)); CAA: 42 USC 85(I)(A)(7403, 7412, 7429, 7545, 7612); CERCLA: 42 USC 103(III)(9651); PPA (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109); FTTA.

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<sup>5</sup> Please refer to: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/webpages/EEResearchStrategy.html>

**Science Advisory Board**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,555.8</b>	<b>\$4,615.7</b>	<b>\$4,790.0</b>	<b>\$174.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,555.8	\$4,615.7	\$4,790.0	\$174.3
Total Workyears	25.9	22.3	22.3	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

To ensure that EPA’s scientific and technical products are of the highest quality, the Agency’s Science Advisory Board (SAB) provides independent, in-depth peer review of EPA’s analyses and methods. The board draws on a balanced range of non-EPA scientists and technical specialists from academia, communities, states, independent research institutions, and industry. This program provides administrative support to the SAB and two other statutorily mandated chartered Federal Advisory Committees, the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, and the Advisory Council on Clean Air Compliance Analysis. These Advisory committees are charged with providing independent advice and peer review on scientific and technical aspects of environmental problems, regulations and research planning to EPA’s Administrator.<sup>1</sup>

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the SAB will provide scientific and technical advice on nearly 20 key topical areas related to: 1) the technical basis of EPA national standards for air pollutants and water contaminants; 2) risk assessments of major environmental contaminants; 3) economic benefits analyses of EPA’s environmental programs; and 4) EPA’s research and science programs. The Agency brings all of its important scientific products to the Board as well as emerging and challenging research issues.

**Performance Targets:**

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

<sup>1</sup> Please refer to: <http://www.epa.gov/sab/>.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$428.0) This increase is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$253.7) This decrease represents anticipated savings accomplished through more efficient management and administrative practices, as well as other IT and telecommunication changes that reflect more economically efficient resource utilization.

**Statutory Authority:**

ERDDAA; 42 U.S.C. § 4365; FACA, 5 U.S.C. App. C; CAA Amendments of 1977; 42 U.S.C. 7409(d)(2); CAA Amendments of 1990; 42 U.S.C. 7612.

**Program Area: Operations and Administration**



## **Acquisition Management**

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$23,040.8</b>	<b>\$25,418.3</b>	<b>\$29,992.0</b>	<b>\$4,573.7</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$357.3	\$360.8	\$165.0	(\$195.8)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$19,577.1	\$23,514.3	\$24,645.0	\$1,130.7
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$42,975.2	\$49,293.4	\$54,802.0	\$5,508.6
Total Workyears	351.6	357.2	357.3	0.1

### **Program Project Description:**

EPM resources in this program support contract and acquisition management activities at Headquarters, Regional Offices, Research Triangle Park and Cincinnati offices. Sound contract management fosters efficiency and effectiveness assisting all of EPA's programs. EPA focuses on maintaining a high level of integrity in the management of its procurement activities, and in fostering relationships with state and local governments, to support the implementation of environmental programs.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to implement its new acquisition system, as the current Acquisition Management System has reached the end of its useful life. Staff increasingly spends time making the system work as opposed to using the system to accomplish their work. The system is obsolete; and therefore an upgrade is not feasible. The new system will provide data on contracts that support mission-oriented planning and evaluation. This will allow the Agency to reach President's Management Agenda (PMA) goals, E-Government (E-Gov) requirements, and the needs of Agency personnel resulting in more efficient process implementation. The benefits of the new system are: 1) program offices will be able to track the progress of individual actions; 2) extensive querying and reporting capabilities will allow the Agency to meet internal and external demands and 3) the system will integrate with the Agency's financial systems and government-wide shared services.

In addition, the Agency will utilize the Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE), an E-Gov initiative to create a secure business model that facilitates and supports cost-effective acquisition of goods and services by Federal agencies, while eliminating inefficiencies in the current acquisition environment.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$2,100.0) This change reflects an increase, over the FY 2007 increase, to support development and deployment of the Agency's new Acquisition Management System. An increase totaling of \$3 million is requested (\$2.1 million EPM and \$900 thousand Superfund) for FY 2008. The new Acquisition Management System is required because the existing system is obsolete and impedes efficiency. The new system will be capable of integrating with the General Services Administration's Integrated Acquisition Environment.
- (+\$1,231.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$1,260.0) This change provides extramural funding to support Defense Contract Audit Agency contract services and oversight functions transferred from the Office of the Inspector General. The total provided for this activity is \$1.8 million, of which \$540 thousand is in Superfund Acquisition Management.
- (-\$53.0) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (+\$34.0) This increase provides additional funding to support EPA's Acquisition E-Government initiative.
- (+\$1.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-2.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities in grants management. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (+3.0 FTE) This provides 3.0 FTE to support Defense Contract Audit Agency contract services and oversight functions transferred from the Office of the Inspector General.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's Environmental Statutes; annual Appropriations Acts; FAR.

**Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance**  
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$70,768.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$83,548.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$74,960.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$8,588.1)</i></b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$760.9	\$1,014.8	\$1,102.0	\$87.2
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$21,783.7	\$25,540.8	\$24,306.0	(\$1,234.8)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$93,313.2	\$110,103.7	\$100,368.0	(\$9,735.7)
Total Workyears	515.8	537.7	530.0	-7.7

**Program Project Description:**

Activities under the Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance program/project support the management of integrated planning, budgeting, financial management, performance and accountability processes and systems to ensure effective stewardship of resources. Also included is EPA's Environmental Finance Program that provides grants to a network of university-based Environmental Finance Centers which deliver financial outreach services, such as technical assistance, training, expert advice, finance education, and full cost pricing analysis to states, local communities and small businesses.

(Refer to <http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/functions.htm> for additional information).

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue efforts to modernize the Agency's financial systems and business processes. Beginning in FY 2007 and continuing through 2008 and into FY 2009, the Agency will replace its legacy accounting system and related modules with a new system certified to meet the latest government accounting standards. This extensive modernization effort will ensure cost, and comply with Congressional direction and new Federal financial systems requirements. This work is framed by the Agency's Enterprise Architecture and will make maximum use of enabling technologies for e-Gov initiatives including e-Procurement, e-Payroll, and e-Travel.

EPA plans further improvements to its budgeting and planning system, financial data warehouse, business intelligence tools and reporting capabilities. These improvements will support EPA's "green" score in financial performance on the President's Management Agenda (PMA) scorecard by providing more accessible data to support accountability, cost accounting, budget and performance integration, and management decision-making.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to strengthen its accountability and effectiveness of operations through improved coordination and integration of internal control assessments as required under Revised OMB Circular A-123. Improvements in internal controls will further support EPA's PMA initiatives for improved financial performance.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$1,857.8) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$500.8) This reflects an increase for the Agency's administrative fees associated with employee participation in the Federal Flexible Spending Account program. Section 1127 of the National Defense Authorization Act requires agencies to pay administrative fees for their employees who elect to participate in the Federal Flexible Spending Account programs. This increase reflects increased participation in the program by Agency employees.
- (-\$7,200.0) The funding level required for the Financial Replacement System (FinRS) Capital Investment is expected to be lower in FY 2008, the second year of system implementation. Final costs will not be known until after the contract procurement is completed.
- (-\$10.0) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative IT Systems.
- (+\$50.0) This increase reflects revised estimated costs for migration to e-Travel.
- (-\$73.9) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (+\$0.7) This increase reflects a shift from Superfund to adjust regional workforce support resource allocation.
- (+\$2.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-6.6 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. This reduction is the result of ongoing efforts to streamline operations and identify financial, budgeting, and accountability processes. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

Annual Appropriations Act; CCA; CERCLA; CSA; E-Government Act of 2002; EFOIA; EPA's Environmental Statutes, and the FGCAA; FAIR; Federal Acquisition Regulations, contract law and EPA's Assistance Regulations (40 CFR Parts 30, 31, 35, 40,45,46, 47); FMFIA(1982); FOIA; GMRA(1994); IPIA; IGA of 1978 and Amendments of 1988; PRA; PR; CFOA (1990); GPRA (1993); The Prompt Payment Act (1982); Title 5, USC; National Defense Authorization Act.

**Facilities Infrastructure and Operations**  
Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$336,980.6</b>	<b>\$294,760.1</b>	<b>\$303,728.0</b>	<b>\$8,967.9</b>
Science & Technology	\$8,841.7	\$70,239.5	\$73,859.0	\$3,619.5
Building and Facilities	\$30,871.3	\$28,430.9	\$26,931.0	(\$1,499.9)
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$769.6	\$916.8	\$901.0	(\$15.8)
Oil Spill Response	\$366.1	\$499.3	\$490.0	(\$9.3)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$66,365.6	\$73,944.7	\$74,956.0	\$1,011.3
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$444,194.9	\$468,791.3	\$480,865.0	\$12,073.7
Total Workyears	375.1	438.6	415.9	-22.7

**Program Project Description:**

EPM resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program Project are used to fund rent, utilities, and security, and also to manage activities and support services in many centralized administrative areas at EPA. These include health and safety, environmental compliance, occupational health, medical monitoring, fitness/wellness and safety, and environmental management functions. Resources for this program also support a full range of ongoing facilities management services, including facilities maintenance and operations; Headquarters security; space planning; shipping and receiving; property management; printing and reproduction; mail management; and transportation services.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Agency will continue to manage its lease agreements with GSA and other private landlords by conducting rent reviews and verifying that monthly billing statements are correct. The Agency also reviews space needs on a regular basis.

These resources also help to improve operating efficiency and encourage the use of new, advanced technologies and energy sources. EPA will continue to direct resources towards acquiring alternative fuel vehicles and more fuel-efficient passenger cars and light trucks to meet the goals set by Executive Orders (EO) 13149<sup>1</sup> and 13123<sup>2</sup>, *Greening the Government through*

<sup>1</sup> Information available at <http://www.epa.gov/fedsite/eo13149.htm>

<sup>2</sup> Information available at <http://www.epa.gov/fedsite/eo13123.htm>

*Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency and Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management* respectively. Additionally, the Agency will attain the Executive Orders' goals through several initiatives, including comprehensive facility energy audits, sustainable building design in Agency construction and alteration projects, energy savings performance contracts to achieve energy efficiencies, the use of off-grid energy equipment, energy load reduction strategies, green power purchases, and the use of Energy Star rated products and buildings.

EPA will provide transit subsidy to eligible applicants as directed by EO 13150<sup>3</sup> *Federal Workforce Transportation*. EPA will continue the implementation of the Safety and Health Management Systems to ensure a safe working environment.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in energy consumption.	2	2	5	8	Percent

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$812.8) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$872.6) Provides additional resources for increases in transit subsidy costs.
- (+\$6,843.6) Provides additional resources for increases in rent costs.
- (+\$583.1) Provides additional resources for increases in utility costs.
- (-\$79.2) This decrease represents projected security cost savings in FY 2008.
- (+\$326.9) Provides additional resources for increases in Regional moves.
- (+\$8.8) Provides additional resources for increases in Regional laboratory operations costs.
- (-\$60.0) This change reflects the elimination of EPA's Research Triangle Park, North Carolina, annual physical examination program as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources and Agency priorities.
- (+\$541.6) Provides additional resources to cover basic facilities management services in EPA's ten Regional offices. These additional resources will go towards supporting environmental compliance, occupational health and safety and fitness/wellness.

<sup>3</sup> Additional information available at <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/regs/eos/eo13150.html>

- (-\$658.3) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (-\$224.0) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative IT Systems.
- (-21.5 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. Additional reductions were taken by the Regional offices as a means to consolidate inefficiencies associated with facilities infrastructure and operations, and to redistribute resources to those programs that would best help them meet EPA's goals. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

FPASA; PBA; Annual Appropriations Acts; CWA; CAA; D.C. Recycling Act of 1988; Executive Orders 10577 and 12598; United States Marshals Service Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities; Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure Protection).



**Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management**  
 Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$22,280.0</b>	<b>\$21,847.0</b>	<b>\$23,439.0</b>	<b>\$1,592.0</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$2,752.7	\$2,920.8	\$3,049.0	\$128.2
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$25,032.7	\$24,767.8	\$26,488.0	\$1,720.2
Total Workyears	186.5	163.3	177.5	14.2

**Program Project Description:**

Grants and Interagency Agreements comprise over half of the Agency's budget. EPM resources in this program support activities related to the management of Financial Assistance Grants/Interagency Agreements (IAGs), and of suspension and debarment at Headquarters and within Regional offices. The key components of this program are ensuring that EPA's management of grants and IAGs meets the highest fiduciary standards, and that grant funding produces measurable environmental results. This program focuses on maintaining a high level of integrity in the management of EPA's assistance agreements, and fostering relationships with state and local governments to support the implementation of environmental programs.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will achieve key objectives under its long-term Grants Management Plan. These objectives include strengthening accountability, competition and positive, measurable environmental outcomes, and aggressively implementing new and revised policies on at-risk grantees.<sup>1</sup> The Grants Management Plan has provided a framework for extensive improvements in grants management at the technical administrative level, programmatic oversight level and at the executive decision-making level of the Agency. EPA will continue to reform grants management by conducting on-site and pre-award reviews of grant recipients and applicants, improving systems support, performing indirect cost rate reviews, providing Tribal technical assistance, and implementing its Agency-wide training program for project officers, grant specialists, and managers.

<sup>1</sup> US EPA, *EPA Grants Management Plan*. EPA-216-R-03-001, April 2003, <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/EO/finalreport.pdf>.

**Performance Targets:**

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

**FY 2008 Change from the FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,295.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$65.0) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (-\$60.5) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative IT systems.
- (+\$422.5) This increase provides FY 2008 funding at the appropriate level for two E-Government initiatives: Grants.Gov, a system that streamlines and automates the grant and interagency agreement processes within EPA, and Grants Line of Business, a government-wide solution to support end-to-end grants management activities that promote citizen access, customer service, and agency financial and technical stewardship.
- (+12.7 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The increase is also attributed to the need to strengthen accountability in the grants process, and implement new grants management policies in EPA's Regional Offices.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's Environmental Statutes; Annual Appropriations Acts; FGCAA; Section 40 CFR Parts 30, 31, 35, 40, 45, 46, and 47.

## **Human Resources Management**

Program Area: Operations and Administration

Goal: Provide Agency-wide support for multiple goals to achieve their objectives. This support involves Agency-wide activities primarily provided by EPA's six (6) support offices - the Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM), Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO), Office of Environmental Information (OEI), Office of General Counsel (OGC), Office of the Administrator (OA), and the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$42,966.8</b>	<b>\$40,202.5</b>	<b>\$40,175.0</b>	<b>(\$27.5)</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$0.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$5,282.1	\$5,270.2	\$5,036.0	(\$234.2)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$48,251.9	\$45,475.7	\$45,214.0	(\$261.7)
Total Workyears	323.5	297.6	296.3	-1.3

### **Program Project Description:**

EPM resources in this program support activities related to the provision of human capital and human resources management services to the entire Agency. EPA supports organizational development and management activities through Agencywide and interagency councils and committees and through participation in interagency management improvement initiatives. The Agency continually evaluates and improves human resource and workforce functions, employee development, leadership development, workforce planning, and succession management.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Highlights:**

EPA is committed to fully implementing *Investing in Our People II, EPA's Strategy for Human Capital*<sup>1</sup>, which was issued in December 2003 and updated in 2005. As result of that review, the desired outcomes for each strategy were strengthened to focus on measurable results. In FY 2008, the Agency will continue its efforts to implement a Workforce Planning System:

- Closing competency gaps for Toxicology, Information Technology, Human Resources, Grant and Contract specialist positions, as well as leadership positions throughout the Agency.
- Finalizing a Strategic Recruitment Plan, significantly reducing the time to hire for senior executives, and reducing the overall number of vacancies for non-SES positions processed beyond 45 days.
- Implementing innovative recruitment and hiring flexibilities that address personnel shortages in mission-critical occupations.

<sup>1</sup> US EPA, *Investing in Our People II, EPA's Strategy for Human Capital*. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/oarm/strategy.pdf>

EPA also will continue to streamline human resources management by employing the E-Government initiative, Human Resources Line of Business (HR LoB). HR LoB offers government-wide, cost effective, standardized and interoperable HR solutions while providing core functionality to support the strategic management of Human Capital.

In accordance with OMB Circular A-76 *Implementation of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998*<sup>2</sup> (Public Law 105-270) (FAIR Act), the Agency will also build on competitive sourcing principles to identify the most efficient, cost effective resources for performing functions critical to the EPA mission. Each of these activities will also support the Agency's President's Management Agenda goals and objectives.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of non-SES managers and supervisors at the targeted proficiency level (intermediate) for "Interpersonal Skills and Oral Communication".			25	10	Percent

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent increase in the number of non-SES managers and supervisors at the targeted proficiency level (advanced) for "Interpersonal Skills and Oral Communication".			15	15	Percent

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Average time to hire non-SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.			45	45	Days

<sup>2</sup> Available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/fair2002notice4.html>

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	For SES positions, the average time from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.			90	73	Days

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

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,237.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$1,499.2) This change reflects a decrease in EPA’s Human Capital program and the EPA Intern Program and is part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources and Agency priorities.
- (-\$5.1) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency’s small administrative IT systems.
- (-\$138.3) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (+\$350.0) This change reflects an increase for Executive Leadership Development functions. This program prepares the Agency’s executive leaders to better manage the environmental challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, by supporting the Human Capital goals for executive leadership competencies and succession planning.
- (+\$27.5) This provides funding for the Human Resources Line of Business E-Government initiative, a Government-wide, modern, cost effective, standardized, and interoperable Human Resource (HR) solution that provides common core functionality to support the strategic management of Human Capital.
- (+3.0 FTE) This change reflects a staffing increase for Executive Leadership Development functions. This program prepares the Agency’s executive leaders to better manage the environmental challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, by supporting the Human Capital goals for executive leadership competencies and succession planning.
- (-4.3 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities, including reductions taken by Regional offices as a means to consolidate Human Resources Management functions.

These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

Title V United States Code.

**Program Area: Pesticides Licensing**

**Pesticides: Field Programs**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$24,627.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$24,926.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$24,926.3)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$24,627.9	\$24,926.3	\$0.0	(\$24,926.3)
Total Workyears	118.5	122.5	0.0	-122.5

**Program Project Description:**

The Pesticides Field Program is one of the main components of the integrated National Pesticide Program established by Congress in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). In combination with the risk assessment and risk management actions of the registration and reregistration of pesticides, field activities are the frontline delivery mechanism to ensure that safeguards, practices and capacity exist to achieve intended risk reduction.

Beginning in FY 2008, these resources will be aligned according to descriptions that better reflect the Agency’s Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) mandate and align with the Agency Strategic Plan. These description titles are: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Resources previously presented in this program project are now presented within three new program projects and are distributed as outlined in the Explanation of Change section below. Please see the descriptions for program projects: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability for detailed descriptions of the FY 2008 activities and performance.

**Performance Targets:**

Please see the narratives for program projects: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability for detailed descriptions of the FY 2008 activities and performance.



**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$11,468.3 /-68.6 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Field program's base resources and does not reflect a reduction in that program's resources.
- (-\$8,973.5 /-44.1 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Field program's base resources and does not reflect a reduction in that program's resources.
- (-\$4,484.5 /-9.8 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Field program's base resources and does not reflect a reduction in that program's resources.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; ESA; and FQPA.

**Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$39,406.5</b>	<b>\$39,767.6</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>(\$39,767.6)</b>
Science & Technology	\$2,631.7	\$2,766.1	\$0.0	(\$2,766.1)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$42,038.2	\$42,533.7	\$0.0	(\$42,533.7)
Total Workyears	380.3	327.8	0.0	-327.8

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s Pesticide Registration Program registers pesticides for use, ensuring they satisfy a reasonable certainty of no harm to human health and the environment. The Agency registers new pesticides only after extensive review and evaluation of studies and data on human health and ecological effects.<sup>1</sup> As part of the process, the Agency analyzes data and, for food-use pesticides, makes tolerance decisions for each crop or crop grouping (or “use”) the registrant requests for the pesticide. The Pesticide Registration program gives priority to accelerated processing of reduced risk pesticides that may substitute for products already on the market, thus giving farmers and other pesticide users new tools that are safer for human health and the environment. The resulting benefits to the nation include worker protection, public health assurance, a safer and abundant food supply, and increased protection of the environment from pesticide risk.

Beginning in FY 2008, these resources will be aligned according to descriptions that better reflect the Agency’s Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) mandate and align with the Agency Strategic Plan. These description titles are: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Resources previously presented in this program project are now presented within three new program projects and are distributed as outlined in the Explanation of Change section below. Please see the descriptions for program projects: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability for detailed descriptions of the FY 2008 activities and performance.

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<sup>1</sup>FIFRA Sec 3; FIFRA Sec 4 ( i ) (5)

**Performance Targets:**

Please see the narratives for program projects: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability for detailed descriptions of the FY 2008 activities and performance.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$22,269.9 /-175.0 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Registration program's base resources and does not reflect a change in program resources, activities, or activity levels from what would have otherwise been presented under this program project.
- (-\$14,009.3 /-110.4 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Registration program's base resources and does not reflect a change in program resources, activities, or activity levels from what would have otherwise been presented under this program project.
- (-\$3,488.4 /-27.1 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Registration program's base resources and does not reflect a change in program resources, activities, or activity levels from what would have otherwise been presented under this program project.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA; ESA.

**Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing  
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$54,507.5</b>	<b>\$51,814.6</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>(\$51,814.6)</b>
Science & Technology	\$2,347.0	\$2,820.4	\$0.0	(\$2,820.4)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$56,854.5	\$54,635.0	\$0.0	(\$54,635.0)
Total Workyears	460.5	458.7	0.0	-458.7

**Program Project Description:**

The Agency ensures that pesticides, when used according to the label, result in a reasonable certainty of no harm to human health and that they do not present an unreasonable adverse effect on the environment. EPA uses various means to provide benefits such as public health safety, safe and abundant food, worker safety, and protection of land and other media from pesticide contamination. These means include regulatory actions (i.e., risk mitigation measures such as label changes and modifications in application of the pesticide), voluntary actions encouraged through partnerships, education, and outreach.

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) also requires that EPA establish a process for periodic review of pesticide registrations every 15 years, which will replace the Reregistration process. Registrations will be reviewed to ensure that they include appropriate risk reduction measures and that decisions are based on current scientific data, risk assessment methodologies and program policies. EPA initiated implementation of this program in FY 2007, and is increasing efforts in FY 2008. EPA worked with stakeholders to develop a pilot program which helped to define the program parameters for the Registration Review program.

Beginning in FY 2008, these resources will be aligned according to descriptions that better reflect the Agency's Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) mandate and align with the Agency Strategic Plan. These description titles are: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Resources previously presented in this program project are now presented within three new program projects and are distributed as outlined in the Explanation of Change section below. Please see the descriptions for program projects: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability for detailed descriptions of the FY 2008 activities and performance.

**Performance Targets:**

Please see the narratives for program projects: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk, Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk, and Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability for detailed descriptions of the FY 2008 activities and performance.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$29,016.2 /-230.3 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Review/Reregistration program's base resources and does not reflect a change in program resources, activities, or activity levels from what would have otherwise been presented under this program project.
- (-\$18,653.2 /-159.0 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Review/Reregistration program's base resources and does not reflect a change in program resources, activities, or activity levels from what would have otherwise been presented under this program project.
- (-\$4,145.2 /-52.4 FTE) This represents a transfer of resources to the Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability program. This is the outgoing transfer from the Pesticides: Review/Reregistration program's base resources and does not reflect a change in program resources, activities, or activity levels from what would have otherwise been presented under this program project.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA.

## **Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing  
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$62,514.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$62,514.0</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3,294.0	\$3,294.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$65,808.0	\$65,808.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	488.5	488.5

### **Program Project Description:**

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), section 3(c)(5), states that the Administrator shall register a pesticide if it is determined that, when used in accordance with labeling and common practices, the product “will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.” Further, FIFRA defines “unreasonable adverse effects on the environment” as “any unreasonable risk to man or the environment.” EPA has restructured its program projects in order to align resource requests and resource presentation with the program’s mandate. This program project 1) links resources with FIFRA’s mandate to protect human health from unreasonable pesticide risks, 2) aligns with EPA’s 2006-2011 Agency Strategic Plan, and 3) comprises the human health activities formerly described in the Pesticides: Field Programs, Pesticides: Review/Reregistration of Existing Pesticides and Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides program projects, as they relate to human health.

EPA’s Pesticide program evaluates, assesses and reviews new pesticides before they reach the market and ensures that pesticides already in commerce are safe.<sup>1</sup> Under FIFRA, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA), and the Food Quality Act of 1996 that amended FIFRA and FFDCA, EPA is responsible for registration and reregistration of pesticides to protect consumers, pesticide users, workers who may be exposed to pesticides, children, and other sensitive populations. To make registration and reregistration decisions, EPA must balance the risks and benefits of using the pesticide. In establishing tolerances, or the maximum allowable pesticide residues on food or feed, EPA must consider cumulative and aggregate risks and ensure additional protection for children.

EPA began promoting reduced risk pesticides in 1995 by giving registration priority to pesticides that will have low impact on human health; low toxicity to non-target birds, fish, and plants; low potential for contaminating ground water; lower use rates; low pest resistance potential; and that also comport with Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approaches.<sup>2</sup> Several countries and

<sup>1</sup> See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticides internet site: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/>. Washington, DC: Office of Pesticide Programs.

<sup>2</sup> See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticides: Health and Safety, Reducing Pesticide Risk internet site: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/health/reducing.htm>.

international organizations have instituted programs to facilitate registering reduced risk pesticides. EPA works with the international scientific community and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) member countries to register 12 new reduced-risk pesticides and to establish related tolerances (maximum residue limits). Through these efforts, EPA can help to reduce risks to Americans from foods imported from other countries.

EPA's regional offices provide frontline risk management that ensures the decisions made during EPA's registration and reregistration processes are implemented in pesticide use. An estimated 1.8 million agricultural workers could be exposed to pesticides, and millions of individuals use pesticides in occupations such as lawn care, healthcare, food preparation, and landscape maintenance.<sup>3</sup> Each year, the risk assessments that EPA conducts yield extensive risk-management requirements for hundreds of pesticides and uses. EPA continues to reduce the number and severity of pesticide exposure incidents by promulgating regulations under the Worker Protection Standard, training and certifying pesticide applicators, assessing and managing risks, and developing effective communication and outreach programs

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

During 2008, EPA will continue to review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other registration requests in accordance with FQPA standards and Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) timeframes. EPA will continue to process these registration requests, with special consideration given to susceptible populations, especially children. Specifically, EPA will focus special attention on the foods commonly eaten by children, to reduce pesticide exposure to children where the science identifies potential concerns.

Also, in 2008, EPA will continue to meet the 2008 FQPA/PRIA statutory deadlines for currently registered pesticides by completing Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) for the remaining chemicals subject to reregistration. The Agency will continue to ramp-up the Registration Review program and implement RED decisions.

In 2008, EPA will review 45 pesticides through the Registration Review program. As Registration Review is implemented, EPA will continue to maintain the Agency's goal of ensuring that pesticides in the marketplace meet the latest health and safety standards. Registration review will operate continuously, encompassing all registered pesticides.

EPA will continue to address post-RED activities vital to effective "real world" implementation of the RED requirements. These activities include reviewing product label amendments that incorporate the mitigation from the REDs; publishing proposed and final product cancellations; implementing memoranda of agreements designed to provide fast/effective risk reduction; and approving product reregistrations. The Agency also will complete certain proposed and final tolerance rulemakings to implement the changes in tolerances and revocations required in the REDs. The end result of these activities is protecting human health by implementing statutes and

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Labor. March 2005. *Findings from the National Agricultural Workers Survey (NAWS) 2001 - 2002. A Demographic and Employment Profile of United States Farm Workers*, Research Report No. 9, Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Office of Programmatic Policy. Available on the internet at: <http://www.doleta.gov/agworker/naws.cfm>.

taking regulatory actions to ensure pesticides continue to be safe and available when used in accordance with the label.

EPA staff will continue to provide locally based technical assistance and guidance to states and Tribes on implementation of pesticide decisions. Issues addressed will include newer/safer products and improved outreach and education. Technical assistance will include workshops, demonstration projects, briefings, and informational meetings in areas including pesticide safety training and use of lower risk pesticides.

EPA will engage the public, the scientific community and other stakeholders in its policy development and implementation to encourage a reasonable transition for farmers and others from the older, more potentially hazardous pesticides to the newer pesticides that have been registered using the latest available scientific information. The Agency will continue to update the pesticide review and use policies to ensure compliance with the latest scientific methods. EPA also will continue its emphasis on the registration of reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides, in order to provide farmers and other pesticide users with new alternatives. In FY 2008, the Agency, in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture, will continue to work to ensure that minor use registrations receive appropriate support. EPA also will ensure that needs are met for reduced risk pesticides for minor use crops.

Pesticide registration actions will continue to evaluate pesticide products before they enter the market.<sup>4</sup> EPA will review pesticide data and implement use restrictions and instructions needed to ensure that pesticides used according to label directions will not result in unreasonable risk. During its pre-market review, EPA will consider human health and environmental concerns as well as the pesticide's potential benefits. Through Reregistration and the implementation of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs), EPA will continue to review existing registrations to ensure they meet current scientific standards and address concerns identified after the original registration.<sup>5</sup> In addition, EPA initiated a new Registration Review program to review of pesticide registrations once every 15 years to ensure that they meet the most current standards. EPA will assist farmers and other pesticide users in learning about new, safer products and methods of using existing products through workshops, demonstrations, small grants and materials available on the web site and in print.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Incidents per 100,000 potential risk events in population occupationally exposed to pesticides.				<= 3.5	Incidents per 100,000

<sup>4</sup> See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticides: Topical & Chemical Fact Sheets, Pesticide Registration Program internet site: <http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/factsheets/registration.htm>.

<sup>5</sup> See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pesticide Tolerance Reassessment and Reregistration internet site: [www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration](http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration).



Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Reduced cost per pesticide occupational incident avoided.			2	4	Cum. Percent

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent reduction in concentrations of pesticides detected in general population.			10	No Target Established	Percent Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent reduction in moderate to severe incidents for six acutely toxic agricultural pesticides with the highest incident rate.			10	No Target Established	Percent Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	Data Available 2007	17	18	18	Percent Acre-Treatments

Measures in the performance table that have “No Target Established” are reported on a bi-annual basis and therefore, do not possess an FY 2008 target.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$29,016.2 \ +230.3 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Review/Reregistration of Existing Pesticides program’s base resources, including payroll and FTE, and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$22,269.9 \ +175.0 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides program’s base resources and does not reflect new

resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.

- (+\$11,468.3 \ +68.6 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Field Program's base resources and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$1,436.8) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$16.3) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$59.5) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative IT systems.
- (-\$452.4) This change reflects a decrease to risk assessment contracts, statistical analysis, and collaborative studies on occupational exposures for Reregistration actions. This decrease may delay Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) and affects potential outreach activities to states and Tribes including implementation of REDs, implementation of ESA, safer alternatives for pest management, and Registration Review communications. Reductions were used to fund higher priority activities such as development and implementation of the lead rule.
- (-\$328.3) This change reflects a savings from consolidation of education and outreach resources. This reduction will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-\$820.7) This decrease results in reduced support to the states in implementing the pesticides programs including the Worker Protection and Pesticides Certification programs, Pesticides Environmental Stewardship, the Strategic Agricultural Initiative and the Tribal program. Reductions were used to fund higher priority activities such as development and implementation of the lead rule.
- (-3.5 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The decrease reflects consolidation of education and outreach and reduced support for implementing pesticides programs. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; ESA; and FQPA.

**Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing  
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$41,750.0</b>	<b>\$41,750.0</b>
Science & Technology	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,115.0	\$2,115.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$43,865.0	\$43,865.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	320.5	320.5

**Program Project Description:**

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), section 3(c)(5), states that the Administrator shall register a pesticide if it is determined that, when used in accordance with labeling and common practices, the product “will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment.” Further, FIFRA defines “unreasonable adverse effects on the environment” as “any unreasonable risk to man or the environment.” EPA has restructured its program projects in order to align resource requests and resource presentation with the program’s mandate. This program project 1) links resources with FIFRA’s mandate to protect the environment from unreasonable pesticide risks, 2) aligns with EPA’s 2006-2011 Agency Strategic Plan, and 3) comprises the environmental protection activities formerly described in the Pesticides: Pesticides: Review/Reregistration of Existing Pesticides and the Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides program projects.

Along with assessing the risks that pesticides pose to human health, EPA conducts ecological risk assessments to determine potential effects on plants, animals, and ecosystems. In addition to assessing and addressing potential risks to ecosystems and plants and animals that are not targets of the pesticide, the Agency has additional responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).<sup>1</sup> Under FIFRA, EPA must determine that a pesticide is not likely to cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment, taking into account the beneficial uses of a product. To ensure unreasonable risks are avoided, EPA may impose risk mitigation measures such as modifying use rates or application methods, restricting uses, or denying uses. In some regulatory decisions, EPA may determine that uncertainties in the risk determination need to be reduced and may subsequently require monitoring of environmental conditions, such as effects on water sources or the development and submission of additional laboratory or field study data by the pesticide registrant.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The Endangered Species Act of 1973 sections 7(a)1 and 7 (a)2; Federal Agency Actions and Consultations, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1536(a)). Available at U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Endangered Species Act of 1973 internet site: <http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa.htm#Lnk07>.

<sup>2</sup> Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended. January 23, 2004. Section 3(a), Requirement of Registration (7 U.S.C. 136a). Available online at [www.epa.gov/opp0001/regulating/fifra/pdf](http://www.epa.gov/opp0001/regulating/fifra/pdf).

Under ESA, EPA must ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions will not adversely modify critical habitat or jeopardize the continued existence of species listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service as threatened or endangered. Given approximately 600 active ingredients in more than 19,000 products—many of which have multiple uses—and approximately 1,200 listed species with diverse biologically-attributed habitat requirements and geographic range, this presents a great challenge. EPA works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service to establish an efficient process for carrying out our ESA obligations.

The United States District Court for the Western District of Washington, as a result of a lawsuit filed against the Services, overturned the most critical aspects of EPA's initial attempt at regulation, including EPA's authority to make certain determinations without further consultation with the Services. EPA will continue to work with the Services to find efficiencies and have made assessing potential risks to endangered species a priority. EPA has also instituted processes to consider endangered species issues routinely in EPA reviews.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Reduced concentrations of pesticides in water sources indicate the efficacy of EPA's risk assessment, management, mitigation, and communication activities. Using sampling data collected under the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Water Quality Assessment Program, EPA will monitor the impact of our regulatory decisions for four pesticides of concern—diazinon, chlorpyrifos, malathion, and azinphos-methyl—and consider whether any additional action is necessary.<sup>3</sup> In FY 2008 the Agency will work with USGS to develop sampling plans and refine goals, and we will ask USGS to add additional insecticides to sampling protocols and establish baselines for newer products that are replacing organophosphates, such as synthetic pyrethroids.

The water quality measure tracks reductions of concentrations for four organophosphate insecticides that most consistently exceeded EPA's levels of concerns for aquatic ecosystems during the last ten years of monitoring the US Geological Survey (National-Water-Quality Assessment). EPA's goals for reducing the number of watersheds with exceedences for these pesticides will be met through a combination of programmatic activities. Reregistration decisions, and associated RED implementation, for these four compounds will result in lower use rates and the elimination of certain uses that will directly contribute to reduced concentrations of these materials in the nation's waters.

While the reregistration and RED implementation functions are a necessary aspect of meeting EPA's goals, they are not sufficient in and of themselves. Without having alternative products to these organophosphates available to the consumer, the means to reach the goal would be significantly hampered. Consequently, the success of the registration program in ensuring lower risk and the availability of efficacious alternative products, plays a large role in meeting the environmental outcome of improved aquatic ecosystem protection. EPA will also continue to

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<sup>3</sup>Gilliom, R.J., et al. 2006. *The Quality of Our Nation's Waters: Pesticides in the Nation's Streams and Ground Water, 1992–2001*. Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey Circular 1291. 171p. Available on the internet at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/circ/2005/1291/>.

assist pesticide users in learning about new, safer products and methods of using existing products through various means, including workshops, demonstrations, grants, printed materials and the Internet.

Another program focus in FY 2008 will be providing for the continued protection of threatened or endangered species from pesticide use, while minimizing regulatory burdens on pesticide users. EPA will use sound science and best available data to assess the potential risk of pesticide exposure to listed species and will continue efforts with partners and stakeholders to improve complementary information and databases. As pesticides are reviewed throughout the course of the Registration Review cycle, databases that describe the location and characteristics of species, pesticides and crops will continually be refined with new information to help ensure consistent consideration of endangered species.

EPA will continue to implement use limitations through appropriate label statements, referring pesticide users to EPA-developed Endangered Species Protection Bulletins which are available on the Internet via *Bulletins Live!* These bulletins will, as appropriate, contain maps of pesticide use limitation areas necessary to ensure protection of listed species and, therefore, EPA's compliance with the Endangered Species Act. Any such limitations on a pesticide's use will be enforceable under the misuse provisions of FIFRA. Bulletins are a critical mechanism for ensuring protection of endangered and threatened species from pesticide applications while minimizing the burden on agriculture and other pesticide users by limiting pesticide use in the smallest geographic area necessary to protect the species.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Cumulative percent of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions Completed.	91	93.5	97	100	Percent Decisions

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Reduction in time required to issue Reregistration Eligibility Decisions.	62	10	40	60	Percent Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Average cost and average time to produce or update an Endangered Species Bulletin.			10	19	Percent Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent of urban watersheds that exceeds EPA aquatic life benchmarks for three key pesticides of concern.				25, 25, 30	Percent

Some of the measures for this program are program outputs, which, when finalized, represent the program's statutory requirements to ensure that pesticides entering the marketplace are safe for human health and the environment, and when used in accordance with the packaging label present a reasonable certainty of no harm. While program outputs are not the best measures of risk reduction, they do provide a means for reducing risk in that the program's safety review prevents dangerous pesticides from entering the marketplace.

EPA goals for 2008 through 2010 will be refined when the USGS plan is finalized in late FY 2007 as the USGS plan is, however, still under development. USGS is currently developing sampling plans for 2008 through 2017. Current draft plans call for yearly monitoring in four urban-dominated river/large stream watersheds and eight agricultural watersheds; bi-yearly sampling in twelve additional urban-dominated streams and three agricultural dominated watersheds; and sampling every four years in a second set of twelve urban-dominated stream watersheds and a second set of 25 agricultural watersheds. The sampling frequency for these 28 urban sites and 36 agricultural sites will range from approximately 15 to 35 sites samples per year based on the watershed land-use class.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$18,653.2 \ +159.0 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Review/Reregistration of Existing Pesticides program's base resources, including payroll and FTE, and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$14,009.3 \ +110.4 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides program's base resources and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$8,973.5 \ +44.1 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Field Program's base resources and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$1,149.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

- (-\$5.0) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$18.5) This reflects a shift of resources to support emergency exemptions and related food security activities.
- (-\$272.7) This change reflects a decrease to risk assessment contracts that support Reregistration actions and may delay Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs). The decrease affects potential outreach activities to states and Tribes including implementation of REDs, implementation of ESA, safer alternatives for pest management, and Registration Review communications. Reductions were used to fund higher priority activities such as development and implementation of the lead rule.
- (-\$211.1) This change reflects a savings from consolidation of education and outreach resources.
- (-\$527.6) This decrease results in reduced support to the states in implementing the pesticides programs including the Worker Protection and Pesticides Certification programs, Pesticides Environmental Stewardship, the Strategic Agricultural Initiative and the Tribal program. This reduction will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-\$1.0) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-4.6 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The decrease reflects consolidation of education and outreach and reduced support for implementing pesticides programs. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; ESA; and FQPA.

**Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing  
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,114.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,114.0</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$472.0	\$472.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$12,586.0	\$12,586.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	90.4	90.4

**Program Project Description:**

Within the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), the definition of “unreasonable adverse effects on the environments” expands upon the concept of protecting against unreasonable risks to man or the environment, by adding “taking into account the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide...” An example of actions that lead to these societal benefits are exemptions granted under FIFRA Section 18. In the event of an emergency, FIFRA Section 18 provides EPA the authority to temporarily exempt certain pesticides uses from registration requirements. We must ensure that, under the very limiting provisions of the exemption, such emergency uses will not present an unreasonable risk to the environment. EPA’s timely review of emergency exemptions has avoided an estimated \$1.5 billion in crop losses per year. In such cases, EPA’s goal is to complete the more detailed and comprehensive unreasonable risk review conducted for pesticide registration within three years. This program project, which aligns with the 2006-2011 Agency Strategic Plan, is restructured for FY 2008 and now comprises the activities formerly described in the Pesticides: Field Programs, Pesticides: Review/Reregistration of Existing Pesticides and Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides program projects, as they relate to the value of pesticide availability.

The statute clearly recognizes that there will be societal benefits beyond protection of human health and the environment from the pesticide registration process that it establishes. For example, an estimated \$900 million in termite damage is avoided each year through the availability of effective termiticides. While some effective termiticides have been removed from the market due to safety concerns, EPA continues to work with industry to register safe alternatives that meet or exceed all current safety standards and offer a high level of protection. Section 3 of FIFRA also authorizes EPA to register “me-too” products; that is, products that are identical or substantially similar to already-registered products. The entry of these new products, also known as “generics,” into the market can cause price reductions resulting from new competition and broader access to products. These price declines generate competition that provides benefits to farmers and consumers.

EPA’s Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program’s efforts to increase adoption of Integrated



Pest Management (IPM) in schools has led to a documented 50 percent reduction in pest control costs as well as a 90 percent reduction in both pesticide applications and pest problems. This “Monroe Model” serves as an example of how to implement IPM in school districts across the country.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA’s statutory and regulatory functions include registration, reregistration, RED implementation, registration review, stewardship/implementation and program management. During 2008, EPA will continue to review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other registration requests in accordance with FIFRA and the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) standards as well as Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) timeframes. Many of these actions will be for reduced-risk pesticides for which, once registered and utilized by pesticide users, will increase benefits to society. Working together with the affected user communities through programs such as the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program and the Strategic Agricultural Initiative, the Agency will find ways to accelerate the adoption of these lower-risk products.

Similarly, the Agency will continue its worksharing efforts with its international partners. Through these collaborative activities and resulting international registrations, international trade barriers will be reduced, enabling domestic users to more readily adopt these newer pesticides into their crop protection programs and reduce the costs of registration through work sharing.

The Section 18 program has helped growers when they faced emergency situations that require the use of pesticides that are not registered for their crops. The economic benefits of the Section 18 program to growers are the avoidance of potential losses they could have incurred in the absence of pesticides exempted under FIFRA’s emergency exemption provisions. The economic benefits of the Section 18 program to consumers could include savings in consumer expenditures associated with potential decreases in market prices for the affected crops.

EPA will continue to conduct pre-market evaluations of efficacy claims made for public health pesticides. In addition to reviewing the health and environmental safety from exposure to these products, because these products also make public health claims, it is critical that the Agency determine that, prior to registration, the products will work for their intended purposes. For some of these products, most notably hospital disinfectants through the Antimicrobial Testing Program, the Agency will conduct post-market surveillance to monitor the efficacy of these products.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Billions of dollars in crop loss avoided by ensuring that effective pesticides are available to address pest infestations.	1.5			1.5	Billion dollars loss avoided

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Millions of dollars in termite structural damage avoided annually by ensuring safe and effective pesticides are registered/re-registered and available for termite treatment.	900			900	Million dollars

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Reduced cost per acres using reduced risk management practices compared to the grant and/or contract funds on environmental stewardship.				2.63 (2)	Dollar/Acre (%)

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$4,145.2 \ +52.4 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Review/Reregistration of Existing Pesticides program's base resources, including payroll and FTE, and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$3,488.4 \ +27.1 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides program's base resources and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$4,484.5 \ +9.8 FTE) This increase is the incoming transfer of the Pesticides: Field Program's base resources and does not reflect new resources, or program activities that would have been presented under the previous program project structure.
- (+\$284.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$30.1) This increase reflects a shift of resources to support emergency exemptions and related food security activities.
- (-\$154.2) This change reflects a decrease to risk assessment contracts that support Reregistration actions and may delay Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs). The

decrease affects potential outreach activities to states and Tribes including implementation of REDs, implementation of ESA, safer alternatives for pest management, and Registration Review communications. Reductions were used to fund higher priority activities such as development and implementation of the lead rule.

- (-\$46.8) This change reflects a savings from consolidation of education and outreach resources.
- (-\$117.2) This decrease results in reduced contract support for outreach and training provided to states and Tribes implementing the Pesticide Safety Program for agricultural workers, pesticides handlers and health providers.
- (-1.5 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The decrease reflects consolidation of education and outreach and reduced support for implementing pesticides programs. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-\$0.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; ESA; and FQPA.

**Science Policy and Biotechnology**  
 Program Area: Pesticides Licensing  
 Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
 Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,035.3</b>	<b>\$1,754.0</b>	<b>\$1,780.0</b>	<b>\$26.0</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,035.3	\$1,754.0	\$1,780.0	\$26.0
Total Workyears	10.6	6.3	6.3	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Agency provides scientific and policy expertise, coordinates EPA interagency and international efforts, and facilitates the sharing of information related to core science policy issues concerning pesticides and toxic chemicals. Biotechnology is illustrative of the work encompassed by this program. Many offices within EPA regularly deal with biotechnology issues, and the coordination among affected offices allows for coherent and consistent scientific policy from a broad Agency perspective.

Internationally, EPA will continue participating in a variety of activities related to biotechnology and is fully committed to and engaged in international dialogues. The Biotechnology Team assists in formulating EPA and United States positions on biotechnology issues, including representation on United States delegations to international meetings when needed. Such international activity is coordinated with the Department of State.

The Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP), operating under the rules and regulations of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, serves as the primary external independent scientific peer review mechanism for EPA's pesticide programs. The SAP is managed under this program.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue to play a lead role in evaluating the scientific and technical issues associated with Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIPs) based on plant viral coat proteins. EPA will also, in conjunction with an interagency workgroup, continue to maintain and further develop the U.S. Regulatory Agencies Unified Biotechnology website. The site focuses on the laws and regulations governing agricultural products of modern biotechnology and includes a searchable database of genetically engineered crop plants that have completed review for use in the United States.<sup>1</sup>

EPA estimates that the SAP will be asked to complete approximately 14 reviews in FY 2008. The specific topics to be placed on the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) SAP agenda are typically confirmed a few months in advance of each session and

<sup>1</sup> <http://usbiotechreg.nbii.gov/>

usually include difficult, new or controversial scientific issues identified in the course of EPA's pesticide program activities. In FY 2008, topics may include issues related to biotechnology, chemical-specific risk assessments, and endocrine disruptors.

In addition, a number of international activities will continue to be supported by EPA. Efforts include representation on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) Working Group on the Harmonization of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology and OECD's Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feed.

**Performance Targets:**

Currently there are no performance measures for this specific program.

Work under this program supports the *Enhance Science and Research* and *Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks* objectives, specifically, work done in EPA's Pesticide and Pollution Prevention and Toxics programs. The activities supported include the registration of new pesticides, and review and reregistration of existing pesticides. Science Policy and Biotechnology activities such as the SAP, a scientific peer review mechanism, assist in meeting its targets for measures under those program/projects including *Endocrine Disruptors* and others.

The work in the Science Policy program also supports efforts in the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program. Science coordination efforts under Science Policy and Biotechnology assist in meeting the 2008 target reduction for the *Number of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment* through SAP meetings and letter reviews.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$27.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$1.4) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.

**Statutory Authority:**

FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA; TSCA.

**Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**

**RCRA: Corrective Action**

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$38,425.9</b>	<b>\$40,372.3</b>	<b>\$39,573.0</b>	<b>(\$799.3)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$38,425.9	\$40,372.3	\$39,573.0	(\$799.3)
Total Workyears	238.9	266.7	252.7	-14.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorizes EPA to implement a hazardous waste management program for the purpose of controlling the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. An important element of this program is the requirement that facilities managing hazardous waste clean up past releases. This program, which is largely implemented by authorized states, is known as the Corrective Action program. Although the states<sup>1</sup> are the primary implementers of the Corrective Action program, EPA Regional staff are also the lead at a significant number of facilities undergoing corrective actions. Key program implementation activities include: development of technical and program implementation regulations, policies and guidance, and conducting corrective action activities including assessments, investigations, stabilization measures, remedy selection, and remedy construction/implementation. For more information, refer to <http://www.epa.gov/correctiveaction/>.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In the Agency's FY 2006-FY 2011 Strategic Plan, EPA introduced new long term program goals for corrective action that focus EPA and state efforts on moving facilities from stabilization to final remedies. In FY 2008, EPA will make progress toward achieving its annual corrective action goals by completing construction at 27 percent of facilities, controlling human exposures to contaminants at 95 percent of facilities and controlling the migration of contaminated groundwater at 81 percent of facilities. These annual goals have been set against a universe of 1,968 facilities.

Consistent with EPA's emphasis on land revitalization, ensuring sustainable future uses for RCRA corrective action facilities is considered in remedy selections and in the construction of those remedies. In addition, the Agency will work in partnership with the states to coordinate cleanup program goals and direction. The Agency also will continue to present training to Regional and state RCRA Corrective Action staff that focuses on selecting and completing final remedies.

<sup>1</sup> This includes both those states authorized for corrective action and those not authorized for corrective action through work sharing agreements with their EPA Regional Offices.

In FY 2008, the Agency will be working with its state partners to continue developing and implementing program improvements in order to meet the ambitious 2020 goal. EPA and the states will continue to develop and implement approaches for selecting and constructing final remedies at operating facilities that are protective as long as the facility remains active and will ensure that protective controls are in place if the use changes in the future.

EPA will ensure that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste and PCB remediation sites are cleaned up correctly. Specific activities include advising the regulated community on PCB remediation and reviewing and acting on disposal applications for PCB remediation waste.

The RCRA Corrective Action program was initially assessed in 2003 and received an overall rating of “adequate.” The assessment found that the program puts decision-making authority close to the actual clean up activity while still ensuring oversight and consistency in protecting human health and the environment. As part of the program’s improvement plan, EPA developed an efficiency measure for the program, which is the number of final remedy components constructed at RCRA corrective action facilities per Federal, state and private sector costs. The intent of the measure is to show, over time, the percent increase of final remedy components constructed per the costs related to the cleanup and oversight of cleanup at RCRA facilities.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent of RCRA construction completions using 2008 baseline.	22	13	25	27	percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with current human exposures under control (using 2008 baseline).	89	82	92	95	percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Percent increase of final remedy components constructed at RCRA corrective action facilities per federal, state, and private sector			3	3	percent



Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
	dollars per year.					

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (using 2008 baseline).	74	68	77	81	percent

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-14.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The program has matured, resulting in a reduced need for FTE resources due to the delegated nature of the program and improvements in program management. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its program. This net reduction includes an increase of 3.1 FTE, which redirected remedial work associated with PCB remediation under the Chemical Risk Management program to the RCRA Corrective Action program.
- (+\$143.3) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$883.0) This reduction reflects decreased need due to program success in addressing stabilization at 95 percent of the highest priority facilities and the program’s strategy for proceeding with remaining long-range critical corrective action work at a deliberate pace.
- (-\$55.8) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce international travel as well as a reduction to program travel expenses in Headquarters and the Regions.
- (-\$3.8) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.

**Statutory Authority:**

SWDA, Section 8001 as amended, RCRA of 1976 as amended; Public Law 94-580, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.; TSCA; Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, Public Law 105-276, 112 Stat. 2461, 2499 (1988).

**RCRA: Waste Management**

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$66,819.2</b>	<b>\$67,887.3</b>	<b>\$69,158.0</b>	<b>\$1,270.7</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$66,819.2	\$67,887.3	\$69,158.0	\$1,270.7
Total Workyears	443.4	443.1	416.9	-26.2

**Program Project Description:**

The Waste Management program’s primary focus is to provide national policy directed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to reduce the amount of waste generated and to improve the recovery and conservation of materials by focusing on a hierarchy of waste management options that advocate reduction, reuse, and recycling over treatment and disposal. This program also strives to prevent releases to the environment from both non-hazardous and hazardous waste management facilities, reduce emissions from hazardous waste combustion, and manage waste in more environmentally beneficial and cost-effective ways.

The Waste Management program continues to evolve to address the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, including new waste streams from new industrial processes and assessing technological advances and innovative methods of conducting business in the waste management arena. There is an increased focus on reuse and recycling, particularly the safe beneficial use of industrial byproducts as a preference to disposal. Moreover, the program is engaged in regulatory and other reform efforts to improve the efficiency of the program (e.g., e-manifest and e-permitting projects) and to provide incentives for increased recycling. EPA actively participates in waste management and resource conservation efforts internationally.

Through the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC), the program works with industry, states, and environmental groups to explore new ways to reduce materials and energy use by promoting product and process redesign and increased materials and energy recovery from materials otherwise requiring disposal. However, not all materials can be reduced, reused, or recycled and, therefore, some wastes must be safely treated and disposed. Thus, EPA and the states maintain the critical health and environmental protections provided by the base “cradle to grave” waste management system envisioned by RCRA. For more information, please refer to (<http://www.epa.gov/rcc/>).

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to assist states in getting permits or other approved controls in place at facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. EPA will focus efforts on helping states overcome barriers, particularly with regard to the types of facilities that are

difficult to permit or where emissions are difficult to control, such as boilers and industrial furnaces (BIFs) and large, complex Federal facilities. The Waste Management Program also will continue efforts to improve the implementation of the RCRA financial assurance program in order to ensure that owners and operators of hazardous waste facilities provide proof of their ability to pay for the clean up, closure, and post-closure care of their facilities.

In FY 2008, the program will continue to work in partnership with the states to incorporate e-permitting tools to encourage and help states to expedite and simplify the permitting process as well as provide better public access to permitting information. During FY 2008, the Agency will continue its pursuit to improve and modernize the hazardous waste tracking system by developing an “e-manifest.” This system will allow electronic processing of hazardous waste transactions that will greatly enhance tracking capabilities while significantly reducing administrative burden and costs for governments and the regulated community. The e-manifest will build on the new standardized manifest form that took effect in September 2006, and will ensure the continued safe management of hazardous waste.

In FY 2008, EPA plans to follow up on the issuance of the final rule to allow gasification of oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials from petroleum refining as feedstocks for clean fuels and basic chemicals, thereby expanding the reuse of petroleum residuals currently managed as waste. EPA will work with the Department of Energy and outside stakeholders to explore expanding gasification to additional waste streams using new and emerging technologies along with examining our regulatory structure to see if further changes would encourage the expanded use of these clean energy systems. Gasification of these materials will allow the capture of a significant amount of energy from waste materials that previously were treated and disposed of, thus turning a waste problem into an energy solution.

The Agency will continue its regulatory reform efforts in FY 2008 to encourage safe recycling of hazardous secondary materials by providing streamlined regulatory requirements and minimizing regulatory burden where appropriate. Increased recycling of hazardous secondary materials is an important part of moving toward sustainable industrial production by returning recoverable commodities to the economy, minimizing wasteful disposal of these valuable materials, and minimizing additional raw materials production. Completion of revisions to the definition of solid waste, which will promote recycling of a wide range of spent solvents, spent acids and bases, and metal-containing wastes will be a major project in FY 2008. EPA also will begin implementation activities associated with these rule revisions.

Another important area of reform in FY 2008 will be the continuation of efforts to make the hazardous waste program more cost-effective and easy-to-use for the more than 100,000 generators of hazardous waste. This effort encompasses many projects, for example, the completion of a final regulation specifying alternative requirements for college and university laboratories that generate hazardous waste. In addition, EPA will prepare guidance materials on issues raised by the regulated community and, if determined necessary, propose regulatory changes to improve the program.

The Agency also will work to reduce risks from industrial non-hazardous waste known as Industrial Subtitle D waste. EPA will continue to work with interested parties to apply the

voluntary “Guide for Industrial Waste Management” which provides facility managers, state and Tribal regulators and interested public with recommendations and tools to better address the management of land-disposed non-hazardous industrial waste.

During FY 2008, the Waste Management program will continue working with the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security to prepare for possible terrorist or natural disaster events and threats to the food chain. EPA will work to expand information on technologies and tools for use in decontamination/disposal operations related to terrorist events and natural disasters.

EPA will work with the U.S. Navy to address the reefing of ships and will work with the Maritime Administration in order to safely dismantle its fleet of obsolete ships which contain equipment using Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). In addition, the Agency will work with the Department of Defense to oversee the disposal of PCBs in nerve agent rockets. In FY 2008, EPA will transfer PCB cleanup and disposal activities from the Chemical Risk Management program to the RCRA Waste Management program. This transfer will promote efficiency and consolidate PCB activities into the RCRA program. The focus of activity in FY 2008 will be to continue monitoring compliance with the conditions of the PCB disposal approvals.

Providing grant funds, training, and technical assistance to Tribes and Tribal organizations for the purpose of solving solid waste problems and reducing the risk of exposure to improperly disposed hazardous and solid waste also is a priority in FY 2008. Many of the more than 560 Federally-recognized Tribes have no plan for managing solid and hazardous waste, resulting in large amounts of waste being open-burned or placed in open dumps. The 2011 GPRA goals are to increase the number of Tribal governments with an integrated waste management plan by 25 percent and to close, clean, or upgrade 200 open dumps. For FY 2008, the focus of the program will be on developing training and technical assistance tools for Tribal governments to develop sustainable waste management programs to meet these goals.

This program was included in the PART review of the RCRA Base, Permits and Grants Program for FY 2004 which received an overall rating of “adequate.” During the PART, EPA developed an efficiency measure and the baseline (for FY 2005) that was set in July 2006 is 2,143 facilities under control per \$674 million in costs, or 3.17 facilities per million dollars. Costs include estimates of the permitting costs of the regulated entities plus appropriated dollars for the program, based on a three year rolling average. The 2007 target is a 2 percent improvement from baseline, and the 2008 target is a 3 percent improvement from baseline or 1 percent per year.

During FY 2008, EPA will coordinate efforts with the states to meet program goals. The permits universe was updated for the 2006-2008 cycle. New facilities on the permit track have been added and those not on the permit track have been omitted. For permit renewals, a new universe and reporting system was developed to track updated controls. The Agency has determined that the reporting cycles for permitting and renewals will be consolidated at the end of FY 2008. Each of these targets contributes toward achieving the goals of EPA’s 2006-2011 Strategic Plan.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Annual increase in the percentage of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls.	4.3	2.5	2.4	1.8	percent

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Facilities under control (permitted) per total permitting costs.			2	3	percent

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$4,000.0) This increase will be used for the development of an e-manifest system. EPA will continue to work with Congress to obtain the authority to collect user fees to offset the costs for the development and operation of this system.
- (-\$1,560.3) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$1,024.5) This net decrease reflects the completion of several significant rulemakings and the continued overall streamlining of direct operational support to the RCRA program. The reduction includes an increase of \$301.1K for redirected PCB remedial work associated with waste management and disposal from the Chemical Risk Management program to the RCRA Waste Management program. Resources are not included in the FY 2008 budget for a major PCB rulemaking.
- (-\$113.5) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce international travel as well as a reduction to program travel expenses in Headquarters and the Regions.
- (-\$16.2) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (-\$14.8) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative IT systems.
- (-26.2 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. The program has matured, resulting in a reduced need for federal FTE resources due to the delegated nature of the program and improvements in program management. This net reduction

includes an increase of 9.1 FTE, which redirected remedial work associated with PCB waste management and disposal from the Chemical Risk Management program to the RCRA Waste Management program. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

SWDA, Section 8001, as amended; RCRA of 1976 as amended; Public Law-94-580, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.; TSCA; Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, Public Law 105-276, 112 Stat. 2461, 2499 (1988).

**RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling**

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Preserve Land

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,067.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,235.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,666.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,430.9</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$12,067.4	\$12,235.1	\$13,666.0	\$1,430.9
Total Workyears	70.5	74.4	82.2	7.8

**Program Project Description:**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) directs EPA to promote a reduction in the amount of waste generated and to improve recovery and conservation of materials through reducing, reusing, and recycling. The Waste Minimization and Recycling program implemented through the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC) emphasizes national policy development and leadership to reduce the generation and environmental impacts of materials from businesses, industries, and communities by fostering adoption of more efficient, sustainable, and protective policies, practices, materials, and technologies.

The program focuses its efforts on reduction, reuse, and recycling by building on partnerships with other Federal agencies; state, Tribal, and local governments; business and industry; and non-governmental organizations. These voluntary partnerships provide performance metrics, information sharing, recognition, and assistance to improve practices in both public and private sectors. For more information, please refer to <http://www.epa.gov/rcc>.

The program implements waste minimization activities that diminish chemicals of most concern to human health and the environment. This approach involves relating chemicals to waste streams and seeks to reduce not only the volume of wastes, but also the toxicity of wastes. Reduction of priority chemicals in waste streams eliminates some of the risk when a waste is mismanaged and released to the environment, where it could persist, bio-accumulate, or be toxic to humans or the environment. A goal of reducing chemicals in wastes also will lead to safer chemical substitutions and processes upstream, and eliminate occupational exposures to the chemicals of concern.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

*Municipal Solid Waste*

Under the RCC, EPA will continue its efforts to motivate, inspire, and provide leadership to industry, Federal, state and local governments, public interest groups, and citizens to reduce,

reuse, and recycle municipal wastes. In the 2006 Strategic Plan, EPA challenges the nation to recycle 40 percent of the US generated municipal waste stream by 2011. EPA has developed and implemented several collaborative partnership programs designed to help the nation reach the 40 percent recycling challenge. During 2007, EPA will be transitioning from the current measures (i.e., tons of municipal solid waste (MSW) recycled and per capita generation rate of MSW) to EPA-specific measures which directly contribute to the 40 percent recycling challenge. To ensure continuity during the transition, EPA will continue to report on our current measures through 2008.

In FY 2008, EPA will lead efforts on three large-volume waste categories with the greatest opportunity for recycling: 1) paper; 2) organics; and 3) packaging and containers. These three commodity streams represent between 60 percent and 70 percent of the municipal solid waste stream and are key areas on which the nation must focus resources to reach the 40 percent recycling challenge.

EPA's WasteWise program is now in its thirteenth year and has over 1,650 partners and 300 endorsers. Between 1994 and 2006, WasteWise partners recycled nearly 231 billion pounds of material and reported diversion of more than 34.7 billion pounds of materials from the waste stream through donation and reuse activities. As part of WasteWise, EPA will provide tools to help communities reduce waste and increase recycling and will promote alliances between businesses and communities that can advance waste reduction and recycling. An example of this is the *Recycle on the Go* initiative that promotes the development of recycling opportunities in key public venues, schools, and offices to increase collection of recyclables as well as public awareness of the importance of recycling.

Through the GreenScapes program, EPA will provide cost-efficient and environmentally friendly solutions for landscape design, construction, and maintenance at large and small developments such as golf courses, parks and industrial parks. The goal is to preserve natural resources and prevent waste and pollution by encouraging organizations and individuals to make environmentally sound decisions regarding their landscape practices and purchases.

#### *Industrial Non-Hazardous Waste*

Under the RCC, EPA will continue to pursue collaborative efforts to increase the safe reuse and recycling of industrial byproducts, with resultant benefits of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings. By working with manufacturers, utilities, government agencies, and transportation and building construction companies, the RCC Industrial Materials Recycling effort is focusing on three industrial non-hazardous waste streams: 1) Coal Combustion Products; 2) Construction and Demolition Debris; and 3) Foundry Sand.

In FY 2008, the program will expand its voluntary Coal Combustion Partnership program (C2P2) to include industrial material recycling. EPA will use C2P2 as a model to foster the safe, beneficial use of other industrial non-hazardous waste streams, such as foundry sands and construction and demolition debris. In the 2006 Strategic Plan, EPA established a new measure to increase the percentage of coal combustion use to 50 percent by 2011, from 32 percent in 2001. The most recent data from the 2004 annual survey show coal combustion products' beneficial use has increased to 40 percent.



EPA also will continue working with Federal, state, and private sector outreach programs to promote environmentally safe and sound recycling of construction and demolition (C&D) debris, which is a larger waste stream than municipal solid waste (approximately 311 million tons in 2003). In FY 2008, EPA will move toward achieving its newly established FY 2011 goal of increasing the recycling rate of C&D materials to 65 percent, from the FY 2003 baseline of 59 percent, by working with persons conducting building and transportation construction projects to encourage the use of C&D materials instead of virgin resources.

#### *Priority Chemicals Reduction*

In FY 2008, through the National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP), the Agency will continue to reduce priority chemicals which are persistent, bioaccumulative, and highly toxic. The NPEP program has established a goal to reduce program priority chemicals by 4 million pounds by FY 2011. As of August 2006, the NPEP program has obtained industry commitments for 2.1 million pounds of priority chemical reductions through 2011. These reductions will be achieved primarily through source reduction made possible by safer chemical substitutes. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to build on the successes achieved by over 100 existing partners and promote the growth of the NPEP through expanded outreach activities, workshops, and enhanced Regional involvement. In addition to enrolling new partners, EPA will seek new commitments from existing partners.

EPA initiated a *Mercury Roundup* in FY 2006 to promote the voluntary early retirement of devices containing mercury. A formal challenge and request was issued to major industrial facilities, urging mercury elimination. Partners commit to the following activities:

- Inventory mercury sources in their facilities and evaluate non-mercury alternatives;
- Establish purchasing policies and educate staff; and
- Collect existing mercury for recycling.

By the end of FY 2006, EPA identified several mercury challenge partners. In FY 2008, EPA expects to identify additional partners and quantify reduction commitments.

#### *Schools Chemical Cleanout Campaign and Prevention Program (SC3)*

Since its implementation in FY 2004, SC3 has funded 20 pilots that have demonstrated innovative practices and has worked toward building a national network of industry, teachers' associations, and government partners to raise national awareness and make chemical clean-out and prevention techniques widely available to schools. In FY 2007, EPA is using lessons learned from other programs and demonstration projects to establish a SC3 "infrastructure" that assists K-12 schools in specific communities with their chemical management. In FY 2008, EPA will continue its work toward ensuring that K-12 schools in the United States are free from chemical hazards associated with poor chemical management in schools.

#### *E-Waste*

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to address the nation's growing electronics waste stream through partnerships with private and public entities such as Plug-In To eCycling and the Federal

Electronics Challenge (FEC). Since the launch of Plug-In To eCycling in 2003, EPA has agreed to participate with more than 19 members in the manufacturing and retail sectors. Through Plug-In, more than 60.2 million pounds of consumer electronics have been collected. EPA will continue to support an independent certification program for the Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) which was recently launched in FY 2006 with over 100 certified products.

The FEC, established in FY 2005 to advance the Federal government’s goals and practices for electronics stewardship, grew beyond the pilot stage and has officially enrolled 114 Challenge partners, representing 16 Federal departments/agencies. Agencies that have committed to the program represent over 80 percent of Federal agency purchasing power for IT equipment. By the end of FY 2008, the goal is to have at least 700,000 Federal employees covered under the FEC.

EPA's Recycling, Waste Minimization, and Waste Management Program assessment was rated “adequate” in 2004. EPA has developed an efficiency measure that will show, over time, the total reduction of priority chemicals contained in industrial waste streams per Federal and private sector cost. In FY 2006, EPA identified and confirmed the quality of data sources produced in the private sector to use with this efficiency measure in FY 2007 and FY 2008. The FY 2006 baseline for the efficiency measure, “number of pounds of priority list chemicals removed from or reduced in waste streams per cost to perform such actions (costs are Federal RCRA program extramural dollars and FTE),” is 1,100,000 lbs / \$2,688,935 or 40.9 lbs reduced per \$100 spent. Targets are set to improve 1.5 percent each year from the baseline.

The new measure for priority chemicals reflects the fact that the National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) has quadrupled its members and now counts over 100 partners. As of August 2006, the NPEP program has obtained industry commitments for 2.1 million pounds of priority chemical reductions through the year 2011. Reductions will be achieved primarily through source reduction made possible by safer chemical substitutes. The NPEP program is working on modifying its program measure to reflect actual program achievements.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.		83.1	85.2	87.3	million tons

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.		4.5	4.5	4.5	lbs. MSW

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Number of pounds (in millions) of priority chemicals reduced, as measured by National Partnership for Environmental Priorities members.			0.5	1	pounds

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Number of pounds (in millions) of priority list chemicals removed from or reduced in waste streams per cost to perform such actions			1.5	1.5	percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percentage of construction and demolition debris that is reused or recycled.			62	62.8	percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percentage of coal combustion ash that is used instead of disposed.			1.8	1.8	percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Number of tribes covered by an adequate and recently-approved integrated solid waste management plan.			27	26	tribes

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
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Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of closed, cleaned up, or upgraded open dumps in Indian Country or on other tribal lands.			30	30	open dumps

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,675.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$226.0) This reduction reflects a continuing refinement of the national focus on the three large-volume waste categories: paper, organics, and packaging and containers.
- (-\$14.4) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce international travel as well as a reduction to program travel expenses in Headquarters and the Regions.
- (-\$4.4) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (+7.8 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. This change reflects support for increased programmatic goals to be accomplished by 2011, including attaining the national 40 percent recycling challenge, increasing the reuse and/or recycling of construction and demolition debris to 65 percent, and increasing the percentage of coal combustion use to 50 percent.

**Statutory Authority:**

SWDA; Section 8001 as amended; RCRA of 1976, as amended; Public Law 94-580, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. Veterans Administration (VA) and Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act; Public Law 105-276; 112 Stat, 2461, 2499 (1988); Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101).

**Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention**

**Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management**  
 Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention  
 Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
 Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$9,090.4</b>	<b>\$7,736.5</b>	<b>\$5,654.0</b>	<b>(\$2,082.5)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$9,090.4	\$7,736.5	\$5,654.0	(\$2,082.5)
Total Workyears	56.0	52.7	33.4	-19.3

**Program Project Description:**

EPA has established national programs to promote reductions in use and to ensure safe removal, disposal and containment of certain prevalent, high-risk chemicals some of which were introduced into the environment before their risks were known. These chemicals include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, and asbestos/fibers. The program focuses on providing assistance to Federal agencies and others with responsibility for ensuring proper disposal of PCBs, eliminating the use of medical devices containing mercury, and implementing statutory requirements to address asbestos risks in schools.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

*Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)*

In FY 2008, EPA will provide assistance on issues related to PCB use, distribution in commerce, manufacture, processing, and import and/or export for use or management other than disposal. These issues also include excluded manufacturing processes, storage for reuse, and the uncontrolled burning of materials containing PCBs. EPA will also consider regulatory changes to address manufacturing processes that inadvertently generate PCBs. In 2008, the management of the TSCA PCB cleanup and disposal programs will be transferred to the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) for consolidation and to promote efficiency.

EPA will provide technical assistance to facilitate the development of legislation for the U.S. ratification of the Stockholm Convention, which was signed by the U.S. on May 23, 2001 and which entered into force without U.S. ratification on May 17, 2004. Upon ratification, EPA will, among other requirements, take action towards the elimination of PCBs in electrical equipment by 2025.

Passing legislation to implement the Persistent Organic Pollutant (POPs) Treaty is a priority for EPA. Recently the Administration expressed full support for two bills which provide domestic authority for the United States to join and implement the POPs Treaty.

## *Mercury*

As described in *EPA's Roadmap for Mercury* (July 2006), EPA continues to work within the Agency and with states and relevant stakeholders to create strategies for addressing the use of mercury in products. The program will continue to use its voluntary, regulatory and educational programs to achieve the Agency's goal of addressing mercury exposure from products in the waste stream. The program continues to update and expand its mercury use and products database that will be made available to the public in late 2007. This database helps the public identify potential products containing mercury and recommends product alternatives. In FY 2008, the program will also be conducting analysis and implementing recommendations from a 2007 stakeholder process to get input on the best approach for the long-term management of non-federal commodity grade mercury. The Agency is working with the States and other stakeholders to examine and implement solutions for the long-term management of excess mercury.

## *Asbestos/Fibers*

The Agency will continue its outreach and technical assistance for the asbestos program for schools, in coordination with other Federal agencies, states, the National Parent-Teachers Association, and the National Education Association.

EPA will also continue to provide oversight and regulatory interpretation to delegated state and local asbestos demolition and renovation programs, respond to tips and complaints regarding the Asbestos-in-Schools Rule, respond to public requests for assistance, and help asbestos training providers to comply with the Model Accreditation Plan requirements. For more information, visit [www.epa.gov/oppt](http://www.epa.gov/oppt).

This program has not yet been reviewed through PART.

### **Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's objective to prevent and reduce pesticide, chemical, and genetically engineered biological organism risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program.

### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$1,784.0) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs and lower overall FTE levels.
- (-19.3 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. A reduction of 6.3 FTE is the result of the consolidation of education and outreach and a shift in priorities in the EPA regional offices. A reduction of 13.0 FTE redirects staff and transfers PCB remediation, waste management and disposal to the RCRA program.

- (-\$298.5) This change redirects resources to transfer PCB remediation, waste management and disposal to the RCRA program while retaining the product management function in the Chemical Risk Management program.

**Statutory Authority:**

TSCA; ASHAA; AHERA; AIA.



## **Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction**

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$41,500.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$44,637.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$45,046.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$409.0</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$41,500.9	\$44,637.0	\$45,046.0	\$409.0
Total Workyears	232.8	244.1	241.1	-3.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program spans the full range of EPA activities associated with screening, assessing and reducing risks of new and existing chemicals. Key program efforts include the following:

- Assessment of nanoscale materials,
- The Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) Stewardship Program launched in January 2006,
- Screening of high production volume chemicals under the High Production Volume Challenge (HPV) Program and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) Program,
- The Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation (VCCEP) Program, and
- The development of Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs).

These activities focus on reviewing and, as necessary, reducing the health and environmental risks of new chemicals introduced into the United States marketplace as well as chemicals already in commerce. The program works to prevent unreasonable risks from new chemicals, reduce chronic human health risks from industrial releases, and increase the efficiency of risk reduction efforts.

### **2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

#### *New Chemicals Program*

In FY 2008, EPA will continue its successful record of preventing the entry of chemicals that pose unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment into the U.S. market. Each year, the Premanufacture Notice (PMN) Review component of EPA's New Chemicals Program reviews and manages the potential risks from approximately 1,500 new chemicals and 40 products of biotechnology that are prepared to enter the marketplace. To measure performance under this program, EPA adopted a long-term measure establishing a "zero tolerance" performance standard for the number of new chemicals or microorganisms introduced to commerce that pose an unreasonable risk to workers, consumers, or the environment. In response to a PART recommendation, EPA introduced in FY 2007, and will continue in FY 2008, a corresponding annual performance measure that more specifically quantifies the goal of

allowing no chemicals into commerce that pose unreasonable risk. For more information visit [www.epa.gov/opptintr/newchems](http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/newchems).

### *Nanoscale Materials*

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to implement a stewardship program for new and existing nanoscale materials that are subject to TSCA requirements. Information from this program will enable the public to gain a better understanding of risk-related issues and will allow EPA to obtain further experience in the evaluation of these substances.

### *Existing Chemicals Program*

The Agency's Existing Chemicals program screens, assesses, and manages the human health and environmental risks of chemicals already in commerce. An important example of the Agency's Existing Chemical work is its activities on perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). PFOA is an essential processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers, and may also be a breakdown product of other related chemicals. EPA will continue to evaluate and implement PFOA risk management actions, as indicated by the results of ongoing risk assessment and testing under enforceable consent agreements.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue telomer biodegradation testing as well as the testing of consumer articles containing PFOA or telomers that may degrade to PFOA. Also, the Agency launched a global PFOA Stewardship Program in January 2006 for U.S. fluoropolymer and telomer manufacturers. Participating companies have committed to reducing PFOA from emissions and product content by 95 percent no later than 2010, and to work toward eliminating PFOA from emissions and product content no later than 2015. EPA expects significant progress towards these goals in FY 2008. For more information visit [www.epa.gov/oppt/pfoa](http://www.epa.gov/oppt/pfoa).

### *High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program*

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to make basic screening level hazard data on high production volume chemicals available to the public. The data, along with exposure-related data collected during 2007 under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Update Rule (IUR), will be available and searchable using a new set of information tools. EPA will be in the process of screening the data submitted under the HPV Challenge Program and IUR and identifying chemicals of potential risk concern that may require additional work, currently anticipated to involve five to ten percent of screened chemicals. Additionally, EPA will accommodate the submission of health and safety data on chemicals identified through the recently announced industry-led Extended High Production Volume Challenge Program (EHPV). For more information visit [www.epa.gov/chemrtk/volchall.htm](http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/volchall.htm).

EPA will continue its international participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) program, along with other OECD member countries. EPA plans to complete the review of 50 chemicals and initiate review on at least 15 more.

### *Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP)*

In FY 2008, EPA will continue its review of chemicals that may pose risks to children. EPA will use the information gathered from an evaluation of the initial pilot of VCCEP and work with stakeholders to adjust and enhance VCCEP's post-pilot operations in FY 2008 and beyond. EPA expects that a significant portion of the operational costs of VCCEP will be shifted from EPA to companies sponsoring chemicals in the program beginning in FY 2008. For more information visit [www.epa.gov/chemrtk/vccep/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/vccep/index.htm).

### *Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs)*

First responders dealing with chemical emergencies use AEGL values to determine safe exposure levels. In FY 2008, EPA's AEGL program plans to develop proposed AEGL values of 24 additional chemicals. Following September 11, 2001, investment of AEGL extramural funds in the Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery program/project have supported acceleration of AEGLs development, with annual performance targets increasing from 15 to 24 additional chemicals per year. The measure is tied to proposed, rather than final, AEGL data sets for these reasons:

- Proposed values are suitable for many purposes.
- Actions through the proposal stage of the AEGL development process are largely under EPA's control, whereas actions to finalize AEGLs are controlled more by the National Academies of Science.
- The program's annual and long-term outcome measures are based on development of proposed AEGL values.

For more information visit [www.epa.gov/oppt/aegl](http://www.epa.gov/oppt/aegl).

EPA's Existing Chemicals underwent PART review in 2002 and was reassessed in 2003. The Existing Chemicals Program received an "Adequate" rating. The PART improvement plan recommended that EPA develop two efficiency measures. The Agency developed a cost efficiency measure for the AEGL program that will be evaluated when this program is PARTed in Spring 2007: total EPA cost per chemical for which a proposed AEGL data set is developed. This efficiency measure will enable EPA to judge whether it is achieving the aims of the AEGLs program at a greater or lesser cost efficiency.

The Agency is in the process of fulfilling the remaining efficiency measure requirement through developing a cost-efficiency measure for management of the TSCA 8(e) Hazard Notification process. This efficiency measure will also be evaluated when this program is PARTed in Spring 2007. The Agency expects this to be completed in time for inclusion in the FY 2009 budget.

EPA's New Chemicals Program underwent PART review in 2002 and was reassessed in 2003. The New Chemicals Program received a "Moderately Effective" rating. The Agency has developed an efficiency measure of the percent change in costs associated with the latter stages of the PMN Review process, reflecting cost savings expected from new chemical prescreening by PMN submittals through EPA's Sustainable Futures Program. This efficiency measure will

be evaluated when this program is PARTed in Spring 2007. For more information, please visit the EPA website: [www.epa.gov/oppt](http://www.epa.gov/oppt).

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Cumulative number of chemicals with proposed, interim, and/or final values for Acute Exposure Guidelines Levels (AEGL)	185	145	209	233	Total Chemicals

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Reduction in the current year production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals.	Data Available 2008	3	2.5	2.5	Percent RSEI rel risk

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Percent reduction from prior year in total EPA cost per chemical for which proposed AEGL value sets are developed.			34,160 (2)	34,160 (2)	Cost savings (%)

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Percent change from prior year in cost savings due to new chemical prescreening.				6.7	Percent cost savings

Work under the AEGL program also supports the Homeland Security program area. Progress through FY 2006 demonstrates a total of 185 chemicals with proposed, interim and/or final AEGL value sets. The significant increase in the performance target from FY 2007 to FY 2008 reflects significantly greater than expected progress in developing Proposed AEGL values for additional chemicals in FY 2005 and FY 2006, due to the unanticipated opportunities to utilize an approach of

grouping chemicals with similar characteristics into categories, increasing efficiency and saving time and resources.

Reduction in the current year production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals measure tracks EPA's progress in reducing existing chemical risks under TSCA. The measure is based on the Risk Screening Environmental Indicator (RSEI) model, which calculates a risk index based on releases of TRI chemicals.

Annual performance targets for the RSEI measure are based on the Agency's long-term strategic target of reducing relative risk to chronic human health associated with environmental releases of industrial chemicals in commerce. Based on a revised performance trend analysis of 2001 through 2003 data, the long-term and annual measures were revised. The Agency's long-term strategic target is by 2011, to achieve a 26 percent cumulative reduction of chronic human health risk from environmental releases of industrial chemicals in commerce since 2001. This target equates to a 2.5 percent annual reduction over 5 years, given a cumulative reduction of 5.8 percent in 2003. TRI data is subject to a two-year data lag, which means this measure has a corresponding delay in reporting on results.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,155.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-3.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-\$726.6) This reduction will delay chemical assessment and reviews under the Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP) by 1, remaining at a cumulative total of 9.
- (-\$20.0) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.

**Statutory Authority:**

TSCA.

## Endocrine Disruptors

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$7,350.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$7,985.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$5,890.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$2,095.4)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$7,350.1	\$7,985.4	\$5,890.0	(\$2,095.4)
Total Workyears	18.3	14.0	11.0	-3.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) establishes policies, procedures and rules for implementing the endocrine effects screening authorities of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The program will develop and validate approximately 20 candidate scientific test methods from which a battery of tests will be selected and used for routine, ongoing evaluation of pesticides and other chemicals to determine their potential for adverse health or environmental effects by interfering with endocrine system function.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, the EDSP will validate 13 of the 20 assays that will be used to either screen chemicals to identify those that can interact with the endocrine system (Tier I), or to confirm these findings and provide information that can be used in risk assessment. The Agency will continue to leverage international interest in validation of endocrine disruptor assays where possible to minimize costs incurred by the U.S. and to maximize international harmonization of test guidelines while maintaining scientific integrity.

The Endocrine Disruptor program was assessed in 2004 and received a rating of “adequate.” The assessment found that the program is free of major design flaws, has a clear purpose, and is reasonably well-managed. The Agency is working to improve program performance measures and to better articulate research and development priorities.

### **Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Cumulative number of assays validated	2/21	11/20	8/20	13/20	Assays

This program's output performance measure represents the progress toward completing the validation of endocrine test methods that will be used to screen chemicals for their potential to affect the endocrine system, as required by FQPA.

The FY 2006 actual is below the target because the initial assumptions on which this measure was based proved to be invalid. The program experienced scientific and technical problems that could not have been predicted on several assays (e.g., aromatase, steroidogenesis, androgen binding), as well as unanticipated delays in international decisions on assays being validated in coordination with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (e.g., estrogen and androgen binding assays). Data are now available for several of the assays that were delayed because of scientific and technical issues, and the schedule for OECD participation is now better understood. The program has reassessed its performance measures to account for these developments and incorporated these changes in EPA's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$151.2) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-3.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The affected resources establish policies, procedures and rules for implementing the endocrine effects screening authorities of the Food Quality Protection Act and Safe Drinking Water Act. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (-\$1,944.2) This decrease reflects the historic pace of program research and a shift to other priority areas in the Agency. The cut may postpone the validation of mammal assays, interlaboratory trials and initial screening of the first set of potential endocrine-disrupting chemicals.

**Statutory Authority:**

RCRA; CERCLA; SARA; OPA; SDWA; CAA; CWA; TSCA; FIFRA; FQPA; EPCRA; ODA; PPA.

## **Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program**

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,087.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,367.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,546.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,178.4</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$12,087.0	\$11,367.6	\$13,546.0	\$2,178.4
Total Workyears	76.1	82.9	87.0	4.1

### **Program Project Description:**

EPA's Lead Risk Reduction program alleviates the threat to human health – particularly to young children – posed by exposure to lead-based paint and other sources of lead in the environment. The Agency is working to maintain a national infrastructure of trained and certified lead remediation professionals; establish hazard control methods and standards to ensure that homeowners and others have access to safe, reliable and effective methods to reduce lead exposure; and provide information to housing occupants so they can make informed decisions about lead hazards in their homes.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA is developing a comprehensive program to address lead hazards created by renovation, repair, and painting activities in homes with lead-based paint. In FY 2008, EPA will invest in promulgating a final regulation to address lead-safe work practices for renovation, repair, and painting activities. To implement this rule, EPA will develop and disseminate model lead safe work practices training courses, develop brochures and other public education and compliance assistance materials, and coordinate nationally with co-regulating states, territories and Tribes. EPA's budget request for FY 2008 includes a \$1 million investment for the Lead program to support work associated with completion of the Renovation and Remodeling (R&R) Rule, with a corresponding increase in the annual performance target.

The Agency will continue to provide education and outreach to the public on the hazards of lead-contaminated paint, dust, and soil, with particular emphasis on low-income, multi-cultural communities in support of the program's goal to reduce disparities in blood lead levels between low-income children and other children. The program also will implement existing lead hazard reduction regulations and provide technical and policy assistance to states, Tribes, and other Federal agencies. In addition, EPA will continue to provide support for the National Lead Information Center (NLIC) to disseminate information to the public primarily in electronic form. The Lead Risk Reduction program has a companion State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) program, "Lead Categorical Grant." See the *Categorical Grant: Lead* program project narrative for more information. Taken together, these programs contribute to common strategic targets



and annual performance goals. See <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/index.html> for more information.

The Lead program underwent its first PART in FY 2005, receiving a “moderately effective” rating. Through the PART, EPA introduced a new long-term 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. Through the PART Improvement Plan process, EPA improved the consistency of grantee and regional accountability and improved the linkage between program funding and program goals with an emphasis on program grant and contractor funding. In FY 2008, the Agency will implement additional PART-recommended Improvement Plans to enhance program partners’ accountability and results and to target program resources and activities on populations that face a significant risk of being exposed to lead. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/index.html>

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process.	75	71	72	72	Percent Certif/Refund

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).	Data Available 2009	216,000	199,000	90,000	Children

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	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.	Data Available 2009	29	No Target Established	29	Percent

The Lead program's annual efficiency measure tracks improvements in certification application time for lead-based paint professionals and refund applications. Certification work represents a significant portion of the Lead budget and overall efficiencies in management of certification activities will result in numerous opportunities to improve program management effectiveness and efficiency. FY 2006 end-of-year results demonstrate that the Lead program exceeded its end-of-year target for the percentage of lead-based paint certifications and refund applications that require less than 40 days to process by achieving a 75 percent result, compared to the target value of 71 percent. The Lead program's efficiency measure is relatively new and performance trends have not been established. As a result, the Lead program is unable to determine if the FY 2006 end-of-year results are a one time occurrence. Accordingly, performance targets for FY 2007 and FY 2008 were not adjusted.

The program's long-standing annual performance measure tracks the number of children aged 1 to 5 years with elevated blood lead levels ( $>$  or  $=$  10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ). Data are collected from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). NHANES is recognized as the primary database in the United States for national blood lead statistics. Data are collected on a calendar year basis and released to the public in two-year data sets. In 2005, the CDC updated 1999/2000 estimates released in 2003 using a four-year data set (1999-2002), to provide a larger sample size.

1999-2002 NHANES data, released in May of 2005, estimate 310,000 cases of children with elevated blood lead levels, demonstrating continued progress towards the national goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern by 2010. However, the revised CDC estimate also showed a slower rate of progress, reflecting increased challenges associated with reaching the remaining vulnerable populations.

The program's new annual performance measure, introduced in FY 2007 and also based on NHANES data, examines the disparities of blood lead levels in low-income children compared to non low-income children. The program uses this performance measure to track progress toward eliminating childhood lead poisoning in harder to reach vulnerable populations. EPA's annual performance targets strive to close the gap between the geometric means of blood lead levels among children of low income families vs. children of non-low-income families, from a baseline percentage difference of 37 percent (1991-1994), to a difference of 29 percent by the year 2008.

EPA's draft 2006-2011 Strategic Plan includes two strategic targets for the Lead program:

- By 2010, eliminate childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern by reducing to zero the number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels ( $>10\mu\text{g}/\text{dl}$ ).
- By 2010, reduce to 28 percent the percent difference in the geometric mean blood lead levels in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,168.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$1,009.5) This increase supports development and implementation of the lead rule.
- (+4.1 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. The increase redirects resources to address lead program implementation and assistance priorities in EPA's regional offices.

**Statutory Authority:**

TSCA.

**Pollution Prevention Program**

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$17,744.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$21,292.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$19,935.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$1,357.4)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$17,744.8	\$21,292.4	\$19,935.0	(\$1,357.4)
Total Workyears	89.0	86.8	88.6	1.8

**Program Project Description:**

The Pollution Prevention Program is one of EPA’s primary tools for encouraging environmental stewardship by the Federal government, industry, communities, and individuals, both domestically and globally. The program employs a combination of collaborative efforts, innovative programs, and technical assistance and education to support stakeholder efforts to minimize and prevent adverse environmental impacts by preventing the generation of pollution at the source. For more information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/p2/>.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

*Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Program:*

The goal of this program is for the Federal government to serve as a model to others for environmental stewardship through incorporating environmental considerations into routine purchasing decisions. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to provide leadership to implement EPP efforts in partnership with other Federal agencies, notably to continue to implement and measure benefits of the Federal Electronics Challenge and to promote the use of the Electronics Products Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT), a procurement tool designed to help institutional purchasers compare and select desktop computers, laptops and monitors based on environmental attributes. The program also will enhance guidance to the Federal building community on model green construction specifications; provide tools and guidance to Federal purchasers on green janitorial products and services; and implement a partnership with the General Services Administration (GSA) to “green” government meetings. See <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/epp/pubs/about/about.htm> for more information.

*Green Suppliers Network:*

Through this program, EPA partners with large manufacturers to help small suppliers identify opportunities to “lean and green” their operations, thus saving money and preventing pollution. The Green Suppliers Network will continue to partner with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, expanding the service offerings for the participating suppliers to include health and safety and energy efficiency

assistance. The Green Suppliers Network also will intensify and institutionalize state pollution prevention involvement. The GSN infrastructure developments completed in 2006 and 2007 will be the platform for establishing the GSN “franchises” at the state and local level. The Green Suppliers Network will continue to strengthen focus on emerging issues and chemicals of national concern within the Green Suppliers Network. For more information, visit <http://www.greensuppliers.gov/gsn/home.gsn>

*Green Chemistry:*

This program emphasizes the development of new chemistries that cost less, eliminate or reduce hazardous chemical usage and waste, and eliminate the need for potentially dangerous processes, and end-of-pipe controls. The Green Chemistry Program (GCP) will continue to administer the Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge and will focus on the development of environmentally preferable substitutes for chemicals of concern such as brominated flame retardants used in flexible foam, perfluorinated acids, and other chemicals which are persistent in the environment and capable of accumulating in animal, fish, and human tissue. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/greenchemistry/>.

*Design for the Environment (DfE)//Green Engineering:*

DfE will continue collaborating with industry and non-governmental organizations in three focus areas to reduce risk from chemicals. First, the DfE Formulator Program promotes opportunities for pollution prevention and stewardship in creating safer chemical products. Second, DfE collaborates with the EPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) to encourage the use of voluntary DfE Best Work Place Practices for Auto Refinishing to reduce risks to workers and communities. The program will also work to modify and enhance DfE Best Practices, which were developed in partnership with stakeholders as a practical solution, so that they can be used in developing OAQPS area source regulations.

DfE will leverage partnerships with the electronics, wire and cable, polyurethane foam, chemical product formulation, and furniture industries to help move these industries toward the manufacture, processing and use of safer chemicals, to reduce the potential product liabilities that these industries face, and to reduce the potential for risk to human health and the environment. DfE partnerships will help these industries move away from substances that are considered health and environmental hazards, including lead, chromium, diisocyanates, and certain flame retardants, and to ensure the transition to alternative chemical substances that are safer for human health and the environment. Third, DfE will inform substitution to safer chemicals through partnerships with the electronics, wire and cable, polyurethane foam, and furniture industries to help them choose safer chemicals. This work will reduce the potential product liabilities that these industries face, while promoting a positive industry image and reducing the potential for risk to human health and the environment. DfE partnerships will help these industries move away from substances that are considered health and environmental hazards, including lead, chromium, diisocyanates, and certain flame retardants. DfE partnerships will also reassure these industries that alternatives will be safer for human health and the environment.

EPA expects these new partnerships to produce measurable results, such as the replacement of approximately 18.7 million pounds of flame retardants (a fully-realized result of the DfE partnership with the furniture industry to find safer flame retardants for furniture foam) and as much as 176 million pounds of lead per year with safer alternatives. In FY 2008, the related Green Engineering Program will continue partnerships with industries, states, regions and other interested parties to apply green engineering approaches on specific industrial projects and continue to identify and leverage resources with other interested organizations. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dfe/> and <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/greenengineering/>.

*Hospitals for Healthy Environment (H2E) Program:*

This voluntary program, with more than 1,200 Hospital Partners, became an independent non-profit organization in 2006, the first to do so in the history of EPA voluntary programs, significantly reducing EPA’s costs for administering the program. EPA's continuing roles in support of this program include providing technical expertise and facilitating cooperative working relationships with other programs such as Energy Star, Green Suppliers Network and EPEAT. In addition, EPA is directing a series of pilot healthcare mercury reduction programs on an international scale including programs in China, Argentina, and Central America. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/pollutionprevention/pubs/h2e.htm>.

EPA's Pollution Prevention Program underwent PART review in 2006 and received a “moderately effective” rating, confirming that the program produces important environmental results in a well-managed and efficient manner. The PART improvement plan recommended that EPA evaluate and implement Science Advisory Board Report recommendations for improving performance measures to better demonstrate Pollution Prevention results, work to reduce barriers confronted by industry and others in attempting to implement source reduction, fully implement Grant Track and the P2 State Reporting System, and develop additional efficiency measures in time for inclusion in the FY 2009 budget submission. The Pollution Prevention Program has already developed one efficiency measure focusing on the Design for the Environment Program’s formulators effort.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Business, institutional and government costs reduced by P2 program participants.				45.9M	Dollars

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Pounds of hazardous materials reduced by P2 program participants.				429.4M	Pounds

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Reductions of hazardous chemicals per federal dollar spent.				136	lbs/\$

The Pollution Prevention Program has two GPRA performance measures that are directly linked to its own interventions. OPPT has engaged the SAB in reviewing all of its P2 measures and measurement approaches to assist in making further improvements in the program's ability to demonstrate valuable results. These measures target and document a broad range of the program's environmental benefits and integrate performance results contributions from all components of the program. The program has demonstrated substantial progress in achieving its established targets for its annual and long term goals. Data currently available indicate two billion pounds of hazardous materials were reduced since FY 2000 and \$108 million of cost savings realized by businesses, institutions and governments since 2002.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$1,239.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE and increases associated with repositioning 1.8 FTE in the regions to address regional priorities.
- (-\$2,279.1) This reflects a reduction in voluntary program development and support for Environmental Purchasing, Green Suppliers Network, Design for the Environment, Green Engineering and Hospitals for a Healthy Environment programs.
- (-\$315.0) This change reflects savings from the consolidation of education and outreach in EPA's regional offices.
- (+1.8 FTE) This increase represents the net shift of regional resources to support their pollution prevention priorities.
- (-\$2.5) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.

**Statutory Authority:**

PPA and TSCA.

**Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)**



**LUST / UST**

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$9,042.3</b>	<b>\$11,713.7</b>	<b>\$11,719.0</b>	<b>\$5.3</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$11,889.1	\$10,590.1	\$10,558.0	(\$32.1)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$20,931.4	\$22,303.8	\$22,277.0	(\$26.8)
Total Workyears	111.7	131.3	131.3	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA works with states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to prevent, detect, and correct leaks into the environment from Federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs) containing petroleum and hazardous substances. Achieving significant improvements in release prevention and detection requires a sustained emphasis by both EPA and its partners. Potential adverse effects from the use of contaminants of concern (e.g., methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, or MTBE) in gasoline further underscores EPA's and the states' emphasis on promoting compliance with all UST requirements, including new requirements described in the Energy Policy Act (EPA) of 2005. EPA provides technical information, forums for information exchanges and training opportunities to states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to encourage program development and/or implementation of the UST program (refer to <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/20comply.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/20tnkprf.htm> for more information).

The states are the primary enforcers of the UST program requirements. EPA has adopted a decentralized approach to UST program implementation by building and supporting strong state and local programs. Although EPA is responsible for implementing the UST program in Indian country, the Agency is working with Tribes to strengthen their own UST programs. EPA uses its EPM funding primarily to improve compliance, but also to coordinate with the Brownfields program to encourage more state tanks programs to apply for available petroleum brownfields grants to help foster the oversight and integration of "relatively low risk petroleum sites" into their respective voluntary cleanup programs. EPA will use EPM funds to carry out EPA's responsibilities under Title XV, Subtitle B of the EPA of 2005. Appropriations from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund will not be used to implement the release prevention and detection provisions in the EPA in FY 2008.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The EPA<sup>1</sup> contains numerous provisions that significantly affect Federal and state underground storage tank (UST) programs. The EPA requires that EPA and states strengthen tank release

<sup>1</sup> [http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109\\_cong\\_public\\_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf](http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf)  
Energy Policy Act of 2005.; Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B - Underground Storage Tank Compliance, on pages 500-513.

and prevention programs, through such activities as: mandatory inspections every three years for all underground storage tanks, operator training, and prohibition of delivery for non-complying facilities<sup>2</sup>, secondary containment<sup>3</sup> or financial responsibility for tank manufacturers and installers, and various compliance reports. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to focus attention on the need to bring all UST systems into compliance and keep them in compliance with the release detection and release prevention requirements. These activities include assisting states in conducting inspections, conducting inspections in Idaho (where EPA is the lead agency), and assisting other Federal agencies to improve their compliance at UST facilities.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue promoting cross-media opportunities, e.g., targeted public health protection through the UST and Source Water Protection Programs, support for core development and implementation of state and Tribal UST programs; strengthening partnerships among stakeholders; and providing technical assistance, compliance assistance, and training to promote and enforce UST facilities' compliance. To help states and Tribes implement the UST prevention program, EPA will continue to provide web-based training modules that address topics such as cathodic protection, leak detection, spill containment, and overfill protection components of the UST system. The training modules at <http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/virtual.htm> provide UST inspectors with core and advanced knowledge on how to inspect an UST system.

EPA will also continue to monitor and address the impact of releases from USTs including specific contaminants that can cause concern (e.g., MTBE). In FY 2008, the UST program will continue to coordinate with the Brownfields program to encourage states to move low risk petroleum sites toward cleanup completion as part of the Brownfields' overall initiative to move all sites toward cleanup completion.

EPA has the primary responsibility for implementation of the UST Program in Indian country. Grants under Public Law (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. EPA also will implement the UST Tribal strategy<sup>4</sup> developed in FY 2006 in Indian country.

The Agency and states also will continue to use innovative compliance approaches, along with outreach and education tools, to bring more tanks into compliance and to prevent releases, saving over \$100 thousand in cleanup costs for each release prevented. For example, the presence of MTBE in gasoline increases the importance of preventing and rapidly detecting releases, since MTBE contamination can increase cleanup costs by more than 100 percent.

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<sup>2</sup> Refer to *Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Delivery Prohibition Provision of the Energy Policy Act of 2005*, August 2006, EPA-510-R-06-003, [http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/Delivery%20Prohibition\\_080706.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/Delivery%20Prohibition_080706.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Refer to *Grant Guidelines to States for Implementing the Secondary Containment Provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005*, November 2006, EPA-501-R-06-001, <http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/fedlaws/Final%20Sec%20Cont%20GLs%2011-15-06.pdf>.

<sup>4</sup> Refer to *Strategy For An EPA/Tribal Partnership To Implement Section 1529 Of The EPACT Of 2005*, August 2006, EPA-510-F-06-005, [http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/fedlaws/Tribal%20Strategy\\_080706r.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/fedlaws/Tribal%20Strategy_080706r.pdf)

The UST (prevention) program received an overall rating of “moderately effective” in 2006. As a component of a PART improvement plan, the program will be working with its state partners to consider various options to measure efficiency and consider various options to measure the activities associated with the 2005 Energy Policy Act.

The program has set a goal of increasing significant operational compliance (SOC) by one percent (1%) per year from the 2004 baseline of 64 percent. As states continue to inspect previously uninspected facilities, SOC rates may decline as states find more facilities that are not in compliance leaving EPA with challenging and ambitious targets for FYs 21007 and 2008.

The program also measures confirmed releases reported each year, with a goal of fewer than 10,000 releases each year. Between FYs 1999 and 2006, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,534.

Performance goals and measures for the LUST/UST EPM program are currently a component of the overall LUST/UST Program’s measures. As a result, the UST Categorical Grant program also contributes to the achievement of these performance measures.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	No more than 10,000 confirmed releases per year.	8,361	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	UST releases

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Increase the rate of significant operational compliance by 1% over the previous year's rate (target).	62	66	67	68	percent

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President’s Request (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$20.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$14.5) This reduction reflects an Agencywide effort to reduce international travel as well as a reduction to program travel expenses in Headquarters and the Regions.
- (-\$1.1) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contract management services.
- (+\$.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

SWDA of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986 (Subtitle I), Section 8001(a) and (b) as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (P.L. 98-616); EPCRA, Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B - Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Sections 1521 - 1533, P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801; RCRA of 1976; Tribal Grants, P.L. 105-276.

**Program Area: Water: Ecosystems**

**Great Lakes Legacy Act**

Program Area: Water: Ecosystems

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$26,771.7</b>	<b>\$49,600.0</b>	<b>\$35,000.0</b>	<b>(\$14,600.0)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$26,771.7	\$49,600.0	\$35,000.0	(\$14,600.0)
Total Workyears	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Great Lakes Legacy Act Program cleans up contaminated sediments in the 31 U.S. or bi-national Great Lakes Areas of Concern (AOCs). The Great Lakes Legacy Act targets resources to clean up contaminated sediments, a significant source of Great Lakes toxic pollutants that can impact human health via the bio-accumulation of toxic substances through the food chain. Contaminated sediments are the cause of or significantly contribute to as many as 11 of the 14 impairments to beneficial uses (including restrictions on fish consumption due to high contaminant levels in fish tissue) in AOCs.<sup>1</sup> A quantitative estimate of the impact on fish tissue contamination is not available, however sediment remediation activities will contribute to the reduction of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and other contaminants by removing significant quantities of contaminants (or by capping to reduce the biological availability of contaminants).

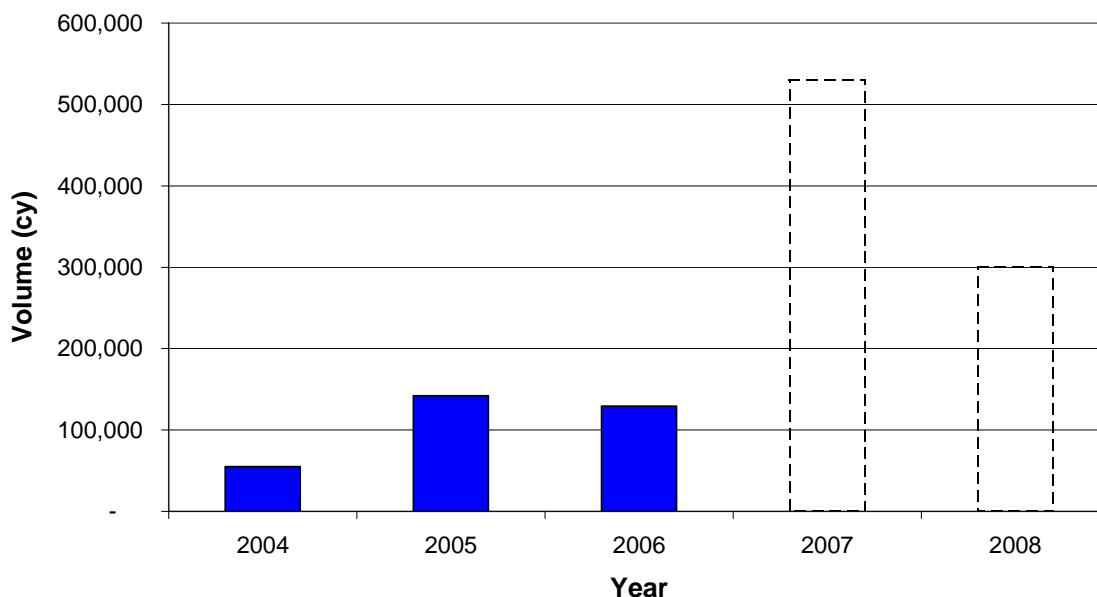
**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The FY 2008 projects will result in cleaning up of some three hundred thousand cubic yards of contaminated sediments over the expected 6 month to 2 year project lifetime. The Great Lakes Legacy Act rule outlines how projects are prioritized to remediate contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes AOCs. In FY 2008, EPA expects to support two to four projects for remediation. (See <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/sediment/legacy/index.html> for more information.)

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<sup>1</sup> International Joint Commission – Sediment Priority Action Committee, Great Lakes Water Quality Board. 1997. *OVERCOMING OBSTACLES TO SEDIMENT REMEDIATION in the Great Lakes Basin*. <http://www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/sedrem.html>.

**Volume of Sediment Remediated  
via the Great Lakes Legacy Act Program  
(as of 12/19/06)**



<sup>2</sup> Source: USEPA – Great Lakes National Program Office, December 2006.

Reporting in 2008 is expected to show that EPA and its partners will have remediated a cumulative total of 5 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments since tracking began in 1997. Remediation from Legacy Act projects will contribute to this growing total. EPA estimates that in 2007 and 2008, Legacy Act projects will remediate a total of over 800,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediments. The total contaminated sediment remediation need in the Great Lakes as of 1997 is estimated to have been about 46 million cubic yards.<sup>3</sup>

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cubic yards (in millions) of contaminated sediment remediated in the Great Lakes. (cumulative from 1997)	4.1	3.2	4.5	5.0	Cubic yards/M

<sup>2</sup>*Volume of Sediment Remediated in the Great Lakes Legacy Act Program, December 2006.* Available from Great Lakes National Program Office Sediment Files. Projections are based on best available information – signed project agreements for 2007 and a cost-based formula for 2008. Some of the remediation expected to occur in 2006 was delayed, resulting in a higher projection for 2007.

<sup>3</sup> USEPA-Great Lakes National Program Office. December 2006. *Unpublished Report in Great Lakes National Program Office Sediment Files.*

Sediment remediation in the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes in recent years has varied from 134,000 cubic yards in 1997 to 975,000 cubic yards in 2003, with year-to-year variances of 3,000 cubic yards to 800,000 cubic yards.<sup>4</sup> The amount of remediation in a given year has been largely dependent on the possibility of enforcement actions in various EPA programs. With the Great Lakes Legacy Act, EPA now has a program in place that can make steadier progress toward addressing the remaining 42 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments in Great Lakes AOCs.

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$14,600.0) This reduction brings the request in line with appropriated levels.

**Statutory Authority:**

2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act (Great Lakes Legacy Act); CWA; Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; WRDA; 1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1978 GLWQA; 1987 GLWQA; 1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances; 1996 Habitat Agenda; 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy; and the U.S.-Canada Agreements.

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<sup>4</sup> USEPA-Great Lakes National Program Office. *Sediment Remediation*. Available from <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/sediments/remediateb.html>.



**National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways**

Program Area: Water: Ecosystems

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$26,294.4</b>	<b>\$18,417.2</b>	<b>\$17,203.0</b>	<b>(\$1,214.2)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$26,294.4	\$18,417.2	\$17,203.0	(\$1,214.2)
Total Workyears	48.6	57.1	53.1	-4.0

**Program Project Description:**

The goal of this program is to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the nation's estuaries and coastal watersheds by protecting and enhancing water quality and living resources. Major areas of effort include: supporting coastal watersheds to enhance their efforts to address threats to the health of estuary/coastal waters and coastal watersheds; supporting continued implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) for the 28 National Estuary Programs (NEPs); supporting NEP implementation of Clean Water Act core programs to enhance protection and restoration of estuarine/coastal ecosystems, including development and implementation of coastal ecosystem protection/restoration strategies and action plans; supporting monitoring of estuarine, coastal, and marine waters; and partnering with Federal/non-Federal entities to efficiently and effectively advance a wide range of estuary protection/restoration efforts.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries/> for more information.)

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The resources in FY 2008 will support EPA's goal of improving the aquatic ecosystem health of our national estuaries and coastal watersheds, and protecting and restoring additional acres of habitat. Estuarine and coastal waters are among the most environmentally and economically valuable resources in the nation. To protect and improve coastal water quality on a watershed basis, EPA will focus its work with states, Tribes, coastal communities, and others on improving the quality of our valuable estuarine and coastal resources. The health of coastal waters and progress in meeting NEP/Coastal Watershed strategic targets will be tracked through periodic issuance of a National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR). The NCCR is a collaborative effort involving EPA and other Federal and state agencies.

EPA, working with state and local partners, will continue to develop the third NCCR, which is due in 2008. The NCCR is the only statistically-significant measure of U.S. coastal water quality on a nationwide scale and includes measures of coastal water quality, sediment quality, benthic condition, and fish tissue contamination. The PART improvement plan calls for a long-term improvement in the national score for aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters of 0.2 points by

2008. This is expected to result in an overall improvement in the quality of the coastal environment based on indicators such as increased dissolved oxygen, reduction in nitrogen and phosphorus, greater water clarity, reduction in sediment contaminants, healthier benthic communities, increased acres of habitat, and reduced contamination in targeted fish and shellfish species.

In addition, EPA will support monitoring of coastal and estuarine waters using such tools as the Ocean Survey Vessel (OSV) *Bold*. In FY 2008, the OSV *Bold* will continue to support monitoring and assessment needs in EPA Regions and coastal states. It is available to support monitoring and assessment needs on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts and in the Caribbean.

EPA will continue partnership opportunities to assist local land-use decision-makers by providing information necessary to plan for growth and minimize the adverse impacts of development. The Agency also will emphasize the need to anticipate the cumulative environmental impacts of growth in coastal watersheds.

EPA has a lead role in the five-year reassessment of the Action Plan for Reducing, Mitigating, and Controlling Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico, which will continue in FY 2008. EPA will support a limited number of activities to implement the Action Plan, potentially including sub-basin teams and/or special studies to identify highest opportunity watersheds for nutrient reductions.

Within the NEP, EPA plans to continue to support<sup>1</sup> its flagship watershed protection effort to help address the growing threats to the nation's estuarine resources. These activities include:

- Supporting continuing efforts of all 28 NEP estuaries to implement their CCMPs to protect and restore estuarine resources, including conducting fiscal and programmatic oversight.
- Supporting efforts to achieve the EPA habitat restoration and protection goal of 250,000 additional acres by 2012.
- Providing targeted support to special ecosystems, including those with statutorily-authorized protection programs such as the Long Island Sound.

Despite the likelihood that future opportunities for habitat restoration and protection will be more limited than they have been thus far, the PART improvement plan calls for EPA to set ambitious long-term and annual acreage targets for the NEPs and their partners. EPA has done this by raising the target for the next few years. Population growth and increased pressure on coastal resources present significant challenges to habitat improvements.

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<sup>1</sup> The means and strategies outlined here for achieving Sub-objective 4.3.1 must be viewed in tandem with the means and strategies outlined under Goal 2, Objective 2, Sub-objective 2.2.2, Improve Ocean and Coastal Waters. Sub-objective 2.2.2 contains strategic measures for EPA's vessel discharge, dredged material management, ocean disposal, and other ocean and coastal programs, which are integral to the Agency's efforts to facilitating the ecosystem scale protection and restoration of natural areas.

Information on coastal ecological condition generated by the NCCR can be used by resource managers to efficiently and effectively target water quality actions and manage those actions to maximize benefits. We are moving toward a national and Regional set of measures to make the data more useful to managers. The NCCR is based on data gathered by various Federal, state, and local sources using a probability design that allows extrapolation to represent all coastal waters of a state, region, and the entire U.S. NCCR ratings or scores are based on an evaluation of a number of indicators of coastal condition in each region of the country, including water quality, coastal habitat loss, and fish tissue contaminants.

We have improved our NEP implementation review program to make it more objective and consistent. This will make it more useful in future funding decisions as well as future PART evaluations.

This program was included in OMB's PART assessment, Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection, completed in 2005 and was rated "adequate." The National Estuary Program/Coastal Watersheds and the Marine Pollution Control programs were combined and reviewed under this PART review. As a result of the PART evaluation, the program has improved its NEP data reporting and tracking system. The program will be testing the system in FY 2006 and 2007, and will revise it as necessary in FY 2008. The program will also be developing more ambitious targets for its annual and long-term measures regarding the number of acres protected and restored.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Program dollars per acre of habitat protected or restored.			505	500	Dollars

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas.	140,033	25,000	75,000	50,000	Acres

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (-\$1,533.6) This will reduce funding for grants to the NEPs by 18 percent, representing a reduction of support for NEP Plan implementation, including monitoring, outreach and convening stakeholders. This level of funding will allow the NEP program to continue protecting and improving coastal waters and achieving performance targets.
- (+\$238.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$80.0) EPA will undertake an independent evaluation of the implementation of the National Estuary Program.

- (-\$0.5) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (+\$1.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-4.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. This will reduce EPA technical support to the NEPs at the local level. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; Clean Water Act; Estuaries and Clean Waters Act of 2000; Protection, and Restoration Act of 1990; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; Water Resources Development Act (WRDA); 1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1978 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA); 1987 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; 1987 Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances; 1996 Habitat Agenda; 1997 Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Bi-national Toxics Strategy; Coastal Wetlands Planning; and U.S.-Canada Agreements.

## Wetlands

Program Area: Water: Ecosystems

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$19,842.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$20,992.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$21,518.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$525.8</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,842.5	\$20,992.2	\$21,518.0	\$525.8
Total Workyears	140.4	147.6	147.0	-0.6

### **Program Project Description:**

Wetlands improve water quality, recharge water supplies, reduce flood risks, provide fish and wildlife habitat, offer sites for research and education, and support valuable fishing and shellfish industries. EPA's Wetlands Protection Program relies on partnerships with other programs within EPA, other Federal agencies, state, Tribal, and, local governments, private landowners, and the general public to improve protection of our nation's valuable wetland resources. Working with our partners, EPA ensures a sound and consistent approach to wetlands protection.

Major activities of the Wetlands Protection Program include administration of EPA's role in the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 Wetlands Regulatory Program; development and dissemination of rules, guidance, informational materials, and scientific tools to improve management and public understanding of wetland programs and legal requirements; and managing financial assistance to states and Tribes to support development of strong wetland protection programs. EPA works with other Federal agencies to implement the provisions of Section 404 of the CWA to protect wetlands, free-flowing streams, and shallow waters. EPA also works in partnership with state, Tribal, and local agencies and non-governmental organizations to conserve and restore wetlands and associated river corridors through watershed planning approaches, voluntary and incentive-based programs, improved scientific methods, information and education, and building the capacity of state and local programs. (See <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/> for more information.)

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Administration has set the stage for a growing commitment to a regulatory program aimed at no net loss of wetlands and voluntary programs to increase wetland acreage. Approaches include public, private, regulatory, and non-regulatory initiatives and partnerships to restore, improve, and protect the nation's wetlands. In his 2004 Earth Day address, the President announced a renewed effort to move beyond a policy of no net loss to achieve an overall increase in the nation's wetland resources over the next five years. To achieve this goal, the Administration will work through six Federal agencies to restore, improve, and protect at least three million acres of wetlands by 2009.

In FY 2008, EPA will work with its state and Tribal partners to develop and implement broad-based and integrated monitoring and assessment programs that improve data for decision-making on wetlands within watersheds, address significant stressors, and report on condition as well as geo-locating wetlands on the landscape. EPA will work to achieve national gains in wetland acreage by implementing an innovative partner-based wetland and stream corridor restoration program. The Agency, working with the Army Corps of Engineers and other partners, will continue to implement the Administration's Mitigation Action Plan and the joint Corps-EPA Mitigation Rule and to build our capacity to measure wetland condition, in addition to measuring wetland acreage. EPA's support will help avoid or minimize wetland losses and provide for full compensation for unavoidable losses of wetland functions, through wetlands restoration and enhancement using tools such as mitigation banking. EPA will continue to focus on wetland and stream corridor restoration to regain lost aquatic resources, and strengthening state and Tribal wetland programs to protect vulnerable wetland resources. EPA will continue to administer Wetland Program Development Grants, with a continued focus in FY 2008 on state/Tribal wetlands environmental outcomes.

Two recent reports document progress in reducing wetland loss and increasing wetland restoration in the U.S. The 2006 National Wetlands Inventory Status and Trends Report, released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), reports the quantity and type of wetlands in the conterminous United States. The report shows that overall gains in wetland acres exceeded overall losses from 1998 through 2004 at a rate of 32,000 acres per year. This gain is primarily attributable to an increase in unvegetated freshwater ponds, which may have varying functional value. Additionally, wetland data provided in a report titled Preserving America's Wetlands, Implementing the President's Goal (CEQ, April 2005), indicates that 1,797,000 acres have been restored, created, protected or improved since April 2004.

### **Performance Targets:**

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

### **FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$524.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE and recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-\$0.7) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (+\$2.4) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-0.6 FTE) Redirection to support for Chesapeake Bay nutrient reduction, which includes wetlands and riparian restoration and collaboration.

**Statutory Authority:**

1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; CWA; 2002 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 Bi-national Toxics Strategy; and U.S.-Canada Agreements.

**Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection**



**Beach / Fish Programs**

Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,593.8</b>	<b>\$2,653.9</b>	<b>\$2,830.0</b>	<b>\$176.1</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,593.8	\$2,653.9	\$2,830.0	\$176.1
Total Workyears	8.0	7.7	7.7	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

This program supports the Agency's efforts to protect people from contaminated recreational waters and contaminated fish and shellfish. Recreational waters, especially beaches in coastal areas and the Great Lakes, provide recreational opportunities for millions of Americans. However, swimming in some recreational waters, or eating locally caught fish or shellfish, can pose a risk of illness as a result of exposure to microbial pathogens or other pollutants.

*Beaches Program*

The Beaches Program protects human health by reducing exposure to contaminated recreational waters. Agency activities include: 1) issuing guidance to improve beach monitoring and public notification programs, including effective strategies to communicate public health risks to the public; 2) developing and disseminating sound scientific risk assessment methods and criteria for use in evaluating recreational water quality, prioritizing beach waters for monitoring, and warning beach users of health risks or closure of beaches; 3) promulgating Federal water quality standards where a state or Tribe fails to adopt appropriate standards to protect coastal and Great Lakes recreational waters; and 4) providing publicly accessible Internet-based information about local beach conditions and closures. (See <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/> for more information.)

*Fish & Shellfish Programs*

The Fish and Shellfish Programs provide sound science, guidance, technical assistance, and nationwide information to state, Tribal, and Federal agencies on the human health risks associated with eating locally caught fish/shellfish with excessive levels of contaminants. The Agency pursues the following activities to support this program: 1) publishing criteria guidance that states and Tribes can use to adopt health-based water quality standards, assess their waters, and establish permit limits; 2) developing and disseminating sound scientific risk assessment methodologies and guidance that states and Tribes can use to sample, analyze, and assess fish tissue in support of waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories, or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary; 3) developing and disseminating guidance that states and Tribes can use to communicate the risks of consuming chemically contaminated fish; and 4)

gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information to the public and health professionals that enable informed decisions on when and where to fish, and how to prepare fish caught for recreation and subsistence.

Mercury contamination in fish and shellfish is a special concern, and the EPA and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) have issued a joint advisory concerning eating fish and shellfish. Mercury contamination of fish and shellfish occurs locally, as well as in ocean-caught fish, and at higher levels causes adverse health effects, especially in children and infants.

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2008, EPA will:

#### *Beaches Program:*

- Work with states and Tribes to implement the latest, scientifically defensible pathogen criteria for freshwaters.
- Continue to work with coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and Tribes to adopt water quality standards that are as protective of human health as EPA's most current water quality criteria for pathogens.

#### *Fish/Shellfish Programs:*

- Continue to work with the FDA and public health agencies to develop and distribute outreach materials related to the joint guidance issued by the EPA and the FDA for mercury in fish and shellfish and assess the public's understanding of the guidance.
- Continue to work with the FDA to investigate the extent and risks of contaminants in fish, including the potential need for advisories for other pollutants, and to distribute outreach materials.
- Continue to strengthen its technical support to states in the operation of their monitoring programs and on acceptable levels of contaminant concentrations, and in states' development and management of fish advisories.
- Continue to release the summary of information on locally issued fish advisories and safe-eating guidelines. This information is provided to EPA annually by states and Tribes.
- Continue to reduce total blood mercury concentrations through ongoing work with FDA on joint guidance issued to the public, and by encouraging and supporting the states' implementation of their fish advisory programs through such measures as the National Forum on Contaminants in Fish and publishing the National Listing of Fish Advisories.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percentage of women of childbearing age having mercury levels in blood above the level of concern.				5.5	Percent Women

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent of state-monitored shellfish-growing acres impacted by anthropogenic sources that are approved or conditionally approved for use.				65-85	Percent Areas

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Maintain the number of waterborne disease outbreaks attributable to swimming in or other recreational contact with coastal and Great Lakes waters measured as a 5-year average.				2	Outbreaks

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Days (of beach season) that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	97	94	95	96	Percent Days/Season

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$79.8) This increase provides funds for a program evaluation of state implementation of the BEACHES grants.
- (+\$96.5) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$0.2) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA and the BEACH Act of 2000.

## **Drinking Water Programs**

Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$90,252.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$99,121.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$96,967.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$2,154.0)</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$3,101.9	\$3,243.1	\$3,416.0	\$172.9
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$93,354.8	\$102,364.1	\$100,383.0	(\$1,981.1)
Total Workyears	581.5	583.9	584.1	0.2

### **Program Project Description:**

EPA's Drinking Water program is based on the multiple-barrier approach to protecting public health from unsafe drinking water. Under this approach, EPA protects public health through: source water assessment and protection programs; promulgation of new or revised, scientifically sound and risk-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs); training, technical assistance, and financial assistance programs to enhance public water systems' capacity to comply with existing and new regulations; and the national implementation of NPDWRs by state and Tribal drinking water programs through regulatory, non-regulatory, and voluntary programs and policies to ensure safe drinking water. (See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/> for more information.)

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Safe drinking water and clean surface waters are critical to protecting human health. More than 280 million Americans rely on the safety of tap water provided by public water systems that are subject to national drinking water standards.<sup>1</sup> In FY 2008, EPA will continue to protect sources of drinking water from contamination; develop new and revise existing drinking water standards; support states, Tribes, and water systems in implementing standards; and promote sustainable management of drinking water infrastructure. As a result of these efforts, the Agency will ensure that 90 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.

### **Drinking Water Implementation:**

In FY 2008, the Agency will continue implementing requirements for the newly promulgated Cryptosporidium (Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule or "LT2"), Disinfection (Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule or "Stage 2"), and Ground Water rules. EPA will work with States as they begin to apply for primacy for the LT2 and Stage 2 rules in FY 2008. EPA also will assist states in implementing public health requirements

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html>.

for high-priority drinking water contaminants including the Arsenic Rule and revised Lead and Copper Rule. The expected number of Arsenic Rule non-compliers was reduced by half within one year of the compliance deadline. The Agency will build on this success by continuing collaboration with our state partners and focusing on simultaneous compliance strategies. In order to facilitate compliance with these new rules, as well as existing rules, EPA will:

- Carry out the drinking water program where EPA has primacy (e.g., Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and Tribal lands), and where states have not yet adopted new regulations.
- Continue to provide guidance, training (including webcasts), and technical assistance to states, Tribes, laboratories and utilities on the implementation of drinking water regulations, especially the Ground Water Rule and revised Lead and Copper Rule. EPA will promote operation and maintenance best practices to small systems in support of long term compliance success with existing regulations.
- Support states with technical reviews of public water system submissions required for the Stage 2 rule in 2008. EPA will work directly with systems in states that are not conducting early implementation of the LT2/Stage 2 rules (a subset of a universe of over 4,000 systems).
- Support states in their efforts to provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to small systems to improve their capacity to consistently meet regulatory requirements through the use of cost-effective treatment technologies, proper disposal of treatment residuals, and compliance with contaminant requirements, including monitoring under the arsenic and radionuclides rules and rules controlling microbial pathogens and disinfection byproducts.
- Improve the quality of data in the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) by continuing to work with states to improve data completeness, accuracy, timeliness, and consistency through: training on data entry, error correction, and regulatory reporting; conducting data verifications and analyses; and implementing quality assurance and quality control procedures. Also, the Agency will support a database for the Underground Injection Control program.
- Carry out on-going oversight programs for categorical grants (e.g., Public Water System Supervision (PWSS), Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF), Underground Injection Control (UIC)).

#### Drinking Water Standards:

In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to collect and evaluate information on drinking water contaminants and their health risks. The Agency will use this information to make risk management decisions based upon sound science to address public health threats posed by these contaminants. The Agency will continue to implement the Safe Drinking Water Act and other processes to evaluate and address drinking water risks including:

- Development of the third Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) identifying drinking water contaminants which may require regulation. This list will be the first developed using a comprehensive, risk based, reproducible methodology recommended by the National Academies of Science and the National Drinking Water Advisory Council.
- Completing the decisions to regulate (or not regulate) at least five of the contaminants on the second CCL.
- Collecting data on the frequency and level of occurrence of 25 unregulated contaminants in public water systems through implementation of the second Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.
- Developing analytical methods that can be utilized by laboratories across the U.S. to test for the presence of new and emerging contaminants in drinking water.
- Collaborating with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to determine public health protection effects of risk management strategies for drinking water contamination, including waterborne disease.
- Evaluating new information on health effects, occurrence, and other information for regulated contaminants to determine what if any revisions are appropriate under the National Primary Drinking Water Rule Six Year Review.
- Consulting with stakeholders to develop revisions to the Total Coliform Rule and additional requirements for water distribution systems as appropriate to maintain or provide for greater public health protection.
- Identify and implement the appropriate actions to address the long term issues identified in the national review of the Lead and Copper Rule. Long term issues that could be addressed include the effectiveness of partial lead service line replacement and effectiveness of lead and copper sampling requirements.

#### Sustainable Infrastructure:

EPA's sustainable infrastructure initiative is based on four pillars – better management, full-cost pricing, water efficiency and the watershed approach -- which support the Administrator's priorities. EPA's DWSRF provides states with funds for low-interest loans to assist utilities with financing drinking water infrastructure needs. EPA will work with states to encourage targeting this affordable, flexible financial assistance to support utility compliance with safe drinking water standards and also will work with utilities to promote full-cost pricing as a critical means to meet infrastructure needs and ensure compliance. The Agency continues to implement a multi-faceted DWSRF management strategy to ensure effective oversight of these funds and optimization of program outcomes. The Agency also will be producing in 2008 the Drinking Water Infrastructure Needs Survey report to Congress. EPA conducted the third Drinking Water Needs Survey in 2003. The survey documents 20-year capital investment needs of public water systems that are eligible to receive Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) monies — approximately 53,000 community water systems and 21,400 not-for-profit non-community water systems. The survey reports infrastructure needs that are required to protect public health, such as projects to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). As directed by the SDWA, EPA uses the results of the survey to allocate DWSRF funds to the states and Tribes.

EPA will further contribute to sustainable infrastructure initiative through partnership-building activities, including the Agency's capacity development and operator certification work with states and efforts with leaders in the drinking water utility industry to promote asset management and the use of watershed-based approaches to manage water resources. The Agency also will engage states and other stakeholders to facilitate the voluntary adoption of best practices by drinking water utilities.

#### Source Water Protection:

EPA will continue supporting state and local efforts to identify and address potential sources of drinking water contamination. These efforts are integral to the utility efforts in the sustainable infrastructure leadership initiative because source water protection can reduce the need for expensive drinking water treatment, which, in turn, can reduce the demand side for sustainable infrastructure.

In FY 2008, the Agency will:

- Continue to work across EPA and with other Federal agencies to increase awareness of source water protection for better management of significant sources of contamination.
- Continue to work with national, state, and local stakeholder organizations and the multi-partner Source Water Collaborative to encourage broad-based efforts directed at encouraging actions at the state and local level to address sources of contamination identified in source water assessments.
- Continue to support source water protection efforts by: providing training, technical assistance, and technology transfer capabilities to states and localities; and facilitating the adoption of Geographic Information System (GIS) databases to support local decision-making.
- Direct National UIC Program efforts to protect underground sources of drinking water by establishing priorities, developing guidance, measuring program results, and administering the state and Tribal assistance grants.
- Manage, through the UIC program, potential new waste streams that will use underground injection, including residual waste from desalination and other drinking water treatment processes.
- Work in concert with resources from the EPA Air and Radiation program and with the Department of Energy to support the safe deployment of carbon capture and storage (geologic sequestration) as a climate mitigation strategy; develop technical guidance and/or regulations to ensure that wells injecting carbon dioxide do not endanger underground sources of drinking water.
- Carry out responsibilities in permitting current and future geologic carbon sequestration projects. Activities planned for FY 2008 include:



- More targeted data collection through Department of Energy pilot projects and industry efforts to demonstrate and commercialize geologic sequestration technology;
- Engaging states and stakeholders through meetings, workshops, and other avenues, as appropriate; and
- Research on key issues and gaps. There are many complex technical questions that must be answered in order to develop an appropriate regulatory framework that is fully protective of human health and the environment, and ensures that underground sources of drinking water are not placed at risk.

This program completed a PART review in 2006 and achieved an adequate rating. The measures and targets below were modified through the PART process in FY 2008. The PART's improvement plan requires that EPA continue to work towards developing a long-term outcome performance measure to assess the public health impacts of improvements in drinking water compliance, continue to improve the overall quality of the data in EPA's drinking water compliance reporting system, and revise the current drinking water small system affordability methodology to address negative distributional impacts.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent population served by CWS that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based DW standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	89	93	94	90	Percent Population

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of community water systems that have undergone a sanitary survey within the past three years (five years for outstanding performance.)	94	98	98	95	Percent Systems

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent of person months during which community water systems provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.				95	Percent Person Months

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent community water systems that provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	89.4	93	94	89.5	Percent Systems

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$3,117.8) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$34.3) This is an administrative correction to travel funds, redirecting resources from the Surface Water Protection program.
- (-\$85.0) This request redirects \$85.0 to the same program within the S&T appropriation. This change is an administrative correction for fixed costs associated with the Cincinnati Technical Support Center.
- (-\$112.5) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative systems.
- (-\$107.8) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contracts management services.
- (-\$5,000.0) This change reflects the completion of major drinking water system modernization efforts. In addition, the program plans to reduce development and implementation of assistance tools, updated cost models and analytic methods in order to fund higher priority activities.
- (-\$3.1) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.

- (+\$2.3) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (+0.2 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. This increase is for direct implementation of the PWSS program in order to maintain the existing levels of performance for systems that meet drinking water standards.

**Statutory Authority:**

SDWA; CWA.

**Program Area: Water Quality Protection**

## **Marine Pollution**

Program Area: Water Quality Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,846.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,462.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,851.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$388.6</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,846.3	\$12,462.4	\$12,851.0	\$388.6
Total Workyears	46.1	43.7	43.7	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The goals of the marine pollution programs are to ensure marine ecosystem protection by controlling point-source and vessel discharges, managing dredged material and ocean dumping, developing regional and international collaborations, monitoring ocean and coastal waters, and managing other sources of pollution, such as marine debris and invasive species.

Major areas of effort include:

- Developing and implementing regulations and technical guidance to control pollutants from vessels and issuing permits for materials to be dumped in ocean waters.
- Designating, monitoring, and managing ocean dumping sites and implementing provisions of the National Dredging Policy.
- Monitoring coastal and ocean waters for baseline and trends assessment (e.g., Gulf of Mexico hypoxic zone).
- Supporting international marine pollution control with other Federal agencies through negotiations of international standards that address invasive aquatic species, harmful antifoulants, bilge water, and marine debris.
- Working with a wide variety of stakeholders to develop, provide, and implement watershed management tools, strategies and plans for coastal ecosystems, including dredged material management plans for coastal ports, in order to restore and maintain the health of coastal aquatic communities on a priority basis.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/index.html> for more information.)

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Coastal and ocean waters are environmentally and economically valuable to the nation. To protect and improve water quality on a watershed basis, EPA will work with states, Tribes, interstate agencies, and others on improving the quality of our valuable ocean resources. The

health of ocean and coastal waters and progress in meeting the strategic targets will be tracked through periodic issuance of a National Coastal Condition Report, a cooperative project with other Federal agencies.

In FY 2008 the Ocean Survey Vessel (OSV) *Bold* will continue to support monitoring and assessment needs in EPA Regional office and coastal states. It is available to support monitoring and assessment needs on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts and in the Caribbean. During 2008, the *Bold* is expected to support the following types of activities: collection of environmental data from several offshore areas for use in their designation of dredged material disposal sites (such as in Long Island Sound); periodic environmental monitoring of 10 to 20 of the 64 active ocean disposal sites; the monitoring of 5 to 10 offshore waste disposal sites or wastewater outfalls; and monitoring of significantly impacted or important coastal waters such as the Gulf of Mexico hypoxic zone and Florida coral reefs.

Key marine pollution program efforts in 2008 that focus on ocean and coastal waters and are critical to improving these waters are:

#### Reducing Vessel Discharges

- Enhance controls of pollutant discharges from vessels.
- EPA is assessing the need for additional standards for sewage and graywater discharges from large cruise ships operating in Alaska.
- Work with the Department of Defense (DoD) to finalize discharge standards for Armed Forces vessels (i.e., complete development of the seven discharge standards for the first phase of the project and continue development of standards for the remaining discharges).
- Continue assessing program success in reducing sewage discharges from vessels.

#### Managing the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) / Ocean Dumping Program (including Dredged Material)

- Monitor active dredged material ocean dump sites to ensure achievement of environmentally acceptable conditions reflected in Site Management Plans.
- Continue managing the ocean dumping vessels database.
- As co-chair of the National Dredging Team (NDT), in conjunction with the Army Corps of Engineers and EPA Regions, create a tracking system for beneficial use of dredged materials (as an alternative to dumping in ocean or coastal waters).

### Managing Invasive Species

- Work with the U.S. Coast Guard to develop a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that supports a proposed USCG rule for ballast water discharge standards.
- Work with the USCG in the development of guidelines under the International Maritime Organization's Ballast Water Management Convention.

### Reducing Marine Debris

- Work with other members of the Interagency Marine Debris Coordinating Committee to implement an action plan for assessing and reducing marine debris.

### Vessels Used as Artificial Reefs

- Continue to participate in the review of clean-up plans for individual Navy and Maritime Administration vessel-to-reef projects.

### Contributing to the Health of Coral Reefs

- Participate on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force.
- Assist in the development of biological assessment methods and biological criteria for use in evaluating coral reef health and associated water quality.

### Supporting International Marine Pollution Control

- Continue working to ensure that U.S. policy and procedures are consistent with the London Convention of 1972 and its 1996 Protocol.
- Participate on the Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC) of MARPOL (The Protocol of 1978 Relating to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973) to develop international standards and guidance within the MARPOL Convention.

This program was included in OMB's PART assessment, Ocean, Coastal, and Estuary Protection, completed in 2005 and was rated "adequate."

A key effort of the Marine Pollution Program is managing the ocean dumping program. As a follow-up action to the Oceans and Coastal Protection Program PART review in 2005 and to improve the performance of the Marine Pollution Program, a new strategic plan measure was developed for the ocean dumping program for FY 2008. On an annual basis, EPA Regional offices will determine whether dredged material ocean dump sites are achieving environmentally acceptable conditions, as defined by each the individual Site Management Plan. Should a site not achieve acceptable conditions, corrective actions will be taken by the appropriate parties.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).	Data Available in 2008	2.7	2.8	2.8	Scale Score

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Northeast Region.				1.8	Scale Score

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Southeast Region.				3.8	Scale Score

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the West Coast Region.				2	Scale Score



Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	By 2011, at least maintain aquatic ecosystem health on the "good/fair/poor" scale of the National Coastal Condition Report in the Puerto Rico Region.				1.7	Scale Score

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Active dredged material ocean dumping sites will have achieved environmentally acceptable conditions (as reflected in each site's management plans.)				95	Percent Sites

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$391.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$0.5) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$1.9) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget Request.

**Statutory Authority:**

Certain Alaskan Cruise Ship Operations Act (PL 106-554); Clean Vessel Act; CWA; CZARA of 1990; FIFRA; MPPRCA of 1987; MPRSA; National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, Section 3516; NEPA, Section 102; NISA of 1996; NAFTA; Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988; OAPCA; PPA; RCRA; SDWA; Shore Protection Act of 1988; TSCA; WRDA; and the Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

## **Surface Water Protection**

Program Area: Water Quality Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality; Enhance Research to Support Clean and Safe Water

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$188,306.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$191,587.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$196,092.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$4,504.8</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$188,306.1	\$191,587.2	\$196,092.0	\$4,504.8
Total Workyears	1,104.5	1,103.1	1,101.1	-2.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The EPA Surface Water Protection Program, under the Clean Water Act (CWA), directly supports efforts to protect, improve and restore the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams. EPA works with states to make continued progress toward the clean water goals identified in EPA's Strategic Plan by implementing core clean water programs, including innovations that apply programs on a watershed basis, and accelerating efforts to improve water quality on a watershed basis.

EPA focuses its work with states, interstate agencies, Tribes and others in key areas, including: water quality criteria and standards, effluent guidelines, cooling water intake regulations, analytical methods, water quality assessment and monitoring, national water quality data systems, watershed management planning, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), nonpoint source pollution programs, and effectively managing infrastructure assistance programs. EPA also is responsible for producing the Clean Watersheds Needs Survey (CWNS), and for management and oversight of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

### **FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Water quality criteria and standards provide the scientific and regulatory foundation for water quality protection programs under the CWA. They are used to define what waters are clean and what waters are impaired, and thereby, serve as benchmarks for decisions about allowable pollutant loadings into waterways. (See <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/> for more information.) In FY 2008, EPA will continue to support state and Tribal programs by providing scientific water quality criteria information, including developing or improving criteria for nutrients and pathogens in ambient water. EPA will work with state and Tribal partners to help them develop standards that are "approvable" under the Act, including providing advance guidance and technical assistance where appropriate before the standards are formally submitted to EPA. EPA expects that 87 percent of state submissions will be approvable in FY 2008.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue the monitoring initiative that began in 2005. EPA will provide technical support to states, Tribes, and other partners participating in national statistically valid

surveys of lakes and rivers. In FY 2008, lakes data analysis will be completed. A report on baseline conditions in lakes will be issued in 2009. Sampling for a statistically-valid survey of river conditions will begin in FY 2008. EPA will support states and Tribes in implementing their comprehensive monitoring strategies, including development of efficient scientifically valid tools to assist in monitoring and assessing their waters. These efforts will help provide the data and information needed for sound management of the nation's waters.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue working with states, interstate agencies, and Tribes to foster a "watershed approach" as the guiding principle of clean water programs. In watersheds where water quality standards are not attained, states will be developing TMDLs, which are critical tools for meeting water restoration goals. Watershed plans and TMDLs will focus control and restoration efforts on pollutants from point sources and runoff from nonpoint sources. States and EPA have made significant progress in the development and approval of TMDLs (cumulatively over 20,000 completed through FY 2006) and expect to develop over 2,500 TMDLs in 2008.

Protection of water quality on a watershed basis requires a careful assessment of the nature and sources of pollution, their location and setting within the watershed, their relative influence on water quality, and their amenability to preventive or control methods. In FY 2008 EPA will support efforts of states, Tribes, other Federal agencies, and local communities to develop and implement watershed-based plans that successfully address all of these factors to enable impaired waters to be restored by implementing the national nonpoint source program. The nonpoint source program is key to addressing most of the remaining water quality problems. In FY 2008, EPA will provide program leadership and technical support by:

- Creating, supporting, and promoting technical tools that states need to accurately assess water quality problems; analyze and implement solutions.
- Implementing a new web-based tool to support watershed planning.
- Enhancing accountability for results through the use of a newly-released nonpoint source program tracking system which will continue to track all pollutant load reductions achieved by each project. The system also will allow EPA to better track waters fully restored by 319-funded projects by relating Section 319 project information to other data management systems.
- Focusing on the development and dissemination of tools to promote Low Impact Development (LID), thereby preventing new nonpoint sources of pollution. LID is a new, comprehensive land planning and engineering design approach with a goal of maintaining and enhancing the pre-development water quality and flow in urban and developing watersheds.
- Continuing coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to ensure that Federal resources, including grants under Section 319 and Farm Bill funds, are managed in a coordinated way to maximize water quality improvement in impaired waters and protection in all others.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to implement and support the core water quality programs that control point source discharges. The NPDES program requires point source dischargers to be permitted and requires pretreatment programs to control discharges from industrial and other facilities to the nation's wastewater treatment plants. This program provides a management framework for the protection of the nation's waters through the control of billions of pounds of pollutants. In 2008 EPA will focus on several key strategic objectives for the NPDES and effluent guideline programs:

- Use the results of the “*Permitting for Environmental Results Strategy*” to ensure the health of the NPDES program; continue to address workload concerns in permit issuance; and focus limited resources on priority permits that have the greatest benefit for water quality. (See <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/per.cfm> for more information.)
- Advance program innovations, such as watershed permitting and trading.
- Implement strategies to improve management of pretreatment programs.
- Issue a plan that describes the CWA-mandated annual review of industrial categories to determine if new or revised effluent guidelines are warranted.
- Develop effluent regulations for discharges from airport deicing facilities and from construction and development activities.

New Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) rules were developed in 2003 and were finalized in 2007 in response to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit Court ruling. EPA will work with states and Tribes to implement the final rule to assure that CAFOs that discharge are covered by an NPDES permit, and that CAFOs have the tools and information needed to prevent discharges. In addition, EPA will monitor the number of facilities covered by stormwater and CAFO permits. EPA will work with NPDES authorities to ensure that 90 percent of all permits and 95 percent of priority permits are current.

EPA will continue to implement a Sustainable Infrastructure Strategy focused around four key principals or “pillars” – Better Management, Water Efficiency, Full Cost Pricing, and the Watershed Approach. The Agency will work with its partners to facilitate the voluntary adoption of best management practices in wastewater asset management, innovations, and efficiency. The long-term goal of these partnerships is focused on improving water quality and supporting sustainable wastewater utilities that are able to maximize the value of clean water infrastructure support by improving system performance at the lowest possible cost. Water use efforts include the water-efficiency market enhancement program, WaterSense, announced in April 2006, which will give consumers a reference tool to identify and select water-efficient products with the intent of reducing national water and wastewater infrastructure needs by reducing demands and flows, allowing for deferred or downsized capital projects. In April 2006, EPA issued draft specifications for three water-efficient service categories (certification programs for irrigation system auditors, certification programs for irrigation system designers, and certification programs for irrigation system installation and maintenance professionals) and one product category (residential High-Efficiency Toilets or HETs).

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to assess the viability of specification development for additional product and service categories including faucets, showerheads, irrigation controllers, soil moisture sensors, medical devices (e.g., steam sterilizers), landscape management, and drip irrigation. EPA is developing criteria for water-efficient new homes to serve as a benchmark and spur water-efficiency in construction of new homes. EPA also plans to pilot test a promotional campaign for HETs with a major retailer and utility partners in a targeted geographical area. In addition, the Agency plans to work with the Alliance for Water Efficiency to promote water conservation and efficiency.

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRFs) (see the CWSRF program/project narrative) provides low interest loans to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. Policy and oversight of the fund is supported by this program. In managing this program, EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives:

- Funding projects designed as part of an integrated watershed approach.
- Linking projects to environmental results through the use of water quality and public health data.
- Maintaining the excellent fiduciary condition of the funds.
- Continuing to support states efforts in developing integrated priority lists to address nonpoint source pollution, and estuary protection and wastewater projects.

In FY 2008, the Agency will conduct the CWNS. The CWNS reports on publicly-owned wastewater collection and treatment facilities, facilities for control of sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), combined sewer overflows (CSOs), and other activities. The information is used to produce a Report to Congress which provides an estimate of clean water needs for the United States. The Agency also will provide oversight and support for over 3,000 congressionally mandated projects related to water and wastewater infrastructure as well as management and oversight of grant programs, such as the Section 106 grants, the U.S-Mexico Border, and Alaska Native Village programs.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).				1,100	Number of Segments

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percentage of submissions of new or revised water quality standards from States and Territories that are approved by EPA.	89	90.9	85	87	Percent Submissions

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of high priority EPA and state NPDES permits that are reissued on schedule.	98.5	95	95	95	Percent Permits

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Loading (pounds) of pollutants removed per program dollar expended.	233	233	285	366	Pounds

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Number of TMDL's required that are established or approved by EPA on a schedule consistent with national policy (cummulative).	23,185	20,501	25,811	28,401	TMDLs

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2006 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percentage of waters assessed using statistically valid surveys.	54	54	54	54	Percent Waters

This program was included in OMB's PART assessment, Surface Water Protection, completed in 2005 and was rated "moderately effective." This program is working on followup actions to: (1) develop state grant templates for reporting state performance; (2) assess 100% of river, lakes,

and streams; and (3) develop water quality reports on statistically-valid surveys of wadeable streams.

**FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 President's Budget (Dollars in Thousands):**

- (+\$6,317.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$190.0) EPA will conduct a program evaluation of the Nonpoint Source Grant programs implemented by the States.
- (+\$268.6) This increase reflects a redirection of workforce support from the Great Lakes National Program Office.
- (-\$112.5) This reduction reflects savings from improvements to the Agency's small administrative systems.
- (-\$130.4) This reduction reflects efficiencies gained in Agency administrative or contracts management services.
- (-\$3.8) This is part of an Agencywide effort to reduce travel, including international travel.
- (-\$34.3) This is an administrative correction to travel funds, redirecting resources to the Drinking Water Protection program.
- (-\$2,000.0) This reduction reflects completion of key deliverables for chemical data flow in transition from the existing STORET data management system to the Exchange Network-based data warehouse called the Water Quality Exchange (WQX). It also reflects a decision to delay development of data entry tools for small users, of data extraction and analysis tools, and of data standards for biological and toxicity data.
- (+\$10.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.
- (-2.0 FTE) This change reflects EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities. These reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.