

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

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

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
State and Tribal Assistance Grants				
Budget Authority	\$3,409,572.7	\$2,797,448.0	\$2,744,450.0	(\$52,998.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

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

Program Project	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean School Bus Initiative	\$9,795.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Brownfields				
Brownfields Projects	\$93,549.0	\$89,119.4	\$89,258.0	\$138.6
Infrastructure Assistance				
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				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$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)
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assistance	\$1,802,090.1	\$1,619,145.0	\$1,590,221.0	(\$28,924.0)
STAG Infrastructure Grants / Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$360,947.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grants				
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,707.3	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0

Program Project	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
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)				
Water Quality Monitoring Grants	\$946.1	\$18,500.0	\$18,500.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106) (other activities)	\$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
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				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$37,566.7	\$22,274.0	(\$15,292.7)
Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks (other activities)	\$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
Subtotal, Categorical Grant: Wetlands	\$13,360.5	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	\$0.0

Program Project	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Program Development				
Subtotal, Categorical Grants	\$1,143,191.2	\$1,089,183.6	\$1,064,971.0	(\$24,212.6)

FY 2008 President's Request				
STAG Resources				
(Dollars in Thousands)				
		FY 2006 Obligations*	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud
Alaskan Native Villages		\$33,905.5	\$14,850.0	\$15,500.0
Brownfields Infrastructure Projects		\$93,549.0	\$89,119.4	\$89,258.0
Clean School Bus Initiative**		\$9,795.4	\$0.0	\$0.0
Clean Water State Revolving Fund		\$905,435.8	\$687,555.0	\$687,554.0
Congressional Projects		\$360,947.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Diesel Emission Reduction Grants		\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$35,000.0
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund		\$813,735.3	\$841,500.0	\$842,167.0
Mexico Border		\$49,013.5	\$24,750.0	\$10,000.0
State/Tribal Categorical Grant Assistance		\$1,143,191.2	\$1,089,183.6	\$1,064,971.0
Puerto Rico		\$0.0	\$990.0	\$0.0
FY 2006 Rescission to Prior Grant Funds		-\$72,614.3***	\$0.0	\$0.0
Cancellation of Balances from Prior Years (Reimbursement and Advanced Construction Grants)		\$0.0	\$0.0	-\$5,000.0
TOTAL		\$3,336,958.4	\$2,797,448.0	\$2,739,450.0
* Reflects FY 2006 1.0% and 0.476% rescission.				
** The Clean School Bus Initiative activities are now part of the Diesel Emission Reduction Grants program.				
*** Part of the FY 2006 \$80 M rescission of prior year funds.				

Program Projects In STAG
(Dollars in Thousands)

Program Project	FY 2006 Obligations	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
Brownfields Projects	\$93,549.0	\$89,119.4	\$89,258.0	138.6
Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection	\$9,707.3	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0
Categorical Grant: Brownfields	\$51,377.90	\$49,494.9	\$49,495.0	\$0.1
Categorical Grant: Environmental Information	\$19,308.2	\$14,850.0	\$12,850.0	(\$2,000.0)
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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
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Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development	\$13,360.5	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	\$0.0
Clean School Bus Initiative*	\$9,795.4	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$360,947.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Diesel Emission Reduction Grants	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$35,000.0	(\$14,500.0)

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)
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)

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

INFRASTRUCTURE / STAG PROJECT FINANCING

Infrastructure and Special Projects Funds

The President's Request includes a total of \$1.679 billion in 2008 for EPA's Infrastructure programs and State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) projects. Approximately \$1.545 billion will support EPA's Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water, \$99.3 million will support EPA's Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems and \$35.0 million will support Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change.

Infrastructure and targeted projects funding under the STAG appropriation provides financial assistance to states, municipalities, interstates, and Tribal governments to fund a variety of drinking water, wastewater, air and Brownfields environmental projects. These funds are essential to fulfill the Federal government's commitment to help our state, Tribal and local partners obtain adequate funding to construct the facilities required to comply with Federal environmental requirements and ensure public health and revitalize contaminated properties.

Providing STAG funds to capitalize State Revolving Fund (SRF) programs, EPA works in partnership with the states to provide low-cost loans to municipalities for infrastructure construction. As set-asides of the SRF programs, grants are available to Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages for drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs based on national priority lists. The Brownfields Environmental Program provides states, Tribes, and political subdivisions (including cities, towns, and counties) the necessary tools, information, and strategies for promoting a unified approach to environmental assessment, cleanup, characterization, and redevelopment at sites contaminated with hazardous wastes and petroleum contaminants.

The resources included in this budget will enable the Agency, in conjunction with EPA's state, local, and Tribal partners, to achieve several important goals for 2008. Some of these goals include:

- 90 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards.
- Award 101 assessment grants under the Brownfields program, bringing the cumulative total grants awarded to 1,160 by the end of FY 2008 paving the way for productive reuse of these properties. This will bring the total number of sites assessed to 11,000 while leveraging a total of \$10.9 billion in cleanup and redevelopment funds since 1995.

Goal 1: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program

In FY 2008, EPA will support the Diesel Emissions Reduction Grants program, authorized by Title VII, Subtitle G of the 2005 Energy Policy Act. This program focuses on reducing

particulate matter (PM) from existing diesel engines, including on-highway and nonroad equipment and reducing other, smog-forming emissions such as nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons. Five sectors are targeted for reduction: freight, construction, school buses, agriculture, and ports. Grants will be provided to eligible entities in areas of the country that are not meeting ambient air quality standards. This program will help provide immediate reductions by retrofitting the engines with emission control technologies sooner than would otherwise occur through normal turnover of the fleet because these engines often remain in service for 20 or more years. In 2008, up to 30 percent of the appropriated funds may be used to provide formula grants to states for the purpose of establishing state grant and loan programs. EPA expects to fund at least 200 new grants deploying emission control technology in various sectors using diesel engines. These funds will also support competitive grants for replacing, repowering and retrofitting older school buses with emission control technology. By the end of FY 2006, approximately 10,000 buses will have been switched to a cleaner fuel, retrofitted with emissions control equipment, or replaced. EPA estimates that the \$35 million for National Clean Diesel Campaign grants will leverage at least an additional \$72 million in funding assistance.

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Capitalizing Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

The Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs demonstrate a true partnership between states, localities and the Federal government. These programs provide Federal financial assistance to states, localities, and Tribal governments to protect the nation's water resources by providing funds for the construction of drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities. The state revolving funds are two important elements of the nation's substantial investment in sewage treatment and drinking water systems, which provides Americans with significant benefits in the form of reduced water pollution and safe drinking water.

EPA will continue to provide financial assistance for wastewater and other water projects through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). CWSRF projects include nonpoint source, estuary, storm water, and sewer overflow projects. The dramatic progress made in improving the quality of wastewater treatment since the 1970s is a national success. In 1972, only 84 million people were served by secondary or advanced wastewater treatment facilities. Today, 99 percent of community wastewater treatment plants, serving 181 million people, use secondary treatment or better. Water infrastructure projects supported by the program contribute to direct ecosystem improvements by lowering the amount of nutrients and toxic pollutants in all types of surface waters. While great progress has been made, many rivers, lakes and ocean/coastal areas still suffer an enormous influx of pollutants after heavy rains. The contaminants result in beach closures, infect fish and degrade the ability of the watersheds to sustain a healthy ecosystem. Improvements to our cities' infrastructure remain a top priority if we are to reclaim our water resources.

The FY 2008 request includes \$687.6 million in funding for the CWSRF. More than \$24 billion has been provided to capitalize the CWSRF, almost three times the original Clean Water Act authorized level of \$8.4 billion. Total CWSRF funding available for loans since 1988 through

June 2006, reflecting loan repayments, state match dollars, and other funding sources, is nearly \$61 billion, of which more than \$58 billion has been provided to communities as financial assistance. The following table illustrates the long-term financial picture for the CWSRF:

Annual Federal Capitalization	Revolving Level	Time Span
\$688 million through 2011 (\$6.8 billion total, 2004-2011)	\$3.4 billion (in 2001 \$)	2015 through 2040

The DWSRF is designed to be self-sustaining over time and will help offset the costs of ensuring safe drinking water supplies and assisting small communities in meeting their responsibilities. Since its inception in 1997, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) program has made available \$12.8 billion to finance 4,985 infrastructure improvement projects nationwide, with a return of \$1.73 for every \$1 of Federal funds invested. As of June 30, 2006, \$7.3 billion in capitalization grants have been awarded, amounting to loans/assistance of \$11 billion.

The following table illustrates the long-term financial picture for the DWSRF:

Annual Federal Capitalization	Revolving Level	Time Span
\$842 million through 2018	\$1.2 billion (in 2001 \$)	2019 through 2039

Set-Asides for Tribes: To improve public health and water quality on Tribal lands, the Agency will continue the 1 ½ percent CWSRF set-aside for funding wastewater grants to Tribes as provided in the Agency’s 2002 appropriation. The 2002 World Summit in Johannesburg adopted the goal of reducing the number of people lacking access to basic sanitation by 50 percent by 2015. Through this program, EPA contributes to this goal which will provide for the development of sanitation facilities for Tribes and Alaska Native Villages.

Alaska Native Villages

The President’s Budget provides \$15.5 million for Alaska native villages for the construction of wastewater and drinking water facilities to address serious sanitation problems. EPA will continue to work with the Department of Health and Human Services’ Indian Health Service, the State of Alaska, the Alaska Native Tribal Health Council and local communities to provide needed financial and technical assistance.

Goal 4: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Brownfields Environmental Projects

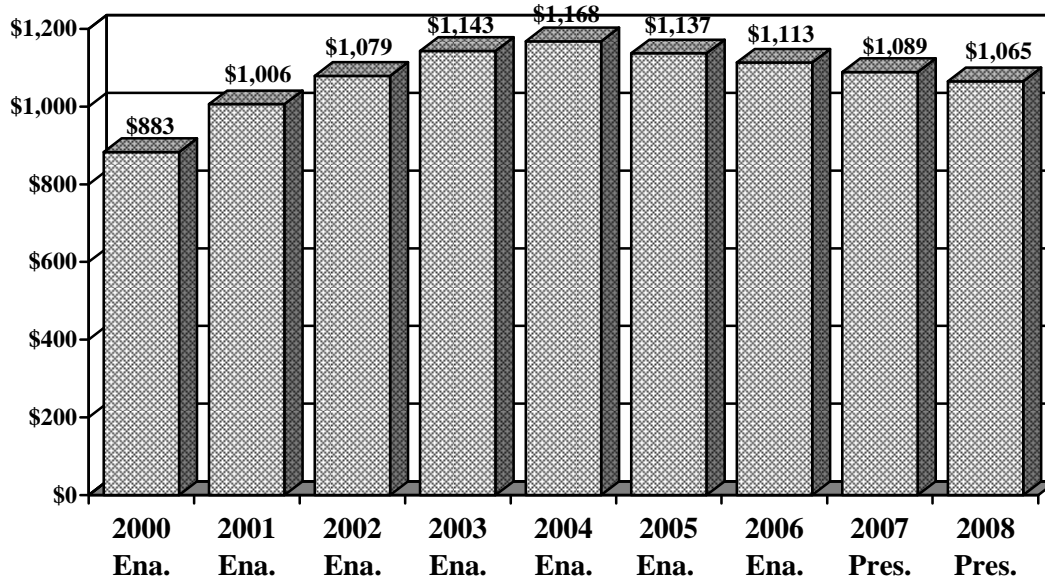
The President’s Budget includes \$89.3 million for Brownfields environmental projects. EPA will award grants for assessment activities, cleanup, and revolving loan funds (RLF). Additionally, this includes cleanup of sites contaminated by petroleum or petroleum products and environmental job training grants. In FY 2008, the funding provided will result in the assessment of 1,000 Brownfields properties. Using EPA grant dollars, the brownfields grantees

will leverage cleanup and redevelopment jobs and \$900.0 million in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

Mexico Border

The President's Request includes a total of \$10.0 million for water infrastructure projects along the U.S./Mexico Border. The goal of this program is to reduce environmental and human health risks along the U.S./Mexico Border. EPA's U.S./Mexico Border program provides funds to support the planning, design and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment projects along the border. The Agency's goal is to provide protection of people in the U.S.-Mexico border area from health risks by increasing the number of homes connected to potable water supply and wastewater collection and treatment systems. The program has sufficient resources to carry out currently approved projects and provides \$10.0 million to address new needs in FY 2008.

CATEGORICAL GRANTS PROGRAM (STAG)
(Dollars in millions)



*Does not account for the 2006 \$80.0 million rescission.

Categorical Grants

In FY 2008, EPA requests a total of \$1.065 billion for 22 “categorical” program grants for state, interstate organizations, non-profit organizations, intertribal consortia, and Tribal governments. EPA will continue to pursue its strategy of building and supporting state, local and Tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce the Nation’s environmental laws. Most environmental laws envision establishment of a decentralized nationwide structure to protect public health and the environment. In this way, environmental goals will ultimately be achieved through the actions, programs, and commitments of state, Tribal and local governments, organizations and citizens.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to offer flexibility to state and Tribal governments to manage their environmental programs as well as provide technical and financial assistance to achieve mutual environmental goals. First, EPA and its state and Tribal partners will continue implementing the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS). NEPPS is designed to allow states more flexibility to operate their programs, while increasing emphasis on measuring and reporting environmental improvements. Second, Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) will continue to allow states and Tribes funding flexibility to combine categorical program grants to address environmental priorities.

Also, to help improve EPA’s grants management, the agency is developing a standardized template that all states will use to develop and submit their State grant agreements. The template will include clear linkages to EPA’s Strategic Plan and long-term and annual goals, as well as consistent requirements for regular performance reporting. The template will allow for

meaningful comparisons between various states' past and planned activities and performance, making progress more visible and programs more transparent. EPA will continue to work with the states on implementation in 2008.

HIGHLIGHTS:

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

The FY 2008 request includes \$204.2 million for Air State and Local Assistance grants to support state, local, and Tribal air programs, as well as radon programs. Grant funds for State and Local Air Quality Management and Tribal Air Quality Management are requested in the amount of \$185.2 million and \$10.9 million, respectively. These funds provide resources to multi-state, state, local, and Tribal air pollution control agencies for the development and implementation of programs for the prevention and control of air pollution for certain research and demonstration activities, and for monitoring networks.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to work with state and local air pollution control agencies to develop or implement state implementation plans (SIPs) for the 8-hour ozone standard, the fine particle (PM-2.5) standard, and regional haze. States must submit the 8-hour ozone SIPs to EPA in FY 2007, and will continue with their implementation in FY 2008. States must submit regional haze SIPs to EPA in December 2007 and PM2.5 SIPs in April 2008. States will incorporate regional haze reduction strategies, developed by regional planning organizations, into their Regional Haze SIPs.

EPA will work with Federally-recognized Tribal governments nationwide to continue development and implementation of Tribal air quality management programs. Tribes are active in protection of the 4% of the land mass of the United States over which they have sovereignty and work closely with EPA to monitor criteria pollutants and air toxics. Tribes participate extensively in national monitoring networks and operate and report data from over 300 monitors. Several Tribes are developing Tribal Implementation Plans for continuing air quality management programs and roughly 30 will have qualified for and accepted designation to act as a state (TAS) for at least part of the Clean Air Act.

Lastly, this request includes \$8.1 million for Radon grants to continue to focus efforts on priority activities to achieve health risk reduction. In FY 2008, EPA expects 225,000 additional homes to have radon reducing features (approximately 145,000 mitigations and 75,000 new homes with radon resistant new construction), bringing the cumulative number of U.S. homes with radon reducing features to 2,000,000.

Pesticide Enforcement, Toxics Substance Compliance, & Sector Program Grants

The FY 2008 request includes \$26.0 million to build environmental enforcement partnerships with states and Tribes and to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats. The enforcement state grants request consists of \$18.7 million for Pesticides Enforcement, \$5.1 million for Toxic Substances Enforcement Grants, and \$2.2 million for Sector Grants. State and Tribal enforcement grants will be awarded to assist in the implementation of

compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). These grants support state and Tribal compliance activities to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides.

Under the Pesticides Enforcement Grant program, EPA provides resources to states and Indian Tribes to conduct FIFRA compliance inspections and take appropriate enforcement actions and implement programs for farm worker protection. Under the Toxic Substances Compliance Grant program, states receive funding for compliance inspections of asbestos and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and for implementation of the state lead abatement enforcement program. The funds will complement other Federal program grants for building state capacity for lead abatement, and enhancing compliance with disclosure, certification and training requirements. Under the Sector program grants, EPA builds environmental partnerships with states and Tribes to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats, including contaminated drinking water, pesticides in food, hazardous waste, toxic substances, and air pollution. These grants also support state agencies implementing authorized, delegated, or approved environmental programs.

Pesticides Program Implementation Grants

The FY 2008 request includes \$13.0 million for Pesticides Program Implementation grants. These resources will assist states and Tribes in implementing the safer use of pesticides, including: worker protection programs; certification and training of pesticide applicators; protection of endangered species; Tribal pesticide programs; and integrated pest management and environmental stewardship. In FY 2008, EPA plans to complete a cumulative 100 percent of all Reregistration Eligibility Decisions which often include changes to allowable use patterns for pesticides already in the market. Pesticides Program Implementation Grants help state programs stay current with changing requirements.

Lead Grants

The FY 2008 request includes \$13.6 million for Lead grants. This funding will support the development of authorized programs in both states and Tribes to prevent lead poisoning through the training of workers who remove lead-based paint, the accreditation of training programs, the certification of contractors, and renovation education programs. Another activity that this funding will support is the collection of lead data to determine the nature and extent of the lead problem within an area so that states, Tribes and the Agency can better target remaining areas of high risk. In FY 2008, EPA expects to reduce the number of child lead poisoning cases by 38,700.

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to award Targeted Grants to Reduce Childhood Lead Poisoning. These grants are available to a wide range of applicants, including state and local governments, Federally-recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal consortia, territories, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations. In addition, EPA will continue a grant program initiated in FY 2007 which focuses on low-income communities through grants to national organizations engaged in working with these communities. This grant program is designed to help national

and community organizations reach under-served populations that may have a disproportionate number of children with elevated blood lead levels.

Pollution Prevention Grants

The FY 2008 request includes \$5.9 million for Pollution Prevention grants. The program provides grant funds to deliver technical assistance to small and medium-sized businesses. The goal is to assist businesses and industries with identifying improved environmental strategies and solutions for reducing waste at the source. The program demonstrates that source reduction can be a cost-effective way of meeting or exceeding Federal and state regulatory requirements. In FY 2008, EPA is targeting a reduction of 469 million pounds of pollution, 1.7 billion gallons of water conserved, 50.1 million dollars saved through reduction in pollution and 1.3 billion BTUs conserved.

Environmental Information Grants

In FY 2008, EPA requests \$12.9 million to continue the Environmental Information Exchange Network (Exchange Network) grant program. Started in 2002, the Exchange Network grant program provides states, territories, Tribes, and Tribal consortia assistance to develop the information management and technology (IM/IT) capabilities they need to participate in the Exchange Network and thus improve environmental decision making, increase environmental data quality and accuracy, and reduce burdens on those who provide and those who access information. With nodes established in all 50 states, in FY 2008 this grant program will emphasize supporting all partners in the development and exchange of regulatory and non-traditional data flows in FY 2008.

State and Tribal Underground Storage Tanks Program

The FY 2008 request includes \$22.3 million for Underground Storage Tank (UST) grants. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to assist states and Tribes in implementing the UST program and will provide assistance and alternative mechanisms to states to help them meet their new responsibilities authorized under the Energy Policy Act. These new duties include performing additional inspections so that tanks are inspected every three years, developing operator training requirements, prohibiting fuel deliveries at non-compliant UST facilities, requiring secondary containment for new and replaced tanks and piping or financial responsibility for tank installers and manufacturers, and ensuring owners and operators routinely and correctly monitor all regulated USTs and piping in accordance with regulations.

EPA has the primary responsibility for implementation of the UST program in Indian Country. In FY 2008, grants under the FY 1999 Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-276) will continue to help Tribes develop the capacity to administer UST programs. For example, funding is used to support training for Tribal staff, educate owners and operators in Indian Country about UST requirements, and maintain information on USTs located in Indian Country. EPA also will implement the UST Tribal strategy developed in FY 2006 in Indian Country.

Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants

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

By the end of FY 2008, EPA and the authorized states will also control human exposures to contamination at 95 percent of the highest priority RCRA corrective action facilities (1,968 facilities), control migration of contaminated groundwater at 80 percent of these facilities, and complete the construction of final remedies at 20 percent of these facilities.

Brownfields Grants

In FY 2008, EPA requests \$49.5 million to continue the Brownfields grant program that provides assistance to states and Tribes to develop and enhance their state and Tribal response programs. This funding will help states and Tribes develop legislation, regulations, procedures, and guidance, to establish or enhance the administrative and legal structure of their response programs. In addition, grant funding will help states and Tribes capitalize Revolving Loan Funds for Brownfields cleanup, purchase environmental insurance, and conduct site-specific related activities such as assessments at Brownfields sites. In FY 2008, the funding provided will result in the assessment of 1,000 Brownfields properties. Using EPA grant dollars, the brownfields grantees will leverage \$900.0 million in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

Water Pollution Control (Clean Water Act Section 106) Grants

The FY 2008 EPA request includes \$221.7 million for Water Pollution Control grants. These funds enable National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting, enhance water quality monitoring activities, support Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, and will lead to improved water quality standards. EPA will work with states to implement the new rules governing discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs). States and authorized Tribes will continue to review and update their water quality standards as required by the Clean Water Act. The Agency's goal is that 87 percent of state submissions will be approvable in 2008. EPA also encourages states to continually review and update the water quality criteria in their standards to reflect the latest scientific information from EPA and other sources. EPA's goal for 2008 is that 68 percent of states will have updated their standards to reflect the latest scientific information in the past three years.

Wetlands Grants

In FY 2008, the request includes \$16.8 million for Wetlands Program grants. Through Wetlands Program Development Grants, states, Tribes, and local governments receive technical and financial assistance that will support the Administration's goal of protecting, restoring, and

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

Public Water System Supervision Grants

In FY 2008, EPA requests \$99.1 million for Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) grants. These grants provide assistance to implement and enforce National Primary Drinking Water Regulations to ensure the safety of the Nation's drinking water resources and to protect public health. In FY 2008, the Agency will emphasize that states use their PWSS funds to ensure that drinking water systems of all sizes achieve or remain in compliance and drinking water systems of all sizes are meeting new health-based standards that came into effect in FY 2006, *e.g.*, arsenic and uranium.

Tribal General Assistance Program Grants

In FY 2008, EPA's request includes \$56.9 million for the Tribal General Assistance Program (GAP) to help Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal consortia develop, implement and assume environmental programs. In FY 2008, 50% of Federally-recognized Tribes and intertribal Consortia, out of a universe of 572 eligible entities, will have access to an environmental presence, or representative, to administer delegated environmental programs.

Homeland Security Grants

In FY 2008, the request includes \$5.0 million for Homeland Security grants to support states' efforts to work with drinking water and wastewater systems to develop and enhance emergency operations plans; conduct training in the implementation of remedial plans in small systems; and develop detection, monitoring and treatment technology to enhance drinking water and wastewater security. Fifty-six states and territories are eligible for Homeland Security grants.

Underground Injection Control (UIC) Grants

The FY 2008, EPA requests \$10.9 million for the Underground Injection Control grants program. Ensuring safe underground injection of waste materials is a fundamental component of a comprehensive source water protection program. Grants are provided to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. EPA and the states will continue to address Classes I, II, and III existing wells determined to be in significant violation and Class V wells determined to be in violation in FY 2008. Additionally, EPA and the states will close or permit Motor Vehicle Waste Disposal wells (Class V) identified during FY 2008.

BEACH Act Grants

The FY 2008 request includes \$9.9 million for the 35 states and territories with Great Lakes or coastal shorelines to protect public health at the Nation's beaches. The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACH Act) of October 2000 authorizes EPA to award

grants to help eligible states and territories develop and implement beach bacteria monitoring and notification programs. These programs inform the public about the risk of exposure to disease-causing microorganisms in coastal waters (including the Great Lakes).

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

In FY 2008, EPA requests \$194.0 million for Non-Point Source Program grants to states, territories, and Tribes. These grants enable states to use a range of tools to implement their programs including: both non-regulatory and regulatory programs, technical assistance, financial assistance, education, training, technology transfer, and demonstration projects. The request also eliminates the statutory one-third of one-percent cap on Clean Water Act Section 319 Non-point Source Pollution grants that may be awarded to Tribes. EPA's goal is to reduce annually the amount of runoff of phosphorus, nitrogen, and sediment through 319-funded projects by 4.5 million pounds, 8.5 million pounds, and 700,000 tons, respectively.

Program Area: Brownfields

Brownfields Projects

Program Area: Brownfields

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$93,549.0</i>	<i>\$89,119.4</i>	<i>\$89,258.0</i>	<i>\$138.6</i>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$9,319.5	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$102,868.5	\$89,119.4	\$89,258.0	\$138.6
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

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

In cooperation with other Federal agencies, EPA developed the Brownfields Federal Partnership Action Agenda in November 2002. The Action Agenda describes the commitment of over 20 Federal agencies to help communities more effectively prevent, assess, safely clean up, and reuse brownfields. For more information, refer to http://www.epa.gov/docs/swerosps/bf/partners/federal_partnerships.htm.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

Funding requested for FY 2008 will be used to support the following activities:

- Funding and technical support for 109 assessment grants for recipients to inventory, assess, and conduct cleanup and redevelopment planning at brownfields sites. In FY

2008, the funding provided will result in the assessment of 1,000 brownfields properties. Brownfields grantees will leverage 5,000 cleanup and redevelopment jobs and \$900,000,000 in cleanup and redevelopment funding.

- RLF capitalization grants and cleanup grants for 63 communities, enabling eligible entities to develop cleanup strategies, make loans to clean up properties, and encourage communities to leverage other funds into their RLF pools and cleanup grants. The Agency will award cooperative agreements to capitalize RLF grants of up to \$1,000,000 each and award direct cleanup grants of up to \$200,000 per site to communities and non-profits.
- Assessment and cleanup of abandoned underground storage tanks (USTs) and other petroleum contamination found on brownfields properties in approximately 43 brownfields communities.
- Brownfields job training and development grants of up to \$200,000 each over two years. This funding will provide for 12 new job training grants for community residents to take advantage of new jobs leveraged by the assessment and cleanup of brownfields.
- Training, research and technical assistance grants and cooperative agreements as authorized under CERCLA Section 104(k)(6).
- In addition, EPA will continue to support the existing 28 showcase communities that demonstrate the benefits of interagency cooperative efforts in addressing environmental and economic issues related to Brownfields.

In 2003, the Brownfields program received an "Adequate" PART rating, citing a clear purpose and achievement of performance targets. The program is implementing performance improvement plans related to performance measures, data collection, and program reviews and is on schedule to meet implementation deadlines.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Brownfield properties assessed.	Data Available 2007	1,000	1,000	1,000	Assessments

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Acres of Brownfields properties made ready for reuse.				225	Acres

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Billions of dollars of cleanup and redevelopment funds leveraged at Brownfields sites.	Data Available 2007	1.0	0.9	1.0	Billion dollars

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

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

- (-\$3,561.4) This decrease will reduce contractor support and for interagency agreements that support training, research and technical assistance grants awarded under Section 104 (k)(6). The reduction will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (+\$3,700.0) This increase will support additional Assessment, Revolving Loan Fund (RLF), and Cleanup grants in FY 2008 by funding up to eight additional site assessment grants and capitalizing RLF and award cleanup grants for up to three additional communities.

Statutory Authority:

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

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Infrastructure Assistance: Alaska Native Villages

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$33,905.5</i>	<i>\$14,850.0</i>	<i>\$15,500.0</i>	<i>\$650.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$33,905.5	\$14,850.0	\$15,500.0	\$650.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Alaska Rural and Native Village (ANV) Program addresses the lack of basic drinking water and sanitation infrastructure (i.e. flushing toilets and running water) in rural and Native Alaska communities. In many of these communities, honeybuckets and pit privies are the sole means of sewage collection and disposal. The grant to the State of Alaska provides funding to improve or construct drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities for these communities, thereby, improving the health and sanitation conditions. This program also supports training, technical assistance, and educational programs related to the operation and maintenance of sanitation systems.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/owm/mab/indian/anvrs.htm> for more information.)

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

The ANV Program is administered by the State of Alaska and provides infrastructure funding to Alaska Native Villages and rural Alaska communities which lack access to basic sanitation. The FY 2008 investment of \$15.5 million will leverage funding to provide an additional one percent of the serviceable homes in rural Alaska (total homes approximately 36,000) with wastewater service and drinking water that meets public health standards. In FY 2008, the Agency will continue to work with the State of Alaska to address sanitation conditions and determine how to maximize the Federal investment in rural Alaska.

During 2004, the Alaska Native Village Water Infrastructure program underwent a PART review and received a rating of “ineffective.” In response to the program deficiencies identified in the PART, the Agency has made personnel and policy changes to enable more focused and intensive oversight of the Alaska Native Village grant program, through cost analyses, post-award monitoring and project close-out. EPA also collaborated with Alaska to establish program goals and objectives which are now incorporated directly into the state priority system for selecting candidate projects. The FY 2005 Alaska State Single Audit concludes that all findings in the previous (FY 2004) audit have been addressed or significant progress was made in FY 2005, which should lead to completion of all recommendations by FY 2006. No new recommendations were made for the program by the auditors. In the 2006 PART reassessment,

the program received a rating of “adequate”. These findings help illustrate the potential effectiveness of new programmatic improvements.

The 2006 PART reassessment included a requirement for an enhancement of the State of Alaska web based reporting system. These enhancements have been initiated by the State and will be completed in 2007. In addition, the State of Alaska will complete an independent review of the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium financial process and records. The program is also addressing other 2006 PART findings and recommendations.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent of serviceable rural Alaska homes with access to drinking water supply and wastewater disposal.				88	Homes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Number of homes that received improved service per \$1,000,000 of State and Federal funding.				85	Households

Work under this program supports EPA’s Protect Water Quality objective.

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

- (+\$650.0) The increase will support the Agency’s efforts to address the sanitation infrastructure needs of rural communities and Alaska Native Villages.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA Amendments of 1996.

Infrastructure Assistance: Clean Water SRF

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$905,435.8</i>	<i>\$687,555.0</i>	<i>\$687,554.0</i>	<i>(\$1.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$905,435.8	\$687,555.0	\$687,554.0	(\$1.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

State CWSRFs provide low interest loans to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. These projects are critical to the continuation of the public health and water quality gains of the past 30 years. As of early 2007, the Federal government had invested more than \$24 billion in the state CWSRFs. The revolving nature of the funds and substantial additions from states has magnified that investment to make available \$61 billion for loans since the program's inception.¹ The CWSRF program measures and tracks the average national rate at which available funds are loaned, assuring that the fund is working hard to support water quality infrastructure.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

Recognizing the substantial remaining need for wastewater infrastructure, EPA will provide annual capitalization to the CWSRFs through 2011, meeting its total capitalization target of \$6.8 billion for 2004-2011. This continued Federal investment, along with other traditional sources of financing (including increased local revenues), will result in substantial progress toward addressing the nation's wastewater treatment needs which will significantly contribute to the long-term environmental goal of watershed's attaining designated uses. EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives: fund projects designed as part of an integrated

¹ Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System. US EPA, Office of Water, National Information Management System Reports: Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). Washington, DC.

watershed approach; link projects to environmental results; and maintain the CWSRFs' excellent fiduciary condition.

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

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund Grant Program underwent a PART assessment in 2003 and received an "adequate" rating. The PART review called for improved measures that capture a broad range of public health and environmental benefits provided by the program. In response, EPA has worked with its state partners to develop improved performance measures that link CWSRF financing to the protection and restoration of our nation's waters. This effort led to the development of a new CWSRF benefits reporting system designed to track progress in meeting public health and environmental goals of the program.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).				1,100	Number of Segments

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent of all major publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) that comply with their permitted wastewater discharge standards.				86	Percent POTWs

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Fund utilization rate for the CWSRF.	94.7	93.3	93.4	93.5	Rate

Nationally since 2001, fund utilization has remained relatively stable and strong at over 90%. The national ratio is an aggregate of fund activity in the 51 individual CWSRF programs (50 states and Puerto Rico). As such, small year-to-year fluctuations in the value of the national ratio are to be expected and reflect annual funding decisions made by each state based on its assessment and subsequent prioritization of state water quality needs and the availability of

financial resources. The Agency expects the loan commitment rate to continue to be strong. In addition, because the total capitalization remains relatively the same, the program is projected to meet its long-term revolving level target of \$3.4 billion. As of June 30, 2006, approximately \$3 billion was available for loans.

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

- (-\$1.0) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant Program

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$49,500.0</i>	<i>\$35,000.0</i>	<i>(\$14,500.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$49,500.0	\$35,000.0	(\$14,500.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* The Diesel Emissions Reduction Grant program has assumed all responsibilities formerly associated with Clean School Bus Grants program. The Budget Authority for the Clean School Bus Grants program is \$14,474.9K in the FY 2006 Actuals.

Program Project Description:

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

This program also supports diesel engine retrofits, rebuilds and replacements, and anti-idling measures among other clean diesel strategies. Five sectors are targeted for emissions reductions from the existing U.S. fleet: freight, construction, school buses, agriculture, and ports. Grants will be provided to eligible entities in areas of the country that have air quality concerns. Up to 30 percent of the funds appropriated for diesel emissions reduction grants may be used to provide formula grants to states to establish and support state grant or loan programs.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

With the 2008 funding, EPA expects to fund at least 200 new grants deploying technology in various sectors that use using diesel engines. Funds will continue to support the Agency's well established Clean School Bus Program. Specifically, a portion of these funds will be used to award competitive grants for replacing older buses, repowering and retrofitting them with emission control technology, such as diesel particulate filters (DPFs), with the potential of reducing PM emissions by up to 95 percent. Other strategies include anti-idling programs, which lower engine idling time and reduce harmful emissions.

Performance Targets:

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

Through the National Clean Diesel Campaign, EPA awarded a total of approximately 30 grants in FY05 and FY06. The Clean School Bus USA program awarded a total of approximately 70 grants in FY 2003 through FY 2005. By the end of FY 2006, approximately 10,000 buses will have been switched to a cleaner fuel, retrofitted with emissions control equipment, or replaced. EPA estimates that the \$35 million for National Clean Diesel Campaign grants will leverage at least an additional \$72 million in funding assistance and reduce PM by approximately 5,040 tons, achieving up to an estimated \$1.4 billion dollars in health benefits.

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

- (-\$14,500.0) This reflects a reduction which will continue to achieve significant reductions in PM emission levels and continue support for the Clean Diesel grants program. Programs similar to the Diesel Grants have been adopted in California and Texas and are expected to achieve similar results.

Statutory Authority:

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

Infrastructure Assistance: Drinking Water SRF

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$813,735.3</i>	<i>\$841,500.0</i>	<i>\$842,167.0</i>	<i>\$667.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$813,735.3	\$841,500.0	\$842,167.0	\$667.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) is designed to support states in helping public water systems finance the costs of infrastructure improvements needed to achieve or maintain compliance with Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requirements and to protect public health. To reduce occurrences of serious public health threats and to ensure safe drinking water nationwide, EPA is authorized to make capitalization grants to states, so that they can provide low-cost loans and other assistance to eligible public water systems. The program emphasizes that states should provide funds to small and disadvantaged communities and to programs that encourage pollution prevention as a tool for ensuring safe drinking water. The Federal investment is designed to be used in concert with other sources of funds to address water quality needs. Capitalization grant funds also may be used by states to provide other types of assistance that promote prevention and encourage stronger drinking water system management programs. These optional state set-asides could potentially equal 31 percent of the state's capitalization grant. However, historically the states have set-aside a total of 16 percent of the funds awarded to them. For fiscal years 2006-2009, appropriated funds are allocated to the states in accordance with each state's proportion of total drinking water infrastructure need as determined by the 2003 Needs Survey and Assessment, with the statutory constraint that each state and the District of Columbia receive no less than one percent of the allotment and the Virgin Islands and Pacific Trust Territories together receive 0.33 percent.

Prior to allotting funds to the states, EPA is required by Section 1452(o) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), as amended, to set-aside \$2.0 million to pay the costs of small system monitoring for unregulated contaminants. EPA also reserves 1.5 percent of appropriated funds for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages, in accordance with Section 1452(i) of SDWA, as amended. These funds are awarded either directly to Tribes or, on behalf of Tribes, to the Indian Health Service through Interagency Agreements.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/dwsrf.html> for more information.)

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

Providing drinking water that meets health safety standards often requires an investment in the

construction or maintenance of drinking water infrastructure. The DWSRF program supports states in helping public water systems fund infrastructure improvements needed to protect public health and achieve or maintain compliance with the SDWA. Through this program, states offer low interest loans to help public water systems across the nation make improvements or upgrades to their infrastructure. Also, the DWSRF provides additional financial support to small and disadvantaged communities through low or zero-interest loans. Every state that administers DWSRF funds must provide a minimum of 15 percent of available funds for loans to small communities, and has the option of providing up to 30 percent of available funds to state-defined disadvantaged communities. For FY 2008, the DWSRF program has set a target of providing over 440 additional infrastructure improvement projects to public water systems.

The DWSRF Program underwent a PART assessment in 2002 and a reassessment in 2004. The program received a rating of “adequate” in 2004. The reassessment of the DWSRF program found that it had implemented acceptable performance measures. The program also tracks the national long-term average revolving level of the fund to assess long-term sustainability.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent population served by CWS that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based DW standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	89	93	94	90	Percent Population

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent community water systems that provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	89.4	93	94	89.5	Percent Systems

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Number of additional projects initiating operations.	399	425	433	440	Projects

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Fund utilization rate for the DWSRF.	86.9	83.3	84	86	Percent Rate

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

- (+\$667.0) The additional resources will further support attainment of the Agency's Water Safe to Drink Objective by providing additional capitalization of State Revolving Loan Funds. Currently, the program is on target to reach the long-term revolving level target of \$1.2 billion by 2018.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$49,013.5</i>	<i>\$24,750.0</i>	<i>\$10,000.0</i>	<i>(\$14,750.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$49,013.5	\$24,750.0	\$10,000.0	(\$14,750.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The United States and Mexico share more than 2,000 miles of common border. More than 14.6 million people live in the border area, mostly in fifteen “sister city pairs.” The rapid increase in population and industrialization in the border cities has overwhelmed existing wastewater treatment and drinking water supply facilities. Untreated and industrial sewage often flows north into the U.S. from Tijuana, Mexicali, and Nogales, and into the Rio Grande. EPA works closely with the appropriate partners to evaluate environmental needs and to facilitate the construction of environmental infrastructure through the provision of grant funding for the planning, design, and construction of high priority water and wastewater treatment facilities along the border.

The U.S.–Mexico Border 2012 Program, a joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments, will continue to work with the 10 border states and local communities to improve the region’s public and environmental health. The U.S. and Mexican governments will work to improve water quality along the border through a range of pollution control sanitation projects, with the goal of restoring the quality of the majority of the currently impaired significant shared and transboundary surface waters by the year 2012. This effort will reduce health risks to residents who may currently lack access to safe drinking water. Similarly, by decreasing the number of homes without access to basic sanitation by the same amount, EPA and its partners will reduce the discharge of untreated domestic wastewater into surface and ground water.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/r6border/index.htm> for more information.)

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to support the construction of infrastructure that will connect and serve the homes of the border area residents with safe drinking water and wastewater treatment. The results of the recently implemented prioritization process indicate that the FY 2008 investment of \$10.0 million will fund 3-5 projects for clean and safe water serving approximately 30,000 people. Also, of the \$880 million in funds appropriated to EPA, there is an unobligated balance of approximately \$300 million of those funds at the North American Development Bank, which will provide additional funds to complete water and wastewater projects in various stages of construction. This level of funding will allow the program to meet

its annual targets in the stated PART performance measures below. The Agency also will continue to support the planned assessment of shared and transboundary surface waters to facilitate the collection, management, and exchange of environmental data essential for effective water management. In addition, the Agency will support the protection of public health at border area coastal beaches and improvements in efficiency of service provider operations.

The U.S.–Mexico Border Water Infrastructure Program underwent a PART evaluation for the first time in 2004 and received a rating of “adequate.” EPA took specific actions beginning in FY 2005 to strengthen the program and establish new controls to manage the Border Environment Infrastructure Fund (BEIF). These actions focus on improving fiscal management while improving project completion rates to ensure safe drinking water for communities along the border.

EPA has developed baselines and targets for performance measures established during the PART review as reflected in the tables below.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Additional people served per million dollars (US and Mexico federal expenditures).				3,200	People/\$M

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Number of additional homes provided adequate safe drinking water in the Mexican border area that lacked access to safe drinking water in 2003.				2,500	More homes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Number of additional homes provided adequate wastewater sanitation in the Mexican border area that lacked access to wastewater sanitation in 2003.				15,000	More homes

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

- (-\$14,750.0) This level of funding will allow the Agency to continue efforts toward providing access to safe drinking water and sanitary systems for underserved communities in the U.S.–Mexico Border area. EPA is closely monitoring fund disbursements and project completion rates to ensure sufficient funding for current and future projects.

Statutory Authority:

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

Infrastructure Assistance: Puerto Rico

Program Area: Infrastructure Assistance

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>\$990.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$990.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$0.0	\$990.0	\$0.0	(\$990.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program was created to contribute to the design for an upgrade of Metropolitan’s Sergio Cuervas drinking water treatment plant in San Juan, Puerto Rico. EPA contributed funds based on a FY 2004 design cost estimate for bringing the plant into compliance with current regulatory requirements.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

EPA is not requesting funding for this program project in FY 2008.

Performance Targets:

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

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

- (-\$990.0) This decrease ends Federal funding for the program due to fulfillment of EPA’s share of the design phase costs.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Categorical Grant: Beaches Protection

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$9,707.3</i>	<i>\$9,900.0</i>	<i>\$9,900.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$9,707.3	\$9,900.0	\$9,900.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

EPA awards grants to eligible states, territories, and Tribes using an allocation formula developed in consultation with states and other organizations. The allocation takes into consideration: beach season length, beach miles, and beach use.

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

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

States and territories currently monitor 4,025 beaches. To continue making progress on monitoring beaches in FY 2008, EPA expects to:

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

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Days (of beach season) that coastal and Great Lakes beaches monitored by State beach safety programs are open and safe for swimming.	97	94	95	96	Percent Days/Season

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

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CWA; BEACH Act of 2000.

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$51,377.9</i>	<i>\$49,494.9</i>	<i>\$49,495.0</i>	<i>\$0.1</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$51,377.9	\$49,494.9	\$49,495.0	\$0.1
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

Under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 128(a), grants are provided to states and Tribes for their response programs. The state and Tribal programs address contaminated sites that do not require Federal action, but need cleanup before the sites are considered for reuse. States and Tribes may use grant funding for a variety of purposes including developing a public record, capitalizing a Revolving Loan Fund for brownfields, purchasing environmental insurance, and conducting site-specific related activities such as assessments at brownfield sites. For more information, refer to http://www.epa.gov/docs/swerosps/bf/pubs/st_res_prog_report.htm.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

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

In the 2003 PART process, the Brownfields program received an “adequate” rating, citing a clear purpose and achievement of performance targets. The program is implementing performance improvement plans related to performance measures, data collection, and program reviews and is on schedule to meet implementation deadlines.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports EPA's communities' objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program.

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

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

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Environmental Information

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$19,308.2</i>	<i>\$14,850.0</i>	<i>\$12,850.0</i>	<i>(\$2,000.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,308.2	\$14,850.0	\$12,850.0	(\$2,000.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Exchange Network grants provide funding to states, territories, federally recognized Indian Tribes, and inter-Tribal consortia to support their participation in the Environmental Information Exchange Network. The Exchange Network is an internet and standards-based, secure information network that facilitates electronic reporting, sharing, integration, analysis, and use of environmental data from many different sources. The funding helps EPA's partners acquire and develop the hardware and software needed to connect to the Exchange Network, and to develop or acquire the data needed for decision making.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, the Exchange Network Grants Program will emphasize activities in three areas:

- 1) Developing Tribal and territorial infrastructure - Although ongoing, this aspect will start to be de-emphasized because all 50 states are expected to have operating nodes.
- 2) Supporting the development and exchange of regulatory and non-traditional data flows - Because all 50 states are expected to have operational nodes, the major emphasis of the Exchange Network Grant program will shift toward supporting all partners in the development and exchange of regulatory and non-traditional data flows. Exchange Network partners will continue to need support in the development of the data available through their nodes. These efforts will support the exchange of data for regulatory programs, but also support, for the important business needs of the Exchange Network partners in terms of facilitating better environmental and health decisions; and
- 3) Supporting multi-partner projects to plan, mentor, and train Exchange Network partners, and to develop and exchange data - These projects help encourage broader participation by existing and new partners, support innovation, and improve the quality of grant products because more input is obtained and the products are used by a greater number of partners.

Performance Targets:

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

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

- (-\$2,000.0) This reduction reflects the continued shift away from building infrastructure and toward adding data flows and web services.

Statutory Authority:

Authority for the Exchange Network Grant program to date has been provided in annual appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies, as follows: FY 2002, Public Law 107-73; FY 2003, Public Law 108-7; FY 2004, Public Law 108-199; FY 2005, Public Law 108-447; and FY 2007, Public Law 109-54.

Categorical Grant: Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$103,364.9</i>	<i>\$103,345.5</i>	<i>\$103,346.0</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$103,364.9	\$103,345.5	\$103,346.0	\$0.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorizes EPA to assist state programs through the Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance Grants program. The states propose legislation and upgrade regulations to achieve equivalence with the Federal Hazardous Waste Management program and then apply to EPA for authorization to administer the program. The state grants provide for the implementation of an authorized hazardous waste management program for the purpose of controlling the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes, including controlling and cleaning up past and continuing releases from hazardous waste management facilities through corrective action. This funding also provides for the direct implementation of the RCRA program for the States of Iowa and Alaska, which have not been authorized to operate in lieu of the Federal program. Funding distributed through these grants also supports Tribes, where appropriate, in conducting hazardous waste work on Tribal lands.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, the following activities will be accomplished by states and by EPA for Iowa and Alaska, using RCRA Hazardous Waste Financial Assistance funds:

- Increase the number of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls to meet the FY 2008 goal of 95%. This includes the following activities:
 - Issue operating and post-closure permits or use appropriate enforcement mechanisms to address environmental risk at inactive land-based facilities.
 - Approve closure plans for interim status treatment and storage facilities that are not seeking permits to operate and work with the facilities to clean-close those units.
- Issue permit renewals for hazardous waste management facilities to keep permit controls up to date. Annually, 50 permit renewals are required for FYs 2006-2008.

- Issue permit modifications as needed.
- Operate comprehensive compliance monitoring and enforcement actions related to the RCRA hazardous waste program.
- Work with facilities to complete site assessments, control human exposures, control the migration of contaminated groundwater, and make determinations that construction of final remedies has been completed as part of the efforts toward meeting the FY 2008 goals for the RCRA Corrective Action Program.

This program was included in the 2004 PART review of the RCRA Base, Permits and Grants Program, which received an overall rating of “adequate.” During the PART, EPA developed an efficiency measure that will show, over time, the RCRA facilities under control per dollar of program cost. The FY 2005 baseline was set in July 2006, and the program anticipates developing efficiency measure target information in FY 2007.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the objectives of preserving and restoring land. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

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

- (+\$0.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Homeland Security

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$4,283.1</i>	<i>\$4,950.0</i>	<i>\$4,950.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,283.1	\$4,950.0	\$4,950.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, EPA will award homeland security grants to states and territories to support their efforts to work with drinking water and wastewater systems to:

- Develop and enhance drinking water and wastewater utilities' and preparedness capabilities;
- Improve emergency response coordination and communications; and
- Develop specific materials focused on improving security.

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

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

Performance Targets:

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

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

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Lead

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$15,115.2</i>	<i>\$13,563.1</i>	<i>\$13,564.0</i>	<i>\$0.9</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$15,115.2	\$13,563.1	\$13,564.0	\$0.9
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Lead Risk Reduction Program alleviates the threat to human health – particularly to young children – posed by exposure to lead-based paint and other sources of lead in the environment. This Categorical Grant program contributes to this effort by maintaining a national infrastructure of trained and certified lead remediation professionals.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

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

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

To meet the Federal goal of eliminating childhood lead poisoning as a public health concern by 2010, EPA recognizes that additional attention and assistance must be given to our most vulnerable populations – those with rates of lead poisoning in excess of the national average, and those areas where conditions indicate potentially high rates of lead poisoning but where screening has not yet occurred with sufficient frequency. To address this issue, in FY 2008 EPA will continue to award targeted grants to reduce childhood lead poisoning. These grants are available to a wide range of applicants, including state and local governments, Federally-recognized Indian Tribes and Tribal consortia, territories, institutions of higher learning, and nonprofit organizations. In addition, EPA will continue a grant program initiated in FY 2007

which focuses on low-income communities through grants to national organizations engaged in working with these communities. This grant program is designed to help national organizations and community organizations reach under-served populations that may have a disproportionate number of children with elevated blood lead levels.

The Lead program underwent its first PART in 2005, receiving a “moderately effective” rating. Through the PART, EPA introduced a new long-term measure and annual results measure (percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old), and a new efficiency measure (annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process) in the FY 2007 Budget Justification and Request. Through the PART Improvement Plan process, EPA improved the consistency of grantee and regional accountability and improved the linkage between program funding and program goals with an emphasis on program grant and contract funding. In FY 2008, the Agency will be implementing additional PART-recommended improvement plans to enhance program partners’ accountability and results and to target program resources and activities on populations that face a significant risk of being exposed to lead. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/index.html>.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports PART measures listed under Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program (EPM).

FY 2008 Change from FY 2007 Presidents Budget (Dollars in Thousands):

- (+\$0.9) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.

Statutory Authority:

TSCA.

Categorical Grant: Nonpoint Source (Sec. 319)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$203,807.2</i>	<i>\$194,040.0</i>	<i>\$194,040.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$203,807.2	\$194,040.0	\$194,040.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

Section 319 broadly authorizes states to use a range of tools to implement their programs, including: both regulatory and non-regulatory programs; technical assistance; financial assistance; education; training; technology transfer; and demonstration projects. States currently focus \$100 million of their Section 319 funds on the development and implementation of watershed-based plans that are designed to restore impaired waters (listed under Section 303(d)) to meet water quality standards. See <http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/2003/October/Day-23/w26755.htm> for more information.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

The pervasiveness of nonpoint source pollution requires cooperation and involvement from EPA, other Federal agencies, the states, and concerned citizens to solve NPS pollution problems. In 2008 EPA will work closely with and support the many efforts of states, interstate agencies, Tribes, local governments and communities, watershed groups, and others to develop and implement their local watershed-based plans and restore surface and ground waters nationwide.

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

over time as they deem necessary to meet their water quality goals. Full requirements for these plans are described in detail in the NPS program grant guidelines.

EPA will continue to forge and strengthen strategic partnerships with the agricultural and forestry communities, developers, and other groups that have an interest in achieving water quality goals in a cost-effective manner. Agricultural sources of pollution in the form of excess fertilizer or pesticides have had a particularly profound effect on water quality. Therefore, EPA will work closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to ensure that Federal resources -- including both Section 319 grants and Farm Bill funds -- are managed in a coordinated manner to protect water quality from agricultural pollution sources. More broadly, EPA will work with states to ensure that they develop and implement their watershed-based plans in close cooperation with state conservationists, soil and water conservation districts, and all other interested parties within the watersheds.

EPA will continue to track the steady increases in the cumulative dollar value and number of projects financed with Clean Water State Revolving (CWSRF) loans to prevent polluted runoff. Properly managed onsite/decentralized systems are an important part of the nation's wastewater infrastructure, and EPA will encourage state, Tribal, and local governments to adopt effective management systems and use CWSRF to finance systems where appropriate.

In 2004, the Section 319 Nonpoint Source Program received an overall rating of "adequate" from OMB's Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) review. The Nonpoint Source Program created three annual output measures and one long-term outcome measure. The annual output measures are to annually reduce the amount of runoff of phosphorus, nitrogen, and sediment through Section 319 funded projects by 4.5 million pounds, 8.5 million pounds, and 700,000 tons, respectively. These measures were met in 2003. In 2004, the measures were greatly exceeded with regard to nitrogen and sediment, but the phosphorus totals fell somewhat below the annual target. EPA believes that these differences reflect the natural variability of the type and scope of projects implemented each year. For example, some states are currently focusing on remediating waters that have been 303(d)-listed for other pollutants not amenable to load reduction calculations, like pathogens, temperature, or acidity.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Reduction in phosphorus loadings (millions of pounds).	Available in 2007	4.5	4.5	4.5	Pounds in Millions

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Additional pounds (in millions) of reduction to total nitrogen loadings.	Available in 2007	8.5	8.5	8.5	Pounds in Millions

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Additional tons of reduction to total sediment loadings.	Available in 2007	700,000	700,000	700,000	Pounds

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Section 319 funds (\$ million) expended per partially or fully restored waterbody.				2.8	Million Dollars

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of waterbodies identified by States (in 2000 or subsequent years) as being primarily NPS-impaired that are partially or fully restored.				250	Waterbodies

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

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Enforcement

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$19,876.7</i>	<i>\$18,711.0</i>	<i>\$18,711.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,876.7	\$18,711.0	\$18,711.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Pesticide Enforcement grants ensure pesticide product and user compliance with provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Areas of focus include problems relating to pesticide worker safety protection, ineffective antimicrobial products, food safety, adverse effects, and e-commerce. The program provides compliance assistance to the regulated community through such resources as EPA’s National Agriculture Compliance Assistance Center, seminars, guidance documents, brochures, and outreach to foster knowledge of and compliance with environmental laws pertaining to pesticides.¹

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, EPA will award state and Tribal enforcement grants to assist in the implementation of the compliance and enforcement provisions of FIFRA. These grants support state and Tribal compliance and enforcement activities designed to protect the environment from harmful chemicals and pesticides. EPA’s support to state and Tribal pesticide programs will emphasize pesticide worker protection standards, high risk pesticide activities including antimicrobials, pesticide misuse in urban areas, and the misapplication of structural pesticides. States also will continue to conduct compliance monitoring inspections on core pesticide requirements.

EPA refined PART measure data collection procedures with a Federal and state workgroup in 2005 for the EPA Pesticide Enforcement Grant Program that received an “ineffective” rating in 2004. EPA negotiated final commitments for the collection of new data for pesticide enforcement grant PART measures with states and Tribes in 2006 based on PART-approved measures. EPA began to receive this data in January 2007 and has started to analyze the data to develop three-year rolling average baselines and targets.

Performance Targets:

The “ineffective” PART rating for this program in 2004 reflected the absence of data needed to implement program outcome and efficiency measures called for by the PART. To address this

¹ For additional information, refer to: www.epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/fifra.html.

problem, new measures were developed by the program, and approved by OMB during the 2004 PART review. In FY 2005, EPA negotiated performance data collection requirements with grantees for the new outcome and efficiency measures. EPA began to receive the grantees' data in January 2007 and has started to analyze the information to develop program metrics for demonstrating results. EPA plans to incorporate these program outcome and efficiency program measures, with baselines and specified targets, in the FY 2010 Grant Guidance. No prior data exists to evaluate the performance of these measures over a multi-year period. Work under this program supports the objective to improve compliance under the compliance and environmental stewardship strategic goal.

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

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

FIFRA.

Categorical Grant: Pesticides Program Implementation

Program Area: Categorical Grants
Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems
Objective(s): Chemical and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$13,749.8</i>	<i>\$12,968.9</i>	<i>\$12,970.0</i>	<i>\$1.1</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,749.8	\$12,968.9	\$12,970.0	\$1.1
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Agency provides grants to states, Tribes, partners, and supporters for worker protection/certification and training, endangered species and Tribal activities and pesticide environmental stewardship. EPA's mission as related to pesticides is to protect human health and the environment from pesticide risk and to realize the value of pesticide availability by taking into account the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of the use of any pesticide. The Agency achieves this task through implementation of our statutes and regulatory actions. Pesticides Program Implementation Grants ensure that pesticide regulatory decisions made at the national level are translated into results on the local level. States and Tribes provide essential support in implementing pesticides programs, giving input regarding effectiveness and soundness of regulatory decisions, and developing data to measure performance. Under pesticide statutes, responsibility for ensuring proper pesticide use is in large part delegated to states and Tribes. Grant resources allow states and Tribes to be effective regulatory partners. EPA's philosophy is to put the resources at the level closest to the location of potential risks from pesticides since they are in a position to better evaluate risks and implement risk reduction measures.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

Certification and Training/Worker Protection

Through the Certification and Training/Worker Protection programs, EPA protects workers, pesticide applicators/handlers, employers, and the public from the potential risks posed by pesticides in their homes and work environments. EPA will continue to provide assistance and grants to implement the Certification and Training/Worker Protection programs. Grant funding will provide for maintenance and improvements in training networks, safety training to workers and handlers, development of *Train the Trainer* courses, workshops, and development and distribution of outreach materials. The Agency's partnership with states and Tribes in educating workers, farmers, and employers on the safe use of pesticides and worker safety will continue to be a major keystone in the success of the Agency to protect human health. For additional information please visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppfod01/safety/applicators/applicators.htm>.

Tribal

The Agency will support Tribal activities in implementing pesticide programs through grants. Tribal program outreach activities support Tribal capacity to protect human health by reducing risk from pesticides in Indian country. This task is challenging given that aspects of Native Americans' lifestyles, such as subsistence fishing or consumption of plants that were specifically grown as food and possibly exposed to pesticides not intended for food use may increase exposure to some chemicals or create unique chemical exposure scenarios. For additional information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/tribes/>.

Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP)

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

Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP):

The PESP is a grant program that forms partnerships with pesticide users to reduce pesticide use and risk through pollution prevention strategies and the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques. Organizations committed to reducing pesticide risk are eligible to join PESP either as a partner or supporter. Partners are organizations that use pesticides or represent pesticide users that support voluntary partnerships among EPA and national, state, and local organizations for projects which reduce the risks from pesticide use in agricultural and nonagricultural settings.

PESP currently has 184 partner/supporter organizations ranging from federal partners (e.g., Department of Defense) to state partners (e.g., Maryland Department of Agriculture), to trade associates and even individual companies. EPA will continue to support risk reduction by providing grants promoting the use of safer alternatives to traditional chemical methods of pest control. EPA grants also will support the development and evaluation of new pest management technologies through Integrated Pest Management and PESP, thus contributing to reduction in both health and environmental risks from pesticide use. See <http://www.epa.gov/oppbpd1/PESP/index.htm> for additional information.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports the Chemical and Pesticide Risks objective. Currently there are no performance measures specific to this program.

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

- (+1.1) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA; ESA.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Control (Sec. 106)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$220,772.4</i>	<i>\$221,661.0</i>	<i>\$221,664.0</i>	<i>\$3.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$220,772.4	\$221,661.0	\$221,664.0	\$3.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

Section 106 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) authorizes EPA to provide Federal assistance to states (including territories and the District of Columbia), Tribes qualified under Section 518(e), and interstate agencies to establish and maintain adequate measures for the prevention and control of surface and ground water pollution from point and nonpoint sources. Prevention and control measures supported through these grants include permitting, pollution control studies, water quality planning, monitoring and standards and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development, surveillance and enforcement, pretreatment programs, advice and assistance to local agencies, training, public information, and oil and hazardous materials response. The grants also may be used to fund services from non-profit organizations, through the Senior Environmental Employment (SEE) program, to assist Regional offices who are overseeing direct implementation programs. The grants may also be used to provide “in-kind” support through an EPA contract if a state or Tribe requests that part of their allotment be used to purchase equipment or services.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program supports states, interstates, and Tribes in their efforts to implement key CWA programs that will restore and improve the quality of rivers, lakes and streams which will allow the Agency to achieve the long-term national goal of restoring over 2,250 impaired waters by 2012. Through the Section 106 grant program, the Agency continues to support prevention and control measures of state water quality management programs: standards development, monitoring, permitting and enforcement; advice and assistance to local agencies; and the provision of training and public information. The Water Pollution Control Program is helping to foster a watershed protection approach at the state level by encouraging states to address water quality problems holistically, thereby targeting the use of limited resources available for effective program management.

EPA will collaborate with state and Tribal partners to further enhance water monitoring programs consistent with comprehensive monitoring strategies and to collaborate on statistically valid surveys of the condition of the nation’s waters. In FY 2008, states and Tribes will be analyzing data on lake conditions for a report on baseline conditions of lakes due in 2009. The

intent is that surveys of the nation's waters will be repeated periodically to track trends in water quality, giving decision makers and the public the information they need to determine effectiveness of the Agency's investments in water quality protection. In FY 2008, \$18,500,000 will be designated for states and Tribes that participate in collecting this statistically valid water monitoring data and implement enhancements in their water monitoring programs.

States, interstate agencies, and Tribes continue to foster a "watershed approach" as the guiding principle of their clean water programs. Development of TMDLs for an impaired waterbody is a critical tool for meeting water restoration goals. In watersheds where quality standards are not attained, states will be developing TMDLs, watershed plans or other appropriate mechanisms that, when implemented, will result in attainment of water quality standards. States and EPA have made significant progress in the development and approval of TMDLs (cumulatively over 20,000 completed through FY 2006) and expect to develop more than 2,500 TMDLs in 2008. Resources in this program will continue to support TMDL implementation (including through issuance of permits that include limitations consistent with TMDLs); states will be encouraged to ensure that TMDLs are implemented.

The states and Tribes will continue to implement the "*Permitting for Environmental Results Strategy*," which focuses limited resources on the most critical environmental problems by targeting three key areas: developing and strengthening systems to ensure the integrity of the program; focusing on environmental results in the permitting program; and fostering efficiency in permitting program operations. Additionally, in FY 2007, EPA is expected to finalize a rule that incorporates financial incentives for states that implement adequate National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) fee systems. In FY 2008, States who are able to demonstrate that they have recouped a significant portion of their permit program costs through the collection of fees will receive additional funds to support their priority water quality activities.

New rules will be finalized in FY 2007 for discharges from Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs) and states will work to assure that permits cover most CAFOs by FY 2008. In addition, states will continue to work toward the FY 2008 goal of 100 percent of NPDES programs having issued general permits requiring storm water management programs for Phase II municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) and requiring storm water pollution prevention plans for construction sites covered by Phase II of the storm water program.

States and authorized Tribes will continue to review and update their water quality standards as required by the CWA. The Agency's goal is that 87 percent of state and Tribal submissions will be approvable in FY 2008. EPA also encourages states to continually review and update water quality criteria in their standards to reflect the latest scientific information from EPA and other sources. EPA's goal for 2008 is that 68 percent of states will have updated their standards to reflect the latest scientific information in the past three years.

A key performance measure for the Surface Water Protection program is the percentage of water body segments, identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now attained. EPA state partners play a key role in developing and implementing plans and documenting progress made toward reaching the FY 2012 target for this measure.

EPA is working with States to develop detailed plans documenting how stakeholders will work together to achieve these goals.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/pollutioncontrol.htm> for more information.)

This program underwent evaluation through the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) in 2005 and received a rating of “adequate.” The Agency has been successful in meeting or exceeding performance targets agreed to during this process. The PART review identified areas requiring improvement plans (follow-up actions). In response, the Agency:

- Continues to target, through an allocation formula, a portion of the appropriated funds to support of the national probabilistic monitoring survey; and
- Drafted a rule which will provide incentives, through a set-aside of appropriated funds, for states to implement or improve their permit fee programs, increasing the resources available for water quality programs. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on January 4, 2007.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Ouput	Number of TMDL's that are established by States and approved by EPA on schedule consistent with national policy (cumulative).	19,368	18,692	21,923	24,411	TMDLs

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Ouput	Percentage of high priority state NPDES permits that are scheduled to be reissued.	96.4	95	95	95	Percent Permits

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Cost per water segment restored.	576,618	1,358,351	636,744	685,611	Dollars per Water Segment

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Ouput	Percentage of majors in Significant	Data Available	22.5	22.5	22.5	Percent Majors

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
	Noncompliance (SNC) at any time during the fiscal year.	in 2007				

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percent of States & Territories that, within the preceding 3-yr. period, submitted new or revised water quality criteria acceptable to EPA that reflect new scientific information from EPA or sources not considered in previous standards.				68	Percent States & Territories

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of waterbody segments identified by States in 2002 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now fully attained (cumulative).				1,100	Number of Segments

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

- (+\$3.0) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

CWA.

Categorical Grant: Pollution Prevention

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$4,192.6</i>	<i>\$5,940.0</i>	<i>\$5,940.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,192.6	\$5,940.0	\$5,940.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA’s Pollution Prevention (P2) programs focus on approaches that merge business, community and consumer needs with environmental protection by identifying processes, products and opportunities that save time and money, as well as prevent pollution. The program employs a combination of collaborative efforts, innovative programs, and technical assistance and education to support stakeholder efforts to not just minimize adverse environmental impacts, but to prevent them.

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

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to provide grants to states and Tribes to support their pollution prevention efforts. The Agency also will continue to support the services of a network of regional centers, collectively called the Pollution Prevention Resource Exchange (P2Rx), that provides information and help to state technical assistance centers.

The program will focus on stronger review of the applicant’s ability to measure the results of the grants, particularly environmental outcomes. EPA will require grant applicants to demonstrate and document either outcome or output measures. EPA will give preference to applicants whose work plans address outcome-based measures derived from the P2 targets in EPA's Strategic Plan. Within the national grant guidance, EPA will provide ranking criteria which will be used to evaluate the applicant's ability to measure expected results. Primarily, applicants will be evaluated on their use of the National Pollution Prevention Results System (a database of core P2 metrics being developed by EPA and state P2 organizations) or documentation in their work plan of past experience in measuring outcomes or outputs from previous grants. The following actions further reinforce EPA efforts to track environmental outcomes from P2 grants:

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

EPA's Pollution Prevention Program, including this Categorical Grant Program, underwent PART review in 2006 and received a "moderately effective" rating. The PART improvement plan recommended that EPA obtain and evaluate Science Advisory Board Report recommendations for improving performance measures to better demonstrate Pollution Prevention results, work to reduce barriers confronted by industry and others in attempting to implement source reduction, fully implement Grant Track and the P2 State Reporting System, and develop additional efficiency measures in time for inclusion in the FY 2009 budget. The Pollution Prevention Program has already developed one efficiency measure focusing on the Design for the Environment Program's formulators effort.

Performance Targets:

Activities for this appropriation support PART measures listed for Pollution Prevention Program funded under EPA's Environmental Program Management account.

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

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

PPA; TSCA.

Categorical Grant: Public Water System Supervision (PWSS)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$98,590.8</i>	<i>\$99,099.0</i>	<i>\$99,100.0</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$98,590.8	\$99,099.0	\$99,100.0	\$1.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

NPDWRs set forth monitoring, reporting, compliance tracking, and enforcement elements to ensure that the nation’s drinking water supplies do not contain substances at levels that may pose adverse health effects. These grants are a key implementation tool under the Safe Drinking Water Act and support the states’ role in a Federal/state partnership of providing safe drinking water supplies to the public. Grant funds are used by states to:

- Provide technical assistance to owners and operators of water systems;
- Maintain compliance data systems;
- Compile and analyze compliance information;
- Respond to violations;
- Certify laboratories;
- Conduct laboratory analyses;
- Conduct sanitary surveys;
- Draft new regulations and legislative provisions where necessary; and
- Build state capacity.

Not all states and Tribes have primary enforcement authority. Funds allocated to the State of Wyoming, the District of Columbia, and Indian Tribes without primacy are used to support direct implementation activities by EPA; for developmental grants; and for “treatment in a similar manner as a state” (TAS) grants to Indian Tribes to develop the PWSS program on Indian lands with the goal of Indian Tribal authorities achieving primacy.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/pws/pwss.html> for more information.)

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

EPA will continue to support state and Tribal efforts to meet new and existing drinking water standards through the Public Water Systems Supervision (PWSS) grant program. In FY 2008, the Agency will emphasize that states should use their PWSS funds to ensure that:

- 1) Drinking water systems of all sizes achieve or remain in compliance;
- 2) Drinking water systems of all sizes are meeting new health-based standards and are prepared for new regulatory requirements (*e.g.*, Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule or “LT2”, Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule or “Stage 2”); and
- 3) Data quality and other data issues have been addressed and resolved.

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

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent population served by CWS that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based DW standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	89	93	94	90	Percent Population

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards.	89.4	93	94	89.5	Percent Systems

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

- (+\$1.0) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President’s Budget.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

Categorical Grant: Radon

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Indoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$8,577.4	\$8,073.5	\$8,074.0	\$0.5
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,577.4	\$8,073.5	\$8,074.0	\$0.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008 EPA will:

- Continue national partnerships and national outreach;
- Leverage the expertise of states, tribes, and localities with active and comprehensive radon programs through state partnerships to carry the radon message; and,
- Continue to work with partners to incorporate radon risk reduction as a normal part of doing business.

In FY 2008, states receiving SIRG funds will continue to focus their efforts on priority activities such as educating consumers, homeowners, the real estate and homebuilder communities and local governments to achieve risk reduction. SIRG funds should achieve the following results: homes mitigated, homes built with radon resistant new construction, and schools mitigated or built with radon resistant new construction. EPA is working with the states to align performance measures.

The Indoor Air program, assessed by OMB through the PART process, received a rating of “moderately effective.” The Indoor Air program is not regulatory; instead, EPA works toward its goal by conducting research and promoting appropriate risk reduction actions through voluntary education and outreach programs. The Agency will continue to focus on making efficiency improvements and plans to improve transparency by making all aspects of the State Indoor Radon Grant (SIRG) program performance/results data available to the public via our website or other easily accessible means.

Performance Targets:

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

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

These program goals are a result of the total funding the program area receives through EPM, S&T, and SIRG funding. In FY 2008, EPA expects 225,000 additional homes to have radon reducing features bringing the cumulative number of U.S. homes with radon reducing features to over 2 million. EPA estimates that this cumulative number will result in approximately 800 future premature cancer deaths prevented (each year these radon reducing features are in place). EPA will track progress against the efficiency measure included in the table above triennially with the next planned report date in FY 2009.

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

- (+\$0.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Sector Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$1,938.9</i>	<i>\$2,227.5</i>	<i>\$2,228.0</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,938.9	\$2,227.5	\$2,228.0	\$0.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

Sector program grants build environmental partnerships with states and Tribes to strengthen their ability to address environmental and public health threats, including contaminated drinking water, pollution caused by wet weather events, pesticides in food, toxic substances, and air pollution. These capacity building grants also support state agencies that are responsible for implementing authorized, delegated, or approved environmental programs.¹

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to support states and Tribes in their efforts to build, implement, or improve compliance capacity for authorized, delegated, or approved environmental programs. The sector program also seeks to foster innovation.

FY 2008 annual funding priorities for the multi-media grants program may include: 1) improving compliance data quality, 2) modernizing data systems, 3) improving public access to enforcement and compliance data, 4) improving outcome measurement, and 5) providing compliance training to Tribes to enhance their compliance monitoring capacity. The grants and/or cooperative agreements are competed for nationally and each funding priority is targeted towards enhancing state and Tribal capacity and capability. Additionally, funding priority is targeted towards addressing needs that may be identified by states, Tribes, or state and Tribal associations.

The EPA Enforcement of Environmental Laws (Civil) PART program received an “adequate” rating in 2004 with the development of a measure implementation plan. In FY 2006, at OMB's

¹ For more information, refer to: www.epa.gov/compliance/state/grants/stag/index.html

direction, EPA conducted a review of enforcement and compliance measures used by states, other Federal agencies, and other countries, as well as consulting with academics and other measurement experts. The purpose of the review was to identify opportunities to improve measurement. As a result of this review, EPA is beginning to transition the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program from a tool-oriented to a problem-oriented GPRA strategic architecture, and as new measures are developed they will replace existing measures in the Agency's Strategic Plan.

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports EPA's Improve Compliance objective. Currently, there are no performance measures for this specific program project.

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

- (+\$0.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: State and Local Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	\$225,269.8	\$185,179.5	\$185,180.0	\$0.5
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$225,269.8	\$185,179.5	\$185,180.0	\$0.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

This program includes funding for multi-state, state, and local air pollution control agencies. Section 103 of the Clean Air Act provides EPA with the authority to award grants to a variety of agencies, institutions, and organizations, including the air pollution control agencies funded from the STAG appropriation, to conduct and promote certain types of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, surveys, studies, and training related to air pollution. Section 105 of the Clean Air Act provides EPA with the authority to award grants to state and local air pollution control agencies to develop and implement continuing programs for the prevention and control of air pollution, and for the implementation of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) set to protect public health and the environment. Section 105 grants are also used by states to help fund monitoring networks. Section 106 of the Clean Air Act provides EPA with the authority to fund interstate air pollution transport commissions to develop or carry out plans for designated air quality control regions.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program funds over 100 state and local air pollution control agencies, five RPOs, and one interstate air pollution transport commission to implement requirements of the Clean Air Act. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to work with these agencies to develop or implement state implementation plans (SIPs) for the 8-hour ozone standard, the fine particle (PM-2.5) standard, and regional haze. States must submit the SIPs for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS to EPA in FY 2007, and will continue with SIP implementation in FY 2008. States with areas classified as moderate and above for the 8-hour ozone NAAQS will implement SIP measures for reasonable further progress (RFP) and reasonably available control technology (RACT). States must submit regional haze SIPs to EPA in December 2007, and PM2.5 SIPs in April 2008. States will develop their regional haze SIPs using strategies and information provided by RPOs.

In 1999, EPA, at the direction of the Congress, established RPOs, to provide technical support to states in developing regional haze SIPs. Regional haze results primarily from the presence of common pollutants, such as PM2.5, sulfur dioxide (SO2), oxides of nitrogen (NOx), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). To assess various control scenarios that would reduce regional haze, the RPOs analyzed pollutant data and conducted air quality modeling that incorporated

control alternatives for PM_{2.5}, SO₂, NO_x and VOCs. NO_x and VOCs also are precursors for the formation of ozone. The analyses and data systems developed by the RPOs potentially can be used to support PM and ozone control strategy development.

In October 2006, EPA issued final regulations that eliminated or reduced a number of specific minimum requirements for air quality monitoring, especially monitoring for four NAAQS pollutants: carbon monoxide, SO₂, nitrogen dioxide, and lead, for which violations of the standards are now extremely uncommon. These regulatory changes will allow the states, with EPA oversight, to streamline their monitoring networks for these four pollutants and reduce costs. Also, EPA expects less, but still significant, streamlining of PM₁₀ monitoring networks, even though the minimum requirements were not changed. The number of PM₁₀ monitors currently in place exceeds minimum requirements, and many monitors are located in areas with low PM₁₀ concentrations. EPA believes that ozone and PM_{2.5} networks should remain about their current size, with some shifting of sites for better data value.

The 2006 final rule established a new requirement for a small network of about 55 "NCore" multi-pollutant monitoring sites, which must be operational by 2011. Among other measurements, these sites are required to monitor for PM_{10-2.5} mass concentrations and speciation profiles, types of monitoring not previously required anywhere. EPA and states already have been working together on a voluntary basis to establish this network. In 2008, more states will start selecting the sites for this newly required form of monitoring, acquire new equipment, and become proficient in its operation. Also, the PM_{2.5} NAAQS for 24-hour concentrations was made more stringent by the final rule. In connection with NAAQS revision, about 50 existing PM_{2.5} monitoring sites must begin to sample for PM_{2.5} every day instead of every third day, to provide greater accuracy in eventual nonattainment designations. Although the final rule did not revise the required numbers of PM_{2.5} monitors or how they must be sited, in 2008 states may voluntarily shift monitoring equipment to new locations to investigate possible problem areas with respect to the revised NAAQS. Finally, as improved technologies for monitoring PM on a continuous basis are commercialized and approved as official methods, states are expected to transition to wider use of continuous methods in preference to older filter-based methods that have higher operating costs.

This program also supports state and local characterization of air toxics problems, and implementation of measures to reduce health risks. These measures include support for state efforts in implementing Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standards for major and area sources. Funding for the characterization work includes collection and analysis of emissions data, and a monitoring of ambient air toxics. In FY 2008, funds for air toxic ambient monitoring will support the National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS), consisting of 24 air toxics monitoring sites operated and maintained by state and local air pollution control agencies across the country, and the associated quality assurance, data analysis, and methods support. These air toxics monitoring funds also support community scale monitoring projects aimed at helping state, local, and tribal air pollution agencies assess the degree to which their community is impacted by hazardous air pollutants.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	Data Available 2007	17	21	26	Percentage

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

- (+\$0.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority

C.A.A., Sections 103, 105, and 106.

Categorical Grant: Targeted Watersheds

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$14,301.8</i>	<i>\$6,930.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>	<i>(\$6,930.0)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$14,301.8	\$6,930.0	\$0.0	(\$6,930.0)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

The Targeted Watersheds Grant Program enhances community watershed groups' efforts through two different types of competitive grants. Implementation grants provide monetary assistance directly to watershed organizations to implement restoration/protection activities within their watershed. Resources are used to stabilize stream banks, demonstrate nutrient management schemes, establish pollutant credits and trading projects, and work with local governments and private citizens to promote sustainable practices and strategies. Capacity building grants support established watershed service providers in their effort to increase the viability, sustainability and effectiveness of local watershed groups by providing tools, training, and education.

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

This program will be eliminated in order to focus on higher priority water quality programs and achieve administrative efficiencies.

Performance Targets:

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

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

- (-\$6,930.0) This program will be eliminated in order to focus on higher priority water quality programs and achieve administrative efficiencies.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Toxics Substances Compliance

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Achieve Environmental Protection through Improved Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$6,347.5</i>	<i>\$5,098.5</i>	<i>\$5,099.0</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$6,347.5	\$5,098.5	\$5,099.0	\$0.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will continue to award state and Tribal compliance monitoring grants to assist in the implementation of compliance and enforcement provisions of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). These grants support state and Tribal compliance monitoring and enforcement activities to protect the public and the environment from PCBs, asbestos and lead.

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

Performance Targets:

Work under this program supports EPA's Improve Compliance objective. Currently, there are no external performance measures specific for this program project. One of the primary performance results for the enforcement and compliance assurance program, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions including toxic substances¹. Grant funding provided to states and tribes through this categorical grant for toxic substances helps states and tribes reduce lead, asbestos, and PCB pollution through state and tribal compliance monitoring and enforcement. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend the measure by: 1) adding components that deal with pollutant hazard; and 2) identifying an indicator of the population that would have been exposed to the pollutant.

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

- (+\$0.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

TSCA.

¹ With the adoption of the Clean Air Interstate Rule, pollution reduction will move from an enforcement category to a regulatory category; therefore, the enforcement targets should not be expected to increase, although overall pollution reduction is certain to increase.

Categorical Grant: Tribal Air Quality Management

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$11,723.9</i>	<i>\$10,939.5</i>	<i>\$10,940.0</i>	<i>\$0.5</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$11,723.9	\$10,939.5	\$10,940.0	\$0.5
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Highlights:

With EPA funding, Tribes will assess environmental and public health conditions on Tribal lands and, where appropriate, site and operate air quality monitors. Tribes will continue to develop and implement air pollution control programs for their reservations, acting “as states” to prevent and address air quality concerns. EPA will continue to fund organizations for the purpose of providing technical support, tools and training for Tribes to build capacity to develop and implement programs as appropriate.

The Air Quality Grants and Permitting Program, PARTed in 2005, received a rating of “ineffective.”

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percent reduction in the number of days with Air Quality Index (AQI) values over 100 since 2003, weighted by population and AQI value.	Data Available 2007	17	21	26	Percentage

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

- (+\$0.5) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

Clean Air Act, Section 103 and 105.

Categorical Grant: Tribal General Assistance Program

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$60,086.9</i>	<i>\$56,925.0</i>	<i>\$56,925.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$60,086.9	\$56,925.0	\$56,925.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

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

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

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, GAP grants will build Tribal environmental capacity to assess environmental conditions, utilize available Federal information, and build an environmental program tailored to Tribes’ needs. The grants will develop environmental education and outreach programs, develop and implement integrated solid waste management plans, and alert EPA to serious conditions that pose immediate public health and ecological threats. Through GAP program guidance, EPA emphasizes outcome based results.

The Tribal GAP program underwent a PART assessment in 2003 and received an overall rating of “adequate” from OMB. In FY 2005, EPA improved program accountability by implementing a new database system, the Goal 5 Objective 3 Reporting System, to standardize, centralize, and integrate regional data and assign accountability for data quality. Currently, EPA is working to develop and deploy the GAP Tracking System for improved data management and real-time access to grant information. EPA is revising the GAP program measures to strengthen their relevance and accuracy in preparation for an anticipated PART review in FY 2007. In FY 2008, EPA will continue to improve the program by conducting 4 reviews of Regional Program Operations, finalizing a performance evaluation of the GAP, and developing a standardized reporting format for program performance and accomplishments.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percent of tribes with EPA-approved multimedia workplans.	33	18	42	45	% Tribes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percent of tribes with delegated and non-delegated programs (cumulative).	42	5	49	50	% Tribes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percent of Tribes with EPA-reviewed monitoring and assessment occurring.	30.8	20	31	31	% Tribes

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Efficiency	Number of environmental programs implemented in Indian Country per million dollars.	12.3	13.7	12.5	12.5	Programs

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

- In FY 2008, EPA will operate at an efficiency of approximately 12.5 programs per million dollars. This efficiency level is consistent with prior fiscal years.

- In FY 2008, 517 Federally-recognized Tribes and Intertribal Consortia, or 90 percent of a universe of 572 eligible entities, will have access to an environmental presence.

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

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

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

Categorical Grant: Underground Injection Control (UIC)

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$10,591.5</i>	<i>\$10,890.0</i>	<i>\$10,891.0</i>	<i>\$1.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,591.5	\$10,890.0	\$10,891.0	\$1.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

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

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

EPA provides financial assistance in the form of grants to states that have primary enforcement authority (primacy) to implement and maintain UIC programs. Eligible Indian Tribes who demonstrate intent to achieve primacy may also receive a grant for the initial development of UIC programs and be designated for treatment as a "state" if their programs are approved. Where a jurisdiction is unable or unwilling to assume primacy, EPA uses grant funds for direct implementation of Federal UIC requirements. EPA directly implements programs in ten states and shares responsibility in seven states.

(See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/uic.html> for more information.)

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

Ensuring safe underground injection of fluids, including waste-fluids, is a fundamental component of a comprehensive source water protection program that, in turn, is a key element in the Agency's multi-barrier approach. The UIC program continues to manage or close the approximately 700,000 shallow injection wells (Class V) to protect our ground water resources.

In 2008, states and EPA (where EPA has primacy) will continue to carry out regulatory functions for all well types. In addition, states and EPA will process UIC permit applications for experimental carbon sequestration projects and gather information from these pilots to facilitate the permitting of large scale commercial carbon sequestration in the future. Similarly, states and EPA will process UIC permits for other nontraditional injection streams such as drinking water treatment residuals, desalination brines, and treated waters injected for storage and recovered at a later time.

The Underground Injection Control Grant program underwent a PART review in 2004. The program received a rating of “adequate” from OMB. The program is on track to develop by the end of 2007 an annual performance measure and efficiency measure to demonstrate the protection of source water quality.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent population served by CWS that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based DW standards through approaches including effective treatment and source water protection.	89	93	94	90	Percent Population

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percentage of Class I, II, and III wells that maintain mechanical integrity without a failure that releases contaminants to underground sources of drinking water (under development)				98	Percent of Wells

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percentage of identified Class V motor vehicle waste disposal wells closed or permitted				90	Percent of Wells

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Output	Percentage of prohibited Class IV and high-priority, identified, potentially endangering Class V wells closed or permitted in ground-water based source water areas (under development)				96	Percent of Wells

EPA also has developed annual measures for the UIC Program that support the long-term targets. These measures are indicators of the effectiveness of the UIC Program in preventing contamination of underground sources of drinking water (USDWs) and protecting public health. These measures are demonstrating how the UIC program is helping to reduce risk to underground sources of drinking water and protect public health.

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

- (+\$1.0) Change due to rounding in FY 2008 President’s Budget.

Statutory Authority:

SDWA.

Categorical Grant: Underground Storage Tanks

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$14,328.1</i>	<i>\$37,566.7</i>	<i>\$22,274.0</i>	<i>(\$15,292.7)</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$14,328.1	\$37,566.7	\$22,274.0	(\$15,292.7)
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

EPA provides funding to states, Tribes, and/or Intertribal Consortia through the Underground Storage Tanks (UST) categorical grants to encourage owners and operators to properly operate and maintain their USTs. In FY 2008, EPA will make grants or cooperative agreements to states for new activities authorized by the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) of 2005¹. In addition, EPA will use funds for direct implementation of release detection or release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements) programs on Tribal lands where EPA carries out the UST program.

EPA recognizes that the size and diversity of the regulated community puts state authorities in the best position to regulate USTs and to set priorities. For more information, refer to <http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/overview.htm>. Major activities focus on ensuring that owners and operators routinely and correctly monitor all regulated tanks and piping in accordance with UST regulations and developing state programs with sufficient authority and enforcement capabilities to operate in lieu of the Federal program. For more information, refer to <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/fedlaws/cfr.htm>.

Prior to FY 2007, EPA provided funding to states under the authority of Section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), and to Federally recognized Tribes, and/or Intertribal Consortia under Public Law (P.L.)105-276, through Performance Partnership Agreements and through the UST categorical grants for release detection and release prevention activities to encourage owners and operators to properly operate and maintain their USTs. In FY 2008, EPA will make grants or cooperative agreements for new activities authorized by the EPAct, which were enacted as Title XV, Subtitle B of the EPAct of 2005, that are not otherwise provided for in Section 2007 of the SWDA. Additionally, to ensure adequate funds are available for inspections required under the EPAct of 2005, EPA will not use STAG funds for leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities that are authorized by Section 205 of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, even if those activities are also authorized by the EPAct.

¹ Refer to http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ058.109.pdf (scroll to Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B – Underground Storage Tank Compliance, on pages 500-513 of the pdf file).

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2008, EPA will continue to assist states and Tribes in implementing the UST program and will provide assistance and alternative mechanisms to states to help them meet their new responsibilities authorized under the EPCRA². States will use the UST categorical grant funding to implement their leak prevention and detection programs. This will include implementing the EPCRA provisions, such as conducting more frequent inspections, prohibiting delivery to noncompliant tanks, and requiring either secondary containment for new tank systems or financial responsibility for manufacturers and installers.

In FY 2008, EPA is seeking a legislative amendment to provide states with an alternative mechanism to meet the three-year UST inspection requirement mandated in the EPCRA. Under the proposal, states would have the option to inspect a statistically valid number of random facilities, and compel all owners or operators to do a self-evaluation and certification of each UST. Under the existing law, states can inspect every facility every three years using government inspectors or third-party inspectors. Therefore, if the proposed alternative is passed, states would have three ways to meet the inspection mandate.

EPA has the primary responsibility for implementation of the UST Program in Indian country. In FY 2008, grants under P.L. 105-276 will continue to help Tribes develop the capacity to administer UST programs. For example, funding is used to support training for Tribal staff, educate owners and operators in Indian country about UST requirements, and maintain information on USTs located in Indian country. EPA will also implement the UST Tribal strategy³ developed in FY 2006 in Indian country. As specified in the EPCRA, EPA is required by August 8, 2007, and every three years thereafter, to conduct on-site inspections in Indian country of all tanks not inspected since 1998.

The UST (prevention) program received an overall rating of “moderately effective” in 2006. As a component of the program’s improvement plan, EPA will be working with its state partners to develop a measure of efficiency and consider various options to measure the activities associated with the 2005 Energy Policy Act.

The program has set a goal of increasing significant operational compliance (SOC) by one percent (1%) per year from the 2004 baseline of 64 percent. As states continue to inspect previously uninspected facilities, SOC rates may decline as states find more facilities that are not in compliance leaving EPA with challenging and ambitious targets for FYs 2007 and 2008. . As a result, the significant operational compliance rates may be lower than in previous years, making it more difficult to meet the targets for FYs 2007 and 2008.

² *Grant Guidelines To States For Implementing The Delivery Prohibition Provision Of The EPCRA Of 2005*, August 2006, EPA-510-R-06-003, http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/Delivery%20Prohibition_080706.pdf

³ Refer to *Strategy For An EPA/Tribal Partnership To Implement Section 1529 Of The EPCRA Of 2005*, August 2006, EPA-510-F-06-005, , http://www.epa.gov/oust/fedlaws/epact_05.htm#Final

The program also measures confirmed releases reported each year, with a goal of fewer than 10,000 releases each year. Between FY 1999 and FY 2006, confirmed UST releases averaged 10,534.

Performance goals and measures for the UST Categorical Grant program are currently a component of the overall LUST/UST program's measures. As a result, the LUST/UST EPM program also contributes to the achievement of these performance measures.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	No more than 10,000 confirmed releases per year.	8,361	<10,000	<10,000	<10,000	UST releases

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Increase the rate of significant operational compliance by 1% over the previous year's rate (target).	62	66	67	68	percent

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

- (-\$15,293.0) This decrease reflects EPA's proposed legislative changes to provide states with an alternative mechanism to meet the Energy Policy three-year UST inspection requirement. With the legislative changes, the reduced level of funding is sufficient to enable the states to meet the three-year UST inspection requirement.
- (+\$0.3) Change due to rounding in the FY 2008 President's Budget.

Statutory Authority:

SWDA of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986 (Subtitle I), Section 2007(f), 42 U.S.C. 6916(f)(2); EPAct of 2005, Title XV - Ethanol And Motor Fuels, Subtitle B - Underground Storage Tank Compliance, Sections 1521 - 1533, P.L. 109-58, 42 U.S.C. 15801; Tribal Grants: P.L. 105-276.

Categorical Grant: Wetlands Program Development

Program Area: Categorical Grants

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Restore and Protect Critical Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2006 Actuals	FY 2007 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud	FY 2008 Pres Bud v. FY 2007 Pres Bud
<i>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</i>	<i>\$13,360.5</i>	<i>\$16,830.0</i>	<i>\$16,830.0</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,360.5	\$16,830.0	\$16,830.0	\$0.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Program Project Description:

The Wetland Program Development Grants (WPDG) enable EPA to provide technical and financial support to assist states, Tribes, and local governments toward the national goal of an overall increase in the nation's wetlands. Grants are used to develop new or refine existing state and Tribal wetland protection, management, and restoration programs as well as to implement programs where environmental results can be demonstrated. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis under the authority of Section 104(b)(3) of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Grants support development of state and Tribal wetland programs that further the goals of the CWA and improve water quality in watersheds throughout the country. Many states and some Tribes have developed wetland protection programs that assist private landowners, educate local governments, and monitor and assess wetland quantity and quality. (See <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/initiative/#financial> for more information.)

FY 2008 Activities and Performance Plan:

Achieving the strategic goal and the Administration's wetlands commitment to increase wetlands necessitates stronger state, Tribal, and local programs to monitor, manage and protect wetlands and other aquatic resources. Resources in FY 2008 will assist states and Tribes to develop, enhance, implement, and administer wetland programs. This program will help states and Tribes build capacity in the areas of measuring and achieving a net gain of wetlands, and protection of vulnerable wetlands.

The WPDG Program encourages states, Tribes, territories, and local governments to pursue projects that will develop one or more of the six core elements (monitoring, regulation, water quality standards, mitigation compliance, and partnership building) that EPA has identified as comprising a comprehensive wetland program. Further explanation of these core areas can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/initiative/fy02elements.html>. In addition, EPA will be completing and analyzing the results of the state/Tribal Environmental Outcome Wetland Demonstration Pilot (WDP). The WDP is a three-year pilot, started in 2005, designed to demonstrate effectiveness of using Wetland Program Development Grants for program implementation. The pilot is part of EPA's effort to strengthen state/Tribal capacity to protect their wetlands.

The 2006 National Wetlands Inventory Status and Trends Report, released by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), reports the quantity and type of wetlands in the conterminous United States. The report shows that overall gains in wetland acres exceeded overall losses from 1998 through 2004 at a rate of 32,000 acres per year. This gain is primarily attributable to an increase in unvegetated freshwater ponds, which may have varying functional value. Additional wetland data provided in a report titled Preserving America's Wetlands, Implementing the President's Goal (Council on Environmental Quality, April 2006), indicates that since April 2004, 1,797,000 acres have been restored, created, protected or improved. For more information consult <http://www.whitehouse.gov/ceq/>.

Performance Targets:

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Working with partners, achieve a net increase in wetlands.	Data Available 2011	200,000	100,000	100,000	Acres/year

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2006 Actual	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	FY 2008 Target	Units
Outcome	Annually, in partnership with the Corps of Engineers and States, achieve no net loss of wetlands in the Clean Water Act Section 404 regulatory program.	Data Available 2011	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres

This program has not been reviewed under the PART process.

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

- No change in program funding.

Statutory Authority:

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