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**COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES**

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS**

**Goal 1- Clean Air and Global Climate Change**

***Objective: Healthier Outdoor Air***

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

For pollution assessments and transport, EPA is working with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) on technology transfer using satellite imagery. EPA will be working to further distribute NASA satellite products to and NOAA air quality forecast products to Regions, states, local agencies, and Tribes to provide better understanding of air quality on a day-to-day basis and to assist with PM forecasting. EPA will also work with NASA to develop a better understanding of PM formation using satellite data. EPA works with the Department of the Army, Department of Defense (DoD) on advancing emission measurement technology and with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Department of Commerce for meteorological support for our modeling and monitoring efforts.

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

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

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

To reduce air toxic emissions that do not inadvertently increase worker exposures, EPA is continuing to work closely with the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to coordinate the development of EPA and OSHA standards. EPA also works closely with other health agencies such as the CDC, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS), and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health on health risk characterization. To assess atmospheric deposition and characterize ecological effects, EPA works with NOAA and the Department of the Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

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

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

In developing regional and international air quality programs and projects and working on regional agreements, EPA works primarily with the Department of State, the Agency for International Development (USAID), and the DOE as well as with regional organizations. EPA's international air quality management program will complement EPA's programs on children's health, Trade and the Environment, and trans-boundary air pollution. In addition, EPA will partner with others worldwide, including international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme, the European Union, the Organization for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), the North American Commission for Environmental

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Cooperation (CEC), the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and our colleagues in Canada, Mexico, Europe, and Japan. EPA is working with DOE and USTR under the CEC to promote renewable energy markets in North America.

***Objective: Healthier Indoor Air***

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

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

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

***Objective: Protect the Ozone Layer***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***Objective: Radiation***

In addition to the specific activities described above, EPA continues to work with Federal agencies including Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), DOE, and DHS to prevent metals and finished products suspected of having radioactive contamination from entering the country. EPA also works with the DOT on initiatives to promote use of non-nuclear density gauges for highway paving, and with the DOE and NRC to develop state-of-the-art tracking systems for radioactive sources in U.S. commerce.

***Objective: Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity***

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

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

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

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prepare the Third National Communication to the Secretariat as required under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). The FCCC was ratified by the United States Senate in 1992. A portion of the Third National Communication describes policies and measures (such as ENERGY STAR and EPA's Clean Automotive Technology initiative) undertaken by the U.S. to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, implementation status of the policies and measures, and their actual and projected benefits. One result of this interagency review process has been a refinement of future goals for these policies and measures which were communicated to the Secretariat of the FCCC in 2002. The "U.S. Climate Action Report 2002: Third National Communication of the United States of America under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" is available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/usnc3.pdf>.

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

***Objective: Enhance Science and Research***

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

EPA coordinates its air quality research with other Federal agencies through the Subcommittee on Air Quality Research<sup>1</sup> of the NSTC Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). The Agency and NIEHS co-chaired the subcommittee's Particulate Matter Research Coordination Working Group, which produced a strategic plan<sup>2</sup> for Federal research on the health and environmental effects, exposures, atmospheric processes, source characterization and control of fine airborne particulate matter. The Agency is also a charter member of NARSTO,<sup>3</sup> an international public-private partnership established in 1995 to improve management of air quality across North America. EPA coordinates specific research projects with other Federal agencies where appropriate and supports air-related research at universities and nonprofit organizations through its Science to Achieve Results (STAR) research grants program.

**Goal 2- Clean and Safe Water**

***Objective: Protect Human Health***

The 1996 SDWA amendments include a provision that mandates joint EPA/CDC study of waterborne diseases and occurrence studies in public water supplies. CDC is involved in

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<sup>1</sup> For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/>.

<sup>2</sup> For more information, see <http://www.al.noaa.gov/AQRS/reports/srppm.html>.

<sup>3</sup> For more information, see <http://www.narsto.org/>.

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assisting EPA in training health care providers (doctors, nurses, public health officials, etc.) on public health issues related to drinking water contamination and there is close CDC/EPA coordination on research on microbial contaminants in drinking water. EPA has in place a MOU and an Interagency Agreement (IAG) with the CDC to implement this provision.

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

*Public Water Systems (PWS)*

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

*Data Availability, Outreach and Technical Assistance*

EPA coordinates with USGS, USDA (Forest Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES), Rural Utilities Service); DOT, DoD, DOE, DOI (NPS and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Land Management, and Reclamation); HHS (Indian Health Service) and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA).

*Tribal Access Coordination*

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

*Collaboration with USGS*

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

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*Collaboration with Public and Private Partners on Critical Water Infrastructure Protection*

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

*Collaboration with FDA*

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

*Beach Monitoring and Public Notification*

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

***Objective: Protect Water Quality***

*Watersheds*

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



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well as local departments of environment, health and recreation who frequently have strong interests in watershed projects.

*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program (NPDES)*

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

*Joint Strategy for Animal Feeding Operations*

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

*Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)*

Representatives from EPA's SRF program, HUD's Community Development Block Grant program, and USDA's Rural Utility Service have signed a MOU committing to assisting state or Federal implementers in: (1) coordination of the funding cycles of the three Federal agencies; (2) consolidation of plans of action (operating plans, intended use plans, strategic plans, etc.); and (3) preparation of one environmental review document, when possible, to satisfy the requirements of all participating Federal agencies. A coordination group at the Federal level has been formed to further these efforts and maintain lines of communication. In many states, coordination committees have been established with representatives from the three programs. In implementation of the Indian set-aside grant program under Title VI of the CWA, EPA works closely with the Indian Health Service to administer grant funds to the various Indian Tribes, including determination of the priority ranking system for the various wastewater needs in Indian Country. In 1998, EPA and the Rural Utilities Service of the USDA formalized a partnership between the two agencies to provide coordinated financial and technical assistance to Tribes.

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*Nonpoint Sources*

EPA will continue to work closely with its Federal partners to achieve our goals for reducing pollutant discharges from nonpoint sources, including reduction targets for sediments, nitrogen and phosphorous. Most significantly, EPA will continue to work with the USDA, which has a key role in reducing sediment loadings through its continued implementation of the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Conservation Reserve Program, and other conservation programs. USDA also plays a major role in reducing nutrient discharges through these same programs and through activities related to the AFO Strategy. EPA will also continue to work closely with the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management especially on the vast public lands that comprise 29 percent of all land in the United States. EPA will work with these agencies, USGS, and the states to document improvements in land management and water quality.

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

**Vessel Discharges**

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

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

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

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

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***Objective: Enhance Science and Research***

While EPA is the Federal agency mandated to ensure safe drinking water, other Federal and non-Federal entities are conducting research that complements EPA's research program on priority contaminants in drinking water. For example, the CDC and NIEHS conduct health effects and exposure research. FDA also performs research on children's risks. Many of these research activities are being conducted in collaboration with EPA scientists. The private sector, particularly the water treatment industry, is conducting research in such areas as analytical methods, treatment technologies, and the development and maintenance of water resources. Cooperative research efforts have been ongoing with the American Water Works Association Research Foundation and other stakeholders to coordinate drinking water research. EPA is also working with USGS to evaluate performance of newly developed methods for measuring microbes in potential drinking water sources.

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

EPA is also working with other agencies (FDA, USGS, USDA, NOAA, CDC) on new contaminants of concern in the environment. EPA and others are gathering information on the occurrence, health and ecological effects, and is developing techniques to measure these emerging contaminants in water, fish tissue and biosolids. These emerging contaminants include pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs), endocrine disrupting compounds (EDCs), polybrominated diphenyl ether flame retardants (PBDEs), perfluorooctanoate (PFOA), nanomaterials, and prions. Data gaps are being identified for further research into whether there is a link between specific contaminants and adverse impacts to humans or aquatic organisms.

The issue of eutrophication, hypoxia, and harmful algal blooms (HABs) is a priority with the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA is working closely with NOAA on the issue of nutrients and risks posed by HABs. The CENR is also coordinating the research efforts among Federal agencies to assess the impacts of nutrients and hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico.

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

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

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**Goal 3-Land Preservation and Restoration**

***Objective: Preserve Land***

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

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

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

In addition, the Agency is currently engaged with the DoD, the Department of Education, the Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Postal Service, and other agencies to foster proper management of surplus electronics equipment, with a preference for reuse and recycling. With these agencies, and in cooperation with the electronics industry, EPA and the Office of the Federal Environmental Executive launched the Federal Electronics Challenge which will lead to increased reuse and recycling of an array of computers and other electronics hardware used by civilian and military agencies.

***Objective: Restore Land***

***Superfund Remedial Program***

The Superfund Remedial program coordinates with several other Federal and state agencies in providing numerous Superfund related services in order to accomplish the program’s mission. In FY 2008, EPA will have active interagency agreements with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Department of the Interior (DOI).

The Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation also contribute to the cleanup of Superfund sites by providing technical support for the design and construction of many remediation projects through site-specific interagency agreements. These Federal partners have the technical design and construction expertise and contracting capability needed to assist EPA regions in implementing most of Superfund’s high-cost fund-financed remedial action projects.

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The two agencies also provide technical on-site support to Regions in the enforcement oversight of numerous construction projects performed by Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs).

*Superfund Federal Facilities Program*

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

In expediting the DOE's cleanup program, DOE has signed IAGs with EPA for technical input regarding innovative and flexible regulatory approaches, streamlining of documentation, integration of projects, deletion of sites from the National Priorities List (NPL), field assessments, and development of management documents and processes. The IAGs have received recognition by DOE as a model for potential use at other DOE field offices.

*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*

The Agency coordinates efforts with the DOE to study the energy and environmental benefits of re-refining used oil, including such actions as providing tax incentives for re-refiners, banning used oil in space heaters, and directing the federal government to send its used oil to re-refiners.

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

*Leaking Underground Storage Tanks*

EPA, with very few exceptions, does not perform the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks (LUST). States and territories use the LUST Trust Fund to administer their corrective action programs, oversee cleanups by responsible parties, undertake necessary enforcement actions, and pay for cleanups in cases where a responsible party cannot be found or is unwilling or unable to pay for a cleanup.

States are key to achieving the objectives and long-term strategic goals. Except in Indian Country, EPA relies on state agencies to implement the LUST Program, including overseeing cleanups by responsible parties and responding to emergency LUST releases. LUST cooperative agreements awarded by EPA are directly given to the states to assist them in implementing their oversight and programmatic role.

*Emergency Preparedness and Response*

EPA plays a major role in reducing the risks that accidental and intentional releases of harmful substances and oil pose to human health and the environment. This requires continuous coordination with many Federal, state and local agencies. As the Federal On-Scene Coordinator

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in the inland zone, EPA evaluates and responds to thousands of releases annually as part of the National Response System (NRS). The organizations in the NRS work with state and local officials to develop and maintain contingency plans to enable the Nation to respond effectively to hazardous substance and oil emergencies.

The National Response Plan (NRP), under the direction of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), provides for the delivery of Federal assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of terrorist events as well as natural and other significant disasters. EPA maintains the lead responsibility for the NRP's Emergency Support Function covering inland hazardous materials and petroleum releases and participates in the Federal Emergency Support Function Leaders Group which addresses NRP planning and implementation at the operational level.

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

*Oil Spills*

Under the Oil Spill Program, EPA works with other Federal agencies such as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), NOAA, FEMA, DOI, DOT, DOE, and other Federal agencies and states, as well as with local government authorities to develop Area Contingency Plans. The Department of Justice also provides assistance to agencies with judicial referrals when enforcement of violations becomes necessary. In FY 2008, EPA will have an active interagency agreement with the USCG. EPA and the USCG work in coordination with other Federal authorities to implement the National Preparedness for Response Program.

***Objective: Enhance Science and Research***

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

The Agency is also working with NIEHS, which manages a large basic research program focusing on Superfund issues, to advance fundamental Superfund research. The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) also provides critical health-based information to assist EPA in making effective cleanup decisions. EPA works with these agencies on collaborative projects, information exchange, and identification of research issues and has a MOU with each agency. EPA, Army Corps of Engineers, and Navy recently signed a MOU to increase collaboration and coordination in contaminated sediments research. Additionally, the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC) has proved an effective forum for coordinating Federal and state activities and for defining continuing research needs through its teams on topics including permeable reactive barriers, radionuclides, and Brownfields EPA has

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developed an MOU<sup>4</sup> with several other agencies [DOE, DoD, NRC, USGS, NOAA, and USDA] for multimedia modeling research and development.

Other research efforts involving coordination include the unique controlled-spill field research facility designed in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation. Geophysical research experiments and development of software for subsurface characterization and detection of contaminants are being conducted with the USGS and DOE's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.

**Goal 4-Healthy Communities and Ecosystems**

***Objective: Chemical, Organism and Pesticide Risks***

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

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

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

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

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<sup>4</sup> For more information please go to: Interagency Steering Committee on Multimedia Environmental Models MOU, <http://www.iscmem.org/Memorandum.htm>

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

FQPA requires EPA to consult with other government agencies on major decisions. EPA, USDA and FDA work closely together using both a MOU and working committees to deal with a variety of issues that affect the involved agencies' missions. For example, agencies work together on residue testing programs and on enforcement actions that involve pesticide residues on food, and we coordinate our review of antimicrobial pesticides. The Agency coordinates with USDA/ARS in promotion and communication of resistance management strategies. Additionally, we participate actively in the Federal Interagency Committee on Invasive Animals and Pathogens (ITAP) which includes members from USDA, DOL, DoD, DHS and CDC to coordinate planning and technical advice among Federal entities involved in invasive species research, control and management.

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

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

One of the Agency's most valuable partners on pesticide issues is the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC), which brings together a broad cross-section of knowledgeable individuals from organizations representing divergent views to discuss pesticide regulatory, policy and implementation issues. The PPDC consists of members from industry/trade associations, pesticide user and commodity groups, consumer and environmental/public interest groups and others.

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

EPA works closely with Federal agencies to improve the health of children and older adults. Working with the CDC, the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS), and the Association of



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State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO), a national action agenda to reduce environmental triggers of childhood asthma was developed and implemented.

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

As a member of the Interagency Forum on Aging Related Statistics, EPA helps to assure that key indicators associated with important aspects of older Americans' lives are considered in reports such as "Older Americans 2004: Key Indicators of Well-Being."

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

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

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

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

The Agency works with a full range of stakeholders on homeland security issues: USDA, CDC, other Federal agencies, industry and the scientific community. Review of the agents that may be effective against anthrax has involved GSA, State Department, Research Institute for Infectious Disease, FDA, EOSA, USPS, and others, and this effort will build on this network.

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

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

EPA has a MOU with HUD on coordination of efforts on lead-based paint issues. As a result of the MOU, EPA and HUD have co-chaired the President's Task Force since 1997. There are fourteen other Federal agencies including CDC and DoD on the Task Force. HUD and EPA also maintain the National Lead Information Center and share enforcement of the Disclosure Rule.

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

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

EPA's objective is to promote improved health and environmental protection, both domestically and worldwide. The success of this objective is dependent on successful coordination not only with other countries, but also with various international organizations such as the Intergovernmental Forum on Chemical Safety (IFCS), the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC), OECD, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the CODEX Alimentarius Commission. NAFTA and cooperation with Canada and Mexico play an integral part in the harmonization of data requirements.

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

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network of domestic partners interested in working on this issue, including the DOE and the USGS.

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

***Objective: Communities***

The Governments of Mexico and the United States agreed, in November 1993, to assist communities on both sides of the border in coordinating and carrying out environmental infrastructure projects. The agreement between Mexico and the United States furthers the goals of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation. To this purpose, the governments established two international institutions, the Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC) and the North American Development Bank (NADBank), which manages the Border Environmental Infrastructure Fund (BEIF), to support the financing and construction of much needed environmental infrastructure.

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

A significant number of residents along the U.S.-Mexico border area are without basic services such as potable water and wastewater treatment and the problem has become progressively worse in the last few decades. Over the last several years, EPA has continued to work with the U.S. and Mexican Sections of the International Boundary and Water Commission to further efforts to improve water and wastewater services to communities within 100 km on the U.S and 300 km on the Mexico side of the U.S.-Mexico border.

EPA's environmental mandate and expertise make it uniquely qualified to represent the nation's environmental interests abroad. While the Department of State is responsible for the conduct of overall U.S. foreign policy, implementation of particular programs, projects, and agreements is often the responsibility of other agencies with specific technical expertise and resources. Relations between EPA and DOS cut across several offices and/or bureaus in both organizations.

EPA works extensively with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), as well as the USTR-chaired interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee (TPSC) system, to ensure that U.S. trade and environmental policies are mutually supportive. (The TPSC system consists of various interagency workgroups that develop trade policy for political level review and decision.) For example, through the Agency's participation in the negotiation of both regional and bilateral

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trade agreements and the World Trade Organization Agreements, EPA works with USTR to ensure that U.S. obligations under international trade agreements do not hamper the ability of Federal and state governments to maintain high levels of domestic environmental protection.

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

*Brownfields*

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

***Objective: Ecosystems***

*National Estuary Program*

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

*Wetlands*

Federal agencies share the goal of increasing wetlands functions and values, and implementing a fair and flexible approach to wetlands regulations. In addition, EPA has committed to working with ACOE to ensure that the Clean Water Act Section 404 program is more open, consistent, predictable, and based on sound science.

*Coastal America*

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

*Great Lakes*

Pursuant to the mandate in Section 118 of the Clean Water Act to “coordinate action of the Agency with the actions of other Federal agencies and state and local authorities...” the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) is engaged in extensive coordination efforts with state, Tribal, and other Federal agencies, as well as with our counterparts in Canada pursuant to the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA). EPA leads a Federal Interagency Task Force charged with increasing and improving collaboration and integration among Federal programs involved in Great Lakes environmental activities. Responding to Executive Order 13340, the President established two major Great Lakes efforts: a "Great Lakes Interagency Task Force" and a Great Lakes “Regional Collaboration of National Significance” (GLRC). The Great Lakes task force brings together ten Cabinet department and Federal agency heads to coordinate restoration of the Great Lakes, focusing on outcomes, such as cleaner water and sustainable fisheries, and targeting measurable results. In December 2005, the GLRC (including representatives from Federal agencies, led by EPA; Great Lakes Governors, Mayors, and Tribes; and the Great Lakes States Congressional Delegation) developed a Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy. This Strategy is being used to guide the Great Lakes environmental efforts. Coordination by GLNPO supports both the GLWQA and GLRC: GLNPO monitoring involves extensive coordination among state, federal, and provincial partners, both in terms of implementing the monitoring program, and in utilizing results from the monitoring to manage environmental programs: GLNPO’s sediments program works closely with the states and the Corps regarding dredging issues; implementation of the Binational Toxics Strategy involves extensive coordination with Great Lakes States; GLNPO works closely with states, Tribes, FWS, and NRCS in addressing habitat issues; and EPA also coordinates with these partners regarding development and implementation of Lakewide Management Plans for each of the Great Lakes and for Remedial Action Plans for the 30 remaining U.S./binational Areas of Concern.

*Chesapeake Bay*

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

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

*Gulf of Mexico*

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

***Objective: Enhance Science and Research***

Several Federal agencies sponsor research on variability and susceptibility in risks from exposure to environmental contaminants. EPA collaborates with a number of the Institutes within the NIH and CDC. For example, NIEHS conducts multi-disciplinary biomedical research programs, prevention and intervention efforts, and communication strategies. The NIEHS program includes an effort to study the effects of chemicals, including pesticides and other toxics, on children. EPA collaborates with NIEHS in supporting the Centers for Children's Environmental Health and Disease Prevention, which study whether and how environmental factors play a role in children's health. The Agency collaborates with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) on very difficult and complex human health risk assessments through consultation or review.

Research in ecosystems protection is coordinated government-wide through the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA is an active participant in the CENR, and all work is fully consistent and complementary with other Committee member activities. EPA researchers work within the CENR on the Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) and other ecosystems protection research.

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

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efforts. The collaborative work with the USGS continues to play a vital role in investigating the impact and fate of atmospheric loadings of nitrogen and nitrogen applications as part of restoration technologies on terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. All of these efforts have significant implications for risk management in watersheds, total maximum daily load (TMDL) implementation, and management of non-point source pollutants.

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

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

EPA coordinates its nanotechnology research with other Federal agencies through the National Nanotechnology Initiative (NNI),<sup>5</sup> which is managed under the Subcommittee on Nanoscale Science, Engineering and Technology (NSET) of the NSTC Committee on Technology (CoT). The Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) program, which awards research grants to universities and non-profit organizations, has issued its recent nanotechnology grants<sup>6</sup> jointly with NIOSH, NIEHS, and NSF.

The Agency coordinates its global change research with other Federal agencies through the Climate Change Science Program (CCSP),<sup>7</sup> which is managed under the Subcommittee on Global Change Research of the NSTC Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR). EPA's global change research also contributes to Department of State-coordinated climate change dialogues with other countries.

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<sup>5</sup> For more information, see <<http://www.nano.gov>>.

<sup>6</sup> For an example, see <[http://es.epa.gov/ncer/rfa/2005/2005\\_star\\_nano.html](http://es.epa.gov/ncer/rfa/2005/2005_star_nano.html)>.

<sup>7</sup> For more information, see <<http://www.climatechange.gov/>>.

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EPA collaborates with DOE, USGS, and the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI),<sup>8</sup> to conduct research on mercury. EPA also works with other Federal agencies to coordinate U.S. participation in the Arctic Mercury Project, a partnership established in 2001 by the eight member states of the Arctic Council—Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the U.S.

The Agency's coordinates its research fellowship programs with other Federal agencies and the nonprofit sector through the National Academies' Fellowships Roundtable, which meets biannually.<sup>9</sup>

**Goal 5-Compliance and Environmental Stewardship**

***Objective: Improve Compliance***

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

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

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

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<sup>8</sup> For more information, see <<http://www.epri.com/>>.

<sup>9</sup> For more information, see <<http://www7.nationalacademies.org/fellowships/roundtable.html>>.



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

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

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

The Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance chairs the Interagency Environmental Leadership Workgroup established by Executive Order 13148. The Workgroup consists of over 100 representatives from most Federal departments and agencies. Its mission is to assist all Federal agencies with meeting the mandates of the Executive Order, including implementation of environmental management systems and environmental compliance auditing programs, reducing both releases and uses of toxic chemicals, and compliance with pollution prevention and pollution reporting requirements. In FY 2008, the OECA will work directly with a number of other Federal agencies to improve CWA compliance at Federal facilities. OECA and other agencies will jointly investigate the underlying causes of persistent CWA violations and design and implement fixes to the problems to keep facilities in compliance over the long term. OECA anticipates that FY 2008 will see the completion of a multiple-year partnership with the Veterans Health Administration (VHA), a part of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). OECA and the VHA formed the partnership in 2002 to improve compliance at VHA medical centers across the nation. Since then, EPA and VHA have jointly designed and begun implementing environmental management systems at all VHA medical centers, completed multi-day onsite reviews at more than 20 medical centers to assess the strengths and weaknesses of their environmental programs and to guide the VHA in making program improvements at all its medical centers, and delivered multiple environmental compliance courses for VHA staff and managers.

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EPA works directly with Canada and Mexico bilaterally and in the trilateral Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC). EPA's border activities require close coordination with the Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Department of Justice, and the States of Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. EPA is the lead agency and coordinates U.S. participation in the CEC. EPA works with NOAA, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey on CEC projects to promote biodiversity cooperation, and with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative to reduce potential trade and environmental impacts such as invasive species.

***Objective: Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation***

EPA is involved in a broad range of pollution prevention (P2) activities which can yield reductions in waste generation and energy consumption in both the public and private sectors. For example, the EPP initiative, which implements Executive Orders 12873 and 13101, promotes the use of cleaner products by Federal agencies. This is aimed at stimulating demand for the development of such products by industry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EPA has organized a Tribal Data Working Group under the Federal Geographic Data Committee, and, along with BIA, is the co-chair of this group. EPA will play a lead role in establishing common geographic data and metadata standards for Tribal data, and in establishing protocols for exchange of information among Federal, non-Federal and Tribal cooperating partners.

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

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

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

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Information on regulations and other issues that may have an adverse impact on small businesses is shared regularly with the Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy. An ongoing activity includes the coordination of interactions among the Office of Air and Radiation, the State Small Business Assistance Program's National Steering Committee, and the Office of Advocacy in the development of the proposed 55 area source Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) rules that will impact small businesses and state programs.

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

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

EPA currently funds approximately \$1.5M for eight interagency agreements with four Federal agencies. Current projects are focused on helping these agencies to better coordinate their environmental education efforts (see [www.handsontheland.org](http://www.handsontheland.org)) and improving capacity to measure environmental education program outcomes. All of the activities are funded jointly by the cooperating Federal agency and a third non-profit partner. Detailed information about the interagency agreements is available at <http://www.epa.gov/enviroed/iag.html>.

EPA chairs the Task Force on Environmental Education which meets periodically to share information. The current focus involves sharing information on linking environmental education programs to the strategic planning initiatives of Federal agencies and developing program impact measures.

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

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

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

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

***Objective: Enhance Science and Research***

EPA is coordinating with DoD's Strategic Environmental Research and Development Program (SERDP) in an ongoing partnership, especially in the areas of sustainability research and of incorporating materials lifecycle analysis into the manufacturing process for weapons and military equipment. EPA's People, Prosperity, and Planet (P3) student design competition for sustainability will partner with NASA, NSF, OFEE, USAID, USDA, CEQ, and OSTP. EPA is continuing its partnerships with NSF, NIEHS, AND NIOSH on jointly issued grant solicitations for nanotechnology, and its coordination through the NSET with all agencies that are part of the NNI.

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

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**COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES**

**ENABLING SUPPORT PROGRAMS**

**Office of the Administrator (OA)**

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

The Agency also continues to work with other Federal agencies in the development of children's environmental health indicators used to monitor the outcomes of children's health efforts. The Agency collaborates with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics to obtain approval of the Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics ([www.childstats.gov](http://www.childstats.gov)) on the reporting of appropriate children's health indicators and data. Furthermore, the Agency is an active member of the Interagency Forum on Aging-Related Statistics ([www.agingstats.gov](http://www.agingstats.gov)). The Forum was created to foster collaboration among Federal agencies that produce or use statistical data on the older population. The biannual chartbook contains an indicator on air quality and the counties where older adults reside that have experienced poor air quality.

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

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The Science Advisory Board (SAB) primarily provides the Administrator with independent peer reviews and advice on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues to inform the Agency's environmental decision-making. Often, the Agency program office seeking the SAB's review and advice has identified the Federal agencies interested in the scientific topic at issue. The SAB coordinates with those Federal agencies by providing notice of its activities through the Federal Register, and as appropriate, inviting Federal agency experts to participate in the peer review or advisory activity. The SAB, from time to time, also convenes science workshops on emerging issues, and invites Federal agency participation through the greater Federal scientific and research community.

EPA's Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) works with the Small Business Administration (SBA) and other Federal agencies to increase the participation of small and disadvantaged businesses in EPA's procurement of goods, services, equipment, and construction. OSDBU works with the SBA to develop EPA's goals for contracting with small and disadvantaged businesses; address bonding issues that pose a roadblock for small businesses in specific industries, such as environmental clean-up and construction; and address data-collection issues that are of concern to OSDBUs throughout the Federal government. EPA's OSDBU works closely with the Center for Veterans Enterprise and EPA's Regional and program offices to increase the amount of EPA procurement dollars awarded to Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses (SDVOSB). It also works with the Department of Education and the White House Historically Black College and University (HBCU) Workgroup to increase opportunities for HBCUs to partner with small businesses and Federal agencies, especially in the area of scientific research and development. Work is also coordinated with the Minority Business Development Agency to fund opportunities for small disadvantaged businesses, and to collaborate to provide outreach to small disadvantage businesses and Minority-Serving Institutions throughout the United States and the trust territories. EPA's OSDBU Director is an active participant in the Federal OSDBU Council ([www.osdbu.gov](http://www.osdbu.gov)), and served as the Council's Chairperson in FYs 2004 and 2006. The OSDBU Directors collaborate to the extent possible to support major outreach efforts to small and disadvantaged businesses, SDVOSB, and minority-serving educational institutions via conferences, business fairs, and speaking engagements.

**Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO)**

EPA makes active contributions to standing interagency management committees, including the Chief Financial Officers Council and the Federal Financial Managers' Council. These groups are focused on improving resources management and accountability throughout the Federal government. EPA also coordinates appropriately with Congress and other Federal agencies, such as Department of Treasury, Office of Management of Budget (OMB), and the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

**Office of Administration and Resources Management (OARM)**

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

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administration, contracts management and Homeland Security. These activities include specific collaboration efforts with Federal agencies and departments through:

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

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

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

EPA is working with the OMB, General Services Administrations, and Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology to implement Homeland Security Presidential Directive No. 12 - Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.

**Office of Environmental Information (OEI)**

To support EPA's overall mission, OEI collaborates with a number of other Federal agencies and state and Tribal governments on a variety of initiatives, including initiatives to make government more efficient and transparent, protect human health and the environment, and assist in homeland security. OEI is more specifically involved in the areas of information technology (IT), information management (IM), or information security aspects of the projects it collaborates on.

To help make government more efficient and transparent, OEI leads the electronic docket system (E-Dockets) and electronically supported rulemaking (E-Rulemaking) projects, and participates in the electronic records systems (E-Records) project. E-Docket is a modern and well-supported electronic docket system. It reduces the cost of maintaining EPA's dockets while improving their accessibility and security. EPA coordinates with other Federal agencies by making E-Docket available to host their docket needs. E-Rulemaking is one of the President's E-Government (E-Gov) initiatives and is being led by EPA, in coordination with the OMB, the Department of Transportation, and 10 other Federal agencies. The purpose of this initiative is to apply modern information technology to the rulemaking process to make it more efficient and to allow broader and easier participation by the public. Building on e-Docket, e-Rulemaking adds



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features that make it easier for interested parties, including the public, to review proposed rules and to submit comments for the record. EPA is also coordinating with the National Archives and Records Administration on a broader e-Records initiative aimed at establishing uniform procedures, requirements, and standards for creating and managing Federal e-Gov records.

As part of its effort to help protect human health and the environment, EPA is coordinating with the states and Tribes to improve the collection, management, and sharing of environmental information. A key component of these efforts is EPA's participation in the State/EPA Information Management Workgroup and Network Steering Board. As a member of the Board, EPA participates in action teams comprised of EPA, state, and Tribal members, designed to identify information projects that can resolve information issues and to arrive at consensus solutions. Two of the areas that this forum has worked on extensively are developing environmental data standards and implementing new technologies for collecting and reporting information.

In addition to protecting human health and the environment, EPA also supports homeland security by coordinating extensively with a number of other Federal agencies to develop and expand the use of geographically based information. These efforts include coordination with the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), Federal Geographic Data Committee, Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council (<http://www.cio.gov>), DHS, Council for Environmental Quality, ECOS, other national security agencies, and state agencies. Much of this work is done by multi-agency workgroups designed to ensure consistent implementation of standards and technologies across the Federal government to support efficient sharing of data, especially the sharing of geographically based data and Geographic Information Systems. A key aspect of this work is developing and implementing the infrastructure to support an assortment of national spatial data – data that can be attached to and portrayed on maps. This work has several key applications, including ensuring that human health and environmental conditions are represented in the appropriate contexts, supporting the assessment of environmental conditions and changes, and supporting first responders and other homeland security situations. Additionally, EPA coordinates with the CIO Council and other Federal agencies on projects related to information security, capital planning, workforce development, interoperability, and infrastructure related to homeland security.

Another area where EPA actively coordinates with other Governmental entities is public access to information. In addition to the E-Gov initiatives described above, EPA also coordinates with the USGS, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Fish and Wildlife Service, and state and local government partners to expand and improve public access to information affecting their lives. EPA also works with states, Tribes, local agencies, and non-governmental organizations to design and implement specific community-based information projects.

**Office of the Inspector General (OIG)**

The EPA Inspector General is a member of the President's Council on Integrity and Efficiency (PCIE), an organization comprised of Federal Inspectors General (IG). The PCIE coordinates and improves the way IGs conduct audits and investigations, and completes projects of government-wide interest. The EPA IG chairs the PCIE's Environmental Consortium and the

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Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Roundtable to promote greater coordination and collaboration among the 54 Federal agency IGs and GAO in addressing cross-cutting management and environmental issues. The OIG Special Operations Division coordinates activities with other law enforcement organizations that have computer crimes units such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, and the Department of Justice. In addition, the OIG participates with various inter-governmental audit forums, professional associations, training activities and other cross-governmental forums to exchange information, share best practices, and direct collaborative efforts. The OIG also promotes collaboration by EPA with its Federal, state and local partners for greater economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the application of technology, information and resources.

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**MAJOR MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES**

As required by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, EPA's Office of Inspector General (OIG) identifies, briefly assesses, and reports annually the most serious management and performance challenges facing the Agency. In April 2006, OIG and the Government Accountability Office (GAO) identified areas they consider to be EPA's most pressing management challenges. While OIG identified the majority of the areas, GAO raised a number of the same concerns, such as human capital and assistance agreements. Notably, neither OIG nor GAO suggested elevating any of the issues to the level of a material weakness—a control deficiency that could adversely impact the integrity of Agency programs and activities. EPA has made great progress in addressing the issues raised by OIG and GAO, and will continue to work diligently to ensure that these, as well as other issues do not affect EPA's mission to protect human health and the environment.

EPA senior managers are committed to resolving current issues and identifying and addressing vulnerabilities or emerging issues before they become serious problems. EPA continues to strengthen its management practices by maintaining a system of internal controls that helps identify and resolve potential management vulnerabilities. In FY 2006, for the fifth consecutive year, EPA reported no material weaknesses under the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). The Agency resolved two of its internal Agency-level weaknesses, which are reportable conditions less severe than material weaknesses, but that merit the attention of the Administrator. Currently, EPA has elevated three management challenges (human capital, assistance agreement, and homeland security) to the level of Agency-level weaknesses under FMFIA. EPA leaders meet periodically to review and discuss the progress the Agency is making to address the issues, and each year the Agency reports on the status of its efforts in its Performance and Accountability Report and Budget Submissions.

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

**1. Emission Factors for Sources of Air Pollution**

**Scope of Challenge:** *The Agency faces significant challenges in improving emissions factors. A recent OIG evaluation found conflicting guidance on appropriately using emissions factors; a rating system that did not quantify the uncertainty associated with emissions factors; inadequate funding of the program; and the lack of a comprehensive plan to improve data collection and set priorities. EPA needs to limit the decisions being made with poor quality emissions factors and to provide significant non-regulatory incentives to industry and state or local agencies to obtain the data it needs to improve emissions factors. (OIG)*

EPA and its stakeholders use emissions factors to make about 80 percent of emissions determinations for sources of air pollution and rely on them for other environmental decisions as

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well. The Agency is making it easier for industries to transform their emissions data into emissions factors and to transmit them to state and federal reviewers quickly. EPA is re-engineering its emissions factors program, investing over \$500,000 to develop more and better emissions factors and account for uncertainty. In FY 2006, EPA developed and launched the Electronic Reporting Tool (ERT), which provides an electronic version of emission test plans and reports. ERT allows source owners or operators to transmit standardized emission test data to state, local, or tribal reviewers, and enables reviewers to evaluate and report on the quality of the emissions testing and assess the uncertainty of future, as well as existing, emission factors. These reviewers will then be able to assess the quality of the testing online before submitting the results to the newly developed WebFIRE, an internet version of the emissions Factor Information Retrieval System (FIRE) that integrates AP-42 emissions factor data with FIRE data in a user-friendly on-line search program.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Launched WebFIRE, an interactive web version of the emissions Factor Information Retrieval (FIRE) system, that combines AP-42 and FIRE data so that users are no longer required to conduct independent checks while searching for emission factors (more information is available at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/oarweb/index.cfm?action=fire.main>).
- Conducted an extensive statistical analysis on determining the uncertainty of highly-rated emissions factors.
- Completed and published updates to emission factors for floating roof tanks and low pressure petroleum storage tanks.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Enhance WebFIRE to allow users to independently check and verify background information for emissions factors.
- Provide the results of the uncertainty analysis to external partners for review and comment.
- Develop emissions factors for coke ovens, landfills, municipal waste combustors, steel mini-mills, landing losses for external floating roofs, and low pressure petroleum storage tanks.
- Initiate development of emissions factors for natural gas engines, rubber manufacturers, and animal feeding operations.

**2. Voluntary Climate Change Program**

**Scope of Challenge:** *Two voluntary programs aimed at securing private sector agreements to voluntarily reduce greenhouse gas emissions or emissions intensity need to be especially robust and involve a substantial portion of the economy if they are going to achieve desired results. The Climate Leaders and Climate VISION voluntary programs involve companies and industries that represent less than one-half of total U.S. emissions. While many participants have made progress in completing program steps in a timely manner, some participants appear not to be progressing at the rate expected. GAO recommends that EPA develop written policies establishing the consequences for not completing program steps on schedule. EPA and DOE are working to estimate the emission reductions attributable to*

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*their programs. However, both agencies will need to find ways to determine their programs' contribution to emission reduction. (GAO)*

In its April 2006 report on Climate Change, GAO recommended that EPA develop written policy for increasing progress under the EPA Climate Leaders program. EPA believes GAO's recommendation was addressed in the initial design of the program. The Agency has detailed its existing policy in an internal memorandum which documents the steps that EPA will take if it believes a participant is not progressing in completing the program requirements in a timely manner.

On average, it takes about a year from the date a participant joins the program to develop a high-quality inventory and management plan and complete the base year reporting requirements. However, EPA recognizes that some participants may take longer to complete these requirements due to factors such as mergers and acquisitions, complexity of calculating emissions from some sources and sectors, data availability, or other issues. Given the differences in the size and complexity of participants' corporate inventories, EPA believes that written public policy establishing consequences for not meeting program steps on a specified schedule would be detrimental to recruiting companies to undertake the significant voluntary effort needed to meet the program requirements.

When EPA believes a participant is not making a good faith effort to complete program requirements, the Agency will telephone the participant to re-invigorate the process; send an official letter urging the participant to act more expeditiously; and, if necessary, remove the participant from the program for noncompliance. EPA will continue to monitor participants' progress through its program tracking system, which includes a goal tracking spreadsheet and inventory of calls conducted to discuss progress.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Provided official letters to two program participants EPA believes were not making good faith efforts to complete program requirements in a timely manner.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Continue to monitor progress of the two partners who received letters.
- Continue to monitor other participants' progress through the program tracking system to identify issues that may delay completing program requirements.

**3. Efficiently Managing Water and Wastewater Resources and Infrastructure**

**Scope of Challenge:** *The Agency faces challenges in finding innovative ways to reach and influence the management behavior, skills, and abilities of thousands of small utilities. EPA needs to define its role as part of a long-term national strategy on sustainable water infrastructure that addresses financial and management issues so that the Nation's water quality is protected now and in the future. (OIG)*

EPA believes it has taken, and will continue to take, effective steps to define its role in closing the gap in funding for water infrastructure and assisting states and communities in overcoming

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infrastructure issues. The Agency is incorporating the four pillars of its Sustainable Water Infrastructure Initiative—better management, full cost pricing, water efficiency, and the watershed approach—into existing programs and redirecting funds toward this initiative.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Launched WaterSense, a market enhancement program that is increasing national awareness of water-efficient choices and the value of clean and safe water.
- Co-sponsored the Water Quality Trading Conference with USDA that brought together utility companies and the agricultural community to build further momentum for trading programs that maximize impact from infrastructure investments.
- Continued to produce assistance documents and tools targeting the needs and special circumstances of small utilities (e.g., Simple Tools for Effective Performance [STEP] and Total Electronic Asset Management Software [TEAMS]).

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Develop an internal strategy that focuses on better management of wastewater for small communities and disadvantaged and underserved populations.
- Prepare a Drinking Water Capacity Development Strategic Plan to ensure that the Agency's outreach efforts to small utilities are well coordinated and effective.

**4. Chemical Regulation**

**Scope of Challenge:** *In a June 2005 review, GAO found that EPA does not routinely assess the risks of all existing chemicals and faces challenges in obtaining the information necessary to do so. Although EPA initiated the High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program, it is not yet clear whether the program will produce sufficient information for EPA to determine chemicals' risks to human health and the environment. GAO recommends EPA develop and implement a methodology for using information collected through the HPV Challenge Program to prioritize chemicals for further review and identify information needed to assess their risks; promulgate a rule requiring chemical companies to submit to EPA copies of health and safety studies they submit to foreign governments; develop a strategy for validating risk assessment models; and revise regulations to require companies to reassert claims of confidentiality within a certain time period. (GAO)*

The High Production Volume Challenge Program has already resulted in a substantial amount of basic screening level data. The approximately 2,800 HPV chemicals included in both the U. S. Challenge Program and the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) Program represent over 93 percent of the production volume of chemicals tracked on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory. Through the U.S. HPV Challenge Program, the public now has access to test plans and robust summaries for more than 15,000 health and safety studies on over 1,400 chemicals. Many of the test plans and robust summaries are included in the recently launched searchable database known as the High Production Volume Information

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System (HPVIS). Additionally, the Agency has a complementary international effort underway with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to address HPV chemicals, some of which are not included in the HPV Challenge Program.

While the HPV data continues to be submitted, the Agency is currently implementing an approach for prioritizing and screening HPV chemicals for further review. The approach involves implementing a tiering process to identify chemicals for more in-depth review of data submitted for quality and completeness, development of screening-level hazard characterizations for the chemicals, and preparation of data needs documentation in order to proceed with risk assessment and potential risk management for chemicals of concern.

EPA believes focusing first on HPV chemicals is the best strategy for understanding chemical risks to human health and the environment. GAO's recommendation to require chemical companies to submit to EPA copies of health and safety studies they submit to foreign governments suggests a potentially broad-ranging information collection rule. While such a reporting rule may bring useful information, other more targeted approaches, such as the efforts directed towards HPV chemicals, which are directed at EPA's domestic priorities rather than foreign government mandates, may be a more prudent and efficient use of government and affected party resources. Further, it is expected that much information submitted to foreign governments will be made available to the public and accessible to EPA. EPA has been a leader in international information sharing and is actively engaged in a variety of activities (e.g., developing a Global Data Portal, working with the Canadian government to implement the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, and participating in development of guidance on grouping chemicals for assessment within the OECD chemicals program).

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Launched the HPV Information System (HPVIS) to make information submitted under the HPV Challenge Program accessible to the public in a searchable format.
- Submitted 404 test plans and robust summaries covering 1404 total chemicals.
- Established and implemented the scheme for establishing priority reviews of chemical data submitted under the auspices of the HPV Challenge Program.
- Promulgated the first HPV Test Rule under Section 4 of TSCA for 17 chemicals.
- Initiated analysis of Confidential Business Information (CBI) trends.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Continue work on a second HPV rule to backstop the voluntary HPV program and ensure that test data is available on all HPV chemicals.
- Complete hazard screening level characterizations and identification of further data needs for Tier 1 HPV chemicals.
- Develop a Global Data Portal, which will allow searching, viewing and exchanging of test data between the United States, European Union, and other governments (2008).
- Conclude CBI analysis and implement changes, if appropriate.

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**5. Enforcement and Compliance Activities**

**Scope of Challenge:** *With budget constraints and limited resources and the Nation's high expectation for environmental protections, it is important that EPA develop more flexible and cost-effective management approaches to its environmental enforcement and compliance programs. The Agency needs to intensify its efforts to move from a performance management system toward a system focused on achieving measurable improvements; ensure that funds are used to achieve consistent and equitable enforcement; and develop an effective workforce strategy and assessment system to ensure resources are appropriately allocated. Additionally, recurring findings show inconsistencies in program delivery among EPA's regional offices have often exceeded the expected level. EPA also needs to make a long-term commitment to filling critical enforcement data gaps.*

EPA believes that a high degree of management attention and considerable financial and staff resources are being dedicated to the issues raised by GAO. The Agency has increased its focus on measurable environmental results by expanding its use of outcome measures in the last several years. Under EPA's current *Strategic Plan*, the compliance objective and sub-objectives set quantitative targets for contributing to various environmental protection outcomes.

The Agency employs a host of national policies and guidance that ensure consistency across regions. Statute-specific policies include those addressing compliance monitoring, enforcement response to violations, penalties and responsibility for cleanup of hazardous waste sites – all of which were created to provide consistency across headquarters and regions. With respect to specific enforcement cases, consistency is achieved through routine collaboration between the regions and headquarters on policy applicability and interpretation issues. This collaboration is required on issues of national significance. Although the regions have the authority to conduct most cases independent of headquarters, approval by headquarters is required when the terms of the settlement deviate from policy or when the case includes issues that meet the criteria for national significance.

In an effort to ensure that resources are appropriately allocated, EPA has dedicated a significant percentage of its activities and resources to specific national priorities – risks and noncompliance patterns that deserve federal attention. These priorities are selected through a collaborative process that: (1) identifies risks and patterns that may be potential national priorities; (2) evaluates each on three criteria (benefit gained from reducing or solving the problem, scope of the noncompliance pattern, and appropriateness of federal intervention); and (3) develops national strategies with goals and measures for each of the priorities ultimately selected.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Developed, in collaboration with the Environmental Council of the States, a mechanism for enhancing state program performance and rewarding achievement of environmental results.
- Continued to allocate funds to help address resource gaps for implementing the Compliance Assurance Program's national priorities.
- Worked with states to improve the quality of data they provide to us and the sharing of compliance rate data with external stakeholders



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**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Develop more statistically-valid outcome measures and incorporate risk characterization into our outcome reporting.
- Continue reviewing all state enforcement and compliance programs to determine their adequacy on twelve performance elements.

**6. Managing for Results**

**Scope of Challenge:** *EPA has made considerable progress in linking resource investments to results and improving its PART scores. However, the Agency needs to focus on the logic of program design, measures of success, measures of efficiency, and ensuring programs and process are set up so that EPA can evaluate the results and make changes. EPA must also continue improvements to track the cost of achieving environmental results, and EPA managers should consider cost when making operational and strategic decisions. (OIG)*

While EPA acknowledges the importance of the opportunities OIG identified for improvement, the Agency believes that it is making and will continue to make significant progress in these areas. Over the past years, EPA has worked with stakeholders to strengthen results-based management at EPA. In FY 2006, the Agency completed its *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*, which reflects a sharpened focus on achieving measurable results and will help advance protection of human health and the environment. The Agency continues to improve the quality of its performance measures and ability to track costs, and it is making cost and performance information available to managers for operational and strategic decision making.

OMB has acknowledged EPA's significant accomplishments in these areas by awarding the Agency progress scores of "green" for Budget and Performance Integration under the President's Management Agenda for all but one consecutive quarter since June 2002. EPA continues to receive "green" status scores for Improved Financial Performance, in recognition of the Agency's use of financial and performance information in day-to-day program management and decision making.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Improved the outcome orientation of the objectives, sub-objectives, and strategic targets presented in EPA's *2006-2011 Strategic Plan*.
- Worked with the Environmental Council of the States to implement OMB's directive that requires EPA to develop standard templates for states to use to submit state grant agreements.
- Improved the Agency's annual planning and budgeting process by analyzing performance trends and cost information to establish priorities for EPA's 2008 budget. Conducted performance and budget hearings with program offices, regions, states, and tribes to review performance and identify potential efficiencies.
- Enhanced the Annual Commitment System (ACS) to track three new classes of measures (Senior Executive Service organizational assessment, state grant template, and regional priorities). The system also flags measures which contribute to OMB's Program Assessment and Rating Tool (PART) evaluations.

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- Launched a new intranet website (<http://intranet.epa.gov/ocfo/acs>) to provide information on ACS developments and the annual performance commitment process.
- Developed a new detailed performance report and financial management reports through the Office of the Chief Financial Officer's Reporting and Business Intelligence Tool (ORBIT). Replicating key financial reports will enable EPA to realize significant cost savings by retiring the Management and Accounting Reporting Systems (MARS).

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Continue to enhance the reporting capabilities of the Agency's ACS.
- Strengthen performance measurement to better manage programs for improved accountability.

**7. Human Capital Management**

**Scope of Challenge:** *EPA faces challenges in maintaining a highly skilled, diverse, results-oriented workforce. The Agency must complete four activities listed in its Strategic Workforce Plan: identifying competencies, taking inventory of current workforce, identifying gaps, and developing strategies and solutions to close gaps. While EPA continues to make progress in developing performance appraisals and workforce planning, the Agency must now evaluate the results of its human capital initiatives and adjust its strategy to ensure it meets its human capital goals. GAO finds that despite EPA's progress in improving the management of its human capital, effectively implementing a human capital strategic plan remains a major challenge. The Agency needs to comprehensively assess its workforce—number of employees needed, technical skills required, best allocation among goals and geographic locations—and continue monitoring its progress to ensure it has a well-trained and motivated workforce with the right mix of skills and experience. (OIG and GAO)*

OIG and GAO continue to cite managing human capital as a management challenge as well as an Agency-level weakness. EPA is working closely with OMB and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to align the Agency's Human Capital Strategy to meet the objectives outlined in the PMA as it relates to the Strategic Management of Human Capital. Developing and implementing a comprehensive strategic workforce planning model and development strategy will address concerns identified by OIG and GAO. EPA currently acknowledges human capital as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA and has made great strides in meeting its human capital challenges.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Aligned its FY 2007 Human Capital Action Plan with the Strategy for Human Capital and Strategic Workforce Plan.
- Addressed human capital in the Agency's 2006-2011 *Strategic Plan* and identified the priority mission critical occupations and core competencies needed to support the Plan
- Issued an Agency-wide Strategic Workforce Plan.
- Continued to implement a competency-based approach to workforce planning.

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- Implemented a SES Mobility Program to enhance skills and ensure the continuity of leadership.
- Completed the first full rating cycle under the new 5-tier performance appraisal system.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Implement competency assessments for Agency-specific priority mission critical occupations.
- Refine targets for workforce planning and procedures for closing gaps.
- Improve the Agency's employee performance evaluation system.
- Continue to implement the Agency's rigorous accountability and human capital assessment program.

**8. Improved Management of Assistance Agreements/Grants Management**

*Scope of Challenge: EPA has taken actions to improve its grant management and address the issues identified. The Agency needs to continue defining environmental measures for its activities so that measures can be incorporated into grant documentation. Also, EPA needs to continue to emphasize supervisor and project officer accountability for managing grants in accordance with policies and procedures. GAO reports that EPA has faced persistent grants management challenges for many years. While EPA has issued a 5-year grants management plan and made progress in addressing the issue, weaknesses in implementation and accountability continue to hamper effective grants management. In particular, problems remain in documenting ongoing monitoring and in closing out grants. (OIG and GAO)*

EPA believes it has made significant progress in addressing the issues raised by OIG and GAO. The Agency has adjusted its corrective action and internal controls as necessary to further the principles of accountability, transparency, and results. In FY 2003, EPA issued its first long-term Grants Management Plan, with associated performance measures, to map the Agency's approach for improving grants management. The Agency is continuing to implement this plan. EPA currently acknowledges assistance agreements as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Subjected 92 percent of new grants to the revised competition policy, exceeding the performance goal set in the Grants Management Plan.
- Developed and implemented an on-line Basic Project Officer training class that contains advanced stand-alone modules on managing performance partnership grants and environmental grants.
- Implemented the Agency's "Green Plan" to integrate grants with financial data and eliminate duplicate data entry.
- Revised the Agency's new Post Award Monitoring Order. The new Order will require that all baseline monitoring be documented in the Grantee Compliance Database.
- Deployed the Integrated Grants Management System to headquarters users (January 2007).

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- Met 90 percent of the 99 percent closeout goal in the Grants Management Plan.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Implement GAO's recommendation to develop new environmental results performance measures under the Grants Management Plan.
- Distribute guidance for assessing project officer and supervisor performance in grants management.

**9. Data Gaps/Environmental Information**

*Scope of Challenge: EPA reports demonstrate the usefulness of environmental indicators in tracking environmental progress. However, while some important data exist, EPA and its partners are not yet engaged in efforts to fill high priority data gaps and ensure that data deemed important will be collected in the future. To address data gaps, EPA and its partners will need to collaborate during budget preparation and strategic prioritization. Additionally, GAO believes that EPA data problems limit national indicators of environmental conditions and trends from being fully developed. EPA needs clear lines of responsibility and accountability among its various organizational components and specific requirements for developing and using environmental indicators. (OIG and GAO)*

As part of its strategic planning, EPA continues to implement and refine processes to identify and prioritize data gaps, including coordinating the draft Report of the Environment (ROE) with the Agency's strategic planning and budgeting process. As part of developing EPA's 2006-2011 Strategic Plan, national program managers (NPMs) considered the suite of ROE questions and indicators as a means of helping the Agency develop better environmental performance goals and measures and to identify and set priorities for filling gaps in the information needed to manage programs. NPMs were also required to develop a preliminary strategy for improving performance measures to make them more environmental outcome oriented. Each strategy identified priorities for filling key data gaps to meet the most critical needs and provided a brief recommendation on how to address critical gaps in program data.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Completed gaps analysis and documentation.
- Developed a process for identifying and ranking key data gaps.
- Prepared an options paper addressing ROE indicators and data gaps for the Indicators Steering Committee (ICS).
- Developed a pilot (endorsed by ICS) that assesses how the ROE and strategic planning efforts can best inform and support one another.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Analyze and discuss ROE indicator gaps and limitations
- Further refine the process to identify and prioritize data gaps identified in the ROE as part of the Agency's strategic and budget planning process.
- Continue to use existing interagency forums, such as the Global Earth System of Systems and the Collaboration on Indicators in the Nation's Environment, to identify how and where existing efforts can be leveraged among partners.

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**10. Information Technology Systems Development and Implementation**

**Scope of Challenge:** *EPA has taken steps to strengthen its Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) and system development process by updating its CPIC policy and publishing an Interim Agency System Life Cycle Management Policy. The Agency needs to further enhance its IT investment control structure and hold system managers accountable. (OIG)*

In its September 2005 report, “EPA Needs to Improve Oversight of Its Information Technology Projects,” OIG noted that EPA has experienced system development and implementation problems and did not sufficiently oversee information technology (IT) projects to ensure they met planned budgets and schedules.

In January 2006, EPA responded to OIG’s audit findings and recommendations. While EPA’s Chief Information Officer (CIO) has the lead for ensuring effective IT project management, primary authority and responsibility lies with the senior manager in the office that owns the IT project, with appropriate oversight by the CIO. EPA’s response to OIG, therefore, included an action plan calling for formal delegation of independent oversight responsibility and an additional question in the CPIC process focusing on System Life Cycle documentation and approvals. The plan also calls for increased emphasis on reviewing solutions architecture documents and an outreach and education program for senior management and Senior Information Officials. OIG has agreed to the action plan and believes it will address the report findings and recommendations. Based on the action plan in place and progress made to date, the audit was closed in January 2006.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Issued a revised System Life Cycle Management Policy.
- Developed Enterprise Architecture Governance Procedures that require review, approval, and certification that solutions architectures are aligned with both federal and EPA enterprise architectures.
- Briefed Agency Senior Information Officials.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Continue to conduct outreach briefings with senior management.
- Review information submitted in response to the CPIC question on System Life Cycle documentation and approval.

**11. Data Standards and Data Quality**

**Scope of Challenge:** *EPA has a substantive effort in place to develop data standards and guide their implementation. However, the Agency needs to continue to focus on ensuring that data are of sufficient quality for decision-making (e.g., assess drinking water laboratory integrity and incorporate techniques to identify improper practices and fraud into the laboratory oversight process). EPA should also take further steps to ensure consistent approval of electronic reporting systems under the Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Rule (CROMERR) and continue to address the “Record Keeping” portion of the rule. (OIG)*

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EPA currently acknowledges implementation of data standards as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA. In FY 2006, the Agency completed five of the eight major milestones to address this weakness. The remaining corrective actions are on track for completion in FY 2010. Also, EPA has an effort in place to ensure that Agency laboratories are operating under approved Quality Management Plans (including government-owned, contractor-operated labs). In FY 2004, EPA worked with the Forum on Environmental Measurements to develop a policy directive to document the competency of Agency laboratories. Agency laboratories must demonstrate on-going performance through independent external assessments and participation in inter-laboratory comparison studies, which will be reported and reviewed on an annual basis via Quality Assurance Annual Reports and Work Plans.

With regard to commercial laboratories, the Agency will continue to manage its Drinking Water Laboratory Certification program (comprising training, guidance materials, proficiency testing, laboratory audits, and program reviews) by working with states and EPA regional partners to implement the program. The Agency will look for opportunities to strengthen the program based upon recommendations identified by the OIG in FY 2006. OIG recommendations include integrating fraud awareness/detection into the program to a greater degree to complement the traditional focus on laboratory capability and improper practices.

In response to electronic record keeping issues, CROMERR sets standards for electronic reporting systems used by EPA and its authorized partners (state, tribal, and local governments) to receive electronic reports submitted by regulated entities in lieu of paper. The rule requires that states, tribes, and local governments seek EPA approval for these systems as complying with the CROMERR standards. The Agency currently has an organizational structure for the review and approval of electronic reporting systems operated by EPA and authorized state, tribal, and local government programs. The CROMERR approval process has been in place for about 3 months, and there is no evidence that approvals might be inconsistent in the future. EPA does not believe there is a demonstrable need to regulate electronic record keeping. Currently, records addressed by CROMERR are maintained electronically by the regulated companies. While this practice has been widespread for at least a decade, EPA has seen no evidence that this practice has resulted in any harm to environmental programs or their enforceability. Also, a requirement of this magnitude would impose unacceptable cost on regulated companies and would likely be more effective if proposed as a government-wide initiative.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Develop draft standard operating procedures for the Technical Review Committee.
- Developed CROMERR guidance, which includes a system checklist and a set of examples on approaches to CROMERR-compliant e-reporting
- Developed a tracking system for CROMERR approvals.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Provide a fact sheet for existing EPA systems that are working on CROMERR compliance.

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- Develop a step by step guide for program system managers to determine if they are compliant with the electronic reporting rule.

**12. Voluntary Alternative, and Innovative Practices and Programs**

**Scope of Challenge:** *EPA supports and advocates a range of voluntary programs and innovative or alternative practices. However, their growth has not been matched by efforts or processes to define the programs, determine which programs work and how efficiently, or determine the respective goals and expectations of voluntary programs or alternative approaches compared to regulatory programs and approaches. EPA must improve its ability to articulate or measure the results of voluntary programs or innovative and alternative approaches. (OIG)*

The terms “voluntary, alternative, and innovative” encompass a tremendously diverse array of activities. These programs range from high-profile programs such as Energy Star and Performance Track to the more than 100 “voluntary” partnership programs that exist Agency-wide. Many different program offices and regions are responsible for ensuring that these programs are well-designed and well-managed. EPA’s Innovation Action Council (IAC), composed of the Agency’s senior managers, directs and oversees the Agency’s innovation agenda. IAC has a number of efforts underway to clarify the goals and measures and evaluate the results of innovative and “voluntary” partnership programs and has established workgroups on Performance Measurement, Voluntary Partnership Programs, and Environmental Stewardship.

A priority of the IAC over the past year has been to identify organizational strategies to help strengthen the performance-orientation of EPA’s innovative programs. This includes articulating goals clearly, measuring outputs and outcomes, and evaluating of the relationship between the two.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Conducted a needs assessment to identify what additional information, tools, or services would be helpful in improving the design, measurement, and evaluation of innovative and other programs.
- Developed guidance that promotes a strategic approach to program evaluation and encourages innovative programs to participate in EPA’s annual Program Evaluation Competition.
- Developed a notification system for new or expanding partnership programs to assure sound design and to eliminate program overlap or conflicts.
- Established a partnership program coordination function within the Administrator’s office to encourage sound program design and management, with particular emphasis on performance measurement.
- Developed guidelines on designing, marketing, and measuring the performance of partnership programs to assure they are designed to demonstrate environmental results.
- Conducted a national practitioners’ workshop for training on good program design and performance measurement.

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- Provided training on performance measurement to approximately 2300 EPA employees.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Continue implementing the three areas of the needs assessment (design, measurement, and evaluation).
- Implement a new information collection request that will enable a number of voluntary programs to collect data critical to evaluating their impacts and effectiveness.
- Publish an Agency-wide partnership program accomplishments report to summarize and aggregate the overall environmental results achieved by these programs.
- Conduct strategic assessment of all partnership programs to evaluate program performance and identify opportunities for greater coordination or consolidation.
- Work with partnership programs to implement measurement guidelines.
- Maintain an internal EPA network of performance management training and technical assistance providers in the Agency's program and regional offices who can assist "voluntary, alternative, and innovative" programs in measurement and evaluation.

**13. Agency Efforts in Support of Homeland Security**

*Scope of Challenge: Challenges remain as EPA finalizes its Emergency Response Business Plan for selecting incidents of national significance scenarios; dealing with conflicts in preparing for incidents; specifying its role in the National Approach to Response work plans; and monitoring progress. Because EPA made limited progress in accomplishing the initiatives in its 2004 Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection Plan (CIPP), EPA's ability to protect public health and the environment from future terrorist attacks or other nationally significant incidents is not at the level the Agency determined necessary. (OIG)*

EPA's Emergency Response Plan provides a framework for the Agency to address simultaneous incidents of national significance while maintaining an effective day-to-day emergency response and removal operations. In preparing the plan, headquarters and regions use five simultaneous incidents in a "worst case" planning scenario around which to develop detailed assessments, gap analyses, and program activities. The Plan incorporates chemical, biological and radiological scenarios. It also briefly describes the necessary changes in the management of personnel, financial, and other resources required to address incidents of national significance readiness. These changes are identified as EPA's National Approach to Response (NAR) priorities and work is underway.

EPA submitted its Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources Protection Plan Project (CIPP) Matrix to OMB for review and approval. While OMB continues its review, EPA has begun implementing CIPP initiatives. To date, six of the ten initiatives have been completed, and two of the remaining initiatives will be completed by July 2008. One initiative, upgrade of the Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System Process, calls for the staggered



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acquisition of 180 monitors. The current schedule for this ambitious upgrade is completion by 2012. The final initiative to be completed is acquisition of a Trace Atmospheric Gas Analyzer bus. EPA currently acknowledges homeland security as an Agency-level weakness (immaterial) under FMFIA.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Developed and implemented an information technology strategy to move seamlessly from field tools to enterprise architecture. The strategy will link prevention and preparedness data to response.
- Developed a draft *Incident Management Handbook* that provides guidance on organizational structure and outlines the communications flow during an incident of national significance.
- Formed an Administrative and Finance Workgroup to address procurement, property tracking, and pay issues.
- Deployed the National Decontamination Team during the Hurricane Katrina response.
- Established a steering committee to provide oversight and leadership to the numerous workgroups that support the Agency's National Approach to Response.
- Developed a training course for senior managers on emergency response and the use of the Incident Command System (ICS) to assure that roles and responsibilities are well understood.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Finalize the Agency's National Approach to Response (NAR) Communication Plan, which will address roles and responsibilities for incidents of national significance and a "How to Manual" with pre-approved messaging templates.
- Complete the Emergency Response Equipment Data Tracking System
- Continue to coordinate the implementation of the 2004 CIPP (OSWER).

**14. Restoration Strategies for the Great Lake Basin**

**Scope of Challenge:** *EPA has made progress in guiding the development of an overall strategy for restoration of the environmental conditions in the Great Lakes Basin. However, it is unclear whether the strategy will be the guiding document for Great Lakes restoration. The Agency needs a clearly defined organizational structure with measurable basin-wide goals and a monitoring system as called for in the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Clean Water Act. The Agency also needs to follow through to ensure that progress is made on achieving the goals of the strategy. (GAO)*

In May 2004, President Bush signed Executive Order 13340, creating a cabinet-level interagency task force to bring an unprecedented level of collaboration and coordination to restore and protect the Great Lakes. EPA's Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) was cited in the Order and given the responsibility for providing assistance in carrying out the goals of the Order. In addition, the Order directed that a "Regional Collaboration of National Significance" be convened to bring the many governmental and non-governmental partners together to protect and

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restore the Great Lakes. In December 2005, the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration developed a strategy to guide federal, state, tribal and other partners' action to restore the Great Lakes. Federal commitments from the strategy have been identified in the Federal Near-Term Action Plan and are being implemented. GLNPO is tracking progress towards commitments in the Federal Near-Term Action Plan.

**Highlights of progress include:**

- Supported the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force in meeting its requirement to submit a report that summarizes task force activities and recommendations that advance the policy of Executive Order 13340.
- Developed an Implementation Framework document which outlines how implementation and reporting of the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategy will be accomplished.

**Plans for further improvements include:**

- Continue to work with partners to develop basin-wide goals and indicators for the Great Lakes.
- Continue to work with Environment Canada to develop indicators for measuring the health of the Great Lakes.

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**EPA USER FEE PROGRAM**

In FY 2008, EPA will have several user fee programs in operation. These user fee programs and proposals are as follows:

**Current Fees: Pesticides**

The FY 2008 President's Budget reflects the continued collection of Maintenance fees for review of existing pesticide registrations, and Enhanced Registration Service Fees for the accelerated review of new pesticide registration applications.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

The Maintenance fee provides funding for the Reregistration program and a certain percentage supports the processing of applications involving "me-too" or inert ingredients. The Agency is scheduled to complete issuance of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions for the Reregistration program in 2008. In FY 2008, the Agency expects to collect \$15 million in Maintenance fees.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

Entities seeking to register pesticides for use in the United States pay a fee at the time the registration action request is submitted to EPA specifically for accelerated pesticide registration decision service. This process has introduced new pesticides to the market more quickly. In FY 2008, the Agency expects to collect \$10 million in Enhanced Registration Service fees under current law.

**Current Fees: Other**

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Since 1989, the Pre-Manufacturing Notifications (PMN) fee has been collected for the review and processing of new chemical pre-manufacturing notifications submitted to EPA by the chemical industry. These fees are paid at the time of submission of the PMN for review by EPA's Toxic Substances program. PMN fees are authorized by the Toxic Substances Control Act and contain a cap on the amount the Agency may charge for a PMN review. EPA is authorized to collect up to \$1.8 million in PMN fees in FY 2008 under current law.

- **Lead Accreditation and Certification Fee**

The Toxic Substances Control Act, Title IV, Section 402(a)(3), mandates the development of a schedule of fees for persons operating lead training programs accredited under the 402/404 rule and for lead-based paint contractors certified under this rule. The training programs ensure that lead paint abatement is done safely. Fees

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collected for this activity are deposited in the U.S. Treasury. EPA estimates that \$1 million will be deposited in FY 2008.

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

This fee is authorized by the Clean Air Act of 1990 and is managed by the Air and Radiation program. Fee collections began in August 1992. This fee is imposed on manufacturers of light-duty vehicles, light and heavy trucks and motorcycles. The fees cover EPA's cost of certifying new engines and vehicles and monitoring compliance of in-use engines and vehicles. In 2004, EPA promulgated a rule that updated existing fees and established fees for newly-regulated vehicles and engines. The fees established for new compliance programs are also imposed on heavy-duty, in-use, and nonroad industries, including large diesel and gas equipment (earthmovers, tractors, forklifts, compressors, etc), handheld and non-handheld utility engines (chainsaws, weed-whackers, leaf-blowers, lawnmowers, tillers, etc.), marine (boat motors, tugs, watercraft, jet-skis), locomotive, aircraft and recreational vehicles (off-road motorcycles, snowmobiles). In FY 2008, EPA expects to collect \$19 million from this fee.

**Fee Proposals: Pesticides**

- **Registration Review Fees**

As the Reregistration program approaches completion, EPA has initiated a Registration Review program. EPA will review existing pesticide registrations on a 15-year cycle to ensure that registered pesticides in the marketplace continue to be safe for use in accordance with the latest scientific information. Legislative language will be submitted proposing to collect \$32 million in FY 2008 to partially offset the costs of operating this program and evaluating potential effects of pesticides on endangered species.

- **Pesticides Tolerance Fee**

A tolerance is the maximum legal limit of a pesticide residue in and on food commodities and animal feed. In 1954, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA) authorized the collection of fees for the establishment of tolerances on raw agricultural commodities and in food commodities. The collection of this fee has been blocked by the Pesticides Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) through 2008. Legislative language will be submitted to allow for the collection of Pesticide Tolerance fees in FY 2008 and the Administration will submit legislative language proposing to collect \$13 million in Pesticide Tolerance fees in FY 2008.

- **Enhanced Registration Services**

Legislative language will be submitted proposing to publish a new fee schedule to collect an additional \$12 million in FY 2008 to better align fee collections with program costs. Currently those who directly benefit from EPA's registration services cover only a

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fraction of the costs to operate the program, leaving the general taxpayer to shoulder the remaining burden.

- **Pesticides Maintenance Fee Extension**

Under current law, the Agency expects to collect \$15 million in Maintenance fees in FY 2008. Legislative language will be submitted to allow the collection of an additional \$9 million in order to more closely align fee collections with program costs. The President's Budget proposes to relieve the burden on the general taxpayer and finance the costs of operating the Reregistration program from those who directly benefit from EPA's reregistration activities.

**Fee Proposals: Other**

- **Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fee**

Under the current fee structure, the Agency would collect \$1.8 million in FY 2008. Legislative language will be submitted to remove the statutory cap in the Toxic Substances Control Act on Pre-Manufacturing Notification Fees. In FY 2008, EPA expects to collect an additional \$4 million by removing the statutory cap.

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**WORKING CAPITAL FUND**

In FY 2008, the Agency begins its twelfth year of operation of the Working Capital Fund (WCF). It is a revolving fund authorized by law to finance a cycle of operations, where the costs of goods and services provided are charged to users on a fee-for-service basis. The funds received are available without fiscal year limitation, to continue operations and to replace capital equipment. EPA's WCF was implemented under the authority of Section 403 of the Government Management Reform Act of 1994 and EPA's FY 1997 Appropriations Act. Permanent WCF authority was contained in the Agency's FY 1998 Appropriations Act.

The Chief Financial Officer initiated the WCF in FY 1997 as part of an effort to: (1) be accountable to Agency offices, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Congress; (2) increase the efficiency of the administrative services provided to program offices; and (3) increase customer service and responsiveness. The Agency has a WCF Board which provides policy and planning oversight and advises the CFO regarding the WCF financial position. The Board, chaired by the Associate Chief Financial Officer, is composed of eighteen permanent members from the program and regional offices.

Three Agency Activities provided in FY 2007 will continue into FY 2008. These are the Agency's information technology and telecommunications operations, managed by the Office of Environmental Information, Agency postage costs, managed by the Office of Administration, and the Agency's core accounting system, managed by the Office of the Chief Financial Officer.

The Agency's FY 2008 budget request includes resources for these three Activities in each National Program Manager's submission, totaling approximately \$170.0 million. These estimated resources may be increased to incorporate program office's additional service needs during the operating year. To the extent that these increases are subject to Congressional reprogramming notifications, the Agency will comply with all applicable requirements. In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to market its information technology services to other Federal agencies in an effort to deliver high quality services external to EPA, which will result in lower costs to EPA customers.

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**ACRONYMS FOR STATUTORY AUTHORITIES**

**AEA:** Atomic Energy Act, as amended, and Reorganization Plan #3

**ADA:** Americans with Disabilities Act

**ADEA:** Age Discrimination in Employment Act

**AHERA:** Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act

**AHPA:** Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act

**ASHAA:** Asbestos in Schools Hazard Abatement Act

**APA:** Administrative Procedures Act

**ASTCA:** Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act

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

**BRERA:** Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

**CAA:** Clean Air Act

**CAAA:** Clean Air Act Amendments

**CCA:** Clinger Cohen Act

**CCAA:** Canadian Clean Air Act

**CEPA:** Canadian Environmental Protection Act

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

**CFOA:** Chief Financial Officers Act

**CFR:** Code of Federal Regulations

**CICA:** Competition in Contracting Act

**CRA:** Civil Rights Act

**CSA:** Computer Security Act

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

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**CWA:** Clean Water Act

**CZARA:** Coastal Zone Management Act Reauthorization Amendments

**CZMA:** Coastal Zone Management Act

**DPA:** Deepwater Ports Act

**DREAA:** Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act

**ECRA:** Economic Cleanup Responsibility Act

**EFOIA:** Electronic Freedom of Information Act

**EPAA:** Environmental Programs Assistance Act

**EPAAR:** EPA Acquisition Regulations

**EPCA:** Energy Policy and Conservation Act

**EPACT:** Energy Policy Act

**EPCRA:** Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

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

**ESA:** Endangered Species Act

**ESECA:** Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act

**FACA:** Federal Advisory Committee Act

**FAIR:** Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act

**FCMA:** Fishery Conservation and Management Act

**FEPCA:** Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act; enacted as amendments to FIFRA.

**FFDCA:** Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

**FGCAA:** Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act

**FIFRA:** Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

**FLPMA:** Federal Land Policy and Management Act



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**FMFIA:** Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act

**FOIA:** Freedom of Information Act

**FPAS:** Federal Property and Administration Services Act

**FPA:** Federal Pesticide Act

**FPPA:** Federal Pollution Prevention Act

**FPR:** Federal Procurement Regulation

**FQPA:** Food Quality Protection Act

**FRA:** Federal Register Act

**FSA:** Food Security Act

**FUA:** Fuel Use Act

**FWCA:** Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act

**FWPCA:** Federal Water Pollution and Control Act (aka CWA)

**GISRA:** Government Information Security Reform Act

**GMRA:** Government Management Reform Act

**GPRA:** Government Performance and Results Act

**HMTA:** Hazardous Materials Transportation Act

**HSWA:** Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments

**IGA:** Inspector General Act

**IPA:** Intergovernmental Personnel Act

**IPIA:** Improper Payments Information Act

**ISTEA:** Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act

**LPA-US/MX-BR:** 1983 La Paz Agreement on US/Mexico Border Region

**MPPRCA:** Marine Plastic Pollution, Research and Control Act of 1987

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**MPRSA:** Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act

**NAAEC:** North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation

**NAAQS:** National Ambient Air Quality Standard

**NAWCA:** North American Wetlands Conservation Act,

**NEPA:** National Environmental Policy Act

**NHPA:** National Historic Preservation Act

**NIPDWR:** National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations

**NISA:** National Invasive Species Act of 1996

**ODA:** Ocean Dumping Act

**OPA:** The Oil Pollution Act

**OWBPA:** Older Workers Benefit Protection Act

**PBA:** Public Building Act

**PFCRA:** Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act

**PHSA:** Public Health Service Act

**PLIRRA:** Pollution Liability Insurance and Risk Retention Act

**PR:** Privacy Act

**PRA:** Paperwork Reduction Act

**QCA:** Quiet Communities Act

**RCRA:** Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

**RLBPHRA:** Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act

**RFA:** Regulatory Flexibility Act

**RICO:** Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act

**SARA:** Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986

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**SBREFA:** Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996

**SBLRBRERA:** Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization and Environmental Restoration Act

**SDWA:** Safe Drinking Water Act

**SICEA:** Steel Industry Compliance Extension Act

**SMCRA:** Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act

**SPA:** Shore Protection Act of 1988

**SWDA:** Solid Waste Disposal Act

**TCA:** Tribal Cooperative Agreement

**TSCA:** Toxic Substances Control Act

**UMRA:** Unfunded Mandates Reform Act.

**UMTRLWA:** Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Land Withdrawal Act

**USC:** United States Code

**USTCA:** Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act

**WQA:** Water Quality Act of 1987

**WRDA:** Water Resources Development Act

**WSRA:** Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

**WWWQA:** Wet Weather Water Quality Act of 2000

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**FY 2008 STAG CATEGORICAL PROGRAM GRANTS**

**Statutory Authority and Eligible Uses  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Section 103	Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and Tribal representatives and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states)	Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to addressing regional haze.	\$2,500.0	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$1,000.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
State and Local Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103, 105, 106	Air pollution control agencies as defined in section 302(b) of the CAA; Multi-jurisdictional organizations (non-profit organizations whose boards of directors or membership is made up of CAA section 302(b) agency officers and whose mission is to support the continuing environmental programs of the states); Interstate air quality control region designated pursuant to section 107 of the CAA or of implementing section 176A, or section 184 NOTE: only the Ozone Transport Commission is eligible	Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program support costs, including monitoring activities (section 105); Coordinating or facilitating a multi-jurisdictional approach to carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA (sections 103 and 106); Supporting training for CAA section 302(b) air pollution control agency staff (sections 103 and 105); Supporting research, investigative and demonstration projects(section 103)	\$182,679.5	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$184,180.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Tribal Air Quality Management	CAA, Sections 103 and 105; Tribal Cooperative Agreements (TCA) in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribes; Intertribal Consortia; State/ Tribal College or University	Conducting air quality assessment activities to determine a Tribe's need to develop a CAA program; Carrying out the traditional prevention and control programs required by the CAA and associated program costs; Supporting training for CAA for Federally-recognized Tribes	\$10,939.5	Goal 1, Obj. 1	\$10,940.0
Radon	TSCA, Sections 10 and 306; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State Agencies, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in the development and implementation of programs for the assessment and mitigation of radon	\$8,073.5	Goal 1, Obj. 2	\$8,074.0
Water Pollution Control (Section 106)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 106; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Interstate Agencies	Develop and carry out surface and ground water pollution control programs, including NPDES permits, TMDL's, WQ standards, monitoring, and NPS control activities.	\$221,661.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$221,664.0
Nonpoint Source (NPS – Section 319)	FWPCA, as amended, Section 319(h); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement EPA-approved state and Tribal nonpoint source management programs and fund priority projects as selected by the state.	\$194,040.0	Goal 2, Obj. 2	\$194,040.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Wetlands Program Development	FWPCA, as amended, Section 104 (b)(3); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	To develop new wetland programs or enhance existing programs for the protection, management and restoration of wetland resources.	\$16,830.0	Goal 4, Obj. 3	\$16,830.0
Targeted Watershed Grants	Department of Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2006 Public Law 109-54.	States, Local Governments, Tribes, Interstate Organizations, Intertribal Consortia, Non-Profit Organizations	Assistance for watersheds to expand and improve existing watershed protection efforts.	\$6,930.0	Goal 4, Obj. 3	\$0.0
Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	SDWA, Section 1443(a); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health.	\$99,099.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$99,100.0
Homeland Security Grants	SDWA, Section 1442; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	To assist states and Tribes in coordinating their water security activities with other homeland security efforts.	\$4,950.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$4,950.0
Underground Injection Control [UIC]	SDWA, Section 1443(b); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement and enforce regulations that protect underground sources of drinking water by controlling Class I-V underground injection wells.	\$10,890.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$10,891.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Beaches Protection	BEACH Act of 2000; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Local Governments	Develop and implement programs for monitoring and notification of conditions for coastal recreation waters adjacent to beaches or similar points of access that are used by the public.	\$9,900.0	Goal 2, Obj. 1	\$9,900.0
Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	RCRA, Section 3011; FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Development & Implementation of Hazardous Waste Programs	\$103,345.5	Goal 3, Obj. 1 Obj. 2	\$103,346.0
Brownfields	CERCLA, as amended by the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (P.L. 107-118); GMRA (1990); FGCAA.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Build and support Brownfields programs which will assess contaminated properties, oversee private party cleanups, provide cleanup support through low interest loans, and provide certainty for liability related issues.	\$49,494.9	Goal 4, Obj. 2	\$49,495.0



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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/ Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Underground Storage Tanks [UST]	SWDA, as amended by the Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986 (Subtitle I), Section 2007(f), 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2); Energy Policy Act of 2005, Title XV – Ethanol and Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Sections 1521-1533, P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801; and implemented by regulations at CFR 35.330; Tribal Grants - P.L. 105-276.	States, Federally-Recognized Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Develop and/or implement state or Indian UST program; provide assistance to states to help them meet their new responsibilities under the Energy Policy Act of 2005; provide funding for SEE enrollees to work on the states' underground storage tanks and to support direct UST implementation programs.	\$37,566.7	Goal 3, Obj. 1	\$22,274.0
Pesticides Program Implementation	FIFRA, Sections 20 and 23; the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (PL 105-276); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the following programs through grants to states, Tribes, partners, and supporters: Certification and Training / Worker Protection, Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP) Field Activities, Tribal Program, and Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program.	\$12,968.9	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$12,970.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Lead	TSCA, Sections 10 and 404 (g); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Implement the lead-based paint activities in the Training and Certification program through EPA-authorized state, territorial and Tribal programs and, in areas without authorization, through direct implementation by the Agency. Activities conducted as part of this program include issuing grants for the training and certification of individuals and firms engaged in lead-based paint abatement and inspection activities and the accreditation of qualified training providers.	\$13,563.1	Goal 4, Obj. 1	\$13,564.0
Toxic Substances Compliance	TSCA, Sections 28(a) and 404 (g); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in developing and implementing toxic substances enforcement programs for PCBs, asbestos, and lead-based paint	\$5,098.5	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$5,099.0
Pesticide Enforcement	FIFRA § 23(a)(1); FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Assist in implementing cooperative pesticide enforcement programs	\$18,711.0	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$18,711.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN, aka "the Exchange Network")	As appropriate, CAA, Section 103; CWA, Section 104; RCRA, Section 8001; FIFRA, Section 20; TSCA, Sections 10 and 28; MPRSA, Section 203; SDWA, Section 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; FY 2002 Appropriations Act and FY 2003 Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Interstate Agencies, Tribal Consortium, Other Agencies with Related Environmental Information Activities	Assists states and others to better integrate environmental information systems, better enable data-sharing across programs, and improve access to information.	\$14,850.0	Goal 5, Obj. 2	\$12,850.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Pollution Prevention	Pollution Prevention Act of 1990, Section 6605; TSCA Section 10; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	States, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia	Provides assistance to states and state entities (i.e., colleges and universities) and Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia in order to deliver pollution prevention technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. A goal of the program is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source.	\$5,940.0	Goal 5, Obj. 2	\$5,940.0

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Grant Title	Statutory Authorities	Eligible Recipients	Eligible Uses	FY 2007 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)	FY 2008 Goal/Objective	FY 2008 President's Budget Dollars (X1000)
Sector Program (previously Enforcement & Compliance Assurance)	As appropriate, CAA, Section 103; CWA, Section 104; SWDA, Section 8001; FIFRA, Section 20; TSCA, Sections 10 and 28; MPRSA, Section 203; SDWA, Section 1442; Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; FY 2000 Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-74); TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	State, Territories, Tribes, Intertribal Consortia, Multi-Jurisdictional Organizations	Assist in developing innovative sector-based, multi-media, or single-media approaches to enforcement and compliance assurance	\$2,227.5	Goal 5, Obj. 1	\$2,228.0
Indian General Assistance Program	Indian Environmental General Assistance Program Act of 1992, as amended; TCA in annual Appropriations Acts.	Tribal Governments, Intertribal Consortia	Plan and develop Tribal environmental protection programs.	\$56,925.0	Goal 5, Obj. 3	\$56,925.0

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**PROGRAM PROJECTS BY APPROPRIATION  
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
<b>Science &amp; Technology</b>				
<b>Air Toxics and Quality</b>				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$8,036.1	\$9,259.4	\$8,259.0	(\$1,000.4)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$9,647.9	\$10,272.9	\$10,886.0	\$613.1
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$2,029.6	\$2,264.7	\$2,252.0	(\$12.7)
Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification				
<i>Energy Policy Act &amp; Related Authorities     Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$11,400.0	\$8,388.0	(\$3,012.0)
<i>Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and     Certification (other activities)</i>	\$61,604.3	\$56,924.5	\$57,334.0	\$409.5
Subtotal, Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards and Certification	\$61,604.3	\$68,324.5	\$65,722.0	(\$2,602.5)
Radiation: Protection	\$2,311.9	\$2,054.3	\$2,120.0	\$65.7
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$3,263.4	\$3,585.9	\$3,721.0	\$135.1
<b>Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality</b>	<b>\$86,893.2</b>	<b>\$95,761.7</b>	<b>\$92,960.0</b>	<b>(\$2,801.7)</b>
<b>Climate Protection Program</b>				
Climate Protection Program	\$19,650.5	\$12,549.6	\$13,104.0	\$554.4
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Forensics Support	\$13,044.2	\$13,185.2	\$15,075.0	\$1,889.8
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Water sentinel and related training</i>	\$707.8	\$41,735.2	\$21,884.0	(\$19,851.2)
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure     Protection (other activities)</i>	\$12,598.3	\$3,515.8	\$3,702.0	\$186.2
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$13,306.1	\$45,251.0	\$25,586.0	(\$19,665.0)
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$11,345.1	\$24,666.7	\$20,738.0	(\$3,928.7)
<i>Laboratory Security: Preparedness, Response, and     Recovery</i>	\$578.2	\$600.0	\$600.0	\$0.0
<i>Safe Building</i>	\$2,441.4	\$4,000.0	\$4,000.0	\$0.0
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and     Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$18,328.1	\$15,231.4	\$15,430.0	\$198.6
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$32,692.8	\$44,498.1	\$40,768.0	(\$3,730.1)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$3,013.8	\$2,079.0	\$594.0	(\$1,485.0)
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$49,012.7</b>	<b>\$91,828.1</b>	<b>\$66,948.0</b>	<b>(\$24,880.1)</b>

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	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
<b>Indoor Air</b>				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$583.9	\$442.2	\$428.0	(\$14.2)
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$759.9	\$828.7	\$788.0	(\$40.7)
<b>Subtotal, Indoor Air</b>	<b>\$1,343.8</b>	<b>\$1,270.9</b>	<b>\$1,216.0</b>	<b>(\$54.9)</b>
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
IT / Data Management	\$4,412.9	\$4,268.0	\$3,499.0	(\$769.0)
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$8,841.7	\$70,239.5	\$73,859.0	\$3,619.5
<b>Pesticides Licensing</b>				
Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$3,294.0	\$3,294.0
Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,115.0	\$2,115.0
Pesticides: Realize the Value of Pesticide Availability	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$472.0	\$472.0
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$2,631.7	\$2,766.1	\$0.0	(\$2,766.1)
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$2,347.0	\$2,820.4	\$0.0	(\$2,820.4)
<b>Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing</b>	<b>\$4,978.7</b>	<b>\$5,586.5</b>	<b>\$5,881.0</b>	<b>\$294.5</b>
<b>Research / Congressional Priorities</b>	\$56,300.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Research: Clean Air</b>				
Research: Air Toxics	\$18,535.1	\$12,274.2	\$0.0	(\$12,274.2)
Research: Clean Air	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$81,054.0	\$81,054.0
Research: Global Change	\$17,495.2	\$17,456.4	\$16,908.0	(\$548.4)
Research: NAAQS	\$65,242.5	\$65,455.6	\$0.0	(\$65,455.6)
<b>Subtotal, Research: Clean Air</b>	<b>\$101,272.8</b>	<b>\$95,186.2</b>	<b>\$97,962.0</b>	<b>\$2,775.8</b>
<b>Research: Clean Water</b>				
Research: Drinking Water	\$52,015.9	\$49,242.5	\$48,548.0	(\$694.5)
Research: Water Quality	\$48,233.9	\$56,988.2	\$56,454.0	(\$534.2)
<b>Subtotal, Research: Clean Water</b>	<b>\$100,249.8</b>	<b>\$106,230.7</b>	<b>\$105,002.0</b>	<b>(\$1,228.7)</b>
<b>Research: Human Health and Ecosystems</b>				
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$33,663.5	\$34,488.5	\$38,856.0	\$4,367.5
Research: Computational Toxicology	\$13,264.5	\$14,983.1	\$15,103.0	\$119.9
Research: Endocrine Disruptor	\$11,234.3	\$9,081.2	\$10,131.0	\$1,049.8
Research: Fellowships	\$15,609.9	\$8,383.0	\$8,438.0	\$55.0
Research: Human Health and Ecosystems				
<i>Human Health</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$72,285.0	\$72,285.0

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	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud</b>
<i>Ecosystems</i>	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$72,761.0	\$72,761.0
<i>Research: Human Health and Ecosystems (other activities)</i>	\$169,126.0	\$161,312.7	\$0.0	(\$161,312.7)
Subtotal, Research: Human Health and Ecosystems	\$169,126.0	\$161,312.7	\$145,046.0	(\$16,266.7)
<b>Subtotal, Research: Human Health and Ecosystems</b>	<b>\$242,898.2</b>	<b>\$228,248.5</b>	<b>\$217,574.0</b>	<b>(\$10,674.5)</b>
<b>Research: Land Protection</b>				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$12,101.5	\$10,552.8	\$10,737.0	\$184.2
<b>Research: Sustainability</b>				
Research: Economics and Decision Science(EDS)	\$2,487.6	\$2,494.6	\$0.0	(\$2,494.6)
Research: Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)	\$2,761.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Research: Sustainability	\$27,042.4	\$21,404.9	\$22,478.0	\$1,073.1
<b>Subtotal, Research: Sustainability</b>	<b>\$32,291.9</b>	<b>\$23,899.5</b>	<b>\$22,478.0</b>	<b>(\$1,421.5)</b>
<b>Toxic Research and Prevention</b>				
Research: Pesticides and Toxics	\$28,343.3	\$26,223.7	\$24,795.0	(\$1,428.7)
<b>Water: Human Health Protection</b>				
Drinking Water Programs	\$3,101.9	\$3,243.1	\$3,416.0	\$172.9
<b>Total, Science &amp; Technology</b>	<b>\$764,737.6</b>	<b>\$788,274.0</b>	<b>\$754,506.0</b>	<b>(\$33,768.0)</b>
<b>Environmental Program &amp; Management</b>				
<b>Air Toxics and Quality</b>				
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				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$2,800.0	\$2,800.0	\$0.0
<i>Clean Diesel Initiative</i>	\$3,119.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<i>Federal Support for Air Quality Management (other activities)</i>	\$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)
<b>Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality</b>	<b>\$186,088.2</b>	<b>\$190,307.7</b>	<b>\$188,561.0</b>	<b>(\$1,746.7)</b>
<b>Brownfields</b>				
Brownfields	\$21,848.2	\$24,637.3	\$23,450.0	(\$1,187.3)



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	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
<b>Climate Protection Program</b>				
Climate Protection Program				
<i>Energy Star</i>	\$33,391.6	\$45,722.8	\$43,926.0	(\$1,796.8)
<i>Methane to Markets</i>	\$2,147.5	\$4,420.5	\$4,436.0	\$15.5
<i>Climate Protection Program (other activities)</i>	\$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)
<b>Subtotal, Climate Protection Program</b>	<b>\$83,693.9</b>	<b>\$91,843.3</b>	<b>\$87,927.0</b>	<b>(\$3,916.3)</b>
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Assistance and Centers				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$111.2	\$131.0	\$19.8
<i>Compliance Assistance and Centers (other activities)</i>	\$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				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$172.0	\$986.9	\$1,128.0	\$141.1
<i>Compliance Monitoring (other activities)</i>	\$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
<b>Subtotal, Compliance</b>	<b>\$122,748.3</b>	<b>\$131,611.7</b>	<b>\$132,761.0</b>	<b>\$1,149.3</b>
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$753.2	\$810.0	\$56.8
<i>Civil Enforcement (other activities)</i>	\$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
<b>Subtotal, Enforcement</b>	<b>\$180,393.4</b>	<b>\$178,721.4</b>	<b>\$187,666.0</b>	<b>\$8,944.6</b>
<b>Environmental Protection / Congressional Priorities</b>	<b>\$65,347.2</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Geographic Programs</b>				
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

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	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$946.0	\$466.9	\$467.0	\$0.1
Geographic Program: Other				
<i>Geographic Program: Puget Sound</i>	\$2,307.8	\$0.0	\$1,000.0	\$1,000.0
<i>Lake Pontchartrain</i>	\$0.0	\$978.0	\$978.0	\$0.0
<i>Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)</i>	\$1,148.2	\$4,448.4	\$3,448.0	(\$1,000.4)
<i>Geographic Program: Other (other activities)</i>	\$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
<b>Subtotal, Geographic Programs</b>	<b>\$66,064.4</b>	<b>\$70,873.5</b>	<b>\$74,511.0</b>	<b>\$3,637.5</b>
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$318.1	\$1,200.0	\$500.0	(\$700.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Communication and Information (other activities)</i>	\$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				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$43.6	\$99.0	\$99.0	\$0.0
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$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				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$5.0	\$3,328.7	\$3,380.0	\$51.3
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$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
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$20,501.7</b>	<b>\$23,640.0</b>	<b>\$24,419.0</b>	<b>\$779.0</b>
<b>Indoor Air</b>				
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)
<b>Subtotal, Indoor Air</b>	<b>\$26,441.2</b>	<b>\$28,983.5</b>	<b>\$26,869.0</b>	<b>(\$2,114.5)</b>
<b>Information Exchange / Outreach</b>				
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)

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	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud</b>
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
<b>Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach</b>	<b>\$123,370.8</b>	<b>\$119,590.8</b>	<b>\$117,206.0</b>	<b>(\$2,384.8)</b>
<b>International Programs</b>				
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)
<b>Subtotal, International Programs</b>	<b>\$23,465.8</b>	<b>\$20,258.2</b>	<b>\$17,755.0</b>	<b>(\$2,503.2)</b>
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
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)
<b>Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security</b>	<b>\$103,069.9</b>	<b>\$102,369.3</b>	<b>\$96,602.0</b>	<b>(\$5,767.3)</b>
<b>Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>				
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>Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>	<b>\$112,252.0</b>	<b>\$119,680.6</b>	<b>\$123,361.0</b>	<b>\$3,680.4</b>
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
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)

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<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$496,036.8</b>	<b>\$465,776.0</b>	<b>\$472,294.0</b>	<b>\$6,518.0</b>
<b>Pesticides Licensing</b>				
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
<b>Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing</b>	<b>\$120,577.2</b>	<b>\$118,262.5</b>	<b>\$118,158.0</b>	<b>(\$104.5)</b>
<b>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>				
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
<b>Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)</b>	<b>\$117,312.5</b>	<b>\$120,494.7</b>	<b>\$122,397.0</b>	<b>\$1,902.3</b>
<b>Toxics Risk Review and Prevention</b>				
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)
<b>Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention</b>	<b>\$87,773.2</b>	<b>\$93,018.9</b>	<b>\$90,071.0</b>	<b>(\$2,947.9)</b>
<b>Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>				
LUST / UST				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$11,713.7	\$11,707.0	(\$6.7)
<i>LUST / UST (other activities)</i>	\$9,042.3	\$0.0	\$12.0	\$12.0
Subtotal, LUST / UST	\$9,042.3	\$11,713.7	\$11,719.0	\$5.3
<b>Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>	<b>\$9,042.3</b>	<b>\$11,713.7</b>	<b>\$11,719.0</b>	<b>\$5.3</b>
<b>Water: Ecosystems</b>				
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
<b>Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems</b>	<b>\$72,908.6</b>	<b>\$89,009.4</b>	<b>\$73,721.0</b>	<b>(\$15,288.4)</b>

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<b>Water: Human Health Protection</b>				
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)
<b>Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection</b>	<b>\$93,846.7</b>	<b>\$101,774.9</b>	<b>\$99,797.0</b>	<b>(\$1,977.9)</b>
<b>Water Quality Protection</b>				
Marine Pollution	\$10,846.3	\$12,462.4	\$12,851.0	\$388.6
Surface Water Protection				
<i>Water Quality Monitoring</i>	\$5,480.4	\$7,120.7	\$7,121.0	\$0.3
<i>Surface Water Protection (other activities)</i>	\$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
<b>Subtotal, Water Quality Protection</b>	<b>\$199,152.4</b>	<b>\$204,049.6</b>	<b>\$208,943.0</b>	<b>\$4,893.4</b>
<b>Total, Environmental Program &amp; Management</b>	<b>\$2,331,934.7</b>	<b>\$2,306,617.0</b>	<b>\$2,298,188.0</b>	<b>(\$8,429.0)</b>
<b>Inspector General</b>				
<b>Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations</b>				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$36,501.5	\$35,100.0	\$38,008.0	\$2,908.0
<b>Total, Inspector General</b>	<b>\$36,501.5</b>	<b>\$35,100.0</b>	<b>\$38,008.0</b>	<b>\$2,908.0</b>
<b>Building and Facilities</b>				
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$10,800.9	\$11,385.1	\$7,870.0	(\$3,515.1)
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$30,871.3	\$28,430.9	\$26,931.0	(\$1,499.9)
<b>Total, Building and Facilities</b>	<b>\$41,672.2</b>	<b>\$39,816.0</b>	<b>\$34,801.0</b>	<b>(\$5,015.0)</b>
<b>Hazardous Substance Superfund</b>				
<b>Air Toxics and Quality</b>				
Radiation: Protection	\$1,938.3	\$2,323.3	\$2,373.0	\$49.7
<b>Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations</b>				
Audits, Evaluations, and Investigations	\$13,243.5	\$13,316.0	\$7,149.0	(\$6,167.0)
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$11.0	\$22.2	\$22.0	(\$0.2)
Compliance Incentives	\$156.5	\$142.7	\$144.0	\$1.3

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	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
Compliance Monitoring	\$914.4	\$1,144.1	\$1,182.0	\$37.9
<b>Subtotal, Compliance</b>	<b>\$1,081.9</b>	<b>\$1,309.0</b>	<b>\$1,348.0</b>	<b>\$39.0</b>
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$785.4	\$883.0	\$884.0	\$1.0
Criminal Enforcement	\$8,611.7	\$8,502.2	\$9,167.0	\$664.8
Enforcement Training	\$568.9	\$621.9	\$840.0	\$218.1
Environmental Justice	\$638.6	\$756.7	\$757.0	\$0.3
Forensics Support	\$3,600.9	\$4,184.2	\$2,310.0	(\$1,874.2)
Superfund: Enforcement	\$161,995.4	\$163,650.5	\$161,610.0	(\$2,040.5)
Superfund: Federal Facilities Enforcement	\$9,117.9	\$10,196.9	\$9,843.0	(\$353.9)
<b>Subtotal, Enforcement</b>	<b>\$185,318.8</b>	<b>\$188,795.4</b>	<b>\$185,411.0</b>	<b>(\$3,384.4)</b>
<b>Homeland Security</b>				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$100.4	\$300.0	\$0.0	(\$300.0)
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$100.4	\$300.0	\$0.0	(\$300.0)
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$77.7	\$198.0	\$198.0	\$0.0
<i>Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)</i>	\$907.4	\$1,373.6	\$1,659.0	\$285.4
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$985.1	\$1,571.6	\$1,857.0	\$285.4
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
<i>Decontamination</i>	\$39.2	\$12,271.3	\$10,527.0	(\$1,744.3)
<i>Laboratory Preparedness and Response</i>	\$0.0	\$9,500.0	\$6,064.0	(\$3,436.0)
<i>Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery (other activities)</i>	\$40,360.8	\$28,003.6	\$28,689.0	\$685.4
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$40,400.0	\$49,774.9	\$45,280.0	(\$4,494.9)
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure				
	\$534.7	\$594.2	\$594.0	(\$0.2)
<b>Subtotal, Homeland Security</b>	<b>\$42,020.2</b>	<b>\$52,240.7</b>	<b>\$47,731.0</b>	<b>(\$4,509.7)</b>
<b>Information Exchange / Outreach</b>				
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$35.4	\$130.4	\$155.0	\$24.6
Exchange Network	\$1,883.6	\$1,432.4	\$1,433.0	\$0.6
<b>Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach</b>	<b>\$1,919.0</b>	<b>\$1,562.8</b>	<b>\$1,588.0</b>	<b>\$25.2</b>
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
Information Security	\$341.0	\$788.6	\$792.0	\$3.4

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	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
IT / Data Management	\$16,646.2	\$17,120.4	\$16,338.0	(\$782.4)
<b>Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security</b>	<b>\$16,987.2</b>	<b>\$17,909.0</b>	<b>\$17,130.0</b>	<b>(\$779.0)</b>
<b>Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>				
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$559.4	\$887.2	\$837.0	(\$50.2)
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$624.6	\$690.8	\$606.0	(\$84.8)
<b>Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review</b>	<b>\$1,184.0</b>	<b>\$1,578.0</b>	<b>\$1,443.0</b>	<b>(\$135.0)</b>
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$2,752.7	\$2,920.8	\$3,049.0	\$128.2
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$66,365.6	\$73,944.7	\$74,956.0	\$1,011.3
Acquisition Management	\$19,577.1	\$23,514.3	\$24,645.0	\$1,130.7
Human Resources Management	\$5,282.1	\$5,270.2	\$5,036.0	(\$234.2)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$21,783.7	\$25,540.8	\$24,306.0	(\$1,234.8)
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$115,761.2</b>	<b>\$131,190.8</b>	<b>\$131,992.0</b>	<b>\$801.2</b>
<b>Research: Human Health and Ecosystems</b>				
Human Health Risk Assessment	\$3,604.4	\$3,847.2	\$3,972.0	\$124.8
<b>Research: Land Protection</b>				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$22,210.2	\$21,963.9	\$20,081.0	(\$1,882.9)
Research: SITE Program	\$4,628.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Subtotal, Research: Land Protection</b>	<b>\$26,838.2</b>	<b>\$21,963.9</b>	<b>\$20,081.0</b>	<b>(\$1,882.9)</b>
<b>Research: Sustainability</b>				
Research: Sustainability	\$292.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Superfund Cleanup</b>				
Superfund: Emergency Response and Removal	\$205,038.7	\$192,398.9	\$191,880.0	(\$518.9)
Superfund: EPA Emergency Preparedness	\$11,115.1	\$8,863.1	\$9,318.0	\$454.9
Superfund: Federal Facilities	\$32,461.2	\$31,486.6	\$31,879.0	\$392.4
Superfund: Remedial	\$667,056.2	\$581,594.9	\$584,836.0	\$3,241.1
Superfund: Support to Other Federal Agencies	\$4,989.0	\$8,575.4	\$6,575.0	(\$2,000.4)
Brownfields Projects	\$9,319.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Subtotal, Superfund Cleanup</b>	<b>\$929,979.7</b>	<b>\$822,918.9</b>	<b>\$824,488.0</b>	<b>\$1,569.1</b>
<b>Total, Hazardous Substance Superfund</b>	<b>\$1,340,168.4</b>	<b>\$1,258,955.0</b>	<b>\$1,244,706.0</b>	<b>(\$14,249.0)</b>
<b>(Transfer to Office of Inspector General)</b>	<b>(\$13,243.5)</b>	<b>(\$13,316.0)</b>	<b>(\$7,149.0)</b>	<b>\$6,167.0</b>
<b>(Transfer to Science and Technology)</b>	<b>(\$32,283.4)</b>	<b>(\$27,811.1)</b>	<b>(\$26,126.0)</b>	<b>\$1,685.1</b>

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	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
<b>Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</b>				
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$481.3	\$839.1	\$688.0	(\$151.1)
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
IT / Data Management	\$130.9	\$175.9	\$177.0	\$1.1
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Acquisition Management	\$357.3	\$360.8	\$165.0	(\$195.8)
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$760.9	\$1,014.8	\$1,102.0	\$87.2
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$769.6	\$916.8	\$901.0	(\$15.8)
Human Resources Management	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$0.0
<b>Subtotal, Operations and Administration</b>	<b>\$1,890.8</b>	<b>\$2,295.4</b>	<b>\$2,171.0</b>	<b>(\$124.4)</b>
<b>Research: Land Protection</b>				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$617.2	\$651.3	\$660.0	\$8.7
<b>Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>				
LUST / UST	\$11,889.1	\$10,590.1	\$10,558.0	(\$32.1)
LUST Cooperative Agreements	\$71,175.1	\$58,207.2	\$58,207.0	(\$0.2)
<b>Subtotal, Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)</b>	<b>\$83,064.2</b>	<b>\$68,797.3</b>	<b>\$68,765.0</b>	<b>(\$32.3)</b>
<b>Total, Leaking Underground Storage Tanks</b>	<b>\$86,184.4</b>	<b>\$72,759.0</b>	<b>\$72,461.0</b>	<b>(\$298.0)</b>
<b>Oil Spill Response</b>				
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$257.8	\$280.2	\$291.0	\$10.8
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement	\$1,759.1	\$1,826.3	\$2,065.0	\$238.7
<b>IT / Data Management / Security</b>				
IT / Data Management	\$38.8	\$32.5	\$34.0	\$1.5
<b>Oil</b>				
Oil Spill: Prevention, Preparedness and Response	\$12,645.3	\$12,964.6	\$13,499.0	\$534.4
<b>Operations and Administration</b>				
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$366.1	\$499.3	\$490.0	(\$9.3)
<b>Research: Land Protection</b>				
Research: Land Protection and Restoration	\$828.4	\$903.1	\$901.0	(\$2.1)



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	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud
<b>Total, Oil Spill Response</b>	<b>\$15,895.5</b>	<b>\$16,506.0</b>	<b>\$17,280.0</b>	<b>\$774.0</b>
<b>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>				
<b>Air Toxics and Quality</b>				
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$9,795.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
<b>Brownfields</b>				
Brownfields Projects	\$93,549.0	\$89,119.4	\$89,258.0	\$138.6
<b>Infrastructure Assistance</b>				
Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages	\$33,905.5	\$14,850.0	\$15,500.0	\$650.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF	\$905,435.8	\$687,555.0	\$687,554.0	(\$1.0)
Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$35,000.0	(\$14,500.0)
Subtotal, Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$35,000.0	(\$14,500.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF	\$813,735.3	\$841,500.0	\$842,167.0	\$667.0
Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border	\$49,013.5	\$24,750.0	\$10,000.0	(\$14,750.0)
Infrastructure Assistance: Puerto Rico	\$0.0	\$990.0	\$0.0	(\$990.0)
<b>Subtotal, Infrastructure Assistance</b>	<b>\$1,802,090.1</b>	<b>\$1,619,145.0</b>	<b>\$1,590,221.0</b>	<b>(\$28,924.0)</b>
<b>STAG Infrastructure Grants / Congressional Priorities</b>	<b>\$360,947.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>
<b>Subtotal, State and Tribal Assistance Grants (excluding categorical grants)</b>	<b>\$2,266,381.5</b>	<b>\$1,708,264.4</b>	<b>\$1,679,479.0</b>	<b>(\$28,785.4)</b>
<b>Categorical Grants</b>				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,707.3	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$51,377.9	\$49,494.9	\$49,495.0	\$0.1
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$19,308.2	\$14,850.0	\$12,850.0	(\$2,000.0)
Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance	\$103,364.9	\$103,345.5	\$103,346.0	\$0.5
Categorical Grant: Homeland Security	\$4,283.1	\$4,950.0	\$4,950.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Lead	\$15,115.2	\$13,563.1	\$13,564.0	\$0.9
Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)	\$203,807.2	\$194,040.0	\$194,040.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement	\$19,876.7	\$18,711.0	\$18,711.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation	\$13,749.8	\$12,968.9	\$12,970.0	\$1.1
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)				
<i>Water Quality Monitoring Grants</i>	\$946.1	\$18,500.0	\$18,500.0	\$0.0
<i>Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)</i>	\$219,826.3	\$203,161.0	\$203,164.0	\$3.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)	\$220,772.4	\$221,661.0	\$221,664.0	\$3.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention	\$4,192.6	\$5,940.0	\$5,940.0	\$0.0

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	<b>FY 2006 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2008 Pres Bud</b>	<b>Pres Bud vs. Pres Bud</b>
Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)	\$98,590.8	\$99,099.0	\$99,100.0	\$1.0
Categorical Grant: Radon	\$8,577.4	\$8,073.5	\$8,074.0	\$0.5
Categorical Grant: Sector Program	\$1,938.9	\$2,227.5	\$2,228.0	\$0.5
Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management	\$225,269.8	\$185,179.5	\$185,180.0	\$0.5
Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds	\$14,301.8	\$6,930.0	\$0.0	(\$6,930.0)
Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance	\$6,347.5	\$5,098.5	\$5,099.0	\$0.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management	\$11,723.9	\$10,939.5	\$10,940.0	\$0.5
Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program	\$60,086.9	\$56,925.0	\$56,925.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)	\$10,591.5	\$10,890.0	\$10,891.0	\$1.0
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks				
<i>Energy Policy Act Implementation</i>	\$0.0	\$37,566.7	\$22,274.0	(\$15,292.7)
<i>Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks (other activities)</i>	\$14,328.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks	\$14,328.1	\$37,566.7	\$22,274.0	(\$15,292.7)
Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training	\$1,382.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements	\$11,136.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$13,360.5	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	\$0.0
<b>Total, State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>	<b>\$3,409,572.7</b>	<b>\$2,797,448.0</b>	<b>\$2,744,450.0</b>	<b>(\$52,998.0)</b>
<b>Rescission of Prior Year Funds</b>				
Not Specified	\$0.0	\$0.0	(\$5,000.0)	(\$5,000.0)
<b>Subtotal, (no Program Area specified)</b>	<b>\$1,143,191.2</b>	<b>\$1,089,183.6</b>	<b>\$1,059,971.0</b>	<b>(\$29,212.6)</b>
<b>Total, Rescission of Prior Year Funds</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>\$0.0</b>	<b>(\$5,000.0)</b>	<b>(\$5,000.0)</b>

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**LONG TERM INITIATIVES**

EPA will conduct a number of long term initiatives designed to improve efficiency, streamline operations, and enhance customer service. Successful implementation of these initiatives will require thoughtful coordination and take into account the Agency's overall mission and any potentially impacted employees and contractors. The following sections provide a brief description of these initiatives:

**Laboratory Infrastructure Requirements Study**

The Agency will conduct a comprehensive review of laboratory infrastructure requirements through 2011. This will be a collaborative effort to identify enterprise-wide efficiencies. Achieving these results will require coordination and integration into other ongoing studies.

**Reviewing Voluntary Programs**

The Agency will conduct a thorough evaluation of all voluntary programs. This Agency-wide study will identify priorities, methods to maximize effectiveness, and opportunities to streamline operations while meeting Agency goals and objectives. Senior leaders are now developing workgroups to evaluate the Agency's voluntary programs and identify opportunities for organizational efficiencies and optimize reasonable results.

**Aligning International Activities**

The Agency will review and improve coordination on all international environmental activities. This will be a comprehensive review of the Agency-wide international strategic objectives and their relation to domestic and foreign policy objectives. Information from this review will be used to identify and streamline areas of overlap and create efficiencies. The Agency is laying out a process for engaging senior leaders in identifying international activities planned or currently underway.

**Reducing Reporting Burden for States**

States have expressed concerns about their growing reporting burden. In order to better understand the burden of regulatory report requirements on state environmental protection programs, EPA is currently working with states to review EPA reporting requirements affecting the states.

**Reducing Reporting Burden for Tribes**

The Agency has initiated a review of all Tribal reporting requirements. In order to successfully reduce reporting requirements, project leads will inventory all current requirements, analyze associated directives and regulations, and identify opportunities for consolidations or eliminations. Project leads are developing a current inventory of all reporting requirements which will be the first step in this effort.

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**Energy Efficiencies Plan**

EPA's Energy Conservation Plan is addressing energy and energy cost reductions for all reporting Agency facilities (i.e. facilities that pay utilities directly rather than indirectly as part of a lease or other agreement) from FY 2006 through FY 2015. The current energy conservation goal for FY 2008 is a 10% reduction from EPA's FY 2003 baseline. The Energy Conservation Plan includes an implementation plan and schedule of projects through FY 2010.

In general, laboratory operations require more energy use per square foot than many other types of facilities. Since EPA can directly control its utility costs at the 29 "reporting" laboratories, the Agency is targeting these facilities for energy savings. For the upcoming FY 2008 budget year, the Agency will develop BTU (energy) usage goals for the 29 reporting labs, based on past energy use, projects under design/under construction, re-commissioning underway etc. Each reporting lab will be given a BTU target and fuel cost predictions, and a total utility cost budget. The Agency cannot however directly impact utility costs at its office locations. Under standard General Services Administration office leases and occupancy agreements, utility costs are an integral part of the rent paid.

**EPA Long Term Space Consolidation Plan**

The Agency occupies approximately ten (10) million square feet of space in 191 facilities, staffed by about 25,000 personnel in fifty states and four territories. The intent of the Long Term Space Consolidation Plan is to examine closely our space usage at these locations; explore ways to use our space more efficiently; and seek potential short- and long-term savings while keeping our inventory in line with generally accepted space and utilization rates. The Agency will form a space planning workgroup that includes Regional and Headquarters representation, to meet periodically to discuss the development of the comprehensive plan and implementation.

The workgroup will develop implementation budget estimates on a facility by facility case, depending on the location, number of personnel, and the size of the facility being reviewed, among other factors. The plan will provide the workgroup with: 1) the information required for discussions with the affected Program and Regional offices; and 2) the process for meeting inventory space requirements, including conducting/updating space inventories, validating personnel counts and conducting lease and occupancy agreement reviews.

**Shared Services Centers Project**

EPA will examine methods to develop more efficient and cost-effective human resource, grants and contracts management services throughout the Agency. The Centers plan will allow the Agency to increase efficiency, reduce long-term costs, and maintain a high quality of services, while ensuring that other opportunities exist for potentially impacted work force. These efforts are part of a broader government trend, based on business models, to provide more standardized and efficient services.

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**Centralized IT Service Review**

The Agency is working to develop and implement an Agencywide consolidation and centralization effort for our core information technology services and contracts. In recent years, new tools have become available that allow for consolidation of key aspects of IT services and solutions.

The services targeted 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: 1) manage key IT services as a Managed Service, with strict service level agreements, 2) use the power of competition to control costs in a highly competitive environment, and 3) hold vendors and contractors accountable for providing consistently excellent services.

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**EXPECTED BENEFITS OF THE PRESIDENT’S E-GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES**

**Business Gateway**

The Business Gateway initiative benefits EPA by supporting the Agency’s emphasis on the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act of 2002. EPA has many initiatives, activities, and services directed at small business needs. Business.gov provides a one-stop compliance tool enabling these small and emerging businesses access to compliance rules, regulations and tools across the Federal government. Business Gateway augments EPA's small business activities function by providing the following benefits:

- Advocating consideration of small business regulatory issues and regulatory relief on a government-wide scale;
- Providing plain-English compliance guidance, fact sheets and links to checklists for small businesses; and
- Maintaining an extensive website with numerous links to other internal and external assistance sources.

EPA anticipates the same benefits from Business Gateway in 2008 as stated for 2007.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24-305-109	\$328.8
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0100-24	\$120.0

**eRulemaking**

EPA’s mission is to protect human health and the environment, implemented according to the following five goals: Clean Air and Global Climate Change, Clean and Safe Water, Land Preservation and Restoration, Healthy Communities and Ecosystems, and Compliance and Environmental Stewardship. EPA promulgates and takes enforcement actions on regulations focusing on various environmental protection standards (e.g., safe drinking water, pesticides, global climate change, air toxics, radionuclides, wastewater treatment, solid and hazardous waste, Superfund sites). EPA also conducts research on the adverse effects of pollution and on methods and equipment to reduce and mitigate pollution; gathers information on environmental quality and compliance with regulations and standards; and assists entities in complying with standards and regulations via grants, technical assistance and other means.

The Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) has simplified the public’s participation in the rulemaking process and made EPA’s internal rulemaking business processes more transparent. FDMS provides EPA’s 1,000 registered users with a secure, centralized electronic repository for managing the Agency’s rulemaking development via distributed management of data and robust role-based user access. EPA posts *all* regulatory and non-regulatory documents (e.g., *Federal Register* documents, supporting analyses, and public comments) in Regulations.gov for public viewing, downloading, and commenting. From

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January 2006 to the current date, Regulations.gov posted 1,817 *Federal Register* documents and received 3,553 comments for EPA. In addition, EPA has posted 16,881 documents supporting rulemaking and non-rulemaking actions and posted an additional 22,879 comments that the public provided to EPA in paper, email, or another format.

EPA expects continued benefits over the next five years through participation and reliance on FDMS and Regulations.gov.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-01-16-04-0060-24-306-113	\$615.0
2008	020-00-01016-04-0060-24	\$535.0

**Geospatial LoB**

The Geospatial Line of Business (GeoLoB) is expected to benefit EPA by providing opportunities to improve operations in several areas. The investments made in FY 2007 and FY 2008 should provide the necessary planning and coordination for continued benefits to EPA in FY 2009 and beyond.

EPA's mission requires the use of a broad range of data on places (e.g. facilities, roads, wastesites, etc.) and geographic features (wetlands, soils, hydrography, etc.) to support Agency decisions. A great deal of this data is contained in 30 critical datasets, as identified in OMB circular A-16. The GeoLoB Program Management Office will help EPA provide the necessary planning and coordination across the A-16 data stewards to complete these critical data sets.

EPA is moving to a Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) that is expected to facilitate flexible access to data to support a variety of business applications. Implementing a SOA requires the establishment of common standards and policies. The GeoLoB will advance the establishment of a Federal Geospatial Segment Architecture as part of the Federal Enterprise Architecture that can expose geospatial data and capabilities across vertical lines of business. In the process of establishing the geospatial segment architecture, the GeoLoB will promote the implementation of standards and policies to support an SOA.

EPA's geospatial program has increased the efficiency of affected activities by consolidating procurements for data and tools into multi-year enterprise licenses. Participation in the GeoLoB is expected to continue providing EPA opportunities to share approaches on procurement consolidation.

EPA benefits from Geospatial LoB in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

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<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	\$42.0
2008	020-00-01-16-04-3100-24	\$43.2

**Grants.gov**

The Grants.gov initiative benefits EPA and its grant programs by providing a single location to publish grant opportunities and application packages. Grants.gov serves as a single site for the grants community to apply for grants using common forms, processes, and systems. The grants community benefits from savings in postal costs, paper and envelopes. Grants.gov has already begun to reduce the large number of disparate electronic and paper-based grant applicant/recipient interactions. The deployment of Grants.gov’s “Find and Apply” feature has enabled agencies and the grants community to transform an 80% paper-based process into process into a potentially 100% electronic process.

EPA built and maintains a system for collecting electronic grant applications received from Grants.gov and these applications are easily processed through the EPA grant award system. During FY 2006, EPA posted 197 grant opportunities on Grants.gov and linked 100% of those competitive opportunities to electronic application packages. EPA received 2,271 applications via Grants.gov in 2006, a 750% increase over the number of applications received in 2005.

EPA benefits from Grants.gov in FY08 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY07.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-04-00-04-1316-24-402-16	\$520.5
2008	020-00-04-00-04-1316-24	\$536.1

**E-Travel**

The intent of the E-Travel project is to provide EPA more efficient and effective travel management services. The agency is expected to benefit from this effort by utilizing cross-government purchasing agreements and improved functionality benefits through streamlined travel policies and processes. Other benefits include enhancing security and privacy controls and Agency oversight and audit capabilities. EPA employees would also benefit from integrated travel planning. EPA and GSA are currently discussing a GovTrip implementation date.

EPA benefits from eTravel in FY08 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY07.



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<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-01-01-03-0220-24-401-122	\$1,455.0
2008	020-00-01-01-03-0221-24	\$1,088.7

**Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE)**

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

EPA's acquisition systems use data provided by the Central Contractor Registry (CCR) to replace internally maintained vendor data. Contracting officers can download vendor-provided representation and certification information electronically, via the Online Representations and Certifications (ORCA) database, allowing vendors to submit this information once rather than separately for every contract proposal. Contracting officers are able to access the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS) via links in the acquisition systems to identify vendors that are debarred from receiving contract awards.

Contracting officers can also link to the Wage Determination Online (WDOL) to obtain information required under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. EPA's acquisition systems link to the Federal Procurement Data System – Next Generation (FPDS-NG) for submission of contract actions at the time of award. FPDS-NG provides public access to government-wide contract information. The Electronic Subcontracting Reporting System (eSRS) supports vendor submission of subcontracting data for contracts identified as requiring this information. EPA submits synopses of procurement opportunities over \$25,000 to the Federal Business Opportunities (FBO) website, where the information is accessible to the public. Vendors use this website to identify business opportunities in federal contracting.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24-405-146	\$119.7
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0230-24	\$127.2

**E-Authentication**

Public trust in the security of information exchanged over the Internet plays a vital role in the E-Government (E-Gov) transformation. E-Authentication is setting the standards for the identity proofing of individuals and businesses, based on risk of online services used. The initiative focuses on meeting the authentication business needs of the E-Gov initiatives and building the necessary infrastructure to support common, unified processes and systems for

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government-wide use. This will build the trust that must be an inherent part of every online exchange between citizens and the government.

The web-based E-Authentication that EPA is currently implementing is for Central Data Exchange Web Portal (CDX-Web) at level 3. CDX-Web provides E-Authentication and other services for back-end EPA systems. The current plan is to offer production level 3 E-Authentication for the end-users of the system capable of implementing PKI-based digital signatures.

The initiative benefits EPA by providing E-Authentication expertise, guidance, and documentation, including project planning and reporting templates, to enable EPA to achieve production implementation of E-Authentication for its Central Data Exchange Node (CDX-Node) of the EPA-State Exchange Network (EN) and its Central Data Exchange Web Portal (CDX-Web) by the end of FY 2007. EPA is taking advantage of the availability of PKI-certificates provided through the Federation to offer production level 3 E-Authentication.

EPA benefits from E-Authentication in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	----	\$0.0
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0250-24	\$65.2

**Enterprise Human Resource Integration Initiative**

The Enterprise Human Resource Integration's (EHRI) Electronic Official Personnel Folder (eOPF) is designed to provide a consolidated repository that digitally documents the employment actions and history of individuals employed by the Federal Government. EPA plans to migrate from a manual Official Personnel File (OPF) process to the Federal eOPF system by October 2007. This initiative is expected to benefit the Agency by reducing contract support cost for file room maintenance and improving customer service for employees and productivity for HR specialists. The 24/7 access to view and print official personnel documents allows employees more independence and frees HR specialists from manually filing, retrieving or mailing personnel actions to employees.

EPA benefits from EHRI in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)</b>
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	\$3,000.0
2008	020-00-01-16-01-1219-21	\$406.0

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**Recruitment One-Stop (ROS)**

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

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

EPA benefits from Recruitment One-Stop in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)</b>
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	\$87.5
2008	020-00-01-16-04-0010-24	\$102.2

**eTraining**

The President's Management Agenda encourages e-learning to improve training, efficiency and financial performance. EPA recently exercised its option to renew the current Interagency Agreement with OPM-GoLearn that provides licenses to online training for employees. EPA purchased 5,000 licenses to prevent any interruption in service to current users. Through this agreement, EPA gains efficiency through economy of scale, while developing its own learning management and reporting system. EPA expects to have its own learning management system in place by the end of 2008, developed through the E-Training initiative.

EPA benefits from eTraining in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

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<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Estimated Fee Amount (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24-403-250	\$80.0
2008	020-00-01-16-1217-24	\$80.0

**Human Resources LoB**

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

The HR LoB offers common solutions that will enable Federal agencies to work more effectively, and it provides managers and executives across the Federal government improved means to meet strategic objectives. EPA is expected to benefit by ensuring it supports an effective program management activity, which should deliver more tangible results in 2009 and beyond.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24-403-250	\$65.2
2008	020-00-01-16-04-1200-24	\$65.2

**Financial Management Line of Business**

In FY 2007 EPA will complete the planning and acquisition phase of its Financial System Modernization Project (FSMP) and will begin migration to a shared service provider. This work will benefit from the migration guidance developed in FY 2006, including the use of performance metrics developed for service level agreements and the use of standard business processes developed for four core financial management sub-functions: Payments, Receipts, Funds and Reporting. The Agency expects to benefit from the use of the shared service provider for operations and maintenance of the new system in the future.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24-402-124	\$83.3
2008	020-00-01-01-04-1100-24	\$44.4

**Grants LoB**

The Grants Management Line of Business (GM LoB) is creating a common solution to grants management that will promote citizen access, customer service, and agency financial and technical stewardship. The initiative focuses on developing a standardized and streamlined approach to grants management across the Federal government as required under Public Law 106-107, *Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999*. The

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initiative also seeks to consolidate over 100 grants management systems deployed at 26 grant-making agencies.

Benefits from this initiative may include:

- shared costs of system development and maintenance as well as modernization and enhancement
- increased efficiencies through automation
- reduced technical assistance needs
- leveraged training resources
- development of government-wide standards.

EPA benefits from Grants LoB in FY 2008 are anticipated to be the same as those described for FY 2007.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24-108-025	\$60.1
2008	020-00-04-00-04-1300-24	\$59.3

**Budget Formulation and Execution (BFE) LoB**

The BFE LoB task force is currently working on a ten year implementation plan and therefore benefits in FY 2007 and FY 2008 cannot be identified at this time.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	Code not established	\$75.0
2008	-----	\$0.0

**IT Infrastructure LoB**

The IT Infrastructure Optimization Initiative Line of Business (IOI LoB) represents a more coordinated approach to spending for IT infrastructure investments. The IOI LoB will improve IT service levels and enable agencies to concentrate more on mission priorities and results. EPA is expected to benefit from this initiative in several ways:

- Improved ability to examine costs for infrastructure services within EPA and to streamline these services and lower costs.
- Increased ability to compare EPA costs and services with other agencies, providing a benchmark for improved services and lower costs.
- Increased ability to identify Agencies with management practices that EPA can adopt to provide better IT services while lowering cost.

Specific benefits of the initiative in FY 2007 for EPA include:

- The establishment of the Program Performance Measurement Office (PPMO) at GSA under the Executive Steering Committee (ESC) for the IOI LoB.

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- The development of common cost efficiency and service level metrics for Desktop/Seat Management and Support.
- The development of a Desktop/Seat Management and Support baseline using the common metrics.

In FY 2008, the IOI LoB will continue to grow to encompass the other service delivery areas, namely Data Centers and Networks.

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Account Code</b>	<b>Budget (in thousands)</b>
2007	No UPI code prior to FY08	\$20.0
2008	020-00-02-00-04-3300-24	\$20.0

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**Discontinued Programs**

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**Research: Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)**

Program Area: Research: Sustainability

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Enhance Societies Capacity for Sustainability through Science and Research

(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>Science &amp; Technology</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,761.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$0.0</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,761.9	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) program<sup>10</sup> verifies the performance of environmental technologies that address high-priority, high-risk environmental issues. The ETV Program operates as a public-private partnership through agreements between EPA and private nonprofit testing and evaluation organizations. These organizations work with EPA technology experts to create efficient and quality-assured testing procedures that verify the performance of innovative technologies. These technologies are submitted voluntarily by private industry, which cite ETV's findings to support claims about a product's capabilities. ETV only verifies the performance of commercial-ready technologies, allowing the program to respond to the immediate needs of the environmental technology market. ETV operates using centers and one pilot program covering a broad range of environmental technology categories, and has verified over 350 environmental technologies since 1995. An active community of nearly 500 collaborating stakeholders assists the centers in developing protocols for testing, prioritizing the types of technologies to be verified, and designing and implementing outreach activities to the customer groups they represent.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA funding for the verification centers was discontinued. Workforce and associated resources were shifted to the Sustainability research program where they continue to provide in-kind programmatic and technical oversight, and quality assurance/quality control of the partner centers' verifications.

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's Enhance Science and Research objective. Research milestones are identified in the program's multi-year planning documents, but currently there are no PART performance measures for this specific program project.

<sup>10</sup> For more information, see: <http://www.epa.gov/etv>.



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

- No change in program funding.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA; CWA; FIFRA; PPA; RCRA; SDWA; SARA; TSCA.

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**Research: SITE Program**

Program Area: Research: Land Protection  
Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration  
Objective(s): Enhance Science and Research

(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>
<i>Hazardous Substance Superfund</i>	<i>\$4,628.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,628.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE)<sup>11</sup> program conducted high-quality field demonstrations of remediation technologies at sites that pose high risks to human health and the environment.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, resources for the SITE program were discontinued. As the Superfund program matured, innovative approaches evaluated through the SITE program and other mechanisms became standard tools for remediation (R&D Criteria: Quality, Relevance, Performance).

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's Enhance Science and Research objective. Currently, there are no PART performance measures for this specific program project.

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

- No change in program funding. The SITE program concluded demonstration of innovative remediation, monitoring, and measurement approaches in FY 2007.
- Workyears associated with the SITE program were redirected to land protection and restoration research in FY 2007.

**Statutory Authority:**

SWDA; HSWA; SARA; CERCLA; RCRA; OPA; BRERA.

<sup>11</sup> For more information about EPA's SITE program, see <http://www.epa.gov/ORD/SITE/>

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**Categorical Grant: Wastewater Operator Training**

Program Area: Categorical Grants  
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>
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,382.1</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,382.1	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTE: Total Budget Authority/Obligations number represents obligations from previous appropriation. This program did not receive appropriations in FY 2006.

**Program Project Description:**

Section 104(g)(1) of the Clean Water Act authorizes funding for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator On-site Assistance Training program. This program targets small publicly-owned wastewater treatment plants, with a discharge of less than 5,000,000 gallons per day. Federal funding for this program is administered through grants to states, often in cooperation with educational institutions or non-profit agencies. In most cases, assistance is administered through an environmental training center.

The goal of the program is to provide direct on-site assistance to operators at these small wastewater treatment facilities. The assistance focuses on issues such as wastewater treatment plant capacity, operation training, maintenance, administrative management, financial management, trouble-shooting, and laboratory operations.

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Highlights:**

There is no request for this program in FY 2008.

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

- No change in program funding.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.

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**Categorical Grant: Water Quality Cooperative Agreements**

Program Area: Categorical Grants  
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>
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$11,136.7</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$11,136.7	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NOTE: Total Budget Authority/Obligations number represents obligations from previous appropriation. This program did not receive appropriations in FY 2006.

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2008 Activities and Performance Highlights:**

There is no request for this program in FY 2008.

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

- No change in program funding.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.