

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

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

**APPROPRIATION: Environmental Program & Management  
Resource Summary Table**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b>Environmental Program &amp; Management</b>				
Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,309,238.0	\$2,344,711.0	\$2,306,617.0	(\$38,094.0)
Total Workyears	10,904.2	11,048.1	11,007.5	-40.6

**BILL LANGUAGE: ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT**

*For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses, including uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, not to exceed \$85,000 per project; and not to exceed [\$19,000] \$9,000 for official reception and representation expenses, [\$2,381,752,000] \$2,306,617,000, to remain available until September 30, [2007] 2008, including administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002.*

**Program Projects in EPM**

**(Dollars in Thousands)**

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
Air Toxics and Quality				
Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs	\$17,513.5	\$17,708.0	\$19,126.4	\$1,418.4
Federal Stationary Source Regulations	\$20,555.3	\$23,215.0	\$25,678.3	\$2,463.3
Federal Support for Air Quality Management				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2,800.0	\$2,800.0
Clean Diesel Initiative	\$0.0	\$5,867.0	\$0.0	(\$5,867.0)
Federal Support for Air Quality Management (other activities)	\$89,350.1	\$90,082.0	\$85,265.6	(\$4,816.4)
Subtotal, Federal Support for Air Quality Management	\$89,350.1	\$95,949.0	\$88,065.6	(\$7,883.4)

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
Federal Support for Air Toxics Program	\$23,518.7	\$25,405.0	\$25,513.7	\$108.7
Radiation: Protection	\$11,694.4	\$11,178.0	\$10,648.6	(\$529.4)
Radiation: Response Preparedness	\$2,284.4	\$2,632.0	\$2,688.7	\$56.7
Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs	\$4,478.1	\$4,938.0	\$5,221.4	\$283.4
Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund	\$9,920.0	\$8,600.0	\$13,365.0	\$4,765.0
Subtotal, Air Toxics and Quality	\$179,314.5	\$189,625.0	\$190,307.7	\$682.7
<b>Brownfields</b>				
Brownfields	\$27,248.4	\$24,534.0	\$24,637.3	\$103.3
<b>Climate Protection Program</b>				
Climate Protection Program				
Energy Star	\$0.0	\$49,536.0	\$45,722.8	(\$3,813.2)
Methane to Markets	\$0.0	\$1,971.0	\$4,420.5	\$2,449.5
Climate Protection Program (other activities)	\$92,457.2	\$39,327.0	\$41,700.0	\$2,373.0
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$92,457.2	\$90,834.0	\$91,843.3	\$1,009.3
Subtotal, Climate Protection Program	\$92,457.2	\$90,834.0	\$91,843.3	\$1,009.3
<b>Compliance</b>				
Compliance Assistance and Centers				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$111.2	\$111.2
Compliance Assistance and Centers (other activities)	\$27,207.0	\$27,935.0	\$28,779.5	\$844.5
Subtotal, Compliance Assistance and Centers	\$27,207.0	\$27,935.0	\$28,890.7	\$955.7
Compliance Incentives	\$10,135.7	\$9,412.0	\$9,702.2	\$290.2
Compliance Monitoring				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$986.9	\$986.9
Compliance Monitoring (other activities)	\$85,297.9	\$85,463.0	\$92,031.9	\$6,568.9
Subtotal, Compliance Monitoring	\$85,297.9	\$85,463.0	\$93,018.8	\$7,555.8
Subtotal, Compliance	\$122,640.6	\$122,810.0	\$131,611.7	\$8,801.7
<b>Enforcement</b>				
Civil Enforcement				
Energy Policy Act Implementation	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$753.2	\$753.2
Civil Enforcement (other activities)	\$113,719.7	\$117,807.0	\$120,024.5	\$2,217.5
Subtotal, Civil Enforcement	\$113,719.7	\$117,807.0	\$120,777.7	\$2,970.7
Criminal Enforcement	\$35,109.3	\$37,565.0	\$37,793.5	\$228.5

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
Enforcement Training	\$3,766.2	\$2,945.0	\$2,503.7	(\$441.3)
Environmental Justice	\$4,853.2	\$5,569.0	\$3,859.0	(\$1,710.0)
NEPA Implementation	\$13,016.8	\$12,640.0	\$13,787.5	\$1,147.5
Subtotal, Enforcement	\$170,465.2	\$176,526.0	\$178,721.4	\$2,195.4
Environmental Protection / Congressional Priorities				
Congressionally Mandated Projects	\$89,868.8	\$49,799.0	\$0.0	(\$49,799.0)
Geographic Programs				
Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay	\$22,886.6	\$22,118.0	\$26,397.7	\$4,279.7
Geographic Program: Great Lakes	\$21,098.8	\$21,164.0	\$20,577.1	(\$586.9)
Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico	\$3,739.8	\$4,809.0	\$4,310.7	(\$498.3)
Geographic Program: Lake Champlain	\$686.3	\$1,926.0	\$933.8	(\$992.2)
Geographic Program: Long Island Sound	\$2,132.7	\$470.0	\$466.9	(\$3.1)
Geographic Program: Other				
Geographic Program: Puget Sound	\$0.0	\$1,971.0	\$0.0	(\$1,971.0)
Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE)	\$0.0	\$2,862.0	\$4,448.4	\$1,586.4
Geographic Program: Other (other activities)	\$6,786.1	\$5,124.0	\$4,601.6	(\$522.4)
Subtotal, Geographic Program: Other	\$6,786.1	\$9,957.0	\$9,050.0	(\$907.0)
Regional Geographic Initiatives	\$8,057.0	\$8,060.0	\$9,137.3	\$1,077.3
Subtotal, Geographic Programs	\$65,387.3	\$68,504.0	\$70,873.5	\$2,369.5
Homeland Security				
Homeland Security: Communication and Information				
Laboratory Preparedness and Response	\$0.0	\$1,212.0	\$1,200.0	(\$12.0)
Homeland Security: Communication and Information (other activities)	\$5,432.4	\$5,263.0	\$5,599.7	\$336.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Communication and Information	\$5,432.4	\$6,475.0	\$6,799.7	\$324.7
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection				
Decontamination	\$0.0	\$98.0	\$99.0	\$1.0
Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection (other activities)	\$6,700.6	\$6,689.0	\$7,143.7	\$454.7
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection	\$6,700.6	\$6,787.0	\$7,242.7	\$455.7
Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery				
Decontamination	\$2,620.2	\$3,252.0	\$3,328.7	\$76.7

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
Subtotal, Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	\$2,620.2	\$3,252.0	\$3,328.7	\$76.7
Homeland Security: Protection of EPA Personnel and Infrastructure	\$9,102.2	\$6,199.0	\$6,268.9	\$69.9
Subtotal, Homeland Security	\$23,855.4	\$22,713.0	\$23,640.0	\$927.0
Indoor Air				
Indoor Air: Radon Program	\$5,986.6	\$5,159.0	\$5,519.2	\$360.2
Reduce Risks from Indoor Air	\$21,464.4	\$23,137.0	\$23,464.3	\$327.3
Subtotal, Indoor Air	\$27,451.0	\$28,296.0	\$28,983.5	\$687.5
Information Exchange / Outreach				
Children and Other Sensitive Populations: Agency Coordination	\$7,135.8	\$5,633.0	\$6,063.8	\$430.8
Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations	\$48,407.3	\$50,291.0	\$52,142.7	\$1,851.7
Environmental Education	\$8,648.1	\$8,889.0	\$0.0	(\$8,889.0)
Exchange Network	\$16,723.0	\$17,700.0	\$16,048.5	(\$1,651.5)
Small Business Ombudsman	\$3,691.3	\$3,343.0	\$3,501.7	\$158.7
Small Minority Business Assistance	\$2,245.7	\$2,503.0	\$2,646.6	\$143.6
State and Local Prevention and Preparedness	\$11,327.5	\$11,377.0	\$12,508.4	\$1,131.4
TRI / Right to Know	\$15,380.7	\$14,289.0	\$15,243.4	\$954.4
Tribal - Capacity Building	\$10,937.7	\$11,049.0	\$11,435.7	\$386.7
Subtotal, Information Exchange / Outreach	\$124,497.1	\$125,074.0	\$119,590.8	(\$5,483.2)
International Programs				
Commission for Environmental Cooperation	\$3,370.5	\$4,116.0	\$4,137.0	\$21.0
Environment and Trade	\$2,211.7	\$1,766.0	\$1,861.2	\$95.2
International Capacity Building	\$10,548.5	\$6,138.0	\$6,390.3	\$252.3
POPs Implementation	\$3,196.5	\$1,697.0	\$1,808.7	\$111.7
US Mexico Border	\$5,951.5	\$5,749.0	\$6,061.0	\$312.0
Subtotal, International Programs	\$25,278.7	\$19,466.0	\$20,258.2	\$792.2
IT / Data Management / Security				
Information Security	\$4,745.6	\$3,751.0	\$5,562.1	\$1,811.1
IT / Data Management	\$84,371.1	\$94,567.0	\$96,807.2	\$2,240.2
Subtotal, IT / Data Management / Security	\$89,116.7	\$98,318.0	\$102,369.3	\$4,051.3
Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review				



<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
Administrative Law	\$4,784.2	\$4,607.0	\$4,860.9	\$253.9
Alternative Dispute Resolution	\$1,531.0	\$1,048.0	\$1,229.8	\$181.8
Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance	\$10,905.7	\$10,575.0	\$11,053.7	\$478.7
Legal Advice: Environmental Program	\$32,764.8	\$35,931.0	\$37,525.5	\$1,594.5
Legal Advice: Support Program	\$13,864.0	\$13,206.0	\$13,465.9	\$259.9
Regional Science and Technology	\$3,424.8	\$3,522.0	\$3,520.7	(\$1.3)
Regulatory Innovation	\$21,215.1	\$21,511.0	\$25,853.6	\$4,342.6
Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis	\$13,875.1	\$16,551.0	\$17,554.8	\$1,003.8
Science Advisory Board	\$4,660.8	\$4,402.0	\$4,615.7	\$213.7
Subtotal, Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review	\$107,025.5	\$111,353.0	\$119,680.6	\$8,327.6
Operations and Administration				
Acquisition Management	\$21,830.4	\$23,265.0	\$25,418.3	\$2,153.3
Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance	\$68,045.9	\$73,680.0	\$83,548.1	\$9,868.1
Facilities Infrastructure and Operations	\$317,744.7	\$343,908.0	\$294,760.1	(\$49,147.9)
Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management	\$22,223.9	\$23,168.0	\$21,847.0	(\$1,321.0)
Human Resources Management	\$46,795.7	\$41,275.0	\$40,202.5	(\$1,072.5)
Subtotal, Operations and Administration	\$476,640.6	\$505,296.0	\$465,776.0	(\$39,520.0)
Pesticides Licensing				
Pesticides: Field Programs	\$25,649.5	\$24,516.0	\$24,926.3	\$410.3
Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides	\$39,321.6	\$41,604.0	\$39,767.6	(\$1,836.4)
Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides	\$49,074.7	\$57,458.0	\$51,814.6	(\$5,643.4)
Science Policy and Biotechnology	\$1,961.5	\$1,694.0	\$1,754.0	\$60.0
Subtotal, Pesticides Licensing	\$116,007.3	\$125,272.0	\$118,262.5	(\$7,009.5)
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)				
RCRA: Corrective Action	\$36,575.0	\$39,396.0	\$40,372.3	\$976.3
RCRA: Waste Management	\$67,842.9	\$65,793.0	\$67,887.3	\$2,094.3
RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling	\$10,878.7	\$11,825.0	\$12,235.1	\$410.1
Subtotal, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	\$115,296.6	\$117,014.0	\$120,494.7	\$3,480.7
Toxics Risk Review and Prevention				
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management	\$8,462.3	\$9,008.0	\$7,736.5	(\$1,271.5)
Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction	\$45,781.1	\$46,542.0	\$44,637.0	(\$1,905.0)

<b>Program Project</b>	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
Endocrine Disruptors	\$8,696.4	\$8,767.0	\$7,985.4	(\$781.6)
Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program	\$13,280.9	\$10,162.0	\$11,367.6	\$1,205.6
Pollution Prevention Program	\$15,889.3	\$16,621.0	\$21,292.4	\$4,671.4
Subtotal, Toxics Risk Review and Prevention	\$92,110.0	\$91,100.0	\$93,018.9	\$1,918.9
Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)				
LUST / UST	\$6,459.2	\$7,763.0	\$11,713.7	\$3,950.7
Water: Ecosystems				
Great Lakes Legacy Act	\$13,946.6	\$28,989.0	\$49,600.0	\$20,611.0
National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways	\$25,902.3	\$23,773.0	\$18,417.2	(\$5,355.8)
Wetlands	\$20,126.7	\$19,416.0	\$20,992.2	\$1,576.2
Subtotal, Water: Ecosystems	\$59,975.6	\$72,178.0	\$89,009.4	\$16,831.4
Water: Human Health Protection				
Beach / Fish Programs	\$3,723.7	\$3,156.0	\$2,653.9	(\$502.1)
Drinking Water Programs	\$94,559.1	\$95,656.0	\$99,121.0	\$3,465.0
Subtotal, Water: Human Health Protection	\$98,282.8	\$98,812.0	\$101,774.9	\$2,962.9
Water Quality Protection				
Marine Pollution	\$13,114.0	\$12,212.0	\$12,462.4	\$250.4
Surface Water Protection				
Water Quality Monitoring	\$0.0	\$7,193.0	\$7,120.7	(\$72.3)
Surface Water Protection (other activities)	\$186,745.5	\$182,019.0	\$184,466.5	\$2,447.5
Subtotal, Surface Water Protection	\$186,745.5	\$189,212.0	\$191,587.2	\$2,375.2
Subtotal, Water Quality Protection	\$199,859.5	\$201,424.0	\$204,049.6	\$2,625.6

## **Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality**

**Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs**

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$17,513.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$17,708.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$19,126.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,418.4</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$8,476.1	\$8,527.0	\$9,259.4	\$732.4
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$25,989.6	\$26,235.0	\$28,385.8	\$2,150.8
Total Workyears	89.2	86.2	92.2	6.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Acid Rain Program, established under Title IV of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, requires major reductions in SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from electric utilities. The authorizing legislation specifies two phases and numerous deadlines for both the SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> program components. The U.S. is also committed under the US-Canada Air Quality Agreement of 1991 to making reductions in SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions. EPA’s Acid Rain Program provides affected sources flexibility to select their own methods of compliance so the required emission reductions are achieved at the lowest cost (both to industry and government). The SO<sub>2</sub> program component uses a market-based approach with tradable units called “allowances” (one allowance authorizes the emission of one ton of SO<sub>2</sub>) and sets a permanent cap in 2010 on the total amount of SO<sub>2</sub> that may be emitted by affected sources at approximately one-half the amount these sources emitted in 1980. Both the SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> program components require accurate and verifiable measurement of emissions. The Acid Rain Program continues to be recognized as a model for flexible and effective air pollution regulation, both in the U.S. and abroad.

At the request of the states, EPA administers the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Program (NBP), a market-based cap and trade program for reducing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions and transported ozone in the eastern U.S. The initial program under the Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) went into effect in the summer of 1999. By 2001, this voluntary regional control program for the Ozone Transport Region (OTR) had expanded to include 9 states plus the District of Columbia (D.C.). Ozone-season NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from approximately 970 affected sources were reduced by over 250,000 tons (60%) from the 1990 baseline and 12% below allowance allocations.<sup>1</sup> In 2003, the OTC program ended as a separate entity, integrating fully with the broader regional NBP under the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call. Implementation of the NO<sub>x</sub> SIP Call rule began in 2003 for the affected OTC states and in 2004 for other states. Based on data reported to EPA, there are approximately 2,540 affected and operating units in the 19 NBP states and D.C.<sup>2</sup>

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

<sup>1</sup> U.S. EPA., Clean Air Market Programs, NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Program: 1999-2002 Progress Report (March 2003). (EPA 430-R-03-900). Available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/otc/otcreport.pdf> (last accessed January 2006).

<sup>2</sup> U.S. EPA., Evaluating Ozone Control Programs in the Eastern United States: Focus on the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Trading Program, 2004. (August 2005). (EPA 454-K-05-001). Available on the Internet at <http://www.epa.gov/airtrends/2005/ozonebp.pdf> (last accessed January 2006).

In FY 2007, through the Clean Air Allowance Trading Programs, EPA will continue to measure, quality assure, and track emissions for SO<sub>2</sub> (Acid Rain) and NO<sub>x</sub> (Acid Rain and NO<sub>x</sub> Budget),-from Continuous Emissions Monitors (CEMs) or equivalent monitoring methods at approximately 4,000 electric utility units and 340 industrial units. In addition, the program will conduct audits and certify emissions monitors. Through the Acid Rain SO<sub>2</sub> Allowance Tracking System (ATS) and the NO<sub>x</sub> Allowance Tracking System (NATS), allowance transfers are recorded and reconciled against emissions for all affected sources to ensure compliance. Separate activities determine compliance for over 1,000 coal-fired utility boilers with the Acid Rain NO<sub>x</sub> emission rate reduction program.

In FY 2007, EPA will include an additional state in the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Program and will continue to assist all the states in this program with implementation, especially activities related to allowance trading, emissions monitoring, and end-of-season reconciliation of emissions with allowances. Affected sources under the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Program include boilers, turbines, and combined cycle units from a diverse set of industries as well as electric utility units. In 2004, the volume of emissions data processed by EPA increased 2 ½ times over the volume under the OTC program. This surge in emissions reporting and allowance reconciliation activity is one factor that has required the program to increase and accelerate investment in software re-engineering for the Clean Air Markets Division Business System. EPA will also assist states in transitioning their sources and allowances from the NO<sub>x</sub> Budget Program into the Clean Air Interstate Rule seasonal NO<sub>x</sub> trading program. Required NO<sub>x</sub> monitoring for CAIR begins in 2008, or earlier for states and sources interested in qualifying for early emissions reduction credits.

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

**Performance Assessment:** In 2005 OMB assessed the NAAQS and Regional Haze programs through the PART process, and rated them as “Adequate.” The NAAQS program sets standards to protect human health and the environment from the effects of air pollution. The Regional Haze program, which addresses some of the same pollutants, improves visibility in areas of special natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value. The program is working on developing a broader, more integrated multiple-pollutant approach in standard-setting. In promulgating air quality standards, the program clearly outlines the expected health and environmental benefits and will be working on developing an efficiency measure to show efficiency improvements over time.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent change in average sulfur deposition and mean ambient sulfate concentrations reduced.				29	Percentage Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent change in average nitrogen deposition and mean total ambient nitrate concentrations reduced.				10	Percentage Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from electric power generation sources	Data Lag	6,900,000	7,000,000	7,500,000	Tons Reduced

Reducing emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> continue to be a crucial component of EPA's strategy for cleaner air. Particulate matter can be formed from direct sources (such as diesel exhaust or smoke), but can also be formed through chemical reactions. Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> can be chemically transformed into sulfates and nitrates ("acid rain particulate"), which are very tiny particles that can be carried by winds hundred of miles. These same small particles are also a main pollutant that impairs visibility across large areas of the country, particularly national parks that are known for their scenic views. Meeting EPA's national health-based air quality standards is an important step towards ensuring the air is safe to breathe. To meet the standards, EPA, states, tribes, and local governments work as partners to reduce emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> and NO<sub>x</sub> and ambient sulfate and total ambient nitrate concentrations.

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

- (+\$181.3) This increase will support development of the operating infrastructure for the CAIR program. This includes the allowance trading and emissions reporting systems under the Clean Air Interstate Rule and Clean Air Mercury Rule implementation.
- (+\$1,237.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing and new FTE.
- (+6 FTE) FTE were reprogrammed from the Federal Vehicle and Fuels Standards Certification (Mobile Sources Program) and the Federal Support for Air Quality Management Programs to support the Clean Air Implementation Rule (CAIR). These resources will used to augment existing FTE in: modifying data systems; establishing allowance accounts; allocating allowances; assisting States in developing and promulgating their State Implementation Plans (SIP); assisting affected facilities through set up of certification emissions measurement equipment; and to establish baseline assessments for program accountability.

**Statutory Authority:**

Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401-7661f).



**Federal Stationary Source Regulations**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$20,555.3</b>	<b>\$23,215.0</b>	<b>\$25,678.3</b>	<b>\$2,463.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$20,555.3	\$23,215.0	\$25,678.3	\$2,463.3
Total Workyears	105.5	105.8	105.8	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

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

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The following chart shows the current status of the NAAQS reviews:

<b>Criteria Pollutant*</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Final</b>
PM (Fine & 10)**	December 2005	September 2006
Ozone**	March 2007	December 2007
CO***	March 2008	December 2008
Lead**	May 2008	September 2008

\* There are currently no schedules for reviewing the SO<sub>2</sub> & NO<sub>2</sub> standards.

\*\* These are court ordered deadlines.

\*\*\* Internal deadline, subject to change.



In FY 2007, EPA will promulgate two residual risk standards. Promulgations:

- Halogenated Solvents – 12/05
- Hazardous Organic NESHAP (HON) – 12/05

EPA is required to regulate 70 source categories through area source standards. EPA has completed 15 source categories, with an additional one to be promulgated in 2007 and three to be proposed in 2007.

In FY 2007, EPA also will promulgate one New Source Performance Standards (NSPS).

- NSPS for Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines – Spark Ignition Engines

In FY 2007, EPA will likely be under court ordered schedules for the remaining area source standards. As the NSPS rules, residual risk rules and 183 (e) rules are also currently in litigation, EPA anticipates the probability of also being under a court ordered schedule for those rules by FY 2007.

**Performance Assessment:** The Air Toxics Program, re-assessed by OMB in the 2004 PART process, received a rating of “Adequate.” The Program reduces emissions of toxic air pollutants by establishing and reviewing technology-based regulations for mobile and stationary sources. The Program also collects information about exposure to air toxics and provides tools and compliance assistance to state, Tribal, and local air pollution control agencies. The Program is working on improving monitoring systems to fill data gaps and get a better assessment of actual population exposure to toxic air pollution.

**Performance Assessment:** In the 2005 PART process OMB assessed the NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs, and rated them as “Adequate.” The NAAQS program sets standards to protect human health and the environment from the effects of air pollution. The Regional Haze program, which addresses some of the same pollutants, improves visibility in areas of special natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value. The Program is working on developing a broader, more integrated multiple-pollutant approach in standard-setting. In promulgating air quality standards, the Program clearly outlines the expected health and environmental benefits and will be working on developing an efficiency measure to show efficiency improvements over time.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.			22	22	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.			55	56	Percentage

Implementation of the MACT standards is expected to result in overall reductions of over 1.7 million tons of hazardous air pollutants from stationary sources. These emission reductions, used in conjunction with unit risk estimates and reference concentration information, are converted into toxicity-weighted emission reductions. Changes to the FY 2007 level of funding will not impact the established targets as they are based on standards already promulgated.

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

- (+\$202.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$2,261.3) This increase improves EPA’s capacity to meet air toxics rulemakings under court-ordered deadlines and to complete other priority air toxic rulemaking in accord with benzene National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

**Statutory Authority:**

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

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

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air; Enhance Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$89,350.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$95,949.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$88,065.6</i></b>	<b><i>(\$7,883.4)</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$10,747.8	\$10,012.0	\$10,272.9	\$260.9
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$100,097.9	\$105,961.0	\$98,338.5	(\$7,622.5)
Total Workyears	721.3	715.9	709.0	-6.9

### **Program Project Description:**

The Federal support program includes non-financial support from EPA headquarters and regional offices to state, Tribal, and local air pollution control agencies for the development, implementation, and evaluation of programs to implement the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). EPA develops Federal measures and regional strategies that reduce emissions from stationary and mobile sources. States and tribes must develop the additional clean air measures necessary to meet the NAAQS. EPA partners with states, tribes, and local governments to create a comprehensive compliance program to ensure that multi-source and multi-pollutant reduction targets and air quality improvement objectives are met and sustained. For each of the criteria pollutants, EPA tracks two kinds of air pollution trends: air pollutant concentrations based on actual measurements in the ambient (outside) air at selected monitoring sites throughout the country, and emissions based on engineering estimates of the total tons of pollutants released into the air each year. EPA works with states and local governments to ensure the technical integrity of the source controls in the state implementation plans (SIPs). EPA assists areas in identifying the most cost-effective control options available including consideration of multi-pollutant reduction and innovative strategies. The Federal support program includes working with other Federal agencies to ensure a coordinated approach, and working with the United Nations and other countries to address pollution sources outside US borders that pose risks to public health and air quality within the U.S. This program supports the development of risk assessment methodologies for the criteria air pollutants.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will promulgate the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) Federal Implementation Plan (FIP) to ensure that the CAIR reductions occur in a timely fashion and that PM<sub>2.5</sub> and ozone non-attainment problems are reduced.

EPA will continue to assess particle pollution, ozone and the transport of particle pollution and provide support to states and Tribes in developing control strategies for attaining and maintaining the PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS and the 8-hour ozone NAAQS.

The Agency will review issues on reactivity of volatile organics and will propose updates to the volatile organic compound (VOC) control policy.

EPA will continue to address visibility through region-specific programs.

EPA will assist state, Tribal, and local agencies in implementing and assessing the effectiveness of national programs using a broad suite of analytical tools such as source characterization analyses, emission factors and inventories, statistical analyses, source apportionment techniques, quality assurance protocols and audits, improved source testing and monitoring techniques, augmented cost/benefit tools to assess control strategies, including voluntary measures, and urban and regional-scale numerical grid air quality models (For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/>). These tools provide the basis for assessing regional control strategies and measuring progress toward meeting CAIR, meeting regional haze goals and developing SIPs and Tribal implementation plans (TIPs).

EPA will continue to improve and automate associated data and technology exchange/transfer. Through the EPA's Air Pollution Training Institute (APTI), technical air pollution training will be provided to state, Tribal, and local air agency professionals. (For more information please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/apti/>). EPA will also continue to assist other Federal agencies and state and local governments in implementing the conformity regulations during this period. The regulations require Federal agencies taking actions in nonattainment and maintenance areas to determine that the emissions caused by their actions will conform to the SIP.

EPA will strengthen its program leadership to address transboundary air pollution. The Agency

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

**Performance Assessment:** In the 2005 PART process OMB assessed the NAAQS and Regional Haze Programs, and rated them as "Adequate." The NAAQS program sets standards to protect human health and the environment from the effects of air pollution. The Regional Haze program, which addresses some of the same pollutants, improves visibility in areas of special natural, recreational, scenic, or historic value. The Program is working on developing a broader, more integrated multiple-pollutant approach in standard-setting. In promulgating air quality standards, the Program clearly outlines the expected health and environmental benefits and will be working on developing an efficiency measure to show efficiency improvements over time.

will continue to lead negotiations under international treaties (e.g., US-Canada, Convention on Long Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)) to address fine particles, ozone, mercury, and POPs; assess trends and its impact on US air quality using sophisticated models; and build capacity in key regions and countries of the world (i.e., Asia, China, Mexico).

The AIRNow Program will offer air quality (AQ) forecast maps, developed in conjunction with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and using data from the NOAA prototype AQ Forecast Model Activities include streamlining existing processes; developing new products including web services, tools,

XML, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS); and producing new maps, forecasts and information as additional monitors, forecast cities, and agencies join the program. (For more information visit: <http://airnow.gov>).

EPA will modify the Air Quality System (AQS) to reflect new ambient monitoring requirements and to ensure that it complies with programmatic needs and EPA’s architecture and data standard requirements. The AQS Data Mart will continue to operate as a method for the scientific community and others to obtain air quality data via the internet.

EPA will continue to focus on the timely issuance of Part 70 renewal permits. EPA also will continue to develop periodic monitoring rules and address monitoring issues in underlying Federal and state rules. EPA will implement recommendations from the Clean Air Act Advisory Committee regarding Title V program performance and will implement the OAR action plan resulting from the Office of Inspector General (OIG) evaluation of the Title V program. (For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/air/oaqps/permits/>)

EPA will continue its NSR reform efforts by finalizing rules currently under development. EPA will review and respond to the 2006 National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report evaluating the 2002 NSR reform rules. EPA will continue to work with states to implement revisions to the PSD and NSR rules and will work to complete updates to delegation agreements (for delegated states) and review for approval implementation plan revisions (for SIP-approved states). EPA will also continue to review and respond to reconsideration requests and (working with DOJ) legal challenges related to NSR rule revisions.

EPA will continue to maintain and operate the RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse (RBLC) Web data base. (For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/catc>).

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percent reduction in population-weighted ambient concentration of ozone in monitored counties from 2003 baseline.	Available in 2006	3	5	6	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percent of major NSR permits issued within one year of receiving a complete permit application.	Available in 2006	65	70	75	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percent of new Title V operating permits issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	79	79	83	87	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percent of significant Title V operating permit revisions issued within 18 months of receiving a complete permit application.	88	88	91	94	Percentage

EPA, collaborating with the states, will be implementing Federal measures and assisting with the development of clean air plans to continue to improve air quality as measured by the air quality index and other measures.

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

- (-6.9 FTE) This change reflects a decrease in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. The result of these reductions will not impede Agency efforts to maximize efficiency and effectiveness in carrying out its programs.
- (+\$946.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$6,950.7) This reduction reflects shifting priorities, expected improvements in efficiency and reallocating efforts from rulemaking to technical assistance.
- (+\$2,800.0) Funding is requested to support work required under the Energy Policy Act of 2005. This funding will support analysis of fuels, emissions, and air quality and development of improved modeling capabilities.
- (-\$4,679.3) This redirects funds to support implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPA Act) to the Clean Diesel Grants Program in the STAG Appropriation.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

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

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air; Enhance Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$23,518.7</b>	<b>\$25,405.0</b>	<b>\$25,513.7</b>	<b>\$108.7</b>
Science & Technology	\$3,040.8	\$2,225.0	\$2,264.7	\$39.7
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$26,559.5	\$27,630.0	\$27,778.4	\$148.4
Total Workyears	139.5	144.8	144.2	-0.6

### **Program Project Description:**

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

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

By FY 2007, EPA will have completed a significant portion of the 2005 National Emissions Inventory (NEI), which can be used by EPA, states, and others to analyze the public health risks from air toxics, and develop strategies to manage that risk. The 2005 NEI will be a more truly multi-pollutant inventory integrating criteria pollutants and HAP data (<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/net/index.html>).

To aid the Agency in characterizing risk, EPA will continue to work with state and local agencies, via the National Air Monitoring Steering Committee, to implement the National Air Toxics Monitoring Network. The network has two main components: the National Air Toxics Trends Sites (NATTS), and Local Scale Monitoring (LSM) projects. The NATTS are comprised of 22 permanent monitoring sites, designed to capture the impacts of widespread pollutants. The LSMs are comprised of several short-term monitoring sites, each designed to address specific local issues. Additional community scale monitoring projects will be initiated in FY 2007. Information on air toxics monitoring is available at the (For more information please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/airtoxpg.html>).

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

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

**Performance Assessment:** The Air Toxics program, re-assessed by OMB in 2004, received a rating of “Adequate.” The Program reduces emissions of toxic air pollutants by establishing and reviewing technology-based regulations for mobile and stationary sources. The Program also collects information about exposure to air toxics and provides tools and compliance assistance to state, Tribal, and local air pollution control agencies. The program is working on improving monitoring systems to fill data gaps and get a better assessment of actual population exposure to toxic air pollution.

EPA will continue its efforts under the Air-Water Interface Work Plan to address and prevent adverse effects of atmospheric deposition to coastal and inland waterways (i.e., Great Waters). (For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/oar/oaqps/gr8water/>). EPA will continue implementation of the revised Air-Water Interface Work Plan. These efforts involve the development and support of multi-media approaches to reduce risk and achieve water quality standards. Up-to-date information regarding air deposition, emission sources, monitoring technologies, and toxic effects will be provided.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for cancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.			22	22	Percentage



<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cumulative percentage reduction in tons of toxicity-weighted (for noncancer risk) emissions of air toxics from 1993 baseline.			55	56	Percentage

Implementation of the MACT standards is expected to result in overall reduction of over 1.7 million tons of hazardous air pollutants. These emission reductions, used in conjunction with unit risk estimates and reference concentration information, are converted into toxicity-weighted emission reductions. Changes to the FY 2007 level of funding will not impact the established targets as they are based on standards already promulgated.

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

- (-0.6 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$60.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$48.0) This increase will develop or revise three toxics emission factors used for developing control strategies.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Radiation: Protection**

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Radiation; Enhance Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,694.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,178.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,648.6</i></b>	<b><i>(\$529.4)</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$2,552.0	\$2,086.0	\$2,054.3	(\$31.7)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,969.4	\$2,120.0	\$2,323.3	\$203.3
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$16,215.8	\$15,384.0	\$15,026.2	(\$357.8)
Total Workyears	102.0	103.5	96.6	-6.9

**Program Project Description:**

The Radiation Protection Program includes activities that minimize public radiation exposure. EPA provides oversight of operations at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) and is responsible for development of environmental standards applicable to Yucca Mountain. EPA also sets protective limits on radioactive air emissions and ensures that the Agency has appropriate methods to manage radioactive releases and exposures. EPA works with other Federal agencies, states, Tribes, and industry to develop and use training, public information, and voluntary programs to reduce public exposure to radiation.<sup>3</sup> Other EPA approaches include radiation clean-up and waste management guidance, clean materials programs, and guidance on radiation protection standards and practices to Federal agencies.

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue certifying that all radioactive waste shipped by the Department of Energy (DOE) to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) is permanently and safely disposed of, consistent with EPA standards<sup>4</sup> by conducting inspections of waste generator facilities and evaluating DOE's compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations every 5 years. By 2007, EPA will have reviewed and made its first determination on DOE's documentation that the WIPP complies with EPA's radioactive waste disposal regulations.

EPA will continue protecting people and the environment from harmful and avoidable exposure

<sup>3</sup> Additional information at: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/assessment/index.html> last accessed 8/2/2005.

<sup>4</sup> Additional information at: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/WIPP/index.html> last accessed 8/2/2005.

to radiation by providing information about radiation and hazards from radioactive materials.

EPA, in partnership with other Federal agencies, will promote the management of radiation risks in a consistent and safe manner at water treatment facilities, and during cleanups at Superfund, DOE, Department of Defense (DOD), state, local and other Federal sites. EPA will continue to conduct risk assessments on radiation, including radon, and provide technical tools.

By 2007, EPA will have evaluated and proposed revisions to its cancer risk models and projections based on *Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (BEIR) VII* recommendations which will be submitted to the Science Advisory Board (SAB). The Agency will draft a report that presents the scientific basis of our understanding of radiation-induced health effects and revised methods for calculating radiogenic cancer risks. This draft report will be submitted to the SAB for formal review by FY 2008. Also, during FY 2007, EPA will begin to examine what impact the proposed changes might have on risk estimates for specific radionuclides as contained in Federal Guidance Report-13 and to assess possible policy implications. EPA will continue to provide national guidance on the risks posed by radiation in the environment, including technical guidance for conducting and documenting risk assessments.

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

- (-\$210.1) This decrease will reduce guidance and other activities for low level waste.
- (-5.9 FTE) Part of this decrease (2.9 FTE) reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help it better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. An additional 2.0 FTE reduction represents our ability to decrease workyears in the area of WIPP as a result of the completion of the recertification process. An additional 1.0 FTE is taken in the Radiation Risk Assessment area to reflect streamlining of resources upon completion of the initial evaluation work resulting from the BEIR VII Report.
- (-\$319.3) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.

**Performance Targets:**

EPA is developing new outcome-oriented performance measures for this program in preparation for a 2006 PART assessment. The program will have new performance information to report in FY 2008. EPA will continue to track progress on routine program indicators such as preparedness and response capability for radiological incidents.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

CFR, 1980; NWP Act of 1982; PHS Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C 201 et seq.; SDWA; UMTRCA of 1978; WIPP Land Withdrawal Act.

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,284.4</b>	<b>\$2,632.0</b>	<b>\$2,688.7</b>	<b>\$56.7</b>
Science & Technology	\$2,460.0	\$3,468.0	\$3,585.9	\$117.9
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,744.4	\$6,100.0	\$6,274.6	\$174.6
Total Workyears	35.1	42.3	42.3	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA’s RERT, a component of the Agency’s emergency response structure, will maintain its preparedness for those radiological incidents for which EPA is the Coordinating Agency under the National Response Plan (NRP) and also will be prepared to fulfill its requirement under the Nuclear/Radiological Incident Annex to the NRP. EPA also will continue to develop and maintain Protective Action Guides (PAGs) for use by Federal, state, and local responders. EPA will provide training on the use of the PAGs to users through workshops and radiological emergency response exercises. EPA will design training and exercises to enhance the RERT’s ability to fulfill EPA responsibilities,<sup>5</sup> as well as analyze them for improvements needed for overall radiation response preparedness.

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

EPA will continue to participate in planning, and implementing international and Federal table-top and field exercises including radiological anti-terrorism activities, with the National Response Center (NRC), Department of Energy (DOE), Department of Defence (DOD) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS). EPA will also continue to train state, local and Federal officials and

<sup>5</sup> Additional information can be accessed at: <http://www.epa.gov/radiation/rert/rert.htm> last accessed 12/20/2005.

provide technical support to federal and state radiation, emergency management, solid waste, and health programs that are responsible for radiological emergency response and for development of their own preparedness programs.

**Performance Targets:**

EPA is developing new outcome-oriented performance measures for this program in preparation for a 2006 PART assessment. The program will have new performance information to report in FY 2008. EPA will continue to track progress on routine program indicators such as preparedness and response capability for radiological incidents.

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

- (+\$35.6) This increase will support the development of and participation in emergency response exercises.
- (+\$21.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Stratospheric Ozone: Domestic Programs**

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Protect the Ozone Layer

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,478.1</b>	<b>\$4,938.0</b>	<b>\$5,221.4</b>	<b>\$283.4</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,478.1	\$4,938.0	\$5,221.4	\$283.4
Total Workyears	21.1	27.2	27.1	-0.1

### **Program Project Description:**

The stratospheric ozone layer protects life on earth by preventing harmful UV radiation from reaching the earth's surface. Scientific evidence amassed over the past 25 years has shown that Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) used around the world are destroying the stratospheric ozone layer.<sup>6</sup> Increased levels of UV radiation due to ozone depletion may raise the incidence of skin cancer, cataracts, and other illnesses.<sup>7</sup> Skin cancer is the most common type of cancer and accounts for more than 50 percent of all cancers in adults.<sup>8</sup> Increased UV levels have also been associated with other human and non-human risks, including immune suppression and effects on aquatic ecosystems and agricultural crops.

EPA estimates that in the United States alone, the worldwide phaseout of ODS's will avoid 299 million cases of non-fatal skin cancers and 27.5 million cases of cataracts between 1990 and 2165.<sup>9</sup> This estimate is based on the assumption that international ODS phaseout targets will be achieved, allowing the ozone layer to begin recovery by the middle of this century. According to current atmospheric research, the ozone layer is not expected to recover until the mid-21st century at the earliest, due to the very long lifetimes of ODSs.<sup>10</sup> Given that ozone recovery will take several decades, EPA will continue education and outreach efforts to encourage behavioral changes that reduce UV-related health risks.

EPA's Domestic Stratospheric Ozone Protection Program will implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (the Act) and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), which will lead to the reduction and control of ODSs in the U.S. and lower health risks to the American public due to exposure to UV radiation. The Act provides for a phaseout of production and consumption of ODSs and requires controls

<sup>6</sup> World Meteorological Organization (WMO). "Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2002." WMO: Geneva, Switzerland. February 2003.

<sup>7</sup> World Health Organization. "Solar Radiation and Human Health: Fact Sheet No. 227." August 1999. Accessed December 30, 2003. Available on the Internet at: [www.who.int/inf-fs/en/fact227.html](http://www.who.int/inf-fs/en/fact227.html).

<sup>8</sup> American Cancer Society. "What are the Key Statistics for Melanoma?" Accessed December 30, 2003. Available on the Internet at: [www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI\\_0.asp](http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/CRI_0.asp).

<sup>9</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act 1990-2010: EPA Report to Congress. EPA: Washington, DC. November 1999.

<sup>10</sup> WMO, February 2003.

on various products containing ODSs. As a signatory to the Montreal Protocol, the U.S. also is committed to regulating and enforcing its terms domestically.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In carrying out the requirements of the Act and the Montreal Protocol in FY 2007, EPA will continue to implement the domestic rulemaking agenda for reduction and control of ODSs and will provide compliance assistance and enforce rules controlling their production, import, and emission. EPA’s ozone protection program will combine market-based regulatory approaches with sector-specific technology guidelines, and will facilitate the development and commercialization of alternatives to ODSs.

In FY 2007, EPA will focus its work to both assure that currently required caps on production and import are met, as well as on approving the use of alternatives to ODS to assist the market’s transition to safer, non-ozone depleting alternatives. EPA is developing the analyses and major regulations upon which the next round of phase-outs will be based. An advanced notice of proposed rulemaking is expected in FY 2006 and a final rule (FR) must be promulgated in 2009.

**Performance Assessment:** In 2004, OMB assessed the Stratospheric Ozone program through the PART process, and rated it as “Adequate.” EPA’s Stratospheric Ozone program is the only governmental or private program in the U.S. designed and authorized to eliminate ozone-depleting substances. The program is monitoring annual progress to ensure that it is on track to meet its long term (25-160 years) goals.

Pollution prevention is an important element in achieving the ozone protection objective. The National Emission Reduction Program will require recovery and recycling or reclamation of ODSs, primarily in the air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors. Also, under the Significant New Alternatives Program (SNAP), EPA will review newly developed alternatives to ODSs and, if necessary, will restrict use of alternatives

for a given application that are more harmful to human health and the environment on an overall basis. In addition, EPA will work with Federal and international agencies to curb illegal imports of ODSs and ensure a smooth transition to non-ozone depleting alternatives in various sectors.

Given that Americans will be exposed to higher levels of UV radiation for many years, EPA will also work to inform the public about health risks associated with UV radiation exposure and to encourage sun safety behaviors that help to reduce risk. The Agency is placing special emphasis on education and outreach to children, who are particularly vulnerable to UV overexposure, through the award-winning SunWise Program.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Remaining US Consumption of HCFCs in tons of Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP).	Data lag	<9,900	<9,900	<9,900	ODP MTs



<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Cumulative federal dollars spent per school joining the SunWise program.		580	560	525	Dollars

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

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

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

- (+\$168.3) Investments in FY 2007 - FY 2009 will lay the groundwork for the first major stage of phasing out class II ODS in time to meet a statutory deadline of January 1, 2010. This will allow EPA to meet the first major increment in reducing ODS emissions, and will provide an added co-benefit of reducing an estimated 49 MMTCE/yr of greenhouse gas emissions.
- (-0.1 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in the EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities.
- (+\$115.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Stratospheric Ozone: Multilateral Fund**

Program Area: Air Toxics and Quality  
Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change  
Objective(s): Protect the Ozone Layer

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$9,920.0</b>	<b>\$8,600.0</b>	<b>\$13,365.0</b>	<b>\$4,765.0</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$9,920.0	\$8,600.0	\$13,365.0	\$4,765.0
Total Workyears	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

Under the *Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*, the U.S. and other developed countries contribute to the Multilateral Fund to support projects and activities that eliminate the production and use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in developing countries. Currently, the United States and 188 other countries are Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The United States has repeatedly affirmed its commitment to this international treaty and to demonstrating world leadership by phasing out domestic production of ODSs, as well as helping other countries find suitable alternatives.

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA’s contributions to the Multilateral Fund in FY 2007 will help support cost-effective projects that are designed to build capacity and eliminate ODS production and consumption in over 60 developing countries.

**Performance Assessment:** In the 2004 PART process, OMB assessed the Stratospheric Ozone Program, and rated it as “Adequate.” EPA’s Stratospheric Ozone Program is the only governmental or private program in the U.S. designed and authorized to eliminate ozone-depleting substances. The program is monitoring annual progress to ensure that it is on track to meet its long term (25-160 years) goals.

The Multilateral Fund continues to support over 5,150 activities in 139 countries, and when fully implemented, will prevent annual emissions of more than 223,729 metric tons of ODSs. Over 80% of project activities have been implemented to date, with remaining work expected to be fully implemented by 2009.

**Performance Targets:**

Long term performance goals are set to reflect environmental response to actions to reduce consumption of ozone depleting substances. Meeting the long term performance goal of reduced levels of effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine requires successful action not only by the US and other developed countries, but by all developing nations worldwide. Developing nations rely on timely, complete contributions to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund in order to meet their commitments, thus resulting in the meeting of the goals for reduced levels of effective equivalent stratospheric chlorine.

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

- (+\$4,765.0) This increase to the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund increases assistance to developing countries in their efforts to eliminate Ozone Depleting Substances.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Program Area: Brownfields**

**Brownfields**

Program Area: Brownfields

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$27,248.4</b>	<b>\$24,534.0</b>	<b>\$24,637.3</b>	<b>\$103.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$27,248.4	\$24,534.0	\$24,637.3	\$103.3
Total Workyears	119.2	121.7	121.3	-0.4

**Program Project Description:**

The Brownfields program is designed to help states, Tribes, local communities and other stakeholders in economic redevelopment to work together to assess, safely cleanup, and reuse Brownfields. EPA’s Brownfields program funds research efforts, clarifies liability issues, enters into Federal, state, and local partnerships, conducts outreach activities, and creates related job training and workforce development programs. EPA’s work is focused on removing barriers and creating incentives for Brownfield redevelopment. The program provides financial assistance for:

- Training with regard to hazardous substances for organizations representing the interests of states and Tribal co-implementors of the Brownfields law;
- Tribal technical outreach support to address environmental justice issues and support Brownfields research; and
- Administrative and programmatic support to the Agency to implement the Brownfields program, including logistical support for grant competition and for measurement of program outcomes.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

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

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

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-0.4 FTE) This change reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$566.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$463.3) This reflects a reduction based on realigned workforce and support contract costs to more accurately reflect programmatic priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Program Area: Climate Protection Program**

**Climate Protection Program**

Program Area: Climate Protection Program

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air; Protect the Ozone Layer; Radiation; Reduce Greenhouse Gas Intensity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$92,457.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$90,834.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$91,843.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,009.3</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$20,448.0	\$18,648.0	\$12,549.6	(\$6,098.4)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$112,905.2	\$109,482.0	\$104,392.9	(\$5,089.1)
Total Workyears	218.1	216.3	214.1	-2.2

**Program Project Description:**

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

EPA manages a number of efforts, such as the ENERGY STAR and SmartWay programs, clean energy partnerships, and voluntary transportation efficiency programs to remove barriers in the marketplace and to deploy technology faster. EPA programs do not provide financial subsidies. Instead, they work to address the lack of clear, reliable information on technology opportunities; lack of awareness of energy efficient products, services, and transportation choices; and low incentives for manufacturers to invest in efficiency research and development.

EPA also manages the continued implementation of the Methane to Markets Partnership – a U.S. led international initiative that promotes cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. The Partnership has the potential to deliver by 2015 annual reduction in methane emission of up to 500 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Methane to Markets builds on the success of EPA’s domestic methane voluntary programs by creating an international forum

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

that will achieve its goals through collaboration among developing countries, developed countries, and countries with economies in transition- together with strong participation from the private sector, development banks, and other governmental and non-governmental organizations.

EPA’s Climate Protection Program has encouraged the reduction of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases such as



methane and perfluorocarbons (PFCs). EPA's climate change programs promote the use of energy efficient equipment. Since energy efficient equipment often has a working life of decades or more, consumer purchases of energy efficient equipment -- that are made today -- will continue to deliver environmental and economic benefits for many years to come. Based on investments in equipment already made due to EPA's programs, organizations and consumers across the country will net savings of about \$100 billion and reduce greenhouse emissions by more than 700 MMTCE (cumulative reductions based upon estimated 2004 achievements).<sup>11</sup> For every dollar spent by EPA on its technology deployment programs, the programs have reduced greenhouse gas emissions by more than 1.0 metric ton of carbon equivalent (3.67 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>) and delivered more than \$75 in energy bill savings.<sup>12</sup> This is based upon cumulative reductions since 1995.

EPA's international activities lead to greater information and technical capacity available for developing and industrialized countries to implement emissions reductions policies and climate protection programs. EPA is one of several U.S. government agencies participating in the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate. The United States partnered with Australia, China, India, Japan and South Korea to formally launch this initiative in January 2006. This partnership will focus on voluntary practical measures to create new investment opportunities, build local capacity, and remove barriers to the introduction of clean, more efficient technologies. This partnership will also help each country meet nationally designed strategies for improving energy security, reducing pollution, and addressing the long-term challenge of climate change.

#### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue to build upon its voluntary government/industry partnership efforts to achieve even greater greenhouse gas reductions, which contribute to the President's goal to reduce greenhouse gas intensity by 18 percent by 2012. In FY 2007, EPA's climate change programs are projected to:

- Reduce other forms of pollution, including air pollutants such as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), particulate matter, and mercury;
- Continue the ENERGY STAR program across the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, expanding the program as outlined in the Administration's National Energy Policy;
- Continue the Climate Leaders program as a key element of the President's Climate Policy and Clean Energy Programs which are key elements of the Administration's National Energy Policy;
- Continue the SmartWay Transport Partnership to increase energy efficiency and lower emissions of freight transportation by substantially increasing the market penetration of diesel engine retrofits, anti-idling technologies, lower rolling resistant tires, improved aerodynamic truck designs, improved freight logistics, and by partnering with international partners like Canada and Mexico, especially at border crossings;

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<sup>11</sup> Climate Protection Partnerships Division estimate

<sup>12</sup> Climate Protection Partnerships Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2004. Protecting the Environment-- Together, ENERGY STAR and Other Voluntary Programs, 2003 Annual Report.

- Continue the Best Workplaces for Commuters program to save energy, reduce CO2 emissions and transform the way Americans get to work by targeting key national businesses and industry sectors so that employers routinely offer great commuter benefits including telework programs, transit passes and carpool incentives;
- Extend the Methane-to-Markets Partnership by assessing the feasibility of methane recovery and use projects at landfills, coal mines, and natural gas and oil facilities and by identifying and addressing institutional, legal, regulatory and other barriers to project development in partner countries;
- Assist developing countries and countries with economies-in-transition to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases through cost-effective measures and assist in the fulfillment of the U.S. obligations under the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to facilitate technology transfer to developing countries;
- Produce measurable international greenhouse gas emission reductions through clean industrialization partnerships with key developing countries;
- Working with USDA, analyze, identify, and develop specific opportunities to sequester carbon in agricultural soils, forests, other vegetation, and commercial products, with collateral benefits for productivity and the environment;
- Begin work on the government-wide Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development to assist the region in developing country-specific strategies to improve investment in clean energy, energy security and reduce pollution. EPA will also work with this Asia-Pacific region to develop and deploy new and emerging technologies and tailor programs, such as methane capture and use, building energy efficiency, clean energy generation, and more efficient industrial energy use to meet the specific conditions of each area.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the buildings sector.	Data Avail. 06	23.8	26.5	29.4	MMTCE

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the industry sector.	Data Avail. 06	53.5	59.5	64.5	MMCTE

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Million metric tons of carbon equivalent (mmtce) of greenhouse gas reductions in the transportation sector.	Data Avail. 06	2.9	3.3	4.2	MMTCE

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

- (-0.7 FTE) This change reflects a decrease in EPA's workforce as part of a management strategy to better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (-\$175.0 \ -1.5 FTE) This reduces workforce and payroll contributions by the Office of International Affairs to the Climate Protection Program. Remaining resources have been shifted to the International Capacity Building Program/ Project.
- (+\$612.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$107.4) This reduces contributions by the Office of International Affairs to the Climate Protection Program. Remaining resources have been shifted to the International Capacity Building Program/ Project.
- (-\$2,127.5) This reduces contract funds for the Energy Star program to reflect efficiency gains and shifting priorities.
- (+\$2,032.0) This will support the Methane to Markets program, an international initiative that advances cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. The goal of the Partnership is to reduce global methane emissions in order to enhance economic growth, strengthen energy security, improve air quality, improve industrial safety, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.
- (+\$5,000.0) This funding will support involvement in the Asia-Pacific Partnership, which will build from existing EPA programs as well as new efforts. This partnership will focus on voluntary practical measures taken by Australia, China, India, Japan, and South Korea to accelerate clean development in the Asia-Pacific region to create new investment opportunities, build local capacity, and remove barriers to the introduction of clean, more efficient technologies. EPA will work with these nations to develop and deploy innovative technologies that are cleaner and more efficient.
- (-\$4,225.5) This decrease reflects the net changes to all other Climate Change programs, such as Green Power Partnership, Industrial Carbon, Best Workplaces, and International Capacity Building.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Program Area: Compliance**

**Compliance Assistance and Centers**

Program Area: Compliance

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Preserve Land

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$27,207.0</b>	<b>\$27,935.0</b>	<b>\$28,890.7</b>	<b>\$955.7</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$531.6	\$711.0	\$839.1	\$128.1
Oil Spill Response	\$270.1	\$284.0	\$280.2	(\$3.8)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$0.0	\$11.0	\$22.2	\$11.2
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$28,008.7	\$28,941.0	\$30,032.2	\$1,091.2
Total Workyears	200.4	212.4	212.1	-0.3

The FY 2005 Obligations include a redistribution of resources from the IT/Data Management program project to the core programs that these resources support: Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Compliance Assistance and Compliance Incentives program projects.

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s compliance assistance program includes a range of activities and tools designed to improve compliance with environmental laws. Regulated entities, Federal agencies and the public benefit from easy access to tools that help them understand these laws and find efficient, cost-effective means for putting them into practice. To achieve these goals, the Compliance Assistance and Centers program provides information, training and technical assistance to the regulated community to increase its understanding of statutory and regulatory environmental requirements, thereby gaining measurable improvements in compliance and reducing risks to human health and the environment. The program also provides tools such as plain-language guides; interactive virtual compliance assistance centers and an on-line clearinghouse; training; and assistance to other compliance assistance providers. The Program provides international enforcement and compliance training, promotes environmental “good governance,” and promotes positive approaches to trade and environment. Activities are tracked and reported using the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS). For more information, visit: [www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/assistance/index.html); [www.epa.gov/clearinghouse](http://www.epa.gov/clearinghouse); and [www.assistancecenters.net](http://www.assistancecenters.net).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to provide general and targeted compliance assistance to the regulated community and to integrate assistance into its enforcement and compliance efforts. In partnership with trade associations and other assistance providers, the Agency will continue to support the Compliance Assistance Centers. These Centers are a key component of EPA’s efforts to help small and medium-sized businesses and governments understand and comply with

federal environmental requirements. The fourteen existing centers and the National Environmental Compliance Assistance Clearinghouse provide one-stop shopping through integration with the “Business Gateway” e-government initiative. The Business Gateway targets sectors of the regulated community and the public for regulatory environmental and technical assistance, pollution prevention activities, and resources suited to the individual sector.

The Federal Facility Enforcement Program will continue to provide technical guidance to other Federal agencies on compliance with executive orders and applicable environmental laws. EPA

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

will also continue working with other Federal agencies to support the new Federal Facilities Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center ([www.fedcenter.gov](http://www.fedcenter.gov)) in FY 2007.

The Agency will improve local and state-specific information (e.g. state regulatory requirements) available in new and existing centers. EPA will also continue to integrate the centers and clearinghouse with the “Business Gateway” Initiative. In FY 2007, EPA will continue refining data elements to ensure accurate reporting into the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), and build the Agency’s capacity to measure compliance

assistance outcomes.

In FY 2007, the Agency will also carry out the actions outlined in the Domenici-Barton Energy Policy Act of 2005 by providing compliance assistance to owners and operators of Underground Storage Tanks (UST).

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

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
	Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance from EPA reporting that they improved EMP as a result of EPA assistance.	72	50	50	50	Percentage

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
	Percentage of regulated entities receiving direct assistance from EPA reporting that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution, as a result of EPA assistance.	13	25	15	15	Percentage

EPA's Compliance Assistance Program achieves pollutant reductions, improvements in regulated entities environmental management practices, and increases regulated entities understanding of environmental requirements through direct compliance assistance provided by EPA personnel, and through on-line compliance assistance centers and the clearinghouse. There are many programs evaluated under the Civil Enforcement PART. These programs include Compliance Assistance, Compliance Incentives, Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Enforcement Training, Forensics, Superfund Enforcement, and categorical grant programs for toxic substances and sectors. One of the key Civil PART program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

Although the estimated pollution reductions, resulting from enforcement actions taken by EPA, have grown over the past 5 years, they are projections made from future pollution reduction based on the settlement agreements entered during each specific fiscal year. One or two cases can have a significant affect on the end-of-year results. EPA is working to develop a statistical method to set the baseline for this measure that will eliminate the extreme variations in results from a few cases. A baseline will be established in FY 2006.

Through compliance assistance in FY 2005, EPA increased the understanding of regulated entities, improved environmental management practices (EMPs), and reduced pollution. Regulated entities reported improvement of EMPs went up 78% for regulated entities using the CACs and 72% for regulated entities receiving direct compliance assistance. Forty six percent of regulated entities reported that they reduced, treated, or eliminated pollution as a result of using Compliance Assistance Centers and the clearinghouse.

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

- (+1 FTE) This increase supports the Energy Policy Act of 2005 which provides assistance for the state and tribal coordination of Underground Storage Tanks (UST) inspections.
- (+\$29.3, +2.8 FTE) This increase represents a restructuring which moves resources from the International Capacity Building program/project. The resources will continue to promote security along the United States' borders with Mexico and Canada.



- (+\$138.9) This increase will be used to provide information, training, and technical assistance on the nation's environmental laws to regulated entities, including other federal agencies and the public.
- (+\$170.8) This is a technical adjustment moving IT/Telecommunications resources from the Compliance Monitoring program to support the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) modernization project.
- (+\$8.9 \ +1 FTE) This is a technical adjustment redirecting resources for Tribal outreach activities from the Congressional, Intergovernmental, and External Relations program/project.
- (+\$102.5) This supports multi-media enforcement and compliance assurance capacity building for Tribal programs.
- (-5.1 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (-\$1,153.4) The program will be able to maintain the current number of Centers at 14 in FY 2007.
- (+\$1,658.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## Compliance Incentives

Program Area: Compliance

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$10,135.7</b>	<b>\$9,412.0</b>	<b>\$9,702.2</b>	<b>\$290.2</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$148.9	\$186.0	\$142.7	(\$43.3)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,284.6	\$9,598.0	\$9,844.9	\$246.9
Total Workyears	78.5	76.8	76.6	-0.2

The FY 2005 Obligations include a redistribution of resources from the IT/Data Management program project to the core programs that these resources support: Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Compliance Assistance and Compliance Incentives program projects.

### **Program Project Description:**

EPA is currently using a variety of approaches to encourage corporate self-disclosures, with emphasis on corporate-wide disclosures of environmental violations under various environmental statutes. EPA's Audit Policy encourages corporate audits of environmental compliance and subsequent correction of self-discovered violations, providing a uniform enforcement response toward disclosures of violations. Under the Audit Policy, when companies voluntarily discover and promptly correct environmental violations, EPA may waive or substantially reduce civil penalties. For more information visit:

[www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/programs/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/programs/index.html).

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Agency's Enforcement Program will continue to implement the Audit/Self-Policing Policy (Audit Policy); Small Business Compliance Policy; and Small Local Governments Policy as core elements of the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Program. Since FY 2001, over 5,000 facilities have resolved violations under EPA's Voluntary Disclosure Policies. In FY 2007, the Agency will continue to expand use of the Audit Policy through aggressive outreach to industries. Several examples of the EPA's sector-specific efforts include refrigerated warehouses, colleges and universities, and healthcare facilities. EPA actively encourages disclosures at multiple facilities owned by the same regulated entity, because such disclosures allow each entity to review their operations holistically, which more effectively benefits the environment.

#### **Performance Assessment:**

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

In FY 2007, the Compliance Incentives program continues to promote the use of Environmental Management Systems (EMSs). EMSs provide organizations with an approach to minimizing

environmental impacts – regulated and unregulated – by integrating environmental concerns into business decisions and practices. EPA will continue to implement the National Environmental Performance Track Program (NEPT) which is a program that recognizes and motivates top-performing facilities that consistently meet their legal requirements, have implemented EMS, and made tangible improvements to their environmental performance.

In FY 2007, the Agency will support and encourage states' efforts to adopt the innovative Environmental Results Program (ERP). ERP consists of a set of three linked tools – compliance assistance, self-evaluation and certification, and inspections and performance measurement – that work together to hold facility owners and operators accountable for their environmental obligations. In Massachusetts, where ERP was developed, the program improved performance for small businesses and also resulted in savings for businesses, while allowing the state and EPA to focus resources on higher priority environmental problems.

Compliance Incentives activities are reported into the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS), to enable the Agency to make strategic decisions for the best utilization of resources and tools, and to respond to increasing demands for compliance and environmental information. EPA will continue to make multi-media compliance incentives information available to the public through the Enforcement and Compliance History On-line (ECHO) Internet website during FY 2007. This site provides communities with compliance status, and averages 65,000 queries per month.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Pounds of pollutants reduced, treated, or eliminated, as a result of audit agreements.	1.9 million	0.25 million	0.4 million	0.4 million	Pounds

EPA's Compliance Incentive Programs, which encourage regulated entities to monitor and quickly correct environmental violations, achieves pollutant reductions, and improvements in regulated entities environmental management practices. There are many programs evaluated under the Civil Enforcement PART. These programs include Compliance Assistance, Compliance Incentives, Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Enforcement Training, Forensics, Superfund Enforcement, and categorical grant programs for toxic substances and sectors. One of the key Civil Enforcement PART program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

Although the estimated pollution reductions as a result of the enforcement actions taken by EPA have grown over the past 5 years, they are projections made of future pollution reduction based on the settlement agreements entered during each specific fiscal year. One or two cases can have a significant affect on the end-of-year results. A baseline was established in FY 2006.

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

- (+\$19.1) This is a technical adjustment moving IT and telecommunications resources from the Compliance Monitoring program to support the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) modernization project.
- (-\$76.2) This reflects a decrease to resources used to provide incentives for regulated entities to comply with the environmental laws.
- (-0.2 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$347.3) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Compliance Monitoring**

Program Area: Compliance

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$85,297.9</b>	<b>\$85,463.0</b>	<b>\$93,018.8</b>	<b>\$7,555.8</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,452.4	\$955.0	\$1,144.1	\$189.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$86,750.3	\$86,418.0	\$94,162.9	\$7,744.9
Total Workyears	625.7	627.6	632.0	4.4

The FY 2005 Obligations include a redistribution of resources from the IT/Data Management program project to the core programs that these resources support: Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Compliance Assistance and Compliance Incentives program projects.

**Program Project Description:**

The Compliance Monitoring program reviews and evaluates the activities of the regulated community to determine compliance with applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions, and settlement agreements. It also responds to tips and complaints from the public, and determines whether conditions exist that may present imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment. EPA’s Compliance Monitoring program includes the management of compliance and enforcement data and data systems, and the use of that data to manage the compliance and enforcement program. For more information visit:

[www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/monitoring/index.html).

The Agency reviews and responds to 100 percent of the notices for trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste, ensuring that these wastes are properly handled in accordance with international agreements and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations. For more information about the Import/Export program visit:

[www.epa.gov/compliance/international/importexport.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/international/importexport.html).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA coordinates with and provides support to state and Tribal partners conducting inspections either under their own authority or EPA’s authority. EPA’s activities will be targeted in areas that pose risks to human health or the environment, display patterns of noncompliance, or involve disproportionately exposed populations. EPA’s efforts complement state and Tribal programs to ensure compliance with laws throughout the United States. EPA is working with states and Tribes to identify where these inspections, evaluations and investigations will have the greatest impact on achieving environmental results. Program activities will focus on the national program

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> The Civil Enforcement Program was rated adequate in the last PART review completed for the Program in 2004 based on preparation of a Measures Improvement Plan (MIP) to better characterize pollutant reductions with respect to hazard and exposure.</p>
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priorities and the core programs identified in the Enforcement and Compliance Assurance's FY 2005/2007 National Program Guidance as well as on supporting and overseeing delegated state/Tribal programs.

For more information visit: [www.epa.gov/ocfopage/npmguidance/index.htm](http://www.epa.gov/ocfopage/npmguidance/index.htm).

To ensure the quality of these inspections/evaluations/investigations, EPA identifies and provides needed training to ensure that the inspectors/investigators are: 1) knowledgeable of environmental requirements and policies; 2) technically proficient to conduct the inspection and take samples; and 3) skilled at interviewing potential witnesses and documenting the results of inspections.

The Agency plans to implement the modernized Permit Compliance System (PCS) beginning in Spring 2006 for direct-user states. The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), or modernized PCS, will improve the ability of EPA and the states to manage the Clean Water Act NPDES program. During Spring 2006, ICIS-NPDES will bring on approximately seven states, with an additional seventeen states added by the end of 2006. Development of a modernized PCS, through integration into ICIS, will continue throughout FY 2007, with a goal of completing modernization and moving all states to ICIS-NPDES by the end of FY 2008.

EPA will continue to make multi-media compliance monitoring information available to the public through the Enforcement and Compliance History On-line (ECHO) Internet website during FY 2007. This site provides communities with compliance status, averaging about 65,000 queries per month.

EPA will continue to review all notices for trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste. While the vast majority of the hazardous waste trade occurs with Canada, the United States also has international trade agreements with Mexico, Malaysia, Costa Rica and the Philippines; and is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development which issued a Council Decision controlling trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste applicable to all member countries. In 2004, EPA responded to 1,142 notices (representing 424 import notices and 718 export notices).

In FY 2007, the Agency also will implement the Domenici-Barton Energy Policy Act of 2005 by inspecting Underground Storage Tanks (UST) on sites not inspected since December 31, 1998, with a wide range of industries including gas stations, chemical companies, and federal facilities. The program will also focus on monitoring compliance of gasoline rules and will ensure that the operation and maintenance of ICIS and the data flows to capture State UST inspection information will be completed.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	1,100	300	450	500	million pounds

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
	Percentage of concluded enforcement cases (including SEPs) requiring that pollution be reduced, treated, or eliminated.	28.8	30	30	30	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
	Percentage of concluded enforcement cases including SEPs requiring implementation of improved environmental management practices.	72.5	60	65	70	Percentage

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
	Percentage of regulated entities taking complying actions as a result of on-site compliance inspections and evaluations.	19	10	25	30	percentage

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

Although the estimated pollution reductions, resulting from enforcement actions taken by EPA, have grown over the past 5 years, they are projections made from future pollution reduction based on the settlement agreements entered during each specific fiscal year. One or two cases can have a significant effect on the end-of-year results. The baseline was established in FY 2006.

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

- (+\$287.1 \ +6 FTE) This increase will be used to implement the Energy Policy Act of 2005 by inspecting Underground Storage Tanks (UST) and monitoring the compliance of new ethanol fuel standards, Reformulated Gasoline (RFG) oxygenate, and summertime Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) requirements.
- (+\$148.8, +1 FTE) This increase will be used by EPA's Region 10 to support local compliance monitoring activities in Alaska.
- (+\$226.7, +1 FTE) This increase is a technical adjustment moving resources from the Congressional, Intergovernmental, and External Relational program for work relating to the National Environmental Performance Partnerships System (NEPPS) and National Association of Attorney's General.
- (+\$1,709.6) This increase provides additional resources for inspections and investigations that are used to determine if members of the regulated community are in compliance with the nation's environmental laws.
- (+\$1,219.5) This increase supports continued development of a modernized Permit Compliance System which support the information management requirements of the Clean Water Act National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System program.
- (-3.6 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (-\$189.9) This is a technical adjustment moving IT and telecommunications resources to the Compliance Assistance and Compliance Incentives program/projects. These funds are being moved from the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS)



modernization component in compliance monitoring to the ICIS components in the two other programs.

- (+\$4,154.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Program Area: Enforcement**

**Civil Enforcement**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Restore Land

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$113,719.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$117,807.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$120,777.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,970.7</i></b>
Oil Spill Response	\$1,900.7	\$1,910.0	\$1,826.3	(\$83.7)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$625.2	\$796.0	\$883.0	\$87.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$116,245.6	\$120,513.0	\$123,487.0	\$2,974.0
Total Workyears	933.9	960.7	958.5	-2.2

The FY 2005 Obligations include a redistribution of resources from the IT/Data Management program project to the core programs that these resources support: Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Compliance Assistance and Compliance Incentives program projects.

**Program Project Description:**

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

[www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/civil/index.html); [www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/backgnd.htm](http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/ca/backgnd.htm).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Civil Enforcement program coordinates with states and within EPA to establish priorities based on risk and patterns of compliance. In FY 2007, the Agency will continue to build on its work on national compliance and enforcement priorities established in FY 2005, including Petroleum Refining; Clean Water Act (CWA)/Wet Weather discharge; Clean Air Act (CAA)/New Source Review/Prevention of Significant Deterioration (NSR/PSD); CAA/Air Toxics; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)/Mineral Processing; and RCRA/SDWA/TSCA/Financial Responsibility.

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> The Civil Enforcement Program was rated adequate in the last PART review completed for the Program in 2004 based on preparation of a Measures Improvement Plan (MIP) to better characterize pollutant reductions with respect to hazard and exposure.</p>
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The program will also focus FY 2007 resources on national program priorities, including environmental and human health problems, trans-boundary pollutants, and multi-state industrial violators. The Federal Facilities Enforcement program will continue to expeditiously pursue enforcement actions at Federal facilities where significant violations are discovered. The Civil Enforcement program also will support the Environmental Justice program by focusing enforcement actions on industries that have repeatedly violated environmental laws in disproportionately affected communities, including minority and/or low-income areas.

Also in FY 2007, the Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) will continue to support the civil enforcement program by ensuring the security and integrity of this data, and build the Agency's capacity to measure civil enforcement outcomes. The Agency will also implement the Domenici-Barton Energy Policy Act of 2005 by focusing on enforcing new fuel standards and acting on waiver applications.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	1,100	300	450	500	Million Pounds

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Dollars invested in improved environmental performance or improved environmental management practices as a result of concluded enforcement actions (i.e., injunctive relief and SEPs)	10 billion	4 billion	4.1 billion	4.2 billion	Dollars

EPA's Monitoring and Enforcement Program achieves pollutant reductions, and improvements in regulated entities environmental management practices through the settlement of enforcement cases. There are many programs evaluated under the Civil Enforcement PART assessment. These programs include Compliance Assistance, Compliance Incentives, Compliance Monitoring, Civil Enforcement, Enforcement Training, Forensics, Superfund Enforcement, and categorical grant programs for toxic substances and sectors. One of the key Civil Enforcement PART program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend

the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

Although the estimated pollution reductions as a result of the enforcement actions taken by EPA have grown over the past 5 years, they are projections made from future pollution reduction based on the settlement agreements entered during each specific fiscal year and one or two cases can have a significant affect on the end-of-year results. A baseline was established in FY 2006.

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

- (+\$326.7 \ +3.5 FTE) This increase will be used to enforce the Energy Policy Act of 2005 by supporting investigations and follow up enforcement at refineries and terminals, and enforcement of Reformulated Gasoline (RFG) oxygenate and summertime Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) requirements.
- (+\$811.6) This increase will be used to pursue enforcement actions against serious violators of the law, focusing on main national priorities, including petroleum refining, air toxics, New Source Review and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (NSR/PSD), wet weather, mineral processing, and tribal.
- (+\$31.7 \ +2.9 FTE) This increase represents a restructuring that more accurately aligns the work accomplished by the International Compliance Assurance Division of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. These resources will be transferred from the International Capacity Building program to assist border countries (i.e. Canada and Mexico) to comply with United States statutory and regulatory environmental requirements and promote effective enforcement programs in foreign countries. This restructuring will not change the work that is currently being accomplished by the International Compliance Assurance Division.
- (+\$10.0) This increase will be used by EPA's Region 10 to support local civil enforcement activities in Alaska.
- (-8.6 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$1,790.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Criminal Enforcement**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$35,109.3</b>	<b>\$37,565.0</b>	<b>\$37,793.5</b>	<b>\$228.5</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$8,070.1	\$8,275.0	\$8,502.2	\$227.2
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$43,179.4	\$45,840.0	\$46,295.7	\$455.7
Total Workyears	251.8	273.5	270.8	-2.7

### **Program Project Description:**

The Criminal Enforcement program, mandated by the Pollution Prosecution Act of 1990, deters violations of environmental laws and regulations by demonstrating that the regulated community will be held accountable, through jail sentences and criminal fines, for serious, willful statutory violations. The program thus serves as a warning for potential violators, enhancing aggregate compliance with laws and regulations.

The Criminal Enforcement program conducts investigations and refers case for prosecution. Where appropriate, it helps secure plea agreements or sentencing conditions that will require defendants to improve their environmental management practices (e.g., by securing permits or developing environmental management systems to enhance performance). The Agency also develops information to support grand jury inquiries and decisions, and works with other law enforcement agencies to present a highly visible and effective force in the Agency's overall enforcement strategy. Cases are referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution, with special agents serving as key witnesses in the proceedings.

The program also participates in task forces with state and local law enforcement, and provides specialized training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, GA. FLETC provides one of the few opportunities for state, local, and tribal environmental enforcement professionals to obtain criminal investigation training. For more information visit: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/criminal/index.html>

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, the Criminal Enforcement Program will continue implementing its strategic approach by emphasizing investigations and prosecutions of national and regional enforcement priorities, as well as complex cases that have the most significant impact upon human health and the environment. The Criminal Enforcement Program also will continue to enhance its coordination with the Civil Enforcement program by expanding the Regional case screening process and by taking criminal enforcement actions against long-term, or repeat significant non-compliers where appropriate.

**Performance Assessment:** The Criminal Enforcement Program was rated adequate with the addition of new outcome measures. The program created a measure implementation plan to set targets and milestones for performance measures. Case Conclusion Data Sheet improvements will collect new data for Criminal Enforcement PART measures. EPA anticipates collecting performance information for pollution reduction and recidivism performance targets in 2006. The targets for the Improved Environmental Management and the Pollutant Impact measures will be developed in FY2007 and FY2008 respectively.

In FY 2007, the Criminal Case Reporting System (which replaces the existing CRIMDOC system and will come “on-line” in FY 2006) will complete a series of enhancements to allow real time entry of data associated with all closed criminal enforcement cases. This information will be used to systematically compile a profile of criminal cases, including the extent to which the cases support Agency-wide, program-specific, or Regional enforcement priorities. The profile will also describe the impact of the cases in terms of pollution released into the environment and resulting environmental harm such as the degradation of drinking water wells, human populations injured or made ill, and aquatic or animal life harmed.

### **Performance Targets:**

This program underwent a PART assessment in 2004 and received a rating of Adequate based on submission of a Measures Implementation Plan. In FY 2007, the Criminal Enforcement program’s Pollution Reduction measure will be reported against the baseline and target set in FY 2006, which uses an average of pollutant reduction data from three fiscal years (FY 2003-2005). The results of this measure are likely to fluctuate annually due to the specific characteristics of the enforcement cases concluded during a given fiscal year, however, applied over the long-term, this information will help the program to identify and prioritize cases that present the most serious threats to public health and the environment.

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

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

- (+\$111.3) This increase will be used to conduct criminal investigations and refer cases for prosecution.
- (-2.0 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (-\$886.7) This decrease reflects the FY 2006 Congressional earmark for the criminal enforcement program which is not requested in FY 2007.

- (+\$1,003.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

RCRA; CWA; SDWA; CAA; TSCA; EPCRA; RLBPHRA; FIFRA; ODA; NEPA; NAAEC; LPA-US/MX-BR; Pollution Prosecution Act; Federal Criminal Code (18 USC) Powers of Environmental Protection Agency; EPAct.



**Enforcement Training**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,766.2</b>	<b>\$2,945.0</b>	<b>\$2,503.7</b>	<b>(\$441.3)</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$897.8	\$581.0	\$621.9	\$40.9
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,664.0	\$3,526.0	\$3,125.6	(\$400.4)
Total Workyears	25.0	17.0	16.9	-0.1

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, NETI will develop and deliver training to address variances in enforcement and compliance assurance knowledge and skills identified in needs assessments and national strategic plans. The program funds training for states and tribes through cooperative agreements with state/tribal entities.

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> The Civil Enforcement Program was rated adequate in the last PART review completed for the Program in 2004 based on preparation of a Measures Improvement Plan (MIP) to better characterize pollutant reductions with respect to hazard and exposure.</p>
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NETI also maintains a training center on the Internet, “NETI Online,” which offers targeted technical training courses and a clearinghouse of training information to national and international audiences. The site provides tools for tracking individual training plans, as well as developing, managing and improving the program’s training delivery processes. For more information, please visit: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/training/neti/index.html>.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Pounds of pollution estimated to be reduced, treated, or eliminated as a result of concluded enforcement actions. (civil enf)	1,100	300	450	500	Million Pounds

This program was included in the Civil Enforcement PART review in 2004, which received an overall rating of Adequate based on development of a Measures Implementation Plan. One of the program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure.

Although the estimated pollution reductions as a result of the enforcement actions taken by EPA have grown over the past 5 years, they are projections made from future pollution reduction based on the settlement agreements entered during each specific fiscal year. One or two cases can have a significant affect on the end-of-year results. A baseline was established in FY 2006.

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

- (-\$492.1) This decrease reflects the FY 2006 Congressional earmark for the National Enforcement Training Institute (NETI) which is not requested in FY 2007.
- (-\$17.5) This decrease reduces support for various enforcement training activities.
- (+\$68.3) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Environmental Justice**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,853.2</b>	<b>\$5,569.0</b>	<b>\$3,859.0</b>	<b>(\$1,710.0)</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$921.5	\$827.0	\$756.7	(\$70.3)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,774.7	\$6,396.0	\$4,615.7	(\$1,780.3)
Total Workyears	21.6	18.0	17.9	-0.1

**Program Project Description:**

The Environmental Justice program addresses environmental and human health concerns in all communities, focusing attention on minority and/or low-income communities -- segments of the population that have been, or could be disproportionately exposed to environmental harm and risks. The program provides education, outreach, and data to communities and facilitates the integration of environmental justice principles into Agency activities. The Agency also supports state and tribal environmental justice programs and conducts outreach and technical assistance to states, local governments, and stakeholders on environmental justice issues. For more information on the Environmental Justice program please visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/compliance/environmentaljustice/index.html>.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

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

**Performance Assessment:**

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

The Program will also work with other EPA offices to develop customized online tools that help the Agency integrate environmental justice into their day-to-day work in an efficient and effective manner. Currently, the Program is assisting the Compliance Assurance program to develop an online assessment tool for use in conjunction with compliance activities.

In FY 2007, EPA will maintain the Environmental Justice Collaborative Problem-Solving (CPS) Cooperative Agreement Program. This program provides financial assistance to affected local community-based organizations who wish to engage in constructive and collaborative problem-

solving. This is achieved by utilizing tools developed by EPA and others to find viable solutions for their community's environmental and/or public health concerns.

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

In FY 2007, EPA's Enforcement and Compliance Assurance program will continue to lead an Agency-wide effort to more fully incorporate environmental justice into EPA's programs and operations, including its 5-year planning and budget process. The Environmental Justice Strategic Plan will link to applicable portions of the headquarters program and regional offices' environmental justice activities.

The Agency also will continue to chair the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice (IWG), composed of 11 Federal agencies, to ensure that environmental justice concerns are incorporated into all Federal programs. In 2007, the IWG will continue its efforts to work collaboratively and constructively with all levels of government, and throughout the public and private sectors. The IWG also will effectively address the environmental, health, economic and social challenges facing our communities by continuing to monitor the demonstration and revitalization projects underway which have used the collaborative problem-solving model as a tool for addressing local environmental and/or public health issues.

In FY 2007, the Agency will continue to use alternative dispute resolution (ADR) as an effective means of addressing disputes by training local community organizations on its use. Through the use of ADR, the Agency expects to reduce time and resources accompanying litigation and anticipates that decisions reached will be more efficient and favorable for all parties involved.

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

### **Performance Targets:**

This program was included in the Civil Enforcement PART review in 2004, which received an overall rating of Adequate based on development of a Measures Implementation Plan. One of the program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure. Work under this program supports Healthy Communities objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

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

- (-\$1,875.0) This decrease reflects the FY 2006 Congressional earmark for the environmental justice program which is not requested in FY 2007.
- (-0.1 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (-\$26.2) This decrease reflects a small reduction in funding for the Agency's environmental justice activities.
- (+\$191.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

Executive Order 12898; RCRA; CWA; DWA; CAA; TSCA; EPCRA; RLBPHRA; FIFRA; ODA; NAAEC; LPA-US/MX-BR; NEPA; Pollution Prosecution Act.

**NEPA Implementation**

Program Area: Enforcement

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,016.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,640.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,787.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,147.5</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,016.8	\$12,640.0	\$13,787.5	\$1,147.5
Total Workyears	110.3	101.7	104.0	2.3

**Program Project Description:**

As required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the NEPA Implementation program reviews Environmental Impact Statements detailing the anticipated environmental impacts of proposed major Federal actions, and options for avoiding or mitigating them. The program manages the Agency’s official filing activity for all Federal environmental impact statements, in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding with the Council on Environmental Quality. The program also manages the review of environmental impact assessments of non-governmental activities in Antarctica, in accordance with the Antarctic Science, Tourism, and Conservation Act.

In addition, the program fosters cooperation with other Federal agencies to ensure compliance with applicable environmental statutes, and to promote better integration of pollution prevention and ecological risk assessment elements into their programs. The Agency targets high impact Federal program areas, such as water resources and transportation/energy related projects. The program also develops policy and technical guidance on issues related to NEPA, the Endangered Species Act, the National Historic Preservation Act and relevant Executive Orders. For more information visit: [www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will work with other Federal agencies to streamline and improve their NEPA process. Work will focus on a number of key areas such as approval of highway and airport expansion; hydro-power/nuclear power plant re-licensing; coal bed methane development and other energy-related projects; military base realignment/redevelopment; flood control and port development; and management of national forests and public lands.

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> The Civil Enforcement Program was rated adequate in the last PART review completed for the Program in 2004 based on preparation of a Measures Improvement Plan (MIP) to better characterize pollutant reductions with respect to hazard and exposure.</p>
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The NEPA Implementation program also guides EPA’s own compliance with NEPA, other applicable statutes and executive orders, and related Environmental Justice requirements. Corresponding efforts include EPA-issued new source

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, in cases where a State or Tribe has not assumed responsibility for the NPDES program; off-shore oil and gas projects; Clean Water Act wastewater treatment plant grants; and special appropriation grants for wastewater, water supply and solid waste collection facilities. In FY 2007, 90 percent of EPA projects subject to NEPA environmental assessment or environmental impact statement requirements (e.g., water treatment facility projects and other grants, new source NPDES permits and EPA facilities) are expected to result in no significant environmental impact.

NEPA reviews for projects in Alaska are expected to increase in number and complexity, and resources are requested to support the additional efforts needed. By 2007 the projected number of oil, gas and mining projects in Alaska is anticipated to increase by 50% to 100% over 2005 levels. The variety and complexity of these Alaska projects span a broad spectrum, including: a proposed natural gas pipeline; on-shore and off-shore oil and gas exploration and production, including the Congressionally authorized oil and gas exploration in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; and metal mines. This challenge is impacted by Executive Order 13212, which requires agencies to expedite their permit reviews or other actions to accelerate the completion of energy-related projects.

### **Performance Targets:**

This program was included in the Civil Enforcement PART assessment in 2004, which received an overall rating of Adequate based on development of a Measures Implementation Plan. One of the program measures, pounds of pollutants reduced, looks at the overall reduction in pollution as a result of enforcement actions. The Agency is exploring methodologies to extend the measure by analyzing the risk associated with the pollutants reduced. This may entail analysis of pollutant hazards and population exposure. Work under this program supports the Improve Environmental Performance through Pollution Prevention and Innovation objective. Currently there are no specific performance measures exist for the program project.

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

- (+\$63.9) This increase will support environmental impact statement and environmental assessment work.
- (+\$294.4, +3 FTE) This increase will be used by EPA's Region 10 to support local compliance monitoring activities in Alaska.
- (-0.7 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$789.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

### **Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Program Area: Geographic Programs**



**Geographic Program: Chesapeake Bay**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$22,886.6</b>	<b>\$22,118.0</b>	<b>\$26,397.7</b>	<b>\$4,279.7</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$22,886.6	\$22,118.0	\$26,397.7	\$4,279.7
Total Workyears	22.7	21.9	21.7	-0.2

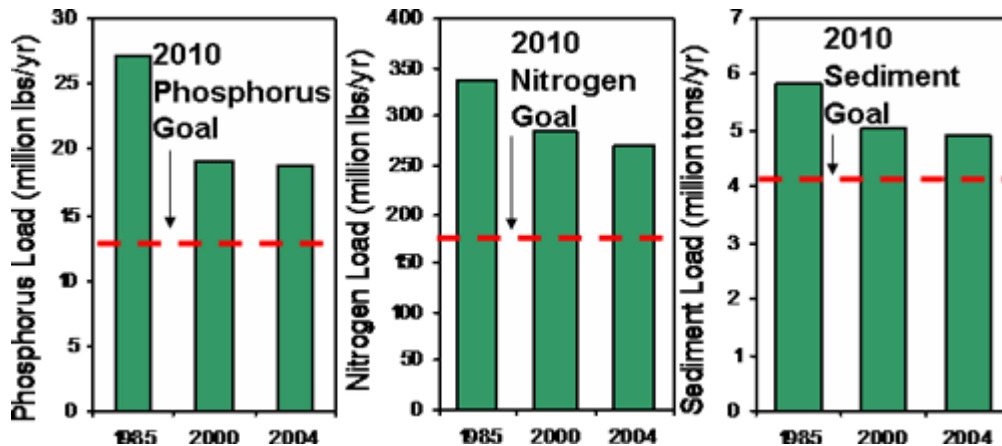
**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s work in the Chesapeake Bay is based on a regional partnership formed to direct and conduct restoration of the Chesapeake Bay. Partners include Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia; the Chesapeake Bay Commission, a tri-state legislative body; and participating citizen advisory groups. Delaware, New York and West Virginia, representing the Bay’s headwaters, also participate in Bay Program water quality restoration activities.

*Chesapeake 2000*, a comprehensive strategy developed between all partners, guides restoration and protection efforts in the Bay through 2010. The plan focuses on improving water quality as the most critical element in the overall protection and restoration of the Bay and its tributaries. The restoration of Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV), a primary indicator of water quality, is a key program performance measure.

To improve water quality and restore SAV, Bay partners have committed to reducing nutrient (phosphorus and nitrogen) and sediment pollution loads. In *Chesapeake 2000*, the partners committed to “correcting the nutrient- and sediment- related problems in the Chesapeake Bay and its tidal tributaries sufficiently to remove the Bay and the tidal portions of the tributaries from the list of impaired waters under the Clean Water Act” by 2010. Total reductions from 1985 levels needed to achieve the new standards are currently estimated to be 162 M lbs/yr for nitrogen, 14.3 M lbs/yr for phosphorus and 1.68 M tons/yr for sediment. Total reductions needed from the FY 2002 baseline are 111 M lbs/yr for nitrogen, 6.3 M lbs/yr for phosphorus and 0.88 M tons/yr for sediment, indicating progress is being attained.

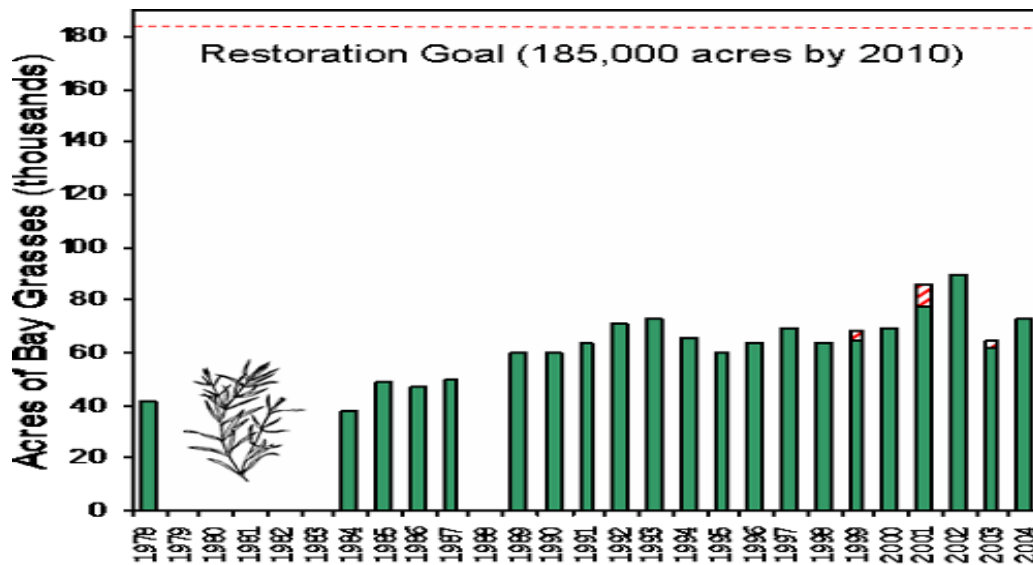
In order to achieve the necessary additional reductions, states will need to fully implement their pollution reduction strategies. Key elements of State strategies to achieve these reductions include: (1) the implementation of advanced wastewater treatment to reduce nutrient discharges; (2) the use of a range of best management practices to reduce nutrients and sediment loadings from farms; and (3) the restoration and protection of riparian forests that serve as a buffer against sediment and nutrient pollution that enters waterways from the land. (For additional information visit <http://www.chesapeakebay.net/status.cfm?sid=186>.)



**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

While there are a number of measures used by the Chesapeake Bay Program, a key measure of success, which integrates water quality and essential aquatic habitat, is the restoration of SAV. SAV is one of the most important biological communities in the Bay, producing oxygen, nourishing a variety of animals, providing shelter and nursery areas for fish and shellfish, reducing wave action and shoreline erosion, absorbing nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen, and trapping sediments.

While recent improvements in water quality have contributed to a modest increase in SAV, from a low of 38,000 acres in 1984 to a cumulative total of 72,935 acres, more improvements are needed. The "healthy Bay" goal of 185,000 acres of SAV is expected to return the resource to historical levels. As a measure of improved water quality in the Bay, the goal for FY 2007 is there will be 100,000 acres of SAV. (For additional information visit [www.chesapeakebay.net/status.cfm?sid=88](http://www.chesapeakebay.net/status.cfm?sid=88) .)



Source: Chesapeake Bay Program. \*Note – Hatched area of bar includes estimated additional acreage. No Baywide surveys 1979-83 and 1988

The SAV chart includes partial estimated data for years with incomplete photographic documentation of the survey area (See red and white sections of the bars for 1999, 2001 and 2003). Spatial gaps in 1999 occurred due to hurricane disturbance and

*subsequent inability to reliably photograph SAV. Spatial gaps in 2001 occurred due to flight restrictions near Washington D.C. after the September 11th terrorist attacks. Other gaps occurred in 2003 due to adverse weather in the spring, summer, and fall (Hurricane Isabel). Estimates of acreage in the nonsurveyed areas, based on prior years' surveys, were developed for 1999, 2001, and 2003.*

Additional indicators used to measure environmental improvement in the Bay are reductions in the pounds of nitrogen, phosphorus, and sediment entering the Bay. Through the implementation of best management practices, reductions in these pollutants are occurring and are offsetting significant load increases that would have resulted from population growth. Maintaining the existing nitrogen, phosphorus and sediment loading levels will be a challenge due to the continued expected growth in human and farm animal population in the region. In addition, the current pollutant loading rate continues to exceed the level needed to meet the Bay water quality standards adopted by the states in 2005.

In 2000, the Chesapeake Bay Program partners (including the Administrator of EPA) committed to a goal of restoring Bay water quality by 2010. This ambitious commitment created a sense of urgency within EPA and partner government agencies to establish new, attainable water quality criteria and standards and agree to scientifically-supported, protective nutrient and sediment load allocations. The targets in Bay Program plans for nutrient and sediment reductions are scientifically based and reflect a multi-state consensus.

The Program plans to conduct a full re-evaluation beginning in 2007 in response to commitments made by program leaders. In the meantime, the Program continues to pursue strategies to accelerate nutrient-sediment reduction. Strategies include, (1) state adoption of enforceable Bay-specific water quality standards, (2) implementation of an innovative basin-wide NPDES permitting strategy for nitrogen and phosphorus, and (3) the implementation of a strategy to address excess animal manure and poultry litter endorsed by the Chesapeake Executive Council in 2005.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Acres of submerged aquatic vegetation (SAV) present in the Chesapeake Bay. (cumulative)	89,659	90,000	90,000	100,000	Acres

While recent improvements in water quality have contributed to a modest increase in SAV, from a low of 38,000 acres in 1984 to a cumulative total of 72,935 acres, more improvements are needed. Beginning in FY 2005, achievement of SAV targets will be based on the “single best year” of acreage as observed through the most recent three years of data from the aerial survey. This new method for reporting performance more accurately captures the natural fluctuations in acreage due to annual changes caused by weather. Baywide, the single best year in the calendar years 2002 through 2004 period was 89,659 acres in 2002.

The CBPO is revising the FY 2006 commitments and FY 2007 targets based on these factors:

- The FY 2005 commitments (based on single best year in the calendar years 2002 through 2004) for nutrient and sediment reductions and SAV were not met. FY 2006 performance will be based on calendar year 2004 results of 72,935 acres, unless actual figures for 2005 are higher.
- SAV acreages are impacted by loads of nutrients and sediment delivered to the Bay. Calendar year 2002 was a drought year and relatively low levels of these pollutants entered the Bay, allowing SAV acreage to increase. Calendar years 2003 – 2004 were wet years. SAV acreages declined significantly in 2003 and increased only modestly in 2004. Based on 2005 rainfall, it is expected that SAV acreage for calendar year 2005 may show a slight increase but still fall short of the FY 2006 commitment.

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

- (+\$6,396.9) This increase will be used for wetlands protection and other nonpoint source work.
- (-\$1,970.6) This reflects a decrease from Small Water Program activities, reflecting the discontinuation of special 2006 funding for promoting community-based efforts to develop and implement conservation strategies.
- (-\$146.6) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-0.2 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.

**Geographic Program: Great Lakes**  
 Program Area: Geographic Programs  
 Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
 Objective(s): Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$21,098.8</b>	<b>\$21,164.0</b>	<b>\$20,577.1</b>	<b>(\$586.9)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$21,098.8	\$21,164.0	\$20,577.1	(\$586.9)
Total Workyears	53.5	52.1	65.1	13.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

- Monitors and reports annual air and water monitoring data for nutrients, toxics and biota for five lakes in partnership with other Federal, state and Canadian agencies;
- Operates the binational Great Lakes Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network;
- Performs toxic reduction activities by implementing the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy for reduced loadings of targeted pollutants in accordance with the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA)<sup>13</sup>;
- Performs demonstrations and investigations related to contaminated sediments in Great Lakes rivers and harbors;
- Protects and restores habitat to decrease loss of high quality ecological communities and rare species and increase ecosystem conditions and functions providing habitat with the necessary size, mixture, and quality to sustain native plants and animals; and
- Addresses invasive species, though collaboration with partners, by emphasizing prevention of additional introductions.

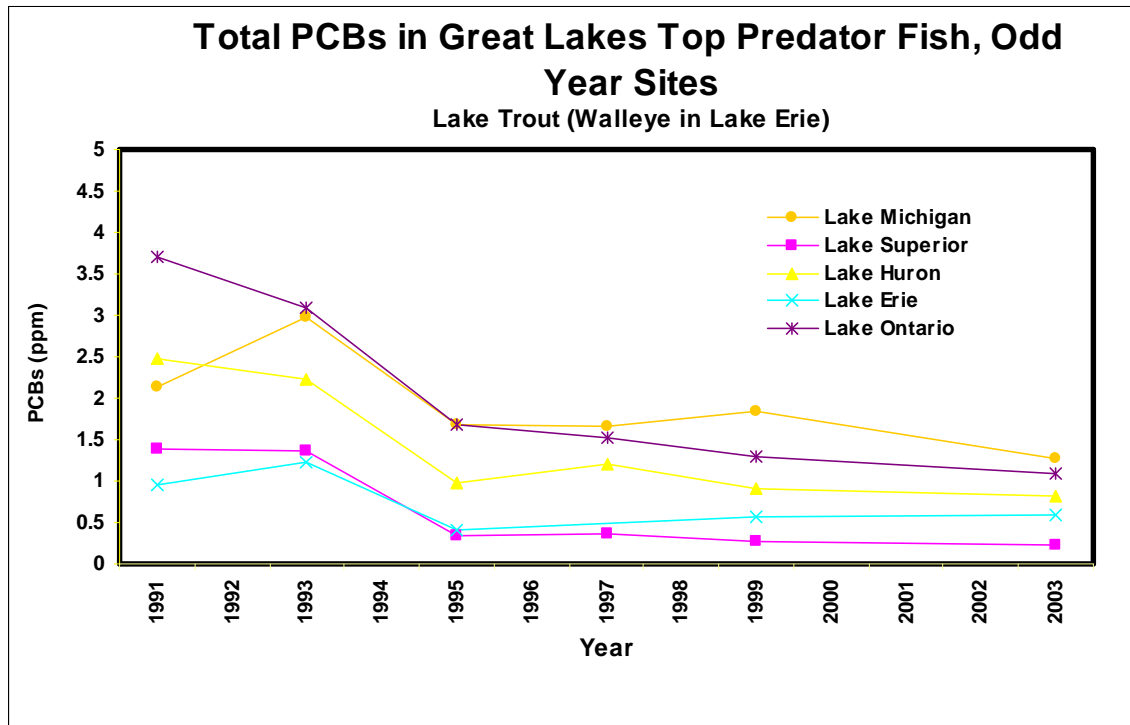
For more information visit [http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/.](http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/))

<sup>13</sup> U.S. EPA. Great Lakes National Program Office. April 1997. *The Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy*. Washington, DC. Available online at <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/p2/bns.html>.

## FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:

In FY 2007, EPA will continue efforts to protect and restore the Great Lakes, and will work with State, local, and Tribal partners, using the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's strategy as a guide. The President's May 2004 Executive Order established the Great Lakes Task force to coordinate the Federal effort to improve water quality in the Great Lakes. EPA will continue working with partners to restore the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Great Lakes ecosystem through the core water protection programs. EPA will make strong efforts in working with states and local communities to clean-up and de-list 8 AOCs by 2010 and most AOCs by 2025. EPA will continue to work toward the existing Agency goals of a 25 percent reduction in PCB concentrations in Lake Trout and walleye (see Figure 1) and for 90 percent of monitored Great Lakes beaches to be open 95 percent of the season.

EPA will work with states, industry, Tribes, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders to coordinate Great Lakes monitoring, information management, pollution prevention, contaminated sediments, habitat, invasive species, lakewide management, and remedial action plan programs to be consistent with the Great Lakes Regional Collaboration Strategic Plan. Following intensive ship- and land-based monitoring of Lakes Michigan and Superior in 2005 and 2006, respectively, EPA will focus on similar cooperative monitoring efforts with Canada on Lake Huron in 2007.



PCBs in Great Lakes Top Predator Fish<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup> A sample of 50 whole fish is collected each year (x-axis). 10 sets of 5 fish are composited and averaged for the data points above. Great Lakes Fish Monitoring Program – Quality Assurance Project Plan for Sample Analysis, University of Minnesota. <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/fishtoxics/GLFMP%20QAPP%20v7.pdf> Great Lakes Fish Monitoring Program – Quality Assurance Project Plan for Sample Collection Activities, Great Lakes National Program Office. [http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/fishtoxics/GLFMP\\_QAPP\\_082504.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/fishtoxics/GLFMP_QAPP_082504.pdf)

EPA will continue to monitor the annual occurrence of high rates of oxygen depletion, which lead to low dissolved-oxygen levels in Lake Erie in the so-called “dead zone,” and EPA will lead the development of management recommendations to mitigate the underlying causes. Despite U.S. and Canadian success in achieving total phosphorus load reductions, phosphorus in the central basin of Lake Erie has increased since the early 1990’s to levels substantially in excess of the GLWQA Objective of 10ug-P/l<sup>15</sup>. During 2006, EPA will work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) to continue to investigate the depleted oxygen conditions and will update models of Lake Erie’s response to nutrients. In 2007, efforts will focus on information gaps, which are identified through the modeling process regarding nutrient dynamics, and on the identification of management implications for Lake Erie restoration.

In FY 2007, EPA will lead Canadian and US Federal agencies and the academic community in exploring causes of the rapid decline of the *Diporeia* population in the Great Lakes. The decline may be related to invasive species. *Diporeia* are normally the predominant organism at the base of the Great Lakes food web (up to 70 percent of living biomass of a healthy lake bottom). Their decline may portend adverse affects on Great Lakes fish and fisheries.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is improved (cumulative)	21.9 points	21	21	21	40 point Great Lakes Ecosystem Scale (1=poor; 40=excellent)

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples will decline.	6.2%	5%	5%	5%	Annual Decrease

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Quality Management Plan for the Great Lakes National Program Office. EPA905-R-02-009. October 2002, Approved April 2003. <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/qmp/>

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

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Average concentrations of toxic chemicals in the air in the Great Lakes basin will decline	7.1%	7%	7%	7%	Annual Decrease

Each of these performance measures reflects the results of multiple base EPA base programs and other activities of organizations working to improve Great Lakes environmental conditions.

The score for overall ecosystem health of the Great Lakes is expected to remain constant in 2007 from 2006. Ecosystem improvement on a scale as large as the Great Lakes is likely to be reflected in time periods greater than a year.

Following long term trends, average concentrations of PCBs in whole lake trout and walleye samples are expected to continue to decline by 5% annually, reflecting modest continual improvement in Great Lakes health.

Following long term trends, average concentrations of toxic chemicals (PCBs) in the air in the Great Lakes basin are expected to continue to decline by 7% annually, reflecting modest continual improvement in Great Lakes health.

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

- (-\$806.8) This decrease is will allow EPA to redirect funding from lower priority activities. The Great Lakes Legacy Act, which is funded at \$50 million, \$20 million over 2006 levels, will coordinate with GLNPO to augment and support ongoing AOC work.
- (+\$219.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+13 FTE) The increase provides the workforce to support the Great Lakes Legacy Act.

**Statutory Authority:**

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



**Geographic Program: Gulf of Mexico**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,739.8</b>	<b>\$4,809.0</b>	<b>\$4,310.7</b>	<b>(\$498.3)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,739.8	\$4,809.0	\$4,310.7	(\$498.3)
Total Workyears	10.9	13.0	14.0	1.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

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

- Supporting efforts to achieve the 2007 target to restore 20% of impaired segments in the 13 priority coastal areas to achieve water and habitat quality levels that meet state water quality standards;
- Supporting projects with the goal of creating, restoring or protecting 2400 acres of important coastal and marine habitats in the Gulf of Mexico;
- Supporting State and coastal community efforts to manage harmful algal blooms (HABs) by implementing an integrated binational early-warning system;

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

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Prevent water pollution and protect aquatic systems so that overall aquatic system health of coastal waters of the Gulf of Mexico is improved	2.40	2.4	2.4	2.4	5-point National Coastal Condition Index (1= poor; 5=good)

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Reduce releases of nutrients throughout the Mississippi River Basin to reduce the size of the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico, as measured by the five year running average	12,700	14,128	14,128	14,128	sq km

☐ A major indication of improvement in the overall health of the entire Gulf of Mexico is a reduction in the size of the zone of hypoxic conditions (i.e. low oxygen in the water) in the northern Gulf. The hypoxic zone results in the failure to capture fish, shrimp, and crabs in bottom-dragging trawls when the oxygen falls below the critical level of 2 ppm. The seasonal formation and persistence of hypoxia are influenced by discharges and nutrient loads of the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers. The fresher water forms a layer above the saltier Gulf waters. Nitrogen and phosphorus in the river water stimulate the growth of microscopic plants or phytoplankton. These algae are either transferred into the food web or end up as organic debris on the sea floor. Their decomposition by bacteria depletes oxygen in the lower waters until they no longer sustain the life of most marine animals.

| ☐ The coast wide extent of the hypoxic zone mapped in 2005 was 11,840 square kilometers (or 4,564 square miles). The low oxygen waters extended from near the Mississippi River to the Louisiana/Texas border. The long-term average since mapping began in 1985 is 12,700 km<sup>2</sup> (or 4,800 square miles).

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

- (-\$477.4) This reduction in program funding will allow EPA to fund higher priority activities.
- (-\$20.9) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+1 FTE) This increase reflects the special needs of the Gulf area and will serve as a liaison on post-Katrina Gulf policy issues.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.

**Geographic Program: Lake Champlain**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$686.3</b>	<b>\$1,926.0</b>	<b>\$933.8</b>	<b>(\$992.2)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$686.3	\$1,926.0	\$933.8	(\$992.2)
Total Workyears	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Lake Champlain Basin's water quality, fisheries, wetlands, wildlife, recreation, and cultural resources depend on EPA’s participation and funding contribution to the Lake Champlain Basin Program. In the Lake Champlain Basin Program, EPA will work with state and local governments to restore and protect Lake Champlain and its surrounding watershed for future generations. Activities include:

- Addressing high levels of phosphorus, which encourage algal blooms in parts of the lake;
- Reducing levels of persistent toxic contaminants in the lake’s sediments and fish;
- Addressing invasive, non-native aquatic plants, and animals, such as zebra mussels, milfoil, and water chestnuts, which displace native species and reduce recreational values;
- Continuing work to understand the high seasonal concentrations of toxic cyanobacteria, particularly microcystin, in the northern reaches of Lake Champlain;
- Continued limnological monitoring in inland waters (both saline and fresh);

- Continued education/outreach and training;
- Continuing restoration through community involvement;
- Controlling aquatic nuisance species; and
- Continuing the implementation of the Lake Champlain Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for phosphorus.

**Performance Targets:**

Tracking progress is a key component of the “Opportunities for Action.” Plan. EPA and our partners conduct extensive monitoring and assessment to demonstrate progress toward a variety of goals, including those for the reduction of toxics, phosphorus loadings and the introduction and spread of invasive species.

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

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

- (-\$992.2) This will reduce efforts in implementing the TMDL for phosphorous. This reduction will allow EPA to fund higher priority activities. Other national programs also will continue to provide support for Lake Champlain.

**Statutory Authority:**

1909 The Boundary Waters Treaty; 1990 Great Lakes Critical Programs Act; 2002 Great Lakes and Lake Champlain Act; CWA; North American Wetlands Conservation Act; U.S.-Canada Agreements; and WRDA.

**Geographic Program: Long Island Sound**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,132.7</b>	<b>\$470.0</b>	<b>\$466.9</b>	<b>(\$3.1)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,132.7	\$470.0	\$466.9	(\$3.1)
Total Workyears	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA supports protection and restoration activities in the Long Island Sound and implementing the Sound’s Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan (CCMP), which was approved in September 1994 under Section 320 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) as amended.

The CCMP is a product of the Long Island Sound Study (LISS) -- a bi-state cooperative effort to restore and protect the Sound authorized under CWA Section 119. The LISS includes EPA, Connecticut, New York, scientific researchers, user groups, industry, and other concerned organizations and individuals. The LISS organized a number of committees to help ensure broad input into development of, and continuing implementation of the CCMP. These committees represent policy, management, citizen, and scientific and technical interests from around the Long Island Sound region. Restoration and protection actions focus on six areas identified in the CCMP that require special attention: hypoxia, toxic contamination, pathogens, floatable debris, the impact of habitat degradation and loss on the health of living resources, land use and development, and public education, information, and participation.

Further information about this program can be found at <http://www.longislandsoundstudy.net>.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue to ensure implementation of the LISS CCMP in 2007 through coordinating the actions of the LISS Management Conference authorized under the CWA Sections 320 and 119. Efforts will focus in the following four primary areas -- cleanup and restoration actions; water quality monitoring; scientific research; and public information and education. Specifically, EPA will focus on:

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> The Oceans and Coastal Program underwent the PART for the first time in FY 2005 and received an adequate rating. The purpose of the program is to integrate the control of water pollution from land-base sources and vessels to improve the overall health of ocean and coastal ecosystems. The program provided performance measures, including one long-term,</p>
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### *Cleanup and Restoration*

- Nitrogen reduction from point and nonpoint sources of pollution to reduce large areas of the Sound that are seasonally impaired as habitat for fish and shellfish because of low dissolved oxygen levels, a condition called hypoxia;
- Habitat restoration and protection to improve the productivity of tidal wetlands, intertidal zones, and other key habitats that have been adversely affected by unplanned development, overuse, or pollution;
- Watershed protection and nonpoint source pollution controls to reduce the effects of runoff pollution on rivers and streams discharging to the Sound, and to restore and protect streamside buffer zones;
- Stewardship of ecologically and biologically significant areas, and identification and management of recreationally important areas and compatible public access and use;

### *Water Quality Monitoring*

- Monitoring water quality, including environmental indicators such as dissolved oxygen levels, temperature, salinity, and water clarity, and biological indicators such as chlorophyll *a*, to assess environmental conditions that may contribute to impaired water quality;

### *Scientific Research*

- Scientific research into the causes and effects of pollution on the Sound's living marine resources, ecosystems, water quality and human uses; and

### *Public Information and Education*

- Public education and information to report on implementation progress and the status of environmental and other indicators of ecosystem health.

### **Performance Targets:**

- Water Quality: reduced nitrogen pollution to Long Island Sound by 26% from 1994 baseline, or by 59,000 pounds per day from the baseline level.
- Habitat Restoration and Protection: restored or protected 1,175 acres of coastal habitats in New York and Connecticut portions of the Long Island Sound watershed, and
- Fish Passage: reopened 65 miles of river corridor in Connecticut to anadromous fish passage, achieving 65% of the 10-year goal through 2004.

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

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

- (-\$3.1) This modest reduction will have no measurable impact.

**Statutory Authority:**

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.



**Geographic Program: Other**

Program Area: Geographic Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities; Ecosystems

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$6,786.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$9,957.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$9,050.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$907.0)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$6,786.1	\$9,957.0	\$9,050.0	(\$907.0)
Total Workyears	6.1	12.5	12.4	-0.1

**Program Project Description:**

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

The South Florida Program takes the lead on special initiatives and planning activities in the South Florida region, which includes the Everglades and Florida Keys coral reef ecosystem. Implementing, coordinating, and facilitating activities include the Section 404 Wetlands Protection Program of the Clean Water Act (CWA), Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Program (CERP), Water Quality Protection Program for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary (FKNMS), the Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative (SEFCRI) as directed by the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, Brownfields Program, and other Waste Division programs. For more information see <http://www.epa.gov/Region4/southflorida/index.html>.

The Northwest (NW) Forest Program implements a collaborative planning and management framework that supports efforts needed to generate interagency management agreement and joint funding for watershed assessment, planning, protection, and restoration efforts. The Program's focus on aquatic and watershed monitoring contributes to aquatic and riparian monitoring on Federal lands, as well as, monitoring efforts on all lands under the Pacific NW Aquatic Monitoring Partnership. These two efforts contribute to the achievement of national examples of watershed scale aquatic monitoring and collaborative monitoring across Federal, Tribal, state, and private lands. For more information see <http://www.reo.gov/monitoring>.

The Lake Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program strives to restore the ecological health of the Basin by developing and funding restoration projects and related scientific and public education projects. Projects focused on water quality, habitat monitoring and evaluation, and sustainable development will be emphasized in response to the impacts of Hurricane Katrina. For more information see <http://www.epa.gov/ecocommunity/case1/ponchatrain.htm>.

The Community Action for a Renewed Environment (CARE) is a community-based, multi-media program designed to help local communities address the cumulative risk of toxics exposure. Through the CARE program, EPA provides technical support for communities, helps them use collaborative processes to select and implement local actions, and awards federal funding for projects to reduce exposure to toxic pollutants. CARE works through two different competitive grants: the smaller cooperative agreements support the development of community based stakeholder groups to assess local toxics risks; and, the larger cooperative agreements are for communities that have already organized and assessed risks and are ready to select risk reduction activities.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

#### *South Florida*

In FY 2007 the South Florida Program will continue to coordinate and implement the Water Quality Protection Program for the FKNMS, including management of long-term status and trends monitoring projects (water quality, coral reef, and seagrass). In addition, EPA will conduct studies to determine cause-and-effect relationships between pollutants and changes to biological resources, implement wastewater and storm water master plans, and conduct public education and outreach activities. Finally, the program will provide monetary and/or technical/managerial support for priority environmental projects and programs in South Florida, including:

- Southeast Florida Coral Reef Initiative,
- Water Quality Protection Strategy for the South Florida Ecosystem; and
- Integrated Mercury Study.

This program is funded at \$2.5 million.

#### *Northwest Forest*

In FY 2007 EPA and partners will implement shared responsibilities for the Aquatic Monitoring Strategy, including broad scale monitoring indicators, protocols, and a design framework. In addition, EPA will implement an intensive effectiveness-monitoring network in 3 to 5 basins in Oregon and Washington and compare and report on 2006 state, EPA, Tribal and Forest Service monitoring protocols. EPA also will develop shared data standards and data sharing network/tools for state, Tribal, and Federal efforts and continue developing and implementing the common probabilistic survey design to allow creation of annual data summaries and “report cards” for state, Tribal and Federal PNW monitoring efforts. EPA also will complete watershed condition/trend monitoring in 25 to 30 watersheds in California, Oregon, and Washington. This program is funded at \$1.1 million.

#### *Lake Pontchartrain*

In 2007 EPA will continue efforts to restore of the ecological health of the Lake Pontchartrain Basin, particularly in response to changes resulting from Hurricane Katrina. Through the Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation, EPA will support water quality and habitat evaluations throughout the Basin, and sustainable development opportunities in New Orleans and in

previously undeveloped land to the north and west of New Orleans. EPA will continue to support projects and studies in the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) and through outreach and public education projects. EPA will work with partners to execute franchise agreements for centralized sewer collection and drinking water distribution systems in priority areas; this project will establish a template by which appropriate franchising can be applied to other parishes in Louisiana. The CMP was recently updated, and EPA has approved the additional coastal preservation/restoration objectives and the multiple lines of defense strategy in the CMP in response to Hurricane Katrina. This program is funded at approximately \$1.0 million.

### *CARE*

In FY 2007 CARE will continue to build on the wide range of current Agency efforts designed to address community concerns such as Waste-wise, Integrated Pest Management, Best Workplaces for Commuters, National Priorities for Environmental Pollutants and Performance Track improving their effectiveness by working to integrate them to better meet the needs of communities. EPA has funded 12 CARE programs throughout the country. EPA expects this number to fund approximately 20 programs in FY 2007.

### **Performance Targets:**

The South Florida Program continues efforts to implement EPA's Everglades Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP), the only monitoring effort that provides extensive information on mercury and phosphorus conditions and environmental health throughout the entire Everglades system. Research projects associated with the FKNMS program provides the scientific information to justify critical wastewater and storm water infrastructure projects. The program also works with partners to develop control technologies to meet the 10 part-per-billion requirement for phosphorus in the Everglades, and leads the development of pesticide monitoring and best management practices to avoid contamination of surface and ground water in Everglades National Park.

Activities in the NW Forest Program focus on developing data standards and participating in interagency watershed monitoring and planning efforts. EPA works with partners to develop shared data standards and implement effectiveness monitoring pilots.

EPA continues efforts to implement priority actions in the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Pontchartrain Basin, including upgrading sewerage collection systems to improve water quality in the Basin, with an emphasis on reducing health risks associated with the contamination of drinking water wells. A detailed engineering and financial plan has been developed for the implementation of the regional system, as well as a strategy for including private, community and individual treatment systems in the regional plan. EPA worked with partners to complete the development of a comprehensive, Parish-wide wastewater plan for the next 20 years. This phase also included: further identification of property needs, detailed evaluation of existing infrastructure and development of plans and specifications for the initial transmission system and connection to interim regional treatment facilities. The Agency also finalized the management system recommendations and funding plan necessary for full implementation of the region program.

Through the CARE program, EPA provides technical support for communities, helps them use collaborative processes to select and implement local actions, and awards Federal funding for projects to reduce exposure to toxic pollutants. Much of the risk reduction comes through the application of over 25 EPA voluntary programs from across the Agency. CARE uses two sets of cooperative agreements. In the smaller Level I agreements, the community, working with EPA, creates a collaborative problem-solving group made up of the various stakeholders in the community. That group assesses the community's toxic exposure problems and begins to identify potential solutions. In the larger Level II agreements, the community, working with EPA, selects and funds projects that reduce risk and improve the environment in the community.

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

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

- (-\$1,971.0) This reflects a decrease from Puget Sound activities, reflecting the discontinuation of special 2006 funding for implementation of the Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan.
- (-\$1,141.2) This reflects a decrease from Lake Pontchartrain efforts, reflecting the discontinuation of special 2006 funding for support of planning, outreach and implementation activities.
- (+\$50.4) This reflects an increase to Northwest Forest activities (\$16.0) and the South Florida Program (\$34.4) to support implementation of ecosystem-based plans in these areas.
- (+\$619.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-0.1 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$1,535.4) This increase to the CARE program will enable EPA to work with additional communities and state and local governments to use collaborative processes to develop neighborhood-based solutions that will reduce toxic risks.

**Statutory Authority:**

South Florida: Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act of 1990; National Marine Sanctuaries Program Amendments Act of 1992; CWA; RCRA; and CERCLA. Northwest Forest: CWA; Economy Act of 1932; and Intergovernmental Cooperation Act. Lake Pontchartrain: CWA. CARE: As a multi-media program CARE uses grant authority from all the major statutes (CAA, CWA, SWDA, TSCA, etc.).

**Regional Geographic Initiatives**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,057.0</b>	<b>\$8,060.0</b>	<b>\$9,137.3</b>	<b>\$1,077.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,057.0	\$8,060.0	\$9,137.3	\$1,077.3
Total Workyears	17.0	15.3	15.3	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

Multi-media Regional Geographic Initiative (RGI) funds are available to EPA’s Regions to support innovative, geographically-based projects. These funds support priority local and regional environmental projects that protect children’s health, restore watersheds, provide for clean air, prevent pollution and foster environmental stewardship. The problems addressed by RGI funds often showcase innovative solutions to local priority threats to human health and ecosystems. RGI provides an essential tool for EPA’s Regional offices to broaden their role as regulatory entities, to include facilitation of holistic innovative resolutions to complex environmental problems. RGI spurs local projects that have often become national models (such as school bus diesel retrofits, watershed planning and development of agricultural pollution prevention performance standards for pest management). Many RGI Initiatives also have financial support from other sources: states, localities, non-profit organizations and the private sector.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

RGI provides modest funding to support eight to ten environmental and public health projects per Region. These initiatives encourage communities to invest in projects which yield improved environmental results important to their communities. Areas of focus include:

- In FY 2007 and beyond, watershed and coastal protection will continue to be top priorities for EPA’s regional office in Atlanta, Georgia. This region has one third of the nation’s wetlands, one third of its estuaries, and one third of the nation’s coastline (over 2,000 miles). It supports the river systems of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee and Savannah River basins, and with the other Southeast river systems, totals nearly 460,000 miles of waterways (the most miles for any EPA regional office in the country). A major portion of FY 2007 RGI funding will be used to help address specific local water quality issues, especially those related to agriculture, the Gulf of Mexico, major river systems, coastal smart growth projects, and community watershed projects.
- EPA’s regional office in Seattle, Washington continues to use RGI funds to support collaborative community based multimedia projects that are both innovative and cost-

effective. In FY 2007, the regional office plans to focus its RGI funds in two strategic target areas: 1) Sensitive Populations: reducing or preventing environmental risks to sensitive populations, including but not limited to children, the elderly, asthmatics, pregnant women, and immigrant and Native American communities, and 2) Environmentally Responsible Land Use: projects that include, but are not limited to smart growth planning in developing areas, sustainable agriculture and forestry, and innovative storm water management. EPA recognizes the value of the knowledge, expertise, and communities' commitment toward solving their environmental problems, and has seen regional interest in this type of funding opportunity increase annually. Typically, the Seattle office receives well over 100 applications annually, for about ten grant awards.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-\$289.1) This decrease is the net effect of increases to payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$1,366.4) This increase will support additional local and regional environmental projects that protect children's health, prevent pollution and foster environmental stewardship activities.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Program Area: Homeland Security**

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

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$5,432.4</b>	<b>\$6,475.0</b>	<b>\$6,799.7</b>	<b>\$324.7</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$0.0	\$296.0	\$300.0	\$4.0
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,432.4	\$6,771.0	\$7,099.7	\$328.7
Total Workyears	7.4	13.0	13.0	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

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

The HSPDs, and use of an Agency wide team of people called the Homeland Security Collaborative Network (HSCN) support the Agency's ability to effectively implement its broad range of homeland security responsibilities, ensure consistent development and implementation of homeland security policies and procedures, and build an external network of partners so that EPA's homeland security efforts are integrated into the Federal effort, complementing the work of other Federal partners. This approach also serves to capitalize on the concept of "dual-benefits" so that EPA's homeland security efforts enhance and are integrated into EPA core environmental programs that serve to protect human health and the environment.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA's FY 2007 homeland security resources for information systems will continue support for the Agency's rapid response infrastructure by delivering increased network capacity. In FY 2007, EPA will ensure emergency access to the Agency's information resources by continuing deployment of an integrated Internet/Wide Area Network (WAN)/Local Area Network (LAN) solution – Mobile Laboratory LAN-in-a-Box -- that can be immediately deployed anywhere to equip mobile laboratories with high speed, secure access to the Internet and the EPA WAN, and the ability to share information on scene. In addition, Homeland Security information technology efforts are closely coordinated with the Agency-wide Information Security and



Infrastructure activities coordinated and managed in the Information Security and IT/Data Management programs.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$58.9) Increased resource levels will provide for the acquisition of additional LAN-in-a-Box systems.
- (+\$162.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$103.4) This increase will provide for an automated tracking system of progress on the Agency's homeland security activities.

**Statutory Authority:**

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP); CERCLA; SDWA, CWA; CAA, BioTerrorism Act; Homeland Security Act of 2002; Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Act (Title XIV of Public Law 104-201).

**Homeland Security: Critical Infrastructure Protection**

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Outdoor Air; Radiation

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$6,700.6</b>	<b>\$6,787.0</b>	<b>\$7,242.7</b>	<b>\$455.7</b>
Science & Technology	\$17,952.2	\$12,393.0	\$45,251.0	\$32,858.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$1,348.2	\$1,442.0	\$1,571.6	\$129.6
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$26,001.0	\$20,622.0	\$54,065.3	\$33,443.3
Total Workyears	47.9	59.0	59.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to build its capacity to identify and respond to threats to critical national infrastructure.

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

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

EPA partners with both the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC) and the Water Security Channel (WaterSC) to provide up-to-date security information for drinking and wastewater utilities. This group is evaluating the potential for integration with the Department of Homeland Security's Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN) – a new information sharing network offered to the critical infrastructure sectors, including all utilities within the water sector. In FY 2007, approximately 8,000 drinking water and wastewater utilities will receive notices and have access to the WaterSC web portal, a service of the WaterISAC designed to provide communication from the Federal government to the water sector affiliates. In addition, more than 500 water utilities representing 55% of the population will rely on a secure and up-to-date web-based environment on water system security as members of WaterISAC.

In FY 2007, EPA will focus on its goal to train all EPA criminal investigators in the National Counter Terrorism Evidence Response Team (NCERT) areas of Weapons of Mass Destruction and Environmental Crime Scene/ Forensic Evidence Collection. EPA criminal investigators provide environmental expertise for criminal cases and support the FBI and DHS in the event of a terrorist attack anywhere in the United States. In FY 2007, the program will continue this multi-year effort to train and provide these agents with the necessary specialized response and evidence collection equipment. This will enable EPA criminal investigators to collect evidence and process a crime scene safely and effectively in a contaminated environment (hot zone).

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

#### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$358.3) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$28.9) This increase will support continuation of the WaterISAC.
- (+\$23.6) This increase will provide improved ambient air monitoring

- (+\$44.9) This increase will provide improved environmental criminal investigative capacity related to Weapons of Mass Destruction.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

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

Program Area: Homeland Security

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,620.2</b>	<b>\$3,252.0</b>	<b>\$3,328.7</b>	<b>\$76.7</b>
Science & Technology	\$33,417.3	\$35,752.0	\$44,498.1	\$8,746.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$38,131.8	\$37,579.0	\$49,774.9	\$12,195.9
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$74,169.3	\$76,583.0	\$97,601.7	\$21,018.7
Total Workyears	143.2	160.6	165.6	5.0

### **Program Project Description:**

Through this program EPA continues to increase the state of preparedness for homeland security incidents. One area of emphasis is to prepare for incidents that release or introduce dangerous chemicals or certain foreign plant or animal pathogens or other pests into the United States. Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) are also needed by first responders and Chemical Risk Managers to help guide response and preparedness efforts. In addition to dictating evacuation or shelter-in-place decisions, AEGLs are used to help guide the development of chemical protective equipment and chemical detection limits.

EPA is taking action to significantly improve the nation's ability to decontaminate buildings and other sites, crops, and livestock and food facilities contaminated with select agent pathogens or other biological organisms of significant consequence to public health, the food and agriculture sector, and the economy. EPA, using its core programs and statutory authority, is making decisions to approve the use of new pesticides that will prevent or control these organisms in order to facilitate safe re-occupancy and to protect the production of crops, livestock, and food in the U.S.

Introduction of dangerous pathogens or pests could cause significant crop or livestock diseases, which could result in catastrophic damage to the multi-billion dollar U.S. food and agriculture sectors. EPA, working with other Federal and state agencies and industry, will focus on addressing the need for readily available chemical pesticide products for decontamination of agricultural structures, crops, and livestock and food facilities.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will review and make decisions on requests from other Federal and state agencies and/or pesticide manufacturers for the use of specific pesticides to inactivate biological agents or emerging pathogens that have been identified by authorities as potential significant threats to the public's health and/or livestock animals and crops and the nation's food supply and

economy. The goal is to ensure availability of adequate pesticides to prevent, control, and recover from a major threat.

In FY 2007, depending on the number of submitted requests, the Agency will make regulatory decisions on approximately 5 pesticides for use against potentially dangerous crop and livestock pests. EPA will review extensive scientific data on each of these pesticides to ensure their use will meet current safety standards for human health and the environment and additionally, for public health antimicrobial pesticides, that they meet efficacy standards. EPA will also establish by regulation any necessary maximum residue limits (tolerances) for those pesticides to ensure a safe food supply and enable interstate commerce and international trade of treated crop and food commodities.

EPA will accelerate development of AEGLs that are needed by First Responders and Chemical Risk Managers for use in chemical emergency and counter-terrorism planning, prevention and response programs. In FY 2007, EPA's program plans to develop Proposed AEGL values for 24 chemicals.

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports the Healthy Communities objective. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

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

- (+\$7.3) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$69.4) This increase will support development of AEGLs relevant to Homeland Security preparedness. Including support for IT, telecommunications and contracts.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

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

Program Area: Homeland Security

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$9,102.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$6,199.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$6,268.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$69.9</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$2,517.6	\$2,050.0	\$2,079.0	\$29.0
Building and Facilities	\$12,936.5	\$11,331.0	\$11,385.1	\$54.1
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$694.2	\$588.0	\$594.2	\$6.2
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$25,250.5	\$20,168.0	\$20,327.2	\$159.2
Total Workyears	4.4	3.0	3.0	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program involves activities to ensure that EPA's physical structures and assets are secure and that the Agency is prepared to conduct its essential functions during an emergency or threat situation. This involves safeguarding EPA's staff, ensuring the continuity of operations and protecting the capability of EPA's vital infrastructure assets.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Agency funds three types of activities with these Homeland Security resources: physical security, personnel security, and national security information activities.

Physical security activities involve conducting nationwide vulnerability assessments at EPA's 191 facilities on a regular basis in accordance with federal mandates. In FY 2007, the Agency will focus on physical security activities to retrofit access control systems in order to comply with Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 12 – Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.

Personnel security activities include conducting position risk designations; performing prescreening activities on prospective new hires; initiating, tracking and monitoring, and adjudicating federal investigations to determine if employees and select non-federal workers are suitable for employment or worthy of possessing national security clearances; maintaining personnel security files and information on more than 26,000 employees and select non-federal workers; leveraging and optimizing technology to automate personnel security functions and services, such as processing personnel actions and investigations; developing and distributing guidance and outreach to employees on various topics. In FY 2007, as part of the Agency's

responsibilities under HSPD 12, the Agency plans to conduct 5,000 investigations on new employees and the affected non-federal workforce prior to issuing smart cards to these individuals.

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

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$4.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$142.8) This increase will support security at new EPA facilities.
- (-\$77.8) Reflects budget restructuring; funds moved to International Capacity Building Program Project.

**Statutory Authority:**

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



## **Program Area: Indoor Air**

**Indoor Air: Radon Program**

Program Area: Indoor Air

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Indoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$5,986.6</b>	<b>\$5,159.0</b>	<b>\$5,519.2</b>	<b>\$360.2</b>
Science & Technology	\$696.7	\$429.0	\$442.2	\$13.2
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$6,683.3	\$5,588.0	\$5,961.4	\$373.4
Total Workyears	41.0	43.3	42.9	-0.4

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s non-regulatory indoor radon program promotes voluntary public action to reduce health risk from indoor radon (second only to smoking as a cause of lung cancer). EPA and the Surgeon General recommend that people do a simple home test and, if levels above EPA’s guidelines are confirmed, reduce those levels by home mitigation using inexpensive and simple techniques. EPA also recommends that new homes be built radon-resistant using techniques described in national building codes.

This voluntary program includes national, regional, state, and Tribal programs and activities that promote radon risk reduction activities across the spectrum of building type.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007 EPA will:

- Continue to build new national partnerships and increase national outreach;
- Increase the number of states, tribes, and localities with active and comprehensive radon programs, through state partnerships;
- Continue to work with partners to accelerate action in the marketplace to incorporate radon risk reduction as a normal part of doing business; and
- Expand scientific knowledge and technologies to support and drive aggressive action on radon in conjunction with its partners.

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

Additionally, EPA will continue to promote public action to test homes for indoor radon and where levels are above the action level, to mitigate; to encourage builders to construct new homes with radon-resistant features in areas where there is elevated radon; and to continue its

work with national partners to inform and motivate public action using recent risk estimates from the National Academy of Sciences that show substantially higher risks associated with radon exposure. The program will promote radon testing and mitigation in Federal housing and through private real estate transactions, promote radon-resistant new construction, and track results in these program areas.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Number of additional homes (new and existing) with radon reducing features	Data Avail. 06	173,000	180,000	190,000	Homes

The measure included in the performance table is a new measure developed during the process of completing a 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process; the target listed is the long-term date for reporting out results of the measure.

In FY 2007, EPA expects 190,000 additional homes to have radon reducing features (90,000 mitigations and 100,000 new homes with radon resistant new construction), bringing the cumulative number of U.S. homes with radon reducing features to 2.4 million. EPA estimates that this cumulative number will result in over 700 future premature cancer deaths prevented (each year these radon reducing features are in place). EPA is on track for achieving the FY 2012 target of 1250 premature cancer deaths prevented.

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

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

- (-0.4 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills and Agency priorities.
- (-\$94.8) This decrease will reduce EPA’s national radon outreach activities, but progress toward annual and long-term performance targets will not be affected.
- (+\$455.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Reduce Risks from Indoor Air**

Program Area: Indoor Air

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

Objective(s): Healthier Indoor Air

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$21,464.4</b>	<b>\$23,137.0</b>	<b>\$23,464.3</b>	<b>\$327.3</b>
Science & Technology	\$909.5	\$810.0	\$828.7	\$18.7
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$22,373.9	\$23,947.0	\$24,293.0	\$346.0
Total Workyears	75.1	69.2	68.9	-0.3

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007 EPA will build on its national, multi-faceted asthma education and outreach program, in partnership with other Federal and non-profit agencies, to improve and expand the delivery of comprehensive asthma-care programs that emphasize management of environmental asthma triggers such as environmental tobacco smoke, dust mites, mold, pet dander, cockroaches and other pests, and nitrogen dioxide. To reach more people more effectively, EPA will promote the adoption of best practices to achieve positive health outcomes. EPA will continue its efforts to reach populations disproportionately impacted by asthma and environmental tobacco smoke.

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

Through public awareness and mass-media communications such as the Childhood Asthma “Goldfish” Campaign, EPA will continue to build public awareness and knowledge of comprehensive asthma care and the importance of environmental management to reduce exposure to indoor triggers. EPA also will continue to work with the health care provider community to integrate environmental asthma management into the standards of care for asthma.

EPA will also work with the health-insurance community to integrate cost beneficial and environmental asthma management strategies into the health care services and products they offer to providers and enrollees. In such public-health settings, EPA's role as environmental steward reinforces families' trust and acceptance of key risk-avoidance messages.

EPA will continue to build the success of its national *Indoor Air Quality Tools for Schools (IAQ TFS)* program and extend the program to more schools. EPA will continue to market *Design Tools for Schools (DTfS)*<sup>16</sup> web-based guidance, as well as EPA's new Healthy School Environments Assessment Tool (HealthySEAT), assisting school districts in integrating indoor air quality and performance goals into the design, construction, and renovation of school buildings. EPA also will continue partnerships and activities that inform and motivate school officials, school nurses, teachers, facility managers and planners, and parents to improve IAQ in schools. EPA also will expand its efforts to address children's asthma in schools in league with cooperative partners.

EPA will respond to continued interest in reducing indoor air risks through community building activities (i.e., design, construction, operations and maintenance), by promoting a suite of "best practice" guidance including new guidance for the control and management of moisture and mold in commercial and public buildings, followed by comprehensive best practice guidance for IAQ during each phase of the building cycle. EPA will also offer guidance and training programs for building operations and maintenance that integrate best practices for indoor environmental quality and energy efficiency. In addition, EPA will work in partnership and collaboration with other Federal agencies, the health care community, and state and local organizations to promote its Smoke-free Homes Pledge Campaign.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Estimated annual number of schools establishing indoor air quality programs based on EPA's Tools for Schools guidance.	3,000	2500	1200	1100	Number

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent of public that is aware of the asthma program's media campaign.	31	>20	>20	>20	Percentage

<sup>16</sup> [www.epa.gov/iaq/schooldesign](http://www.epa.gov/iaq/schooldesign) last accessed 8/5/2005.

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Additional health care professionals trained annually by EPA and its partner on the environmental management of asthma triggers.	3,080	2000	2000	2000	Number

The measure included in the performance table is a new measure developed during the process of completing a 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process; the target listed is the long-term date for reporting out results of the measure.

EPA will continue to work towards its long term 2012 goal to have 6.5 million people with asthma take the essential actions to reduce their exposure to their environmental triggers of asthma, including environmental tobacco smoke. EPA's goal is to have close to 400,000 additional people with asthma to take these actions in 2007, bringing the total number to over 4.5 million people with asthma taking these actions. As part of this goal, EPA will continue to work to reduce existing disparities between disproportionately impacted populations and the overall population.

EPA will continue to work towards its long term 2012 goal of 40,000 schools implementing effective indoor air quality management plans. In 2007, EPA aims to have an additional 1,100 schools start implementation of an effective IAQ management plan, bringing the total to over 35,000 schools implementing these plans nationwide

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

- (+\$263.1) This increase will support EPA outreach activities to schools, especially those in disproportionately impacted areas, to promote indoor air quality management through the use of Tools for Schools or a similar plan that highlights essential actions for schools to take to improve indoor air quality.
- (-0.3 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$64.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for exiting FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA Amendments of 1990; Title IV of the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act (SARA) of 1986.

## **Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach**

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

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$7,135.8</b>	<b>\$5,633.0</b>	<b>\$6,063.8</b>	<b>\$430.8</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$7,135.8	\$5,633.0	\$6,063.8	\$430.8
Total Workyears	14.7	12.9	15.9	3.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Office of Children’s Health Protection (OCHP) advocates for and facilitates the consideration of children's environmental health across activities identified in the Agency’s “National Agenda to Protect Children’s Health from Environmental Threats,” and Executive Order 13045, “Protection of Children’s Health from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks.” EPA also recognizes that older adults are more susceptible to environmental health risks than the general population. EPA’s Aging Initiative is another emphasis within this office which strives to protect the health of older adults. This cross-cutting, non-regulatory program works with other EPA offices, other federal agencies, States, Tribes, the public, healthcare providers, industry, and non-governmental organizations to achieve its mission. Core activities focus on building capacity, providing tools and information to inform decisions, and engaging in educational outreach activities.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Examples of activities that this program contributes to are ensuring that EPA programs and policies explicitly consider and use the most up-to-date data and methods relevant to evaluating, protecting, and improving the environmental health of children and older adults by ensuring that EPA has the tools and information to enable decision makers to consider approaches that protect children and older adults from heightened public health risks; ensuring that States, tribes, and local governments will effectively incorporate environmental health of children and older adults into new or existing programs; and ensuring that non-government organizations and entities (family members, health care providers, community leaders, etc.) have and use reliable/valid scientific information when making decisions about the environmental health of children and older adults.

OCHP coordinates efforts to enhance the environmental health of children and older adults. The following are examples of accomplishments and planned activities:

- Work with other Agency offices to develop guidance designed to assist the agency in considering health risks to children in rule making and evaluating the application of such guidance throughout EPA.



- Work within EPA to generate and apply new scientific research, tools and assessments and promote easy access to information regarding children's environmental health. Support efforts within the Agency's Regions to address children's environmental health issues that of high priority in their states.
- Provide tools, information, and support to build capacity in States, Tribes and local governments so that they can take effective action to protect children from environmental health risks. Continue support for the Healthy Schools Environmental Health Assessment Tool which was launched in December 2005. Work is underway to assist states in implementing it in school districts nationwide. We will also continue to support the Agency's School Chemical Cleanout Program.
- Support partners outside of the Agency to ensure that the public, health care providers, and other civic entities have access to tools and information needed to protect Children and older adults from environmental health risks. To recognize successful programs and encourage organizations to undertake programs that protect children the Children's Environmental Health Awards program was launched in 2005.
- Ensure that health professionals have the capacity to identify, prevent, and manage environmental health risks to children. Support the Pediatric Environmental Health Specialty Units which provide consultation, education and referral services to other health professionals and the public on pediatric environmental health issues. Award assistance agreements that will provide education and training to health professionals and evaluate the incorporation of pediatric environmental health into their practice.
- Continue to work with and support the Agency's global efforts to protect children through ongoing partnerships with international organizations including the World Health Organization, the Pan American Health Organization and the Organization and Economic Co-operation and Development.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$5.1) This increase will be used for program reviews associated with the President's Management Agenda, (e.g., Human Capital, Competitive Sourcing).
- (+3 FTE) This increase reflects a redirection of resources that were allocated in the FY 2006 enacted budget to support the Environmental Education function. As part of the Agency's ongoing efforts to fully integrate environmental education into all program areas, 19.7 FTEs were reallocated from the Environmental Education Office to support increased outreach initiatives throughout the Agency.
- (+\$425.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

EO 13045.

## Congressional, Intergovernmental, External Relations

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$48,407.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$50,291.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$52,142.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,851.7</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$111.7	\$48.0	\$130.4	\$82.4
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$48,519.0	\$50,339.0	\$52,273.1	\$1,934.1
Total Workyears	396.2	370.2	381.1	10.9

### **Program Project Description:**

This program provides the vision and leadership needed to enable EPA to meet its commitments to protect public health and the environment. The Administrator and Deputy Administrator guide the Agency in implementing its complex mission. Program staff respond to Congressional requests for information and provide written and oral testimony, briefings, and briefing materials. They develop legislative strategies to support program offices and coordinate Agency appearances before Congress. They inform the public (including State, Local and Tribal Governments) about environmental problems and goals; and act to strengthen communications with state, local and tribal governments and organizations, news media, and the public. The office also works to increase public awareness and enhance public perceptions of environmental issues, and their social, technological and scientific solutions.

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

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

## **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The emphasis and priority of these programs is to provide the vision and leadership for the full range of activities that support EPA's mission. The Regional Administrators and their staff continue to provide leadership to the regions and states they serve.

Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations efforts continue to:

- Lead and support the Administration's efforts to pass legislation to protect human health and the environment (such as Clear Skies, the Treaty on Persistent Organic Pollutants, and Water Resources), and begin implementation of the recently passed Energy and Transportation legislation.
- During FY 2007, the Agency will continue to foster public awareness of environmental issues and the Federal government's role in monitoring compliance and enforcing the nation's environmental laws. This awareness and support are critical to public support and to the Agency's success in meeting its goals. The Agency will issue the following informational materials: enforcement alerts; accomplishments reports, daily updating of the website, weekly news alerts, specialized list-serves with periodic postings, and news releases as Superfund major cases are concluded.
- Facilitate and participate in the White House Conference on Cooperative Conservation. Support the President's Executive Order on intergovernmental consultation through the National Environmental Performance Partnership System (NEPPS) and Local Government Advisory Council (LGAC). The LGAC and Intergovernmental Relations team will reach out to local governments to facilitate implementation of the Executive Order on Intergovernmental Consultation.
- Provide national policy and program management to more fully integrate the NEPPS framework and principles into the Agency's core business practices. Key activities include: (a) developing policy/program guidance, outreach tools and training to promote the value and benefits of Performance Partnership Agreements (PPAs) and Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs); (b) improving opportunities for bilateral joint planning and work sharing agreements, evaluating their influence, and facilitating continuous improvement; and (c) increasing the use and effectiveness of PPAs and PPGs as definitive joint planning and management tools to achieve environmental results at the national, state, and local level. The effectiveness of PPAs and PPGs is being measured as follows:
  - From the outset, EPA and state leaders understood that building the performance-based management system envisioned by NEPPS would evolve and require continuous improvements along the way.
  - In 2004, EPA revamped its planning process to promote the joint strategic analysis of environmental conditions and priority needs, and to give states more frequent and meaningful opportunities to set priorities jointly with EPA. Enhanced joint planning should bring about PPAs and PPGs that are results-oriented and strategically connected at the state, regional, and national levels.

- 40 CFR Part 35 requires joint evaluation of all state grants, including PPGs. The evaluation process must include a discussion of accomplishments as measured against work plan commitments and a discussion of the cumulative effectiveness of the work performed under the work plan.
  - To ensure that EPA can link the work performed with grant funds to the achievement of the goals and objectives in the EPA Strategic Plan, in 2005 EPA issued a new order on environmental results. This order requires EPA project officers to link proposed assistance agreements to the Agency's Strategic Plan; ensure that outputs and outcomes are appropriately addressed in work plans and performance reports; and consider how the results from completed assistance agreement projects contributed to the Agency's goals and objectives.
  - To improve accountability, EPA will develop a standardized template that all States will use to develop and submit their State grant agreements. This new template will include clear linkages to EPA's Strategic Plan and long-term and annual goals, as well as consistent requirements for regular performance reporting. It also will allow for meaningful comparisons between various States' past and planned activities and performance, making progress more visible and programs more transparent.
- Manage EPA's cooperative agreement with the Environmental Council of the States (ECOS) through close coordination and involvement of several of EPA's program offices.

The Cooperative Environmental Management (CEM) program functions continue to:

- Ensure that EPA's 67 federal advisory committees and sub-committees are in compliance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) through policy creation, oversight of federal advisory committees, identifying and sharing best practices, and training Agency Designated Federal Officers (DFOs) and committee Chairs. These efforts ensure consistent application of an open process throughout all of EPA's federal advisory committees. A new "assist visit" process will allow the Committee Policy and Oversight Staff to conduct on-site inspection of DFO files to ensure Agency compliance with FACA as required by law, thereby, reducing the Agency's risk to legal challenges.
- In 2007, CEM will provide stewardship for the Designated Federal Officers' community by, providing outreach, assistance, and training. By continuing its "assist visits," in part, CEM will ensure that the GSA database is updated in a timely manner.
- Promote and guide FACA and the public participation process in National and International environmental policy, while facilitating the identification of emerging trends and issues.

The Public Affairs program continues to support the achievement of Agency strategic goals by communicating Agency proposals, actions, policy, data, research and information through mass media and directly via the Web.

- The Public Affairs program works with all program and Regional offices to develop, coordinate and manage print, broadcast and Web-based background and content

information to enhance public understanding of Agency policy and actions. Recognizing the importance of the Web in the communication of Agency information, the Public Affairs program will be leading a major review and consolidation of Agency Web content in FY 2007 to ensure that the Web information is current, consistent, accurate and easy to find.

- In FY 2007, the program will continue its coordination with EPA's Environmental Information program to ensure effective distribution of policy and regulatory information requested by citizens, the media, other government entities and non-government organizations.

The Executive Secretariat emphasizes responsiveness and efficiency. The program:

- Manages the Agency's correspondence tracking and workflow management software application. Indicators of success include an increase in Agency-wide usership, meeting or exceeding all user support commitments, and delivering service and meeting user needs within the program's annual budget.
- Is responsible for mail distribution and performs vital records management functions for the Immediate Office. Indicators of success are determined through a customer feedback process and workflow tracking to help ensure same-day delivery, timely responses to FOIA and discovery requests, and compliance with all NARA mandates.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-1.7 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+14.6 FTE) This increase reflects resources that were allocated in the FY 2006 enacted budget to support the Environmental Education function, but will be used in FY 2007 for other administrative functions such as grants management and reviews associated with the President's Management Agenda, e.g., Human Capital, Competitive Sourcing.
- (-0.2 FTE) The decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (-2 FTE) This represents a transfer of personnel to the Compliance Assistance and compliance monitoring programs for tribal outreach and for work with the states, including work relating to the National Environmental Performance Partnership System.

- (-\$235.6) This represents a transfer of resources to the Compliance Assistance and compliance monitoring programs for tribal outreach and for work with the states, including work relating to the National Environmental Performance Partnership System.
- (-\$7.2) This reduces support for the preparation of enforcement-related information materials.
- (+\$2,456.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$361.9) This represents a redirection to payroll and cost-of-living costs from programmatic resources.

**Statutory Authority:**

As provided in Appropriations Act funding; Federal Advisory Committee Act; Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act; NAFTA Implementation Act; RLBPHRA; NAAED; LPA-US/MX-BR; CERCLA.

## **Exchange Network**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$16,723.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$17,700.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$16,048.5</i></b>	<b><i>(\$1,651.5)</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$2,330.3	\$1,650.0	\$1,432.4	(\$217.6)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$19,053.3	\$19,350.0	\$17,480.9	(\$1,869.1)
Total Workyears	24.6	24.0	24.0	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program supports the development and maintenance of the Environmental Information Exchange Network (the Exchange Network), an integrated information system that facilitates information sharing among EPA and its partners using standardized data formats and definitions. The Exchange Network provides a centralized approach to receiving and distributing information, and improving access to timely and reliable environmental information. This program provides resources for the development, implementation, operation and maintenance for the Agency's Central Data Exchange (CDX, [www.epa.gov/cdx](http://www.epa.gov/cdx)), the point of entry on the Exchange Network for data submissions to the Agency. The program also develops the regulatory framework to ensure that electronic submissions are legally acceptable, establishes partnerships with states, tribes, territories and tribal consortia; and, supports the e-Rulemaking e-Government initiative. E-Rulemaking is designed to improve the public's ability to find, view, understand and comment on Federal regulatory actions, and EPA is providing the leadership role on this effort.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, the major focus is on fulfilling the Agency's e-Government (e-Gov) commitments and support of EPA's information technology initiatives. These activities build upon efforts started in FY 2004-2006 to enhance the availability, quality and analytical usefulness of environmental information for EPA and its partners and stakeholders. These efforts support the data exchange of states, tribes and other partners, through the use of the Exchange Network and EPA's node on the Exchange Network, the Central Data Exchange (CDX).

The Exchange Network is the cornerstone of the Agency's efforts to partner with states, tribes and territories to exchange secure, accurate and timely information that supports environmental and health decisions. In FY 2007, EPA, states, tribes, and territories will continue to re-engineer



data systems so that information that was previously not available or not easily available can be exchanged using common data standards and computer language called schemas. In FY 2007, all 50 states and approximately 10 tribes will have established nodes on the Exchange Network and will be mapping data to the new schemas for sharing with partners and submission to EPA. These efforts will be closely coordinated with the Agency's Program Offices, as well as data system registries.

EPA's efforts capitalize on the Exchange Network and CDX to continue to improve access to and availability of relevant program data for states, tribes and direct reporting participants. Additional data flow capability will increase information accuracy through tools that check data before submission, increase timeliness of data, improve analytical capability, and create economies of scale as standards and schemas are reused and additional efficiencies are found through re-engineering.

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

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

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Number of major EPA environmental systems that use the CDX electronic requirements enabling faster receipt, processing, and quality checking of data. The baseline is 70 data flows.	22	12	29	36	Systems

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Number of users from states, tribes, laboratories, and others that choose CDX to report environmental data electronically to EPA. The baseline of users for the scheduled deployments of data flows is approximately 75,000 users.	45,000	20,000	47,000	55000	Users

Work under this program supports multiple objectives.

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

- (-\$1,800.9) The reduction in resources reflects a shift in the emphasis of the Central Data Exchange from infrastructure to adding data flows and Web services; and scheduling Enterprise Content Management System and enterprise solutions deployments to better align with Agency readiness, and with the lifecycle phase of the e-Rulemaking project.
- (+\$149.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

Federal Advisory Committee Act; Government Information Security Reform Action; CERCLA; CAA and amendments; CWA and amendments; Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act; TSCA; FIFRA; Food Quality Protection Act; Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments; Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know; SARA; GPRA; GMRA; Clinger-Cohen Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; FOIA; Computer Security Act; Privacy Act; EFOIA; EPAct.

**Small Business Ombudsman**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,691.3</b>	<b>\$3,343.0</b>	<b>\$3,501.7</b>	<b>\$158.7</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,691.3	\$3,343.0	\$3,501.7	\$158.7
Total Workyears	16.7	13.0	13.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The core SBO functions include participating in the regulatory development process, operating the Small Business Ombudsman Hotline, participating in program and regional office small business related meetings, and supporting internal and external small business activities. The SBO outreach and communication services help small businesses learn about new EPA actions and developments and

<p><b><i>One-Stop-Relief</i></b>  <b>Small Business Ombudsman Functions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a convenient way for small businesses to access EPA;</li> <li>• Facilitates communications between the small business community and EPA;</li> <li>• Investigates and resolves disputes with EPA; and</li> <li>• Works with EPA personnel to increase their understanding of small businesses in the development and enforcement of environmental regulations.</li> </ul>
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helps EPA to learn about the concerns of small businesses. SBO partners with state SBAP’s and trade associations to assist small businesses and provide them with environmental information. SBO

provides a service to Agency program and regional offices, and other agencies by disseminating information, and providing tools and information that SBAP’s need to assist small businesses. SBO supports partnerships with, and provides training to, state SBAP’s, in order to reach an ever-increasing number of small businesses and to assist them with updated and new approaches for improving their environmental performance. SBO provides technical assistance in the form

of tools, workshops, conferences and training forums designed to help small businesses become better environmental performers, and also helps our partners to provide the assistance they need.

In FY 2007, the Small Business Ombudsman will:

- Continue to serve as EPA's gateway and leading advocate for small business issues.
- Promote EPA's Small Business Strategy and coordinate the Agency's Strategy Implementation Plan activities.
- Strengthen and support partnerships with state SBAP's and trade associations.
- Support and promote a state-lead multimedia initiative and coordinate efforts within the Agency.
- Serve as the Agency's Point of Contact for the Small Business Paperwork Relief Act (SBPRA), through work with an established Agency-wide workgroup addressing the requirement to "make efforts to further reduce the information collection burden for small business concerns with fewer than 25 employees."
- Implement EPA's Small Business Awards Program to recognize state SBAPs, small businesses, and trade associations that have directly impacted the improved environmental performance of small businesses.
- Support and promote the President's Management Agenda by encouraging small businesses, states, and trade associations to comment on EPA rulemaking through the E-rulemaking initiative, as well as providing updates on the Agency's rulemaking activities in the semi-annual Small Business Ombudsman Update.
- Participate with the Small Business Administration and other Federal agencies in Business Gateway "one-stop" activities which help improve services and reduce the burden on small businesses by guiding them through government rules and regulations.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-\$243.3) This decrease is the net effect of increases to payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$402.0) This reflects an increase for additional work with the Small Business Administration on Business Gateway one stop activities.

**Statutory Authority:**

CAA of 1990, section 507.

## Small Minority Business Assistance

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,245.7</b>	<b>\$2,503.0</b>	<b>\$2,646.6</b>	<b>\$143.6</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,245.7	\$2,503.0	\$2,646.6	\$143.6
Total Workyears	10.1	9.8	11.8	2.0

### **Program Project Description:**

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

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Small and disadvantaged business procurement experts will provide assistance to Headquarters and regional program office personnel, as well as small business owners, to ensure that small, disadvantaged, women-owned, HUBZone, and Service Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses receive a fair share of EPA's procurement dollars. This fair share may be received either directly or indirectly through contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, or interagency agreements. EPA has a number of national goals that it negotiates with the Small Business Administration (SBA) every two years. EPA's proposed goals for FY 2006/2007 were based on estimated contract obligations of \$1.2 billion for prime contracts and \$200 million for subcontracts. (See chart below)

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

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

Contract bundling reviews of an increased number of Agency contracts will emphasize ways to: 1) eliminate unnecessary contract bundling; and 2) mitigate the effects of bundling on America's small business community. In FY 2007, special emphasis will continue to be placed on working with Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses, as mandated by the White House's October 21, 2004 Executive Order, which requires increased Federal contracting opportunities for this group of entrepreneurs. Outreach and in-reach efforts will help EPA meet its 3 percent procurement goal for Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses that was established by the new Executive Order and SBA Regulation (F.R. Vol. 69, No. 87, May 5, 2004), its 5.5 percent goal for women-owned small businesses, and 3 percent goal for HUBZones.

Under its Indirect Procurement Program, EPA has a statutory goal of 10 percent utilization of Minority Business Enterprises/Women-Owned Business Enterprises for research conducted under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, as well as a statutory 8 percent goal for all other programs. The Small Minority Business Assistance program encourages the Agency to meet these direct and indirect procurement goals. These efforts will enhance the ability of America's small and disadvantaged businesses to help the Agency protect human health and the environment and, at the same time, create more jobs. As a result of the Supreme Court's decision in *Adarand v. Peña*, 115 S. Ct. 2097 (1995), EPA will finalize a rule for the participation of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in procurements funded through EPA's assistance agreements in early 2006. The Agency will also begin implementing the certification requirements of the final rule. In 2007, the rule will be in full implementation.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+2 FTE) This increase reflects resources that were allocated in the FY 2006 enacted budget to support the Environmental Education function, but are now being used for other administrative functions associated with Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Businesses and other small business efforts.
- (+\$250.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$106.6) This decrease reflects cost savings resulting from the use of newly developed, more efficient data base software for tracking small minority business utilization within the Agency.

**Statutory Authority:**

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



**State and Local Prevention and Preparedness**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,327.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,377.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,508.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,131.4</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$11,327.5	\$11,377.0	\$12,508.4	\$1,131.4
Total Workyears	53.7	57.9	57.4	-0.5

**Program Project Description:**

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

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

RMP data is a valuable source to homeland security analysts for the identification of potential hazards in the chemical sector. EPA assists the Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agencies by providing updated copies of the RMP database for their vulnerability analyses. EPA also provides state and local government entities information and analysis from the RMP database that is helpful for homeland security planning related to chemical accidents and terrorism. In addition, EPA conducts analyses of RMP data to identify chemical accident trends and industrial sectors that may be more accident-prone, to gain knowledge on the effectiveness of risk management measures, and for other analyses in support of the Agency's mission.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

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

The Clean Air Act requires EPA to establish a system to audit RMPs. In an effort to help agencies, states, and prospective third party auditors acquire or improve skills required to conduct audits, EPA has developed and implemented an RMP audit curriculum. This training will continue to be offered extensively throughout the country in FY 2007. The audit system is used to continuously improve the quality of risk management programs as well as check compliance with the requirements. In FY 2007, the EPA and other implementing agencies will perform their audit obligations through a combination of desk audits of RMP plans and at least 400 on-site facility inspections. Additionally in FY 2007, EPA will continue its extensive quality assurance oversight of data collection and reporting procedures.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue its work to transition the RMP submission system to allow complete Internet-based risk management plan submission. Transitioning the system to full internet-based submission capability will reduce facility burden, reduce data processing errors, and result in more timely updates of EPA's RMP\*Info database.

In FY 2007, EPA and the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration will complete development of a new Flammables and Explosives software module for the Aerial Locations of Hazardous Atmospheres (ALOHA) air dispersion model – part of the CAMEO suite of emergency management software applications. The new Flammables and Explosives module will, for the first time, give CAMEO users the ability to accurately estimate the hazardous effects of large releases of flammable and explosive hazardous substances, and thereby enhance local preparedness for such events.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-0.5 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$631.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$500.3) This increase will support ongoing audits at regulated facilities.

### **Statutory Authority:**

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

**TRI / Right to Know**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$15,380.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$14,289.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$15,243.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$954.4</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$15,380.7	\$14,289.0	\$15,243.4	\$954.4
Total Workyears	52.0	44.0	44.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue its effort to accelerate the development of ongoing projects that improve TRI information availability to states and tribes. Central to this effort is the addition of new states and tribes to the network and the delivery of additional web-based services. By reducing the duplication of work performed by the recipients of TRI reported data (the states and tribes), resources are being released for allocation to analytical and other services.

The continued expansion and development of the TRI State and Tribe Data Exchange Network is reducing the reporting load on the regulated community and the processing load on the states and tribes. Specifically, the regulated community may submit only one electronic report via the Exchange Network that is then simultaneously routed to both the state or tribe and federal recipients. In FY 2007, the service of the network is being expanded to include processing of non-electronic information. Should a reporting facility chose to send in their report(s) on paper rather than electronically, the TRI data processing center will key enter the information and electronically transmit the resulting files to the state or tribe. This eliminates the need for the reporting facility to submit multiple copies of their reports and precludes the duplication of the key entry operation at the state or tribe and federal data processing centers.

TRI-ME Web will be web-based software that will assist facility owners and operators in determining and completing their Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) Section 313 (TRI) Form R and Form A certification statements.

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

EPA will continue to provide TRI facilities with compliance assistance through workshops, web-based reference tools, and telephone hotline support. EPA also will increase the percentage of TRI chemical forms that are submitted in electronic format via EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (i.e., Internet reporting).

The TRI program works closely with EPA's Exchange Network program to coordinate more efficient and effective data collection and system access using EPA's CDX node on the Exchange Network. Data collection and reporting efforts use data standards and reporting requirements outlined in the IT/Data Management program closely linking the programs and ensuring appropriate information security. The TRI program implements information security measures outlined by the Information Security program and is compliant with Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) regulations.

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports Chemical, Organism and Pesticide Risk objective, although no performance measures exist for the program project. The TRI program also supports the development of web-based TRI-ME and TRIS-II, both of which are e-Gov initiatives and support the President's Management Agenda (PMA).

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

- (+\$417.8) The increase will support the acceleration of developments currently underway to improve TRI information availability to states and tribes and other interested parties.
- (+\$536.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

Federal Advisory Committee Act; Government Information Security Reform Action; CERCLA; SARA; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know; CAA and amendments; CWA and amendments; Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments; TSCA; FIFRA; Food Quality Protection Act; Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act; GPRA; Government GMRA; Clinger-Cohen Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; FOIA; Computer Security Act; Privacy Act; EFOIA; Pollution Prevention Act; EPA Act.

## **Tribal - Capacity Building**

Program Area: Information Exchange / Outreach  
Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship  
Objective(s): Build Tribal Capacity

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,937.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,049.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,435.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$386.7</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,937.7	\$11,049.0	\$11,435.7	\$386.7
Total Workyears	75.7	73.3	74.1	0.8

### **Program Project Description:**

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

Since adopting the EPA Indian Policy in 1984, EPA has worked with Tribes on a government-to-government basis that affirms the Federal trust responsibility between EPA and each Federally-recognized Tribe. EPA's American Indian Environmental program leads the Agencywide effort to ensure environmental protection in Indian country. For more information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/indian/policyintitvs.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/indian/>.

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

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

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Complementary to the efforts of providing an environmental presence through the Indian General Assistance Program (GAP), EPA continues to develop its information technology infrastructure, known as the Tribal Program Enterprise Architecture (TPEA), to organize environmental data on a Tribal basis, enabling a clear, up-to-date picture of environmental

conditions in Indian country. TPEA includes access to a wide variety of information from several agencies and numerous sources within those agencies.

The Agency is also working with some Tribes on data exchange efforts (*i.e.*, Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes of the Wind River Reservation, and Navajo Nation). The components of the TPEA create a broad, multiple-variant view of the environmental conditions and programs in Indian country. It also includes several applications that perform analysis of information on environmental performance in Indian country for a wide variety of specific purposes. For more information, please visit [https://oasint.rtpnc.epa.gov/TIMS/index\\_sav.html](https://oasint.rtpnc.epa.gov/TIMS/index_sav.html) (Username: lieu; Password: test1).

The ability to comprehensively and accurately examine conditions and make assessments will provide a blueprint for planning future activities through the development of Tribal/EPA Environmental Agreements (TEAs) or similar Tribal environmental plans that address and support priority environmental multi-media concerns in Indian country. For more information, please visit [https://oasint.rtpnc.epa.gov/TATS/tats\\_prv/entry\\_page](https://oasint.rtpnc.epa.gov/TATS/tats_prv/entry_page).

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

In FY 2005, EPA instituted a review of the national GAP grant program to assure effective management of grant resources. This effort, which will be described in Regional Oversight Reports, includes review of Regional GAP programs and individual GAP grant files. These program oversight activities will continue in FY 2007.

### **Performance Targets:**

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to standardize and crosswalk Tribal identifier codes to integrate and consistently report Tribal information across Federal agencies. Integration of Tribal identifier codes into various information management systems allows for better analysis of environmental conditions in Indian country. This type of cross-platform data analysis was not possible without EPA’s TPEA initiative. EPA will also integrate two additional agency data systems into the TPEA. With the addition of these two data systems, EPA will be able to measure environmental quality in Tribal lands in two important areas: ambient quality of air and water, and emissions of pollutants into the environment. For example, the Agency will have the capability to quantitatively measure the impacts of hazardous air pollutants and any reductions in the emission of those pollutants in reservation boundaries and within a 10 kilometer buffer zone of the Tribe. Both kinds of measures (ambient quality and emissions) are important in the development of outcome-based performance measures for EPA Tribal programs.

One of EPA's approaches to eliminating data gaps is to integrate data from other agencies. In FY 2007 we expect to link directly to the Tribal sanitation tracking system of the Indian Health Service (IHS) Sanitation Facilities Construction Division, which is responsible for most of the construction of drinking water, wastewater and solid waste facilities in Indian country. Linkage to this IHS data will provide information needed to inform critical environmental priorities and future policy decisions for Tribal programs. Work under this program supports tribal capacity building. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

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

- (+\$20.0) This increase will be used by EPA's Region 10 to support local environmental activities in Alaska.
- (-\$66.0) This reduction reflects a decrease in technical assistance activities to Tribes.
- (+\$432.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, including additional support for EPA's Region 10 for local environmental activities in Alaska.
- (+1 FTE) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, including additional support for EPA's Region 10 for local environmental activities in Alaska.
- (-0.2 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **Program Area: International Programs**



**Commission for Environmental Cooperation**

Program Area: International Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,370.5</b>	<b>\$4,116.0</b>	<b>\$4,137.0</b>	<b>\$21.0</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,370.5	\$4,116.0	\$4,137.0	\$21.0
Total Workyears	7.6	7.4	7.4	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Commission on Environmental Cooperation (CEC) was created by the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC), a side agreement to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), with the mission of facilitating cooperation and public participation to conserve and improve the North American environment, in the context of increasing economic, trade and social links among Canada, Mexico, and the United States. EPA's continuing leadership and management of the CEC is critical to ensure that activities generate concrete results consistent with U.S. goals and priorities.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will ensure that the CEC supports the objectives of the NAFTA. In particular, the CEC will facilitate trade expansion in a manner consistent with environmental protection by focusing on the following areas:

- facilitating training and compliance assistance to ensure that customs and law enforcement officials are informed of environmental laws affecting trade;
- providing access to export requirements for environmentally sensitive materials;
- expediting legal shipments while protecting human health and the environment;
- developing guidelines to conduct risk assessments of pathways and species and through cooperation to prevent, detect, and eradicate invasive alien species (IAS);
- promoting the North American market for renewable energy and green products; and
- continuing the assessment of the environmental effects of trade liberalization.

In the area of capacity building, EPA will continue to support the CEC to strengthen partnerships among the wildlife enforcement agencies in Mexico and Canada. Through this partnership, EPA will facilitate cooperation on conducting wildlife forensics, investigative and analysis techniques,

and help to develop training programs for wildlife enforcement officers. EPA will also assist in the promotion of clean electronics by supporting voluntary efforts within the electronics industry to eliminate the use of lead, mercury, cadmium and other toxic chemicals. EPA will also continue to work with the CEC to implement quality assurance mechanisms, transparency, and cost effectiveness.

**Performance Targets:**

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to support the CEC's efforts to address environmental challenges by increasing the comparability, reliability and compatibility of national and sub-regional environmental information by developing common standards and methodologies to integrate various information-related activities and reporting mechanisms being used in North America. This will be accomplished by establishing an end-to-end quality assured information management system to promote the generation and use of the best environmental information possible for protecting the North American environment.

Work under this program supports EPA's objective to reduce Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks, although no specific performance measures exist for this program project. Work under this program to improve quality assurance and cost effectiveness is in line with the President's Management Agenda (Budget and Performance Integration). Work under this program also supports OECA's PART measures for its International Compliance Assurance Division, through its Green Customs Initiative. The Green Customs Initiative helps Customs and other law enforcement agencies monitor transboundary movement of regulated hazardous/sensitive substances, assist foreign industries (especially along the U.S. border) who do business in the United States comply with U.S. statutory and regulatory environmental requirements; and promote effective enforcement programs in foreign countries. This will promote global environmental protection and level the economic playing field in a global trading system. However, while EPA is focused on these efforts, it is important to note that achieving the intended results will depend on the support from the other Signatory Parties to the NAAEC.

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

- (-\$9.5) This reflects a modest decrease to training and compliance assistance.
- (+\$30.5) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

NAFTA; NAAEC.

**Environment and Trade**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$2,211.7</b>	<b>\$1,766.0</b>	<b>\$1,861.2</b>	<b>\$95.2</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,211.7	\$1,766.0	\$1,861.2	\$95.2
Total Workyears	12.1	8.9	8.9	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

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

EPA performs three major functions pursuant to the Trade Act of 2002. First, we contribute to the development, negotiation and implementation of environment-related provisions in all new U.S. free trade agreements. This helps ensure that U.S. trading partner countries improve and enforce their domestic environmental laws, which promotes sound environmental practices. As U.S. trading partner countries pursue more environmentally-sound economic development as a result of the trade agreement's environmental provisions we expect to see reduced growth in environmental impacts, such as air pollution and the inadvertent transmission of invasive alien species. A second major function involves helping to develop the U.S. Government's (USG) environmental reviews of each new free trade agreement. This function includes encouraging and supporting trade partner countries that may wish to conduct their own assessments of the environmental implications of trade liberalization. Our third major function involves helping to negotiate and implement the environmental cooperation agreements that parallel each new trade agreement. EPA and other entities of the USG are required to help provide assistance to promote sustainable development and increase the capacity of U.S. trading partners to develop and implement environmental protection standards that offer high levels of protection.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

During FY 2007, the U.S. will conclude new bilateral free trade agreements (most likely with South Korea, Malaysia and possibly Egypt) and trade and investment framework agreements. In addition to helping the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) develop and negotiate the environmental provisions of each new free trade agreement, EPA will contribute to the environmental reviews and environmental cooperation agreements that are associated with these trade agreements. As part of this work, we will develop baseline assessments of existing environmental law and enforcement regimes in a number of U.S. trading partner countries. We

will advocate greater attention to invasive species and other concerns associated with the movement of traded goods. EPA also will provide targeted capacity building support under the environmental cooperation agreements already developed in parallel with recently-concluded U.S. free trade agreements – at a minimum, with Jordan, Chile, Bahrain, Morocco, Singapore, seven countries in Central America and the Caribbean, three countries in the Andean region, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Also during FY 2007, to facilitate a successful conclusion of the Doha Round of negotiations under the World Trade Organization (WTO) EPA will continue to provide the USTR with policy and analytical data to influence environmental practices in the U.S. and other countries. In addition, EPA will continue to work with other major U.S. trading partners such as China and India that pose increasingly complex environmental and health challenges. More specifically, EPA will continue working to help these two countries to address air pollution problems that result from the emissions from ships that export goods to the U.S. and other countries.

### **Performance Targets:**

Although no specific performance measures exist for this program project, work under this program supports EPA's objective to sustain, clean up and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them, and also indirectly supports pertinent objectives under Goals 1 (e.g., long-range transboundary air pollution) and 2 (e.g., marine pollution and invasives) of EPA's Strategic Plan. To illustrate, our work with China, a major source and shipper of goods to the U.S., is expected to help to reduce ship- and port operations-related air emissions (e.g., of PM and SO<sub>x</sub>) associated with our imports of their goods. This should help to improve air quality in communities around major U.S. and Chinese ports and help to reduce long-range transmission of air pollution from China. With the conclusion in FY 2007 of our ongoing work to develop baseline assessments of the environmental law and enforcement regimes of nine trading partner countries we will be better positioned to advance new performance measures and objectives.

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

- (+\$12.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$83.2) This reflects an increase for trade-related environmental projects and environmental reviews associated with Free Trade Agreements, as called for under Trade Promotion Authority. The increase help support baseline environmental trend analyses for trade partner countries, on which we then will develop long-term performance targets and measures.

### **Statutory Authority:**

Trade Act of 2002; Executive Order 13141 (Environmental Review of Trade Agreements); WTO Agreements; NAFTA; NAAEC; PPA.

**International Capacity Building**

Program Area: International Programs

Goal: Clean Air and Global Climate Change

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

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

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

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

Objective(s): Improve Compliance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,548.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$6,138.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$6,390.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$252.3</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,548.5	\$6,138.0	\$6,390.3	\$252.3
Total Workyears	43.6	42.0	37.1	-4.9

**Program/Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

**Clean Air.** In FY 2007, EPA will continue to provide technical cooperation to help countries reduce air pollution and better manage air quality. The focus will be on four areas:

- **Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles.** This program will focus on (a) lead phase-out, along with the introduction of catalytic converters in countries that have removed lead from gasoline, (b) introduction of low-sulfur fuels, and (c) retrofits of in-use vehicles. Work will advance the Partnership’s goal of global lead phase-out of gasoline by 2008 as

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

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

**Clean Water.** In FY 2007, EPA will continue its capacity-building program to address water quality issues worldwide.

- Drinking water. EPA will continue to provide overseas support that includes (1) the development and implementation of water safety plans in at least two countries, (2) strengthening the capacity of governmental institutions to build regulatory frameworks for water quality standards in conjunction with water safety plan efforts, (3) establishing sustainable systems for financing water system improvement projects in at least one country.
- Wastewater. EPA is working with two national governments in Central America to build regulatory frameworks for wastewater discharges.
- Marine Protection. EPA will work with the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of State, and other interested agencies to pursue development of more stringent international air emission standards from ships.

*Sound management of toxics.*

EPA's international chemicals program focuses on reducing global sources of persistent bioaccumulative toxics and gives highest priority to mercury in 2007. EPA will increase its international efforts on mercury in FY 2007 through implementing Global Partnerships for Mercury Reduction, which focuses on reductions in mercury use and releases from key sources. Together these sources account for over 80% of global atmospheric emissions of mercury<sup>17</sup>.

In 2007 EPA will demonstrate environmental and policy results by achieving leveraged and sustainable mercury partnerships, especially in the chlor-alkali and artisanal mining sectors.

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<sup>17</sup> UNEP Global Mercury Assessment, 2002. Available: <http://www.epa.gov/mercury.html>

EPA will achieve the reduction of mercury consumption in the chlor-alkali industry through pilot demonstration projects in India, Russia, and Mexico, and in artisanal mining through pilot demonstration projects in select communities in Senegal and Brazil. Results of these demonstration projects will then be duplicated further to achieve even greater global reductions.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-\$436.4) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+0.8 FTE) Reflects budget restructuring; existing workforce are being redirected within the framework of EPA's International Affairs strategic workforce plan.
- (+\$749.8) Increased resources for implementing the Global Mercury Partnerships for Reduction of Mercury in specific sectors.
- (-\$61.1, -5.7 FTE) This decrease represents a restructuring that more accurately aligns the work accomplished by the International Compliance Assurance Division of the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance. These resources will be transferred from the International Capacity Building program to the Compliance Assistance and Centers and Civil Enforcement programs in order to assist border countries (i.e. Canada and Mexico) to comply with United States statutory and regulatory environmental requirements and promote effective enforcement programs in foreign countries. This restructuring will not change the work that is currently being accomplished by the International Compliance Assurance Division.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## **POPs Implementation**

Program Area: International Programs

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,196.5</b>	<b>\$1,697.0</b>	<b>\$1,808.7</b>	<b>\$111.7</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,196.5	\$1,697.0	\$1,808.7	\$111.7
Total Workyears	8.9	12.3	12.3	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program supports EPA's international Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) efforts. Domestic POPs-related activities and associated funding are included in the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management Program/Project. EPA's international activities under this program give priority to reducing persistent organic pollutants (POPs) under the Stockholm Convention. Long-range and transboundary atmospheric transport and deposition of POPs are a continuing threat to human health and ecosystems. These pollutants can be transported and released far from their sources, enter the ecosystem, and bioaccumulate through the food chain. To reduce the risks posed to the American public, international and domestic sources must be addressed.

To demonstrate U.S. commitment to international action on these chemicals, EPA is working to reduce potential risk from POPs on several international fronts including the following: 1) reduction in the releases of POPs reaching the U.S. by long range transport; 2) reduction/elimination of sources of POPs in countries of origin, focusing on PCB-containing equipment, obsolete pesticides stockpiles, and dioxins and furans emissions from combustion sources; and 3) better inter- and intra-country coordination on POPs implementation activities by improving access to POPs technical, regulatory and program information from all sources including the Internet.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will continue efforts to reduce POPs sources world-wide, focusing on regions and countries from which POPs releases are impacting U.S. human health and the environment, specifically Russia, China, India and the wider Caribbean (Jamaica, the Bahamas or Cuba). In these countries and regions EPA will transfer innovative U.S. technology, and help develop regulatory and financial infrastructure for sustainable projects.

In 2007, EPA will conduct a proof of concept test demonstration for the destruction of over 100 tons of PCB liquids and safe storage up to 2500 tons of obsolete POPs pesticides in Russia. EPA will assist China to reduce dioxins and furans emissions from the cement sector, resulting in a 20 percent reduction of the global emissions of these pollutants. EPA will also assist India in developing a plan for the safe storage and repackaging of POPs pesticides in one targeted



province, in preparation for the targeted destruction of these pesticides by 2011. In the Wider Caribbean, EPA will assist one country (Jamaica, the Bahamas or Cuba) to develop a plan for the collection and safe storage of PCB-containing electrical equipment in preparation for the targeted destruction of these PCBs by 2011.

**Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's objective to reduce Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks, although no specific performance measures exist for the program project.

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

- (-\$8.5) This decrease reflects a slight reduction to international activities in the Persistent Organic Pollutant Implementation Program.
- (+\$120.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost-of-living for existing FTE.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## US Mexico Border

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$5,951.5</b>	<b>\$5,749.0</b>	<b>\$6,061.0</b>	<b>\$312.0</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$5,951.5	\$5,749.0	\$6,061.0	\$312.0
Total Workyears	22.9	24.2	24.2	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The U.S.-Mexico 2,000 mile border is one of the most complex and dynamic regions in the world. This region accounts for 3 of the 10 poorest counties in the U.S., with an unemployment rate 250 - 300 percent higher than the rest of the U.S. 432,000 of the 14 million people in the region live in 1,200 colonias<sup>18</sup>, which are unincorporated communities characterized by substandard housing and unsafe drinking water.

The U.S.-Mexico Border 2012 Program is a joint effort between the U.S. and Mexican governments<sup>19</sup>. The Border 2012 framework agreement is intended to protect the environment and public health along the U.S.-Mexico Border region, consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The results achieved to date are extraordinary and include: (1) implementation of the first air quality improvement plan in Mexico; (2) implementation of an economically sustainable plan to virtually eliminate used tire piles along the U.S.-Mexico border by 2010; (3) the removal of 300 tons<sup>20</sup> of hazardous waste to protect a local, economically disadvantaged residential community; and (4) implementation of emergency response plans to better protect residents.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The key areas of focus for the Border 2012 Program in FY 2007 will continue to include: (1) the improvement of water quality in the region; (2) the clean up of abandoned hazardous waste sites; 3) elimination of used tire piles along the U.S.-Mexico Border; and (4) development of measures to protect and improve air quality along the 2,000 mile border region. (Additional Border efforts are described in the Infrastructure Assistance: Mexico Border Program Project Fact Sheet.)

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.borderhealth.org/border\\_region.php](http://www.borderhealth.org/border_region.php)

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.epa.gov/border2012/pdf/2012\\_english.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/border2012/pdf/2012_english.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> Personal Communication, Emily Pimentel (Project Officer), EPA Region 9

The Border 2012 Program will develop a bi-national policy to identify priority sites and to clean up and restore to productive use the abandoned sites contaminated with hazardous waste or materials, along the length of the Border. In FY 2007, the Border 2012 Program will focus on at least one hazardous waste site in each of the four geographic regions that span the 2000 mile border.



Before Clean Up (June 2004)



After Partial Clean Up (September 2004)

A major health and environmental hazard along the Border area are the vast tire piles that can harbor vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever carried by mosquitoes, and also acute respiratory illness from uncontrolled fires. The goal is to eliminate these used tire piles by 2010.

More than a third of Mexico's disease burden is the result of environmental factors, the most serious of which is air pollution<sup>21</sup>. A CEC study found that from 1997 to 2001, respiratory ailments related to air pollution were the cause of death for at least half of the more than 2,800 children who died in the northern border city of Ciudad Juarez<sup>22</sup>. The Border 2012 Program will continue efforts to define baseline and alternative scenarios for emissions reductions along the Border and estimates the impact on air quality and human exposure. Based on results obtained from defining baselines and scenarios, specific emission reductions strategies and air quality and exposure objectives will be identified. The target date for achieving full implementation of the reduction strategies to achieve the desired objectives is 2012.

### **Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's objective to sustain, clean up and restore communities and the ecological systems that support them, although no specific performance measures exist for the program project.

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

- (+\$85.1) This increase reflects contributions to the Mexico Border 2012 program to reduce the number of used tire piles along the U.S.-Mexico Border and develop measures to protect and improve air quality.
- (+\$226.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

### **Statutory Authority:**

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

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<sup>21</sup> <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/cabs/mexenv.html>

<sup>22</sup> Romieu, Isabelle, et al., Health Impacts of Air Pollution on Morbidity and Mortality Among Children of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. Commission for Environmental Cooperation. Montreal. November 2003.

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

**Information Security**

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$4,745.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$3,751.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$5,562.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,811.1</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$234.6	\$341.0	\$788.6	\$447.6
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,980.2	\$4,092.0	\$6,350.7	\$2,258.7
Total Workyears	14.3	14.3	15.8	1.5

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will continue its technical and system analyses, evaluations, and assessments to maintain the security of EPA's information. The constant system and network monitoring is essential to detect and identify any potential weaknesses or vulnerabilities that might compromise EPA's information assets. These proactive efforts allow EPA to develop cost-effective solutions that extend EPA's long-term goal of building analytical capacity. EPA will also coordinate information security activities with the Homeland Security IT, Exchange Network and IT/Data Management program requirements and where possible identify and implement more efficient solutions.

In FY 2007, Information Security continues to be a critical factor in the effective management of a Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan. The Information Security program will continue to coordinate with the IT/Data Management to prepare the Agency for successful identification and implementation of the necessary information management infrastructure, telecommunications, and standard operating procedures to ensure that EPA can promptly respond to emergency situations. In FY 2005 and early FY 2006, EPA's COOP Program met the challenge of

Hurricanes Katrina and Rita with support that included emergency response access to the web and internet, IT, communications, and other critical services.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Percent of Federal Information Security Management Act reportable systems that are certified and accredited.	94	75	100	100	Percent

Work under this program supports multiple objectives.

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

- (+\$1,597.9) The increase will support development of the national Information Systems Security Line of Business (ISS LOB), that will expand EPA’s business processes and technical infrastructure to effectively provide information security products and services to EPA programs and regions in two security areas: (1) FISMA Reporting and (2) Situational Awareness and Incident Response.
- (+\$213.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE. Included in this increase is \$124.3 for the one FTE transferred from the IT Data Management program.
- (+1.0 FTE) This FTE increase reflects the move of the ASSERT security tool from the IT Data Management program to the Information Security program as a complement of the Enterprise Information Systems Security (EISS) initiative.

**Statutory Authority:**

FISMA; GPRA; GMRA; Clinger-Cohen Act; Paperwork Reduction Act; FOIA; EFOIA.

**IT / Data Management**

Program Area: IT / Data Management / Security

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$84,371.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$94,567.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$96,807.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,240.2</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$4,141.3	\$4,173.0	\$4,268.0	\$95.0
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$108.0	\$182.0	\$175.9	(\$6.1)
Oil Spill Response	\$39.5	\$31.0	\$32.5	\$1.5
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$17,734.0	\$17,053.0	\$17,120.4	\$67.4
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$106,393.9	\$116,006.0	\$118,404.0	\$2,398.0
Total Workyears	510.4	486.4	488.0	1.6

**Program Project Description:**

The EPM IT/Data Management program supports the development of the Agency's Enterprise Architecture and develops analytical tools (e.g., Environmental Indicators) to ensure sound environmental decision-making. The program implements the Agency's e-Government responsibilities as well as designs, develops and manages the Agency's Internet and Intranet resources including the Integrated Portal. In addition, the IT/Data Management program supports the development, collection, management, and analysis of environmental data (to include both point source and ambient data) to manage statutory programs and to support the Agency in strategic planning at the national, program, and regional levels, and provides a secure, reliable, and capable information infrastructure based on a sound enterprise architecture which includes data standardization, integration, and public access. The program manages the Agency's Quality System ensuring EPA's processes and data are of quality and adhere to Federal guidelines, and supports EPM information technology infrastructure, administrative and environmental programs, and telecommunications. These functions are integral to the implementation of Agency information technology programs and systems like the Exchange Network, the Central Data Exchange (CDX, <http://www.epa.gov/cdx>) and Permit Compliance System (PCS, <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs/index.html>) Agency Offices rely on the IT/Data Management program and its capabilities to develop and implement tools for ready access to accurate and timely data. Recent internal partnerships include portal projects with the Research and Development program and the Air and Radiation program to access scientific and program data.



## **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA's Information Technology community will continue to focus on the Agency's Technology Initiative and fulfilling the Agency's e-Government (e-Gov) commitments. The Agency's Technology Initiative builds on efforts started in FY 2004 and FY2005 to enhance environmental analytical capacity for EPA, its partners and stakeholders. The Initiative is designed with the understanding that the majority of environmental data are collected by states and Tribes, not directly by EPA. Ready access to real time quality environmental data and analytical tools is essential to making sound environmental decisions. The Agency's IT/Data Management program forms the core of this effort with its focus on building and implementing the Agency's Integrated Portal and Enterprise Content Management System (ECMS), developing improved Environmental Indicators, and deploying enterprise-wide IT infrastructure solutions. The ECMS, and EPA's enterprise-wide IT infrastructure solutions, combined with the Exchange Network (e.g., Central Data Exchange, CDX), provide the foundation for improved information, data access and sharing opportunities among the states, the Tribes, the public, the regulated community, and EPA.

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

In FY 2007 EPA's Integrated Portal activities continue implementing identity and access management solutions, integrating geospatial tools, and linking the CDX. The Portal is the Technology Initiative's link to diverse data sets and systems giving users the ability to perform complex environmental data analyses on data stored at other locations. It provides a single business gateway for people to access, exchange and integrate standardized local, Regional and national environmental and public health data.

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

EPA's infrastructure program will continue to deliver secure information services to ensure that the Agency and its programs have a full range of information technology infrastructure components (e.g., user equipment, network connectivity, e-mail, application hosting, and remote access) that make information accessible across the spectrum of mission needs at all locations. The program uses performance-based, outsourced services to obtain the best solutions (value for cost) for the range of program needs. This includes innovative multi-year leasing that sustains and renews technical services in a least-cost, stable manner as technology changes over time (e.g., desktop hardware, software and maintenance).

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

Information Technology continues to be a critical factor in the effective management of a Continuity of Operations (COOP) Plan. The IT/Data Management program, along with the information security program, continues to prepare the Agency for successful identification and implementation of the necessary information management infrastructure, telecommunications, and standard operating procedures to ensure that EPA can promptly respond to emergency situations. In FY 2005 and early FY 2006, EPA's COOP Program met the challenge of Hurricanes Katrina and Rita with support that included emergency response access to the web and internet, IT, communications, and other critical services.

EPA's e-Government participation and contributions continue in FY 2007 with the coordination, development and implementation of the Business Gateway (<http://www.epa.gov/smallbusiness/>), Geospatial One-Stop (<http://www.epa.gov/nsdi/index.html>), and e-Authentication. Key activities ensure that access to critical data (e.g., geospatial information, federal regulations) is increased through the Geospatial One-Stop portal and the Business Gateway and its Business Portal providing opportunities for collaboration and intergovernmental partnerships, reducing duplication of data investments, and offering the public easy access to important federal services for businesses.

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

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$1,096.8) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE. This increase also includes a payroll reduction of \$124.3 for the one FTE transferred to the Information Security program.

- (+\$1,145.0) This resource shift from the Exchange Network program to the IT Data Management aligns resources with the systems, functions and data that Enterprise Content Management System will be supporting.
- (-1.0 FTE) This FTE decrease reflects the move of the ASSERT security tool from the IT Data Management program to the Information Security program as a complement of the Enterprise Information Systems Security (EISS) initiative.
- (-2.9 FTE) The decrease in FTE reflects resource efficiencies gained in managing the Agency's IT infrastructure activities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Federal Advisory Committee Act; Government Information Security Reform Action; CERCLA; CAA and amendments; CWA and amendments; Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Act; TSCA; FIFRA; Food Quality Protection Act; Safe Drinking Water Act and amendments; Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know; RCRA; SARA; GPRA; GMRA; Paperwork Reduction Act; FOIA; Computer Security Act; Privacy Act; EFOIA; EPAct.

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

**Administrative Law**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,784.2</b>	<b>\$4,607.0</b>	<b>\$4,860.9</b>	<b>\$253.9</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,784.2	\$4,607.0	\$4,860.9	\$253.9
Total Workyears	32.4	35.2	34.7	-0.5

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

By adjudicating disputed matters, the ALJs and EAB further the EPA's long-term strategic goals of protecting public health and the environment. The EAB will issue final Agency decisions in environmental adjudications on appeal to the Board. These decisions are the end point in the Agency's administrative enforcement and permitting programs. The right of affected persons or entities to appeal these decisions within the Agency is conferred by various statutes, regulations and constitutional due process rights. The Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) will preside in hearings and issue initial decisions in cases brought by EPA's enforcement program against those accused of environmental violations under various environmental statutes. The Agency has sought efficiencies in the process. The ALJs have increased their use of alternative dispute resolution techniques to facilitate the settlement of cases and, thereby, avoided more costly litigation. The EAB and ALJs also use videoconferencing technology to reduce expenses for parties involved in the administrative litigation process.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-0.5 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$94.3) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$159.6) This increase will provide the updated equipment and training necessary to continue the EAB and the ALJ efforts in dispute resolution and video conferencing.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Alternative Dispute Resolution**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,531.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,048.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,229.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$181.8</i></b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$980.4	\$975.0	\$887.2	(\$87.8)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$2,511.4	\$2,023.0	\$2,117.0	\$94.0
Total Workyears	11.6	7.9	7.6	-0.3

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, the Agency will provide conflict prevention and alternative dispute resolution (ADR) services to EPA Headquarters and Regional Offices and external stakeholders on environmental matters. The national ADR program assists in developing effective ways to anticipate, prevent and resolve disputes and makes neutral third parties – such as facilitators and mediators – more readily available for those purposes. Under EPA's ADR Policy, the Agency encourages the use of ADR techniques to prevent and resolve disputes with external parties in many contexts, including adjudications, rulemaking, policy development, administrative and civil judicial enforcement actions, permit issuance, protests of contract awards, administration of contracts and grants, stakeholder involvement, negotiations and litigation.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$24.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

- (+\$157.6) This increase will support contract support for the Agency's Alternative Dispute Resolution services.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.



**Civil Rights / Title VI Compliance**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,905.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,575.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,053.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$478.7</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,905.7	\$10,575.0	\$11,053.7	\$478.7
Total Workyears	64.5	71.4	71.0	-0.4

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA expects to conduct compliance reviews of five recipient agencies. While the number of complaints that allege discrimination by a recipient of EPA financial assistance varies annually, over the past three years, there have been approximately 10 complaints per year. The Civil Rights External Compliance Program expects to improve its processing of external complaints. The Agency will:

- Work with the U.S. Department of Justice on the development of any non-discrimination regulations, guidance, or findings of discrimination, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services on issues regarding age discrimination, the U.S. Department of Education on issues regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and other federal

agencies that may simultaneously receive discrimination complaints from the same complainant regarding a particular recipient agency.

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

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

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

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

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$478.7) This increase for Civil Rights activities in FY 2007 includes an increase of \$1,495.1 to payroll and cost-of-living costs, redirected from programmatic resources.
- (-0.4 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Civil Rights Act of 1964, VII, as amended; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 13 of the 1972 Amendments to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Rehabilitation Act of 1974, as amended; Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended; Older Workers Benefit Protection Act of 1990, as amended; Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended EEOC Management Directive 715; Executive Orders 13163, 13164, 13078, 13087, 13171, 11478, 13125, 13096, 13230, 13256 February 12, 2002 (HBCUs), 13270 July 3, 2002 (Tribal Colleges), 13339 May 13, 2004 (Asian American Participation in Federal Programs).

**Legal Advice: Environmental Program**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$32,764.8</b>	<b>\$35,931.0</b>	<b>\$37,525.5</b>	<b>\$1,594.5</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$722.8	\$755.0	\$690.8	(\$64.2)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$33,487.6	\$36,686.0	\$38,216.3	\$1,530.3
Total Workyears	236.3	250.9	249.8	-1.1

**Program Project Description:**

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

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, legal advice to environmental programs will include litigation support representing EPA and providing litigation support in cases where EPA is a defendant as well as those cases where EPA is not a defendant but may have an interest in the case. Legal advice, counsel and support are necessary for Agency management and program offices on matters involving environmental issues including, for example, providing interpretations of relevant and applicable laws, regulations, directives, policy and guidance documents and other materials.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$87.6) This increase covers higher contract costs for the Agency's LexisNexis/Westlaw contracts. These are essential electronic legal research database services that are maintained for the benefit of all EPA legal staff, regional staff, administrative law judges, investigators, paralegals and law clerks.
- (+\$1,506.9) This reflects increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

- (-0.5 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

**Legal Advice: Support Program**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,864.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,206.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,465.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$259.9</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,864.0	\$13,206.0	\$13,465.9	\$259.9
Total Workyears	87.9	87.2	85.9	-1.3

**Program Project Description:**

The General Counsel and the Regional Counsel offices will provide legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support for all activities necessary for the operation of the Agency.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, legal representational services, legal counseling and legal support will be needed for all Agency activities necessary for the operation of the Agency (i.e., contracts, personnel, information law, ethics and financial/monetary issues). Legal services include litigation support representing EPA and providing litigation support in cases where EPA is a defendant as well as those cases where EPA is not a defendant, but may have an interest in the case. Legal advice, counsel and support are necessary for Agency management and administrative offices on matters involving actions affecting the operation of the Agency, including, for example, providing interpretations of relevant and applicable laws, regulations, directives, policy and guidance documents and other materials.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-1.3 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

- (-\$4.7) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$202.6) This increase covers higher contract costs for the Agency's LexisNexis/Westlaw contracts. These are essential electronic legal research database services that are maintained for the benefit of all EPA legal staff, regional staff, administrative law judges, investigators, paralegals and law clerks.
- (+\$62.0) This increase will support travel for legal advice, counsel and support.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's General Authorizing Statutes.

**Regional Science and Technology**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,424.8</b>	<b>\$3,522.0</b>	<b>\$3,520.7</b>	<b>(\$1.3)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,424.8	\$3,522.0	\$3,520.7	(\$1.3)
Total Workyears	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Regional Science and Technology (RS&T) program supports the purchase of equipment for use by regional laboratories, field investigation teams, and mobile laboratory units, for meeting requirements for laboratory quality assurance and quality control. Regional laboratories provide essential expertise in ambient air monitoring, analytical pollution prevention, environmental biology, environmental microbiology, and environmental chemistry. Centers of Applied Science for specialty work have been established in these areas as well. In recent years, EPA has made significant strides toward improving data collection and analytical capacity to strengthen science based decision making. Funding for necessary equipment is essential for continued progress toward the Agency's long-term environmental protection goals.

The RS&T program supports all of the Agency's national programs and goals, especially enforcement, by supplying ongoing laboratory analysis, field sampling support, and Agency efforts to build tribal capacity for environmental monitoring and assessment. The RS&T program also provides in-house expertise and technical capabilities in the generation of data for Agency decision-making. RS&T organizations support the development of critical and timely environmental data and data review activities in emerging situations.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Regional Science and Technology resources will support Regional implementation of the Agency's statutory mandates through: *field operations* for environmental sampling and monitoring; *regional laboratories* for environmental analytical testing; *quality assurance* oversight and data management support; and *environmental laboratory accreditation*.

The Agency will stay abreast of rapidly changing technologies (i.e., new software, instrumentation, and analytical capability such as Polymerase Chain Reaction Technology) that allow EPA to analyze samples more cost effectively and/or detect lower levels of contaminants,



and to assay new and emerging contaminants of concern, like endocrine disrupters, perchlorate, arsenic, mercury, PCB congeners and flame retardants. In accordance with new policy directives, the Agency will enhance laboratory capacity and capability to ensure that its laboratories implement critical environmental monitoring and surveillance systems, develop nationwide laboratory networks, and develop enhanced response, recovery and clean-up procedures.

The Agency recognizes the value of accreditation of environmental laboratories and continues to work with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference/Program (NELAC/NELAP). These activities ensure continued confidence that our environmental testing laboratories at the Federal, state, local, private and academic levels are qualified to produce data supporting environmental compliance, at all levels within the regulatory community.

Laboratory equipment such as Standard Reference Photometers are used to ensure that the national network of ozone ambient monitors is accurately measuring ozone concentrations in support of Air program performance measures. Nearly 60% of the analyses performed by regional laboratories support the cleanup of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites associated with the Superfund program. Analytical support is also provided for identifying and assessing risks associated with pesticides and other high risk chemicals.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (\$15.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$16.9) This represents laboratory cost savings resulting from the use of newly developed, more efficient laboratory software.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

**Regulatory Innovation**

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Communities

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$21,215.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$21,511.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$25,853.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$4,342.6</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$21,215.1	\$21,511.0	\$25,853.6	\$4,342.6
Total Workyears	110.8	120.7	116.7	-4.0

**Program Project Description:**

Innovation, new ideas and creative approaches are critical to continued environmental progress. Increasingly complex environmental problems -- such as the continuing accumulation of greenhouse gases, poor water quality, increasing urban smog, and the need for cost effective solutions to national water infrastructure issues -- call for EPA to develop and use a broader set of cross media tools. Additionally, shrinking state and Federal budgets make it necessary to find new ways to leverage partnership opportunities with states, local communities, and businesses to produce better environmental results at lower costs. EPA will continue to make sure that state, local, and tribal governments, business, and the public meet Federal environmental requirements. Through public recognition, incentives and help in overcoming regulatory barriers, EPA will continue to encourage widespread interest in environmental stewardship. The Agency will also support and encourage efforts to improve environmental performance “beyond compliance” with regulatory requirements, as a means to achieve long term environmental protection goals.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

State Innovation Grants (SIG): These competitive grants provide seed money to help states test and adopt innovative environmental protection strategies, such as permit streamlining and environmental management systems, as well as environmental leadership programs that encourage the use of innovative technologies for better environmental results, and demonstrate improved efficiencies in environmental management. EPA anticipates up to 15 awards for SIG proposals that apply innovation to State environmental permitting programs. Since 2002, EPA has supported 22 projects through the State Innovation Grant Program.

National Environmental Performance Track: Performance Track recognizes and rewards private and public facilities that demonstrate strong environmental performance, beyond current requirements. To provide incentives to business to participate, EPA continues to implement and develop new regulatory incentives at the state level. It will support and leverage state environmental leadership programs by aligning Performance Track with at least 20 state

programs. Performance Track will continue to provide direct assistance to States through State Innovation Grants for their development and implementation of leadership programs.

In addition to its work with industry under the Performance Track Program: EPA will continue to provide tools for voluntary programs to improve their ability to deliver effective results; work with industry leaders in “lean manufacturing” to integrate environmental improvements and enhance business efficiency and competitiveness; and encourage the development of industry ecology and sustainable development. A new Corporate Leadership designation recognizes companies that participate with a large number of facilities and demonstrate environmental excellence in other ways.

Environmental Management Systems (EMS): An EMS is a continual cycle of planning, implementing, reviewing and improving the processes and actions that an organization undertakes to meet its business and environmental goals. Most EMSs are built on the "Plan, Do, Check, Act" model. This model leads to continual improvement. EPA will continue to provide leadership and coordination with states and industry on the use of EMSs to protect the environment. EMS implementation supports the President’s Management Agenda goal of improved efficiency and performance in the Federal government. This is accomplished through a formal process which ensures that result oriented goals are established, performance measures are in place to determine if the desired outcome is achieved, and changes are made as necessary. In FY 2007, EPA will also support states in experimenting and evaluating innovative permitting models that use EMSs. ([www.epa.gov/ems](http://www.epa.gov/ems))

The Environmental Results Program, based on a system created by the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection, uses innovative tools to integrate compliance assistance, self-certification and performance measurement. These tools give small business owners/operators a better understanding of their regulatory requirements, flexibility in achieving compliance, and opportunities to achieve higher levels of environmental results. EPA is facilitating the transfer of this approach to other states and environmental applications. ([www.epa.gov/innovation/erp](http://www.epa.gov/innovation/erp))

The Sector Strategies Program promotes widespread improvement in environmental performance, with reduced administrative burden, in 12 business sectors: agribusiness, cement manufacturing, construction, forest products, iron and steel manufacturing, paint and coatings, ports, shipbuilding, metal finishing, die casting and meat processing. In FY 2007, EPA will design policy initiatives to establish more flexible, performance-based environmental protection standards for multiple sectors in all media. EPA will also create national EMS implementation programs in all participating sectors.

Under the Smart Growth program EPA provides tools, technical assistance, education, research, and environmental data to help states and communities minimize environmental and health impacts and evaluate environmental consequences of various development patterns. The programs help community and government leaders better understand how they can meet environmental standards through innovative community design and supporting environmentally friendly development patterns. EPA helps industry, transportation, architecture, construction, real

estate (residential and commercial), and mortgage lending institutions to identify and remove barriers to growth in ways that serve the economy, public health, and environment.

In FY 2007, EPA plans to build upon its work in outreach and direct implementation assistance. Strategically, EPA has identified four areas as offering the greatest potential for environmental returns: State and Local Governments, Standard-Setting Organizations, Federal Government, and the Private Sector.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Reduce 3.7 billion gallons of water use; 16.3 million MMBTUs of energy use; 1,050 tons of materials use; 460,000 tons of solid waste; 66,000 tons of air releases; & 12,400 tons of water discharges.				4	Media Reductions
Outcome	Reduce 3.5 billion gallons of water use; 15.5 million MMBTUs of energy use; 1,000 tons of materials use; 440,000 tons of solid waste; 66,000 tons of air releases; & 12,400 tons of water discharges.			6		Media Reductions
Outcome	Specific annual reductions in six media/resource areas: water use, energy use, solid waste, air releases, water discharges, & materials use.	1	6			Media Reductions

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

- (+\$1,000.0) Additional resources will fund expanded program implementation for Performance Track, through contracts, and grants to promote state incentives and growth of State-lead performance-based recognition programs. Funds will also support an increase in innovation grant resources, made competitively available to states, to test,

adopt and evaluate innovative environmental protection strategies that aim to improve performance and cut costs.

- (+\$1,891.4) This increase will be used for fund grants and contracts for the Agency's manufacturing sector programs, and to restore funding for the Agri-business sector program, an Administrator's priority sector.
- (+\$1,451.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost-of-living for existing FTE.
- (-4.0 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

As provided in Appropriations Act funding; CWA, Section 104(b)(3); CAA, Section 104(b)(3).

## Regulatory/Economic-Management and Analysis

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,875.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$16,551.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$17,554.8</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,003.8</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,875.1	\$16,551.0	\$17,554.8	\$1,003.8
Total Workyears	89.5	103.2	103.2	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

This program is designed to strengthen EPA's policy analysis of key regulatory actions, including underlying economic analyses, and associated information management systems, in order to ensure that the Administrator and other senior EPA leaders have sound analyses for decision-making. Resources are used to develop and analyze various regulatory and non-regulatory approaches; develop and evaluate policy options; identify priority problem areas; and to target specific areas of concern, such as small businesses. EPA works to continually strengthen the capacity and quality of its economic analysis, and reviews the Economic Analyses (EAs) for all economically significant rules, to ensure their compliance with OMB's guidelines. The Regulatory and Economic program works to fill gaps in EPA's ability to quantify the benefits of environmental regulations and policies. Another area of emphasis is to improve the Agency's internal regulation development tracking system, to ensure better managerial accountability. An increased effort will be placed on ensuring that Agency personnel understand the impact of Executive Orders and Congressional mandates on the regulatory and policy development processes.

Objectives of the program include advancing the theory and practice of quality economics, policy analysis and risk analysis within the Agency; providing information on the full societal impacts of reducing environmental risks, including the costs and benefits of regulatory options; supporting the development of regulatory and policy alternatives, especially economic incentives as an environmental management tool; confirming and maintaining the accuracy and consistency of EPA's economic analyses to enhance environmental decision-making; and implementing and coordinating processes and information systems to facilitate planning and management.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Program activities planned for FY 2007 include:

- Participate in the development of the Administrator's priority actions, review economic and risk analyses conducted across EPA offices, and provide technical assistance when needed to help meet Agency goals. The Agency will also continue to chair the Small Business Advocacy Panels.
- Continue to conduct and support research on methods to integrate ecological and economic models, and improve household surveys, to quantify the impacts and value to improvements in ecological services and functions. The Agency will also continue to establish effective management systems, in order to improve the quality and consistency of EPA's economic and risk assessment studies.
- Continue the Risk Assessment for Benefits Analysis project, demonstrating approaches to adopt benefits analysis techniques.
- Continue to provide training on the Agency's action development process and the Agency's Economic Analysis Guidelines and related requirements (e.g., OMB Circular A-4).
- Continue to organize workshops on priority economic issues, i.e., benefits valuation, market mechanisms and incentives, treatment of uncertainties in risk and economic analyses, and measuring the effectiveness and benefits of information-based programs. For more information: on these workshops, please see <http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/webpages/Guidelines.html>; or <http://yosemite.epa.gov/ee/epa/eed.nsf/webpages/WorkshopSeries.html>.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-\$355.1) This reduction reflects cost savings realized through the use of more efficient software and equipment for economic analysis
- (+\$1,358.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost-of-living for existing FTE.

### **Statutory Authority:**

TSCA sections 4, 5, and 6 (15 U.S.C. 2603, 2604, and 2605); CWA sections 304 and 308 (33 U.S.C. 1312, 1314, 1318, 1329-1330, 1443); SDWA section 1412 (42 U.S.C. 210, 300g-1); RCRA/HSWA: (33 USC 40(IV)(2761), 42 USC 82(VIII)(6981-6983)); CAA: 42 USC 85(I)(A)(7403, 7412, 7429, 7545, 7612); CERCLA: 42 USC 103(III)(9651); PPA (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109); FTTA.

## Science Advisory Board

Program Area: Legal / Science / Regulatory / Economic Review

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$4,660.8</b>	<b>\$4,402.0</b>	<b>\$4,615.7</b>	<b>\$213.7</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$4,660.8	\$4,402.0	\$4,615.7	\$213.7
Total Workyears	26.6	22.3	22.3	0.0

### **Program Project Description:**

The Science Advisory Board (SAB) uses non-EPA technical experts to ensure a balanced range of technical views from academia, communities, states, independent research institutions, and industry through peer reviews of EPA's products and technical issues. This program also includes costs for administering the SAB and two other statutorily mandated chartered Federal Advisory Committees: 1) Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC), and 2) Council on Clean Air Compliance Analysis (COUNCIL). These Advisory committees are charged with providing independent advice and peer review on scientific and technical aspects of environmental problems, regulations and research planning to EPA's Administrator.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, the SAB will provide scientific and technical advice on about 20 key topical areas related to: 1) the technical basis of EPA national standards for air pollutants and water contaminants; 2) risk assessments of major environmental contaminants; 3) economic benefits analyses of EPA's environmental programs; and 4) EPA's research and science programs.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-\$68.4) This decrease is the net effect of increases to payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.



- (+\$282.1) This reflects an increase for travel, teleconferencing, and meeting room costs that are necessary to accommodate a larger number of more diverse professionals at the meetings that the SAB convenes to resolve issues brought before them

**Statutory Authority:**

Environmental Research, Development, and Demonstration Authorization Act, 42 U.S.C. § 4365; Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. C; CAA of 1977, see 42 U.S.C. 7409(d)(2); CAA of 1990, see 42 U.S.C. 7612.

## **Program Area: Operations and Administration**

## **Acquisition Management**

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$21,830.4</b>	<b>\$23,265.0</b>	<b>\$25,418.3</b>	<b>\$2,153.3</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$337.0	\$358.0	\$360.8	\$2.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$17,464.2	\$19,727.0	\$23,514.3	\$3,787.3
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$39,631.6	\$43,350.0	\$49,293.4	\$5,943.4
Total Workyears	343.5	364.8	357.2	-7.6

### **Program Project Description:**

Sound contract management fosters efficiency and effectiveness assisting all of EPA's programs. EPM resources in this program support contract and acquisition management activities at Headquarters, regional offices, Research Triangle Park and Cincinnati offices. EPA focuses on maintaining a high level of integrity in the management of its procurement activities, and in fostering relationships with state and local governments, to support the implementation of environmental programs.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007 EPA plans to acquire and to begin implementing a new acquisition system, as the current Acquisition Management System has reached the end of its useful life. Staff increasingly spend time making the system work, as opposed to using the system to accomplish their work. The system is obsolete; and therefore an upgrade is not feasible. The new system will provide data on contracts that support mission oriented planning and evaluation. This will allow the Agency to reach President's Management Agenda (PMA) goals, e-government requirements and the needs of Agency personnel resulting in more efficient process implementation. Some of the benefits of the new system are: 1) program offices will be able to track the progress of individual actions; 2) extensive querying and reporting capabilities will allow the Agency to meet internal and external demands; and 3) the system will integrate with the Agency's financial systems and Government-wide shared services.

### **Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$2,000.0) This change reflects an increase to support the development and deployment of the Agency's new Acquisition Management System. A total of \$4,000.0 is requested (\$2.0M EPM and \$2.0M Superfund) for FY 2007. The new Acquisition Management System is required because the existing system is obsolete and impedes efficiency. The new system will be capable of integrating with the GSA Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE).
- (+\$208.5) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost-of-living for existing FTE.
- (-\$55.2) This adjustment represents cost savings associated with streamlining of the Agency-wide training program for contract management officers.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's environmental statutes; annual Appropriations Act; FAR.

**Central Planning, Budgeting, and Finance**  
Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$68,045.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$73,680.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$83,548.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$9,868.1</i></b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$730.4	\$1,010.0	\$1,014.8	\$4.8
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$20,620.3	\$24,349.0	\$25,540.8	\$1,191.8
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$89,396.6	\$99,039.0	\$110,103.7	\$11,064.7
Total Workyears	520.6	548.1	537.7	-10.4

**Program Project Description:**

Activities under the Central Planning, Budgeting and Finance program/project support the management of integrated planning, budgeting, financial management, performance and accountability processes and systems to ensure effective stewardship of resources. Also included is EPA's Environmental Finance Program that provides grants to a network of university-based Environmental Finance Centers which deliver financial outreach service such as technical assistance, training, expert advice, finance education and full cost pricing analysis to states, local communities and small businesses. (See <http://www.epa.gov/ocfo/functions.htm> for additional information).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA will continue efforts to modernize the Agency's financial systems and business processes. The modernization effort will reduce cost, comply with Congressional direction, and new Federal financial systems requirements. This work is framed by the Agency's Enterprise Architecture and will make maximum use of enabling technologies for e-Gov initiatives including e-Procurement, e-Payroll, and e-Travel.

EPA plans further improvements to its budgeting and planning system, financial data warehouse, business intelligence tools and reporting capabilities. These improvements will support EPA's "green" score in financial performance on the President's Management Agenda scorecard by providing more accessible data to support accountability, cost accounting, budget and performance integration, and management decision-making.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to strengthen its accountability and effectiveness of operations through improved coordination and integration of internal control assessments as required under

Revised OMB Circular A-123. Improvements in internal controls will further support EPA's President's Management Agenda initiatives for improved financial performance.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$352.6) This increase will further support activities relating to the assessment and strengthening of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to OMB Circular A-123, Management for Responsibility for Internal Control.
- (+\$7,550.0) This increase continues the modernization process of major Agency financial systems by funding the Financial Replacement System (FinRS) Capital Investment.
- (+\$1,389.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$580.8) This reflects an increased cost for Agency-wide Flexible Spending Accounts (FSA), as well as technical changes for other Agency-wide payroll costs. FSA is an OPM required expense and this increase reflects increased participation in the program by Agency employees.
- (+\$870.0) This reflects full-year payroll costs related to consolidation of financial services in 2005 and 2006.
- (-\$875.2) This decrease reflects costs savings in IT and telecommunications resources.
- (-0.9 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Annual Appropriations Act; Clinger-Cohen Act; CERCLA; Computer Security Act; E-Government Act of 2002; EFOIA; EPA's Environmental Statutes, and the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act; Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act; Federal Acquisition Regulations, contract law and EPA's Assistance Regulations (40CFR Parts 30, 31, 35, 40,45,46, 47); Federal Manager's Financial Integrity Act (1982); FOIA; GMRA (1994); Improper Payments Information Act; Inspector General Act of 1978 and Amendments of 1988; Paperwork Reduction Act; Privacy Act; The Chief Financial Officers Act (1990); GPR (1993); The Prompt Payment Act (1982); Title 5 United States Code; EPAct.

**Facilities Infrastructure and Operations**  
Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$317,744.7</b>	<b>\$343,908.0</b>	<b>\$294,760.1</b>	<b>(\$49,147.9)</b>
Science & Technology	\$8,892.1	\$8,511.0	\$70,239.5	\$61,728.5
Building and Facilities	\$32,244.5	\$28,295.0	\$28,430.9	\$135.9
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$982.9	\$894.0	\$916.8	\$22.8
Oil Spill Response	\$552.1	\$500.0	\$499.3	(\$0.7)
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$65,156.8	\$69,667.0	\$73,944.7	\$4,277.7
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$425,573.1	\$451,775.0	\$468,791.3	\$17,016.3
Total Workyears	364.1	437.2	438.6	1.4

**Program Project Description:**

EPM resources in the Facilities Infrastructure and Operations Program Project are used to fund rent, utilities, and security, and also to manage activities and support services in many centralized administrative areas such as health and safety, environmental compliance, occupational health, medical monitoring, fitness/wellness and safety, and environmental management functions at EPA. Resources for this program also support a full range of ongoing facilities management services including: facilities maintenance and operations; Headquarters security; space planning; shipping and receiving; property management; printing and reproduction; mail management; and transportation services.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Agency will continue to manage its lease agreements with GSA and other private landlords by conducting rent reviews and verifying that monthly billing statements are correct. The Agency also reviews space needs on a regular basis.

These resources also help to improve operating efficiency and encourage the use of new, advanced technologies and energy sources. EPA will continue to direct resources towards acquiring alternative fuel vehicles and more fuel-efficient passenger cars and light trucks to meet the goals set by Executive Orders (EO) 13149<sup>23</sup>, *Greening the Government through Federal*

<sup>23</sup> Information available at <http://www.epa.gov/fedsite/eo13149.htm>

*Fleet and Transportation Efficiency* and EO 13123<sup>24</sup>, *Greening the Government through Efficient Energy Management*. Additionally, the Agency will attain the Executive Orders' goals through several initiatives including comprehensive facility energy audits, sustainable building design in Agency construction and alteration projects, energy savings performance contracts to achieve energy efficiencies, the use of off-grid energy equipment, energy load reduction strategies, green power purchases, and the use of Energy Star products and Energy Star rated buildings.

EPA will provide transit subsidy to eligible applicants as directed by Executive Order 13150<sup>25</sup> "*Federal Workforce Transportation*." EPA will continue the implementation of the Safety and Health Management Systems to ensure a safe working environment. As a result of an ongoing review of indirect cost charging in FY 2007, the Agency is reviewing the allocation of rent, security and utilities costs among EPA's various appropriations. The largest shift is to the Science and Technology appropriation, but other appropriations proportions have been adjusted. These changes do not result in any overall funding difference.

In FY 2007, the Agency will complete its Headquarters space consolidation project for the offices in Crystal City, VA. The move to the new facility in Region 8 (Denver, CO) will begin.

### **Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports multiple objectives. Performance information is included in the Program Performance and Assessment section.

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

- (-\$61,836.3) This is not a reduction to the overall program, but a shift to the Science and Technology (S&T) (+\$60,993.1) and Superfund (+\$843.2) appropriations from the Environmental Programs and Management (EPM) appropriation for EPA's rent, security, and utilities costs. This change reflects the restructuring of cost allocation methodologies. In the past, direct laboratory rent, security, and utilities have been included under the EPM appropriation. This methodology change will better reflect actual costs for personnel with S&T funds.
- (+\$7,912.5) this adjustment represents an increase in costs associated with rising utilities, resulting from increases in natural gas and oil prices as well as increased costs associated with security. The increase in security includes a base shift from Rent to Security, and represents the cost of the Federal Protective Service and Building Specific Guard contracts previously included in GSA Rent/Lease bills. These costs will now be billed to EPA directly from the Department of Homeland Security.
- (+\$3,221.3) This change provides additional resources for the new Region 1 facility in Boston, MA, and the new Region 8 facility in Denver, CO. These moves align with lease expirations and are required by GSA.

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<sup>24</sup> Information available at <http://www.epa.gov/fedsite/eo13123.htm>

<sup>25</sup> Additional information available at <http://ceq.eh.doe.gov/nepa/regs/eos/eo13150.html>



- (-\$5,577.1) This change represents the expected completion of the Crystal City consolidation project at Potomac Yards.
- (+ \$4,651.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$1,681.7) This increase will support continuing energy efficiency and conservation projects, to allow the Agency to meet its FY 2007 energy reduction performance target.
- (+\$798.3) Provides additional resources to cover basic facilities management services in EPA's ten regions.
- (+1.4 FTE) This FTE increase will support Agency environmental management systems and continuing energy conservation projects.

**Statutory Authority:**

FPASA; PBA; annual Appropriations Acts; CWA; CAA; D.C. Recycling Act; Executive Orders 10577 and 12598; United States Marshals Service, Vulnerability Assessment of Federal Facilities Report; Homeland Security Presidential Decision Directive 63 (Critical Infrastructure Protection).

**Financial Assistance Grants / IAG Management**  
Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$22,223.9</b>	<b>\$23,168.0</b>	<b>\$21,847.0</b>	<b>(\$1,321.0)</b>
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$3,109.3	\$3,060.0	\$2,920.8	(\$139.2)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$25,333.2	\$26,228.0	\$24,767.8	(\$1,460.2)
Total Workyears	195.1	164.8	163.3	-1.5

**Program Project Description:**

Grants and Interagency Agreements comprise over half of the Agency's budget. EPM resources in this program support activities related to the management of Financial Assistance Grants/Interagency Agreements (IAGs), and of suspension and debarment at Headquarters and within Regions. The key components of this program are ensuring that EPA's management of meets the highest fiduciary standards, and that grant funding produces measurable environmental results. This program focuses on maintaining a high level of integrity in the management of EPA's assistance agreements, and fostering relationships with state and local governments to support the implementation of environmental programs.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will achieve key objectives under its long-term Grants Management Plan. These objectives include strengthening accountability, competition and positive, measurable environmental outcomes, and aggressively implementing new and revised policies on at-risk grantees.<sup>26</sup> The Grants Management Plan has provided a framework for extensive improvements in grants management at the technical administrative level, programmatic oversight level and at the executive decision-making levels of the Agency. EPA will continue to reform grants management by conducting on-site and pre-award reviews of grant recipients and applicants, improving systems support, performing indirect cost rate reviews, providing Tribal technical assistance, and implementing its Agency wide training program for project officers, grant specialists, and managers.

<sup>26</sup> US EPA, EPA Grants Management Plan. EPA-216-R-03-001, April 2003. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/ogd/EO/finalreport.pdf>

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (-\$1,603.8) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$94.5) This increase will support activities for conducting on-site and pre-award reviews of grant recipients and applicants.
- (+\$188.3) This change will assist in performing indirect cost rate reviews, providing Tribal technical assistance, and implementing its Agency wide training program for project officers, grants specialists, and managers.
- (-1.5 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

EPA's environmental statutes; Annual Appropriations Act; FGCAA Section 40; CFR Parts: 30, 31, 35, 40, 45, 46, and 47.

## Human Resources Management

Program Area: Operations and Administration

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$46,795.7</b>	<b>\$41,275.0</b>	<b>\$40,202.5</b>	<b>(\$1,072.5)</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$5.0	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$0.0
Hazardous Substance Superfund	\$5,250.8	\$5,665.0	\$5,270.2	(\$394.8)
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$52,051.5	\$46,943.0	\$45,475.7	(\$1,467.3)
Total Workyears	344.6	297.7	297.6	-0.1

### **Program Project Description:**

Resources in this program support activities related to the provision of human capital and human resources management services to the entire Agency. EPA supports organizational development and management activities through Agency-wide and interagency councils and committees and through participation in interagency management improvement initiatives. The Agency continually evaluates and improves human resource and workforce functions, employee development, leadership development, workforce planning, and succession management.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA is committed to fully implementing “Investing in Our People II, EPA’s Strategy for Human Capital”<sup>27</sup>, which was issued in December 2003 and reviewed in 2005. As one result of that review, the desired outcomes for each strategy were strengthened to focus on measurable results. In FY 2007, the Agency will continue its efforts to implement a Workforce Planning System that will include: closing competency gaps in senior leadership positions; significantly reducing the time to hire for senior executives; and reducing the overall number of vacancies for non-SES positions processed beyond 45-days; and increasing the emphasis on the EPA Environmental Intern Program and other innovative recruitment and hiring flexibilities that address personnel shortages in mission-critical occupations (MCOs).

In accordance with OMB Circular A-76 “Implementation of the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998”<sup>28</sup> (Public Law 105-270) (FAIR Act), the Agency will also build on competitive sourcing principles to identify the most efficient, cost effective resources for performing functions critical to the EPA mission.

<sup>27</sup> US EPA Investing in OUR People II, EPA’s Strategy for Human Capital. Available at <http://www.epa.gov/oarm/strategy.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> Available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/fair2002notice4.html>

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent to which competency/skill gaps are reduced (beginner to intermediate) in Mission Critical Occupations.				25	Percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent to which competency/skill gaps are reduced (intermediate to expert) in Mission Critical Occupations.				15	Percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Output	Number of new hires recruited through EPA's Environmental Intern Program in Mission Critical Occupations.				100	Percent

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	Average time to hire non-SES positions from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.				45	Days

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Efficiency	For SES positions, the average time from date vacancy closes to date offer is extended, expressed in working days.				90	Days

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

- (-\$1,779.8) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$184.9) This increase will support activities for workforce planning and succession management functions.
- (+\$522.4) This increase will support activities associated with employee development and leadership development programs throughout the Agency.
- (-0.1 FTE) This change reflects a decrease in EPA’s workforce as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Title V USC.

## **Program Area: Pesticides Licensing**

**Pesticides: Field Programs**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): (no objective); Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$25,649.5</b>	<b>\$24,516.0</b>	<b>\$24,926.3</b>	<b>\$410.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$25,649.5	\$24,516.0	\$24,926.3	\$410.3
Total Workyears	129.9	124.5	122.5	-2.0

Beginning in FY 2006, the portion of this program project's resources in Goal 2 shifted to Goal 4. For consistency, resources have also been shifted in the above table for FY 2005.

**Program Project Description:**

The Pesticides Field Program is one of the foundation components of the integrated National Pesticide Program established by Congress in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). In combination with the risk assessment and risk management actions of the registration and reregistration of pesticides, field activities are the frontline delivery mechanism to ensure that safeguards, practices and capacity exist to achieve intended risk reduction.

State and Tribal Pesticide regulatory agencies, in cooperation with EPA, implement regulatory decisions regarding pesticides throughout the nation. These decisions ensure that pesticides are used legally and safely, thereby ensuring that the Agency meets its statutory requirement to protect public health and the environment.

The field programs utilize technical assistance, resource management, risk communication, outreach and education, and partnership efforts with states, Tribes, growers, farm workers, and families to effectively implement programs such as Certification and Training (C&T), Worker Protection (WP), the Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP), Pesticide Environmental Stewardship (PESP) and the Tribal Program. These programs apply a geographically-targeted approach where risk management decisions are made close to the source and involve the regions, states, growers, consumers, and public interest groups.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The Agency will continue to stress safe pesticide use through national leadership and coordination for regional, state and Tribal capacity to implement pesticides regulatory decisions in the field. In addition, EPA will provide incentive grants to demonstrate effective applications for safe pest management practices, make regulatory and policy decisions, develop guidance packages and training/educational materials, organize national meetings/workshops to explain policies and regulations and educate pesticide users, provide technical assistance, and coordinate



with other Federal agencies. For example, the program has developed posters and brochures promoting pesticide safety through the “Read the Label First” campaign, produced educational materials targeted to Spanish and Asian language audiences, and provided core study manuals for certified pesticide applicators.

In FY 2007, EPA will provide locally based technical assistance and guidance to states and Tribes on pesticide program implementation. Issues addressed will include newer/safer products and improved outreach and education. Technical assistance will include workshops, demonstration projects, briefings, and informational meetings in areas including pesticide safety training and use of lower risk pesticides.

#### *Certification and Training/Worker Protection*

EPA will work with stakeholders to identify and prioritize key concerns and issues that must be addressed, support ongoing worker protection programming, and provide an enhanced focus on special concerns for children. EPA guidance and direction for state and Tribal implementation will be provided in FY 2007. Because it is essential that pesticide users be properly informed so they can make appropriate choices for the use of pesticides, training, education and outreach, the cornerstones of all field programs, will be pursued aggressively. Development and distribution of support materials and training and follow-up, which are critical to ensuring that pesticide regulatory decisions are properly implemented, will also continue. States will continue to develop, reproduce and distribute training materials. The resulting increased awareness and workers’ ability to understand and avoid pesticide hazards will allow individuals to play a key role in their own health and safety.

#### *Tribal*

EPA guidance and policy direction to Tribes on pesticide issues affecting Native Americans will continue through a sound, effective and integrated approach. EPA will review software and other risk assessment tools to capture the unique Tribal exposure risks. Assistance in organizing national and regional workshops/meetings to provide Tribal awareness and understanding of regulatory requirements and pesticide hazards will continue. EPA will provide training on managing pesticides and pesticide risks matched to Tribal needs. Agency support of the Tribal Pesticide Program Council, a Tribal voice in determining national pesticide policies, and an instrument which brings Tribal pesticide issues to Federal attention, will remain a priority. The Agency will also continue open, consistent communications with Tribes, directly and through the Regional Tribal Operations Committees, to communicate Tribal pesticide concerns.

#### *Endangered Species Protection Program (ESPP)*

EPA will continue to protect threatened or endangered species from pesticide use, while minimizing regulatory burdens on pesticide users. EPA will use sound science to assess the risk of pesticide exposure to listed species and will continue efforts with partners and stakeholders to improve information databases. As pesticides are reviewed, updated and improved, databases will help ensure consistent consideration of endangered species. EPA will implement use limitations through appropriate label statements, referring pesticide users to EPA-developed

Endangered Species Protection Bulletins. These bulletins will contain maps of pesticide use limitation areas necessary to ensure EPA's compliance with the Endangered Species Act and will be enforceable labeling under FIFRA. EPA will continue providing outreach materials keeping localities informed on the latest pesticide information for protection of listed species. EPA will also provide guidance, assistance and resources to states and Tribes for implementation of these new pesticide regulatory decisions. Because of the unique nature of enforcement through Bulletins and the specific geographic scope of pesticide use limitations that may be necessary, implementation of this enforceable program will demand intensified Regional assistance. Regional support will include developing and reviewing customized state-initiated plans, providing educational/informational and other outreach materials, coordinating with Federal and state lead agencies, and coordinating the review of Bulletins which will show the geographic scope of pesticide use limitations for specific pesticides necessary to protect specific listed species.

### *Pesticide Environmental Stewardship Program (PESP)*

EPA will provide technical assistance, incentive grants and demonstration projects to help both agricultural and non-agricultural users of pesticides adapt safer, and often new pest control practices. The Agency will also organize and deliver pest management educational programs and information for producers, consumers, and other stakeholders. The Agency will continue promoting the use of safer alternatives to traditional chemical methods of pest control, including reduced risk pesticides, to further reduce risk. Partnerships emphasizing environmental stewardship and incorporating pollution prevention strategies will also contribute to risk reduction.

**Performance Assessment:** The Pesticides Field Program underwent PART review in calendar year 2004 and received a rating of "results not demonstrated." Using the logic model process, the Agency is developing new, output-oriented performance measures. EPA has consulted with State and Tribal partners throughout the development process, and the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee, the program's federal advisory committee, is currently reviewing the proposed measures.

EPA will encourage integration and adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in schools to reduce children's exposure to pesticides, yet maintain effective and efficient pest control. Updating the website, distribution of publications, awarding of IPM grants, offering of workshops and courses, and providing guidance and assistance through universities and national associations will remain critical. EPA will continue coordination with other Federal Agencies which support IPM practices. Additionally, the Agency will continue

fostering the managed use of an array of biological, cultural, mechanical, and chemical pest control methods to achieve the best results with the least adverse impact to the environment.

Over 170 PESP members have committed to reducing the potential risks associated with pesticide use. Roughly \$4.5 million in PESP grants has funded over 100 projects, including promoting reduced risk pest control practices for crops and promoting integrated pest management in schools.

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

- (+\$1,259.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$291.2) This increase will support worker protection, certification and training, endangered species, environmental stewardship, and tribal activities.
- (-\$1,140.5) Reductions in environmental stewardship, coordination with other federal agencies, and grants to farmer networks and growers are based on the program's inability to demonstrate results. The decrease also reflects the FTE reduction to the groundwater program and related PC&B following a redirection of responsibilities.
- (-2 FTE) This change reflects a reduction to the groundwater program following a redirection of responsibilities.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; ESA; FQPA.

**Pesticides: Registration of New Pesticides**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$39,321.6</b>	<b>\$41,604.0</b>	<b>\$39,767.6</b>	<b>(\$1,836.4)</b>
Science & Technology	\$2,473.1	\$2,463.0	\$2,766.1	\$303.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$41,794.7	\$44,067.0	\$42,533.7	(\$1,533.3)
Total Workyears	401.9	327.8	327.8	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s Pesticide Registration Program licenses pesticides for use, ensuring they present a reasonable certainty of no harm to human health and the environment. The Agency makes licensing decisions about new pesticides only after extensive review and evaluation of studies and data on human health and ecological effects.<sup>29</sup> As part of the process, the Agency analyzes data and, for food-use pesticides, makes tolerance decisions for each crop or crop grouping (or “use”) the registrant requests for the pesticide. The Pesticide Registration program gives priority to accelerated processing of reduced risk pesticides which may substitute for products already on the market, thus giving farmers and other pesticide users new tools that are safer for human health and the environment. The resulting benefits to the nation include worker protection, public health assurance, a safer and abundant food supply, and increased protection of the environment from pesticide risk.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

During FY 2007, EPA will continue to review and register new pesticides, new uses for existing pesticides, and other registration requests in accordance with Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) standards and Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) timeframes. The Agency will continue to process these registration requests, with special consideration given to susceptible populations, especially children. Specifically, the Agency will focus special attention on the foods commonly eaten by children, to reduce pesticide exposure to children where the science identifies potential concerns.

**Performance Assessment:** The Pesticides Registration program underwent PART review in calendar year 2002 and received a rating of “adequate.” Using the logic model process, the Agency is developing new, output-oriented performance measures. EPA has consulted with State and Tribal partners throughout the development process, and the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee, the program’s federal advisory committee, is currently reviewing the proposed measures.

<sup>29</sup>FIFRA Sec 3; FIFRA Sec 4 ( i ) (5)

EPA will engage the public, scientific community and other stakeholders in our policy development and implementation to encourage a reasonable transition for farmers and others from the older, more potentially hazardous pesticides to the newer pesticides which have been registered using the latest scientific information available. The Agency will continue to update the pesticide review and use policies to ensure compliance with the latest scientific methods. EPA will also continue its emphasis on accelerating the registration of reduced risk pesticides, including biopesticides, in order to provide farmers and other pesticide users with new alternatives.

In FY 2007, the Agency, in collaboration with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), will continue to work to ensure that minor use registrations receive appropriate support and that needs are met for reduced risk pesticides for minor use crops.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Efficency	Percent reduction in review time for registration of conventional pesticides.	-7%	7%	10%	5.4%	Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Percentage of agricultural acres treated with reduced-risk pesticides.	13%	8.7%	9%	10.0%	Acre-Treatments

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent reduction in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife mortality incidents involving pesticides	0%	11%	14 %	20	% reduction

Some of the PART measures for this program are program outputs, which, when finalized, represent the program's statutory requirements to ensure that pesticides entering the marketplace are safe for human health and the environment.

The "acre-treatments" measure tracks the use of reduced risk pesticides, that is, those that reduce the risks to human health and nontarget organisms, and reduce the potential for contamination of other media or other valued environmental resources. Extracted data are weighted and a multiple regression procedure is used to adjust for known disproportionalities and compared with USDA and state acreage estimates to ensure consistency.

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

- (+\$889.1) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost-of-living for existing FTE.
- (+\$476.5) This increase will support product registration, amendments, registrations, tolerances, experimental use permits and emergency exemptions for all pesticides, including antimicrobial and biologically-based.
- (-\$3,202.0) This reflects a reduced workload upon completion of the backlog of registration actions. The decrease includes reductions to registration actions for conventional pesticides, Section 18s, reduced risk pesticides and antimicrobial pesticides.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA; ESA.

**Pesticides: Review / Reregistration of Existing Pesticides**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$49,074.7</b>	<b>\$57,458.0</b>	<b>\$51,814.6</b>	<b>(\$5,643.4)</b>
Science & Technology	\$2,471.1	\$2,480.0	\$2,820.4	\$340.4
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$51,545.8	\$59,938.0	\$54,635.0	(\$5,303.0)
Total Workyears	460.7	462.7	458.7	-4.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Agency ensures that pesticides, when used according to the label, result in a reasonable certainty of no harm to human health and that they do not present an unreasonable adverse effect on the environment. EPA uses various means, including risk mitigation measures such as label changes and modification in the ways pesticides are applied (use of protective equipment, farm worker reentry level changes, application rates and frequency, etc.), regulatory decisions, voluntary actions encouraged through partnerships, education, and outreach to provide benefits such as public health safety, safe and abundant food, worker safety, and protection of land and other media from pesticide contamination.

The Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (FQPA) also requires that EPA establish a process for periodic review of pesticide registrations with a goal of completing the process every 15 years, which will replace the Reregistration process. The registrations will be reviewed to ensure that they include appropriate risk reduction measures and that decisions are based on current scientific data, risk assessment methodologies and program policies. EPA will begin implementing this program in FY 2007. In 2004, EPA worked with stakeholders to develop the program parameters for the Registration Review program and piloted the program. The pilot determined the latest risk assessments available for the pesticide, considered whether additional data or assessment updates were required, and laid the groundwork for developing the economic analysis.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

During FY 2007, the Agency will focus its reregistration resources to support meeting the 2008 FQPA/Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) statutory deadlines (26 non-food-use conventional chemical REDs and 12 antimicrobial REDs); implementing the Registration Review program; conducting post-RED activities and continuing product

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> The Pesticides Reregistration program underwent PART review in calendar year 2004 and received a rating of "Adequate." Using the logic model process, the Agency is developing new, output-oriented performance measures. EPA has consulted with State and Tribal partners throughout the development process, and the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee, the program's federal advisory committee, is currently reviewing the proposed measures.</p>
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reregistration. EPA will have completed issuing food use Reregistration Eligibility Decisions (REDs) and related tolerance reassessments by August 3, 2006 and plans to complete issuance of non-food use REDs by 2008.

In FY 2007, EPA plans to complete a cumulative 96 percent of all REDs. Pesticide uses that don't meet the safety standards will be restricted or possibly even cancelled in order to sufficiently reduce their potentially harmful exposures. To establish the new Registration Review program required by FQPA, EPA will issue the final rule in 2006, with program implementation beginning in 2007. As outlined in the proposed rule, EPA will post registration review schedules and provide a baseline for expected pesticide case dockets to be opened for the next three year cycle and for decisions expected over the next several years. The Agency will begin making registration review decisions in 2007.

As the Reregistration/Tolerance Reassessment program approaches completion, the FQPA-required/PRIA-emphasized program to review all registered pesticides on a 15-year cycle will perpetuate the Agency's goal of ensuring that pesticides in the marketplace continue to meet the latest health and safety standards. Resources from completed activities in Reregistration/Tolerance Reassessment will be rechanneled into the Registration Review Program, as well as product reregistration and post-RED activities. Registration review will operate continuously, encompassing all registered pesticides. The scope and depth of the Agency's reviews will be tailored to the circumstances, so reviews will be commensurate with the complexity of the issues currently associated with each pesticide.

Also in 2007, EPA will address post-RED activities vital to effective "real world" implementation of the RED requirements. These activities include review of label amendments that incorporate onto the product labels the mitigation required in the REDs; proposed and final product cancellations; implementation of memoranda of agreements designed to provide fast/effective risk reduction; product reregistration; preparation and tracking of data call-ins (DCIs); review of study submissions and revision of risk and benefits assessments in the REDs; issuing proposed and final tolerance rulemakings to implement the changes in tolerances and revocations required in the REDs, and responding to lawsuits on existing REDs. Although not highly visible activities, they are essential to effective implementation of mitigation measures called for in the REDs and for achievement of long-term public health protection goals and objectives.

Additionally, in FY 2007, the Agency will continue to review antimicrobials for reregistration in order to meet the deadlines set by FQPA and PRIA for the Reregistration Program. EPA will continue to address concerns regarding the efficacy of public health products used to kill microorganisms in hospitals, schools, restaurants, and homes. EPA will continue to ensure that efficacy tests for antimicrobial products are reliable and reproducible and that internal controls ensure the integrity of data submitted by registrants.

In the performance of our mandate to protect the environment, EPA will continue to use sound science in pesticide reviews and to include stakeholder and scientific community feedback in our policies and decisions. Efforts with stakeholders through the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee (PPDC) and the Committee to Advise on Reassessment and Transition (CARAT)



will continue to provide transparency in decision-making and a fuller understanding of the implications for growers, producers and the public.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Cumulative percent of Reregistration Eligibility Decisions Completed.	82.3%(504)	88.2%	92.7%	96%(588)	Decisions (Cum)

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Efficiency	Reduction in time required to issue Reregistration Eligibility Decisions.	3.5%	7%	10%	12%	Reduction

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent reduction in terrestrial and aquatic wildlife mortality incidents involving pesticides	0%	11%	14 %	20%	% reduction

Some of this program’s PART performance measures are outputs representing statutory requirements to ensure that pesticides entering the marketplace are safe for human health and the environment, and when used in accordance with the packaging label present a reasonable certainty of no harm. While program outputs are not the best measures of risk reduction, they do provide a means for reducing risk in that the program’s safety review prevents dangerous pesticides from entering the marketplace.

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

- (+\$391.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$276.8) This increase will support activities including contracts, grants, expenses, travel, IT and telecommunications for registration review, reregistration of non-food use REDS, post-RED activities and special reviews.
- (-\$5,150.7) Reflects the completion of tolerance reassessments and a reduction to the Reregistration/Registration Review program’s contracts for study reviews.
- (-\$1,161.4) Reflects a reduction to non-food use review and reregistration activities.

- (-4.0 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

PRIA; FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA.

**Science Policy and Biotechnology**

Program Area: Pesticides Licensing

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks; Enhance Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,961.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,694.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,754.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$60.0</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$1,961.5	\$1,694.0	\$1,754.0	\$60.0
Total Workyears	8.8	6.3	6.3	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Agency will continue providing scientific and policy expertise and coordinating EPA interagency and international efforts as well as facilitating the sharing of information related to core science policy issues concerning pesticides and toxic chemicals. Biotechnology is illustrative of the work encompassed by this program. Many offices within EPA regularly deal with biotechnology issues, and the coordination among affected offices allows for coherent and consistent scientific policy from a broad Agency perspective. Internationally, EPA will continue participating in a variety of activities related to biotechnology and is fully committed to and engaged in international dialogues. The Biotechnology Team will continue to assist in formulating EPA and United States positions on biotechnology issues, including representation on United States delegations to international meetings when needed. Such international activity is coordinated with the Department of State.

The Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP), operating under the rules and regulations of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, will continue to serve as the primary external independent scientific peer review mechanism for EPA's pesticide programs.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

EPA estimates that the SAP will be asked to complete approximately 14 reviews in FY 2007. The specific topics to be placed on the FIFRA SAP agenda are typically confirmed a few months in advance of each session and usually include difficult, new or controversial scientific issues identified in the course of EPA's pesticide program activities. In FY 2007, topics may include issues related to biotechnology, chemical-specific risk assessments, novel exposure and hazard models, cumulative risk assessment models and ecological probabilistic assessment methodologies.

EPA will continue to play a lead role in evaluating the scientific and technical issues associated with plant-incorporated protectants based on plant viral coat proteins. EPA will also, in conjunction with an interagency workgroup, continue to maintain and further develop the U.S. Regulatory Agencies Unified Biotechnology Website. The site focuses on the laws and regulations governing agricultural products of modern biotechnology and includes a searchable

database of genetically engineered crop plants that have completed review for use in the United States.<sup>30</sup>

In addition, a number of international activities will continue to be supported by EPA, including representation on the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Working Group on the Harmonization of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology and Task Force on the Safety of Food and Feed.

**Performance Targets:**

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

Work under this program supports the *Enhance Science and Research* and *Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks* objectives, specifically, work done in EPA's Pesticide and Pollution Prevention and Toxics programs. The programs supported include Registration of New Pesticides and Review/Reregistration of Existing Pesticides. Science Policy and Biotechnology activities such as the SAP, a scientific peer review mechanism, assist in meeting its targets for measures under those program/projects including *Register safer chemicals and biopesticides*, and *Tolerance Reassessments*.

The work in the Science Policy program also supports efforts in the Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program. Science coordination efforts under Science Policy and Biotechnology assist in meeting its target for the *Number of chemicals or organisms introduced into commerce that pose unreasonable risks to workers, consumers, or the environment* through Scientific Advisory Panel meetings and letter reviews.

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

- (+\$55.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost-of-living for existing FTE.
- (+\$4.1) This increase will provide additional support for contracts and grants.

**Statutory Authority:**

FIFRA; FFDCA; FQPA; TSCA.

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<sup>30</sup> <http://usbiotechreg.nbio.gov/>

**Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery  
Act (RCRA)**

**RCRA: Corrective Action**

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$36,575.0</b>	<b>\$39,396.0</b>	<b>\$40,372.3</b>	<b>\$976.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$36,575.0	\$39,396.0	\$40,372.3	\$976.3
Total Workyears	251.1	270.5	266.7	-3.8

**Program Project Description:**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requires EPA implement a hazardous waste management program for the purpose of controlling the generation, transportation, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes. An important element of this program is the requirement that facilities managing hazardous waste clean up past releases. This program, which is largely implemented by authorized states, is known as the Corrective Action Program. Although the states<sup>31</sup> are the primary implementers of the Corrective Action Program, EPA Regional staff are also the lead at a significant number of facilities undergoing corrective actions. Key program implementation activities include: development of technical and program implementation regulations, policies, and guidance and conducting corrective action activities including assessments, investigations, stabilization measures, remedy selection, and remedy construction/implementation. For more information, see <http://www.epa.gov/correctiveaction/>.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

**Performance Assessment:** RCRA Corrective Action was initially assessed under PART in 2003 and received an overall rating of “Adequate” from OMB’s PART review. During the FY 2003 PART, EPA developed a new efficiency measure for the RCRA Corrective Action Program. The measure is total number of final remedy components constructed at RCRA Corrective Action facilities per Federal, state and private sector costs. This measure will show, over time, an increase in the number of final remedy components constructed per the costs related to the cleanup and oversight of cleanup of RCRA facilities in FY 2006.

In the Agency’s FY 2003-FY 2008 Strategic Plan, EPA introduced new program goals for corrective action that focus EPA and state efforts on moving facilities from stabilization to final remedies. By the end of FY 2008, EPA intends to select remedies at 30 percent of the highest priority facilities and declare construction complete at 20

percent of the highest priority facilities. To accomplish these ambitious goals, the Agency worked with the states to update its baseline of 1,968 highest priority facilities and to develop annual targets for tracking achievements from FY 2006 through FY 2008.

<sup>31</sup> This includes both those states authorized for corrective action and those not authorized for corrective action through work sharing agreements with their EPA Regional offices.

Consistent with EPA's emphasis on land revitalization, ensuring sustainable future uses for RCRA corrective action facilities is considered in remedy selections and in the construction of those remedies. In addition, the Agency will work in partnership with the states to coordinate cleanup program goals and direction. The Agency also will develop training that will include selecting and completing final remedies. This training will be presented to Regional and state RCRA Corrective Action staff during FY 2007. These activities are key aspects of improving the program's efficiency.

During FY 2007, the Agency will be working with its state partners to continue developing and implementing program improvements that will help meet this ambitious challenge. EPA and the states will continue to develop and implement approaches for selecting and constructing final remedies at operating facilities that are protected as long as the facility remains active.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with current human exposures under control (using 2005 baseline).			82	89	percent

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percentage of RCRA CA facilities with migration of contaminated groundwater under control (using 2005 baseline).			68	75	percent

EPA will continue to track the human exposures environmental indicator. At the end of FY 2005, human exposures to toxins were controlled at 1,649 facilities. In FY 2007 EPA expects that human exposures will be controlled at over 1,750 high-priority RCRA facilities. This would represent completed controls at 89 percent of the baseline facilities. The 2008 goal is to achieve this indicator at 95 percent of the 1,968 baseline facilities. EPA will also continue to track the migration of contaminated groundwater environmental indicator, with a target of 76 percent of baseline facilities in FY 2007. The 2008 goal is to achieve this indicator at 80 percent of the 1,968 baseline facilities.

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

- (+\$1,309.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.

- (-\$333.4) This reduction reflects program improvements and progress and a focus on the highest priority facilities.
- (-3.8 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), Section 8001 as amended, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (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).



**RCRA: Waste Management**

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Preserve Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$67,842.9</b>	<b>\$65,793.0</b>	<b>\$67,887.3</b>	<b>\$2,094.3</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$67,842.9	\$65,793.0	\$67,887.3	\$2,094.3
Total Workyears	443.1	453.6	443.1	-10.5

**Program Project Description:**

The primary focus of the Waste Management Program is to provide national policy directed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act to reduce the amount of waste generated and to improve the recovery and conservation of materials by focusing on a hierarchy of waste management options that advocate reduction, reuse, and recycling over treatment and disposal; to prevent dangerous releases to the environment from both non-hazardous and hazardous waste management facilities; and to reduce emissions from hazardous waste combustion, and manage waste in more environmentally beneficial and cost-effective ways.

The Waste Management Program continues to evolve to address the challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. New waste streams from new industrial processes are being evaluated, and technological advances and innovative methods of conducting business in the waste management arena are being assessed. There is an increased focus on reuse and recycling, particularly the safe beneficial use of industrial byproducts as a preference to disposal. EPA has many major components that are essential to safe waste management and the protection of human health and the environment. Moreover, the program is engaged in regulatory and other reform efforts to improve the efficiency of the program (for example, e-manifest and e-permitting projects) and to provide incentives for increased recycling. EPA actively participates in waste management and resource conservation efforts internationally.

Through the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC), the program works with industry, states, and environmental groups to explore new ways to reduce materials and energy use by promoting product and process redesign and increased materials and energy recovery from materials otherwise requiring disposal. However, not all materials can be reduced, reused, or recycled and, therefore, some wastes must be safely treated and disposed. Thus, EPA and the states maintain the critical health and environmental protections provided by the base “cradle to grave” waste management system envisioned by RCRA. (<http://www.epa.gov/rcrainfo/>).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2005, EPA finalized the standardized permit rule, which facilitated the development of e-permitting. In FY 2007, the program will continue to work in partnership with the states to

incorporate e-permitting tools to encourage and help states to expedite and simplify the permitting process; and to provide better public access to permitting information. During FY 2007, the Agency will continue to work to identify the best manner in which to develop an electronic manifest system. EPA will also continue its active participation in international waste management efforts.

In FY 2007, EPA plans to complete the draft of proposed regulations to allow gasification of oil-bearing hazardous secondary materials from petroleum refining into clean fuels and basic chemicals, thereby vastly expanding the reuse of materials currently managed as waste. Gasification of waste materials will allow the capture of a significant amount of energy from waste materials that previously were treated and disposed of, thus turning a waste problem into an energy solution.

The Agency will continue its regulatory reform efforts in FY 2007 with work on the definition of solid waste and encouraging safe recycling of targeted waste streams. Specific examples of regulatory relief will include finalizing regulations promoting the recycling of solvents, metals, and petroleum catalysts. We expect that savings from EPA's burden reduction rule will also contribute to an improvement in efficiency. In FY 2007, EPA also will finalize regulations that will simplify and improve hazardous waste management in college and university laboratory settings, and that will remove barriers to the use of aluminum in automobile manufacturing, allowing for increased fuel efficiency due to lighter cars.

EPA will continue its state-of-the-practice bioreactor landfill work. Bioreactor landfills are supported by industry because of the expected rapid stabilization which leads to rapid settlement and possible recovery of air space. Studies will determine if bioreactors will increase the practicality of gas to energy conversion. Industry anticipates a greater potential for reducing long-term costs with bioreactors. In FY 2007, EPA will apply the results of its work in developing technical guidance and/or best practices to support industry and state regulatory agencies in designing, operating, and overseeing safe bioreactors.

The Agency also will work to reduce risks from industrial non-hazardous waste, also known as Industrial Subtitle D waste. Manufacturing facilities generate and dispose of 7.6 billion tons of industrial non-hazardous waste each year.<sup>32</sup> EPA will continue to work with interested parties to apply the voluntary "Guide for Industrial Waste Management" which provides facility managers, state and tribal regulators and interested public with recommendations and tools to better address the management of land-disposed non-hazardous industrial waste. The program will expand its successful voluntary Coal Combustion Partnership Program (C2P2) to include industrial material recycling and use C2P2 as a model to foster the safe beneficial use of other industrial non-hazardous waste streams, such as foundry sands and construction and demolition debris. C2P2 will continue to work toward the goal of increasing the beneficial use of coal combustion

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<sup>1</sup>Data for 1982 from "Screening Survey of Subtitle D Establishments. Draft final report. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, December 1987. "Nonhazardous Waste: Environmental Safeguards for Industrial Facilities Need to Be Developed." Report to the Chairman, Subcommittee on Transportation and Hazardous Materials, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives. April 1990

products to a rate of 50% by 2011, as measured by the American Coal Ash Association annual survey. The most recent data from the 2004 annual survey show coal combustion product beneficial use has increased to 40% from a 2001 baseline of 31%.

During FY 2007, the Waste Management Program will continue working with the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Homeland Security to prepare for possible terrorist or natural disaster events and threats to the food chain. EPA will work to expand information on technologies and tools for use in decontamination/disposal operations related to terrorist events and natural disasters.

Providing grant funds, training, and technical assistance to Tribes and Tribal organizations to solve solid waste problems and reduce risk from exposure of improperly disposed hazardous and solid waste also is a priority for the Agency in FY 2007. Of the over 560 Federally-recognized Tribes in this country, up to 44% have no waste management program and 24% use open dumps and open burning as their primary disposal methods for solid wastes. In fact, there are over 1,400 open dumps on Tribal lands, of which 110 are considered high-threat open dumps. The Waste Management Program's goals are to increase the number of Tribal plans to address solid waste management issues and reduce Tribal reliance on open dumps and backyard burning as solid waste management practices.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Annual increase in the percentage of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with permits or other approved controls.	3.1%	2.8%	2.5%	2.4%	percentage pts.

In FY 2007, EPA will coordinate efforts with the states to increase the number of RCRA hazardous waste management facilities with approved controls by 2.4 percent over the FY 2006 level. EPA will continue to assist the states as needed in getting permits or other approved controls in place. The most complex facilities remain requiring states to spend more resources per facility. In FY 2007 EPA will focus efforts to help states in overcoming barriers, particularly with regard to different types of facilities that are difficult to permit on where emissions are difficult to control, such as boilers and industrial furnaces (BIFs), Subpart X, and large, complex Federal facilities.

The permits universe has been updated for the 2006-2008 cycle. The new facilities on the permit track have been added and the facilities not on the permit track have been omitted. For permit renewals, a new universe and reporting system has been developed to track updated controls. Accomplishments toward this goal will be reported in the 2006-2008 cycle.

This program was included in the PART review of the RCRA Base, Permits and Grants Program for FY 2006 which received an overall rating of Adequate. During the PART, EPA developed an efficiency measure that will show, over time, the RCRA facilities under control (permitted)

per the total permitting costs. Included in these costs will be estimates of the permitting costs of the regulated entities plus appropriated dollars for the program, based on a three year rolling average. The baseline is currently under development, and the program anticipates reporting this information in FY 2007.

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

- (+\$1,259.7) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$834.6) This increase will be used to fund industrial process analyses to support work in providing incentives for increased recycling (e.g., solvents, metals and other targeted waste streams) through regulatory reform, as well as the safe, beneficial use of industrial byproducts as a preference to disposal. This funding will provide technical support to states in incorporating e-permitting tools to expedite and simplify the permitting process.
- (-10.5 FTE) This reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities. This also reflects a redirection of FTE for Energy Policy Act activities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), Section 8001, as amended, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (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).

**RCRA: Waste Minimization & Recycling**

Program Area: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Preserve Land; Restore Land

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,878.7</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,825.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,235.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$410.1</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$10,878.7	\$11,825.0	\$12,235.1	\$410.1
Total Workyears	68.7	75.6	74.4	-1.2

**Program Project Description:**

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) directs EPA to promote a reduction in the amount of waste generated and to improve recovery and conservation of materials through reducing, reusing, and recycling. The Waste Minimization and Recycling program implemented through the Resource Conservation Challenge (RCC) emphasizes national policy development and leadership to reduce the generation and environmental impacts of materials from businesses, industries, and communities by fostering adoption of more efficient, sustainable, and protective policies, practices, materials, and technologies. These policies are based on a hierarchy of waste management options that advocate reduction, reuse, and recycling over treatment and disposal. The program focuses its efforts on reduction, reuse, and recycling by building on partnerships with other Federal agencies; state, Tribal, and local governments; business and industry; and non-governmental organizations. These voluntary partnerships provide information sharing, recognition, and assistance to improve practices in both public and private sectors.

The RCC contributes to implementation of the President's Climate Change Action Plan and provides information to assess and track progress in reaching national goals. <http://www.epa.gov/rcc>.

The program implements waste minimization activities that diminish chemicals of most concern to human health and the environment. This approach involves relating chemicals to waste streams and seeks to reduce not only the volume of wastes, but also the toxicity of wastes. Reduction of priority chemicals in waste streams eliminates some of the risk when a waste is mismanaged and released to the environment, where it could persist, bio-accumulate, or be toxic to humans or to the environment. A goal of reducing chemicals in wastes also will lead to safer chemical substitutions and processes upstream, and eliminate occupational exposures to the chemicals of concern.

## **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

### *Municipal Solid Waste*

Under the RCC, EPA will concentrate efforts in FY 2007 on attaining the national goal of recycling 35 percent of municipal solid waste (MSW) by 2008. These efforts will incorporate the FY 2007 annual measures of 85.2 million tons of municipal solid waste diverted and maintaining a daily per capita waste generation rate of 4.5 pounds per person.

EPA will concentrate efforts on three large-volume waste categories with the greatest opportunity for recycling: (1) paper (over 35 percent of MSW); (2) organics (food and yard waste combine to over 23 percent of MSW); and (3) packaging and containers (over 10 percent of MSW). These three commodity streams, which represent between 60 percent and 70 percent of the municipal solid waste stream, are key areas on which EPA must focus resources to achieve the national 35 percent recycling goal. EPA is working with a variety of stakeholder groups involved in paper, organics, and packaging and containers to identify and implement collaborative efforts to increase the recycling of these materials.

EPA's WasteWise program, now in its twelfth year, has over 1,400 partners and 250 endorsers. Between 1994 and 2005, WasteWise partners reported diversion of more than 29.6 billion pounds of material from the waste stream through donation and reuse activities. They also reported recycling nearly 174.8 billion pounds of materials. EPA estimates that, as a result of WasteWise's assistance, 24 million metric tons of carbon equivalent were reduced in 2004, equivalent to the annual greenhouse gas emissions from 2.57 million cars.

### *Industrial Non-Hazardous Waste*

Under the RCC, EPA also will continue to pursue collaborative efforts to increase the safe reuse and recycling of industrial byproducts, with resultant benefits of reduced greenhouse gas emissions and energy savings. By working with manufacturers, utilities, government agencies, and transportation and building construction companies, the RCC Industrial Materials Recycling (IMR) effort is currently focusing on three industrial non-hazardous waste streams:

**Performance Assessment:** The program was initially assessed under PART in 2004 and received an overall rating of "Adequate" from OMB's PART review. EPA is identifying new baselines and establishing ambitious annual targets for existing municipal solid waste recycling, priority chemical waste minimization, and permitting measures. The program is identifying new measures related to municipal solid waste diversion from landfills and recycling, reuse of both construction and demolition debris and coal ash products. In addition, EPA is developing an efficiency measure for the municipal solid waste portion of the waste minimization program.

- Coal Combustion Products
- Construction and Demolition Debris
- Foundry Sand.

The Construction Initiative is a voluntary Federal, state, and private sector outreach collaboration effort to promote the environmentally safe and sound recycling of industrial materials at the largest, most significant upcoming building and transportation construction projects. This initiative encourages the recycling of all

three IMR priority materials at developing construction projects. In FY 2007, EPA will move

toward achieving its goal of increasing the recycling rate of industrial materials by attaining commitments from the developers and owners of building and transportation construction projects to use these materials instead of virgin resources.

### *Priority Chemicals in Waste*

In FY 2007, through the National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP), the Agency will continue to reduce priority chemicals in wastes. The NPEP partners have established goals committing to reduce program priority chemicals in wastes by over 1.4 million pounds and to reduce hazardous chemicals in general by over 2.6 million pounds. EPA will continue to promote the growth of the NPEP, building on the successes achieved by over 70 existing partners. In addition to enrolling new partners, EPA will seek new commitments from existing partners.

Industry has made significant progress in reducing priority chemical releases and their presence in waste. Reported releases have dropped by 53 percent from 147 million pounds in 1991, to 69 million pounds in 2001. EPA has set goals of reducing 31 priority list chemicals from all industrial wastes by 10 percent by 2008 (from a 2001 baseline).

### *E-Waste*

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to address the nation's growing electronics waste stream through partnerships with private and public entities such as Plug-In To eCycling and the Federal Electronics Challenge (FEC). Since its launch of Plug-In To eCycling in 2003, EPA has agreed to participate with more than 19 members in the manufacturing and retail sectors. Through Plug-In, more than 60.2 million pounds of consumer electronics have been collected. In FY 2005, Plug-In partners continued to sponsor collection events, helping to raise consumer awareness about electronics reuse and recycling and increase the number of electronic devices collected. Partners sponsored over 237 events, collecting approximately 15 million pounds.

Also, the FEC grew beyond the pilot stage and officially enrolled 81 Challenge partners, representing 12 Departments/Agencies. So far, the agencies who have committed to the program represent over 80 percent of Federal agency purchasing power for IT equipment. By the end of FY 2007, the goal for the FEC is to have at least 250 partners and/or have 500,000 federal employees covered under the FEC. Environmental targets for the end of FY 2007 include: 3.8 million pound reduction in solid waste; 218,000 pound reduction in hazardous waste; energy savings of 85,000 megawatt hours; and \$6.96 million in cost savings.

EPA also will be initiating a "Mercury Roundup" to promote the voluntary early retirement of devices containing mercury. EPA will issue a formal challenge and request to major industrial facilities in FY 2006, urging mercury elimination. Partners will commit to do the following:

- Inventory mercury sources in their facilities and evaluate non-mercury alternatives
- Establish purchasing policies and educate staff
- Collect existing mercury for recycling

By FY 2007, EPA expects to have identified mercury challenge partners and be able to quantify reduction commitments.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Millions of tons of municipal solid waste diverted.	data lag	81	83.1	85.2	million tons

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Daily per capita generation of municipal solid waste.	data lag	4.5	4.5	4.5	lbs. MSW

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of pounds reduced (in millions) in generation of priority list chemicals from 2001 baseline of 84 million pounds.			1.2 million	0.6 million	Pounds

This program was included in the PART review of the RCRA Base, Permits and Grants Program and received an overall rating of Adequate. During the PART, EPA developed an efficiency measure that will show, over time, the total reduction of priority chemicals contained in industrial waste streams per Federal and private sector cost. In FY 2006, EPA will identify and confirm the quality of data sources produced in the private sector to use with this efficiency measure in FY 2007. In addition, EPA is developing a second efficiency measure related to the solid waste recycling/reduction component of this program. This measure will incorporate MSW and costs to recycle those wastes. The program is in the final analysis stage of work on this measure and expects to have the new measure in place for FY 2007.

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

- (+\$1,138.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-\$728.1) This reduction reflects a concentration of program effort on the three large-volume waste categories - paper, organics, and packaging and containers.
- (-1.2 FTE) This change reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.



**Statutory Authority:**

SWDA; Section 8001 as amended; RCRA of 1976, as amended; Public Law 94-580, 42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq. VA and HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act; Public Law 105-276; 112 Stat, 2461, 2499 (1988).

## **Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention**

**Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Management**  
 Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention  
 Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems  
 Objective(s): Chemical, Organism, and Pesticide Risks

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,462.3</b>	<b>\$9,008.0</b>	<b>\$7,736.5</b>	<b>(\$1,271.5)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,462.3	\$9,008.0	\$7,736.5	(\$1,271.5)
Total Workyears	48.7	53.8	52.7	-1.1

**Program Project Description:**

EPA has established national programs to promote reductions in use and safe removal, disposal and containment of certain prevalent, high-risk chemicals that were introduced into the environment before their risks were known. These chemicals include polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), mercury, and asbestos/fibers. This program focuses on providing assistance to Federal agencies and others with responsibility for ensuring proper disposal of PCBs, eliminating the use of medical devices containing mercury, and implementing statutory requirements to address asbestos risks in schools.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

*Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)*

EPA will continue to work with the U.S. Navy to develop a national approval for the reefing of ships and the Maritime Administration (MARAD) to dispose of its fleet of obsolete ships which contain equipment using PCBs. In addition, the Agency will continue to work with the Department of Defense to approve the disposal via incineration of PCBs in nerve agent rockets. The focus of activity in 2007 will be to continue monitoring compliance with the conditions of the PCB disposal approvals.

EPA will continue to ensure that PCB waste is properly stored and disposed, and that PCB remediation sites are cleaned up correctly. Specific activities include advising the regulated community on PCB remediation, reviewing and acting on PCB disposal applications, and overseeing PCB permitted storage and disposal facilities.

EPA will provide technical assistance to Congress to support the development of legislation to facilitate the U.S. ratification of the Stockholm Convention, which was signed by the U.S. on May 23, 2001 and which entered into force without U.S. ratification on May 17, 2004. Upon ratification, EPA will, among other requirements, take action towards the elimination of PCBs in certain equipment by 2025.

## *Mercury*

EPA will explore opportunities to partner with others to reduce the quantity of mercury in products and the associated municipal waste streams. For enhancing mercury risk communication, the Agency will develop tools for educating different audiences about the risks of eating mercury-contaminated fish and wildlife. EPA's Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) Program, working to eliminate mercury-containing products in health care facilities, will transition to industry.

## *Asbestos/Fibers*

EPA will continue its scientific research on asbestos. The Agency will continue its outreach and technical assistance for the asbestos program for schools, in coordination with other Federal agencies, states, the National Parent-Teachers Association, and the National Education Association.

EPA will also continue to provide oversight and regulatory interpretation to delegated state and local asbestos demolition and renovation programs, respond to tips and complaints regarding the Asbestos-in-Schools Rule, respond to public requests for assistance, and help asbestos training providers to comply with the Model Accreditation Plan requirements. For more information, visit [www.epa.gov/oppt](http://www.epa.gov/oppt).

### **Performance Targets:**

Work under this program supports EPA's objective to prevent and reduce pesticide, chemical, and genetically engineered biological organism risks to humans, communities, and ecosystems. Currently, there are no performance measures specific to this program project.

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

- (+\$39.0) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$137.1) This change will support EPA's role in assisting MARAD and DOD in their work to safely decommission naval vessels and incinerate retired weapons containing PCBs.
- (-\$500.0) This reflects disinvestment in EPA's Sustainable Futures Program, which promotes voluntary pre-screening of new chemicals by companies before they are submitted to the Agency under the Pre-Manufacture Review (PMN) Program. Performance is expected to be maintained, however, by transferring to industry responsibility for providing necessary training in the use of EPA's chemical risk screening tools. Resources are redirected to the lead risk reduction program.
- (-\$947.6) This reflects disinvestments in components of the Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxics Initiative, including all EPA funding for the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment (H2E) Program and EPA's efforts to promote the premature retirement and safe disposal

of PCB-contaminated electrical equipment. There will be no performance impacts associated with the reduced funding for the H2E Program because the American Hospitals Association will take on increased responsibility for managing this successful initiative. EPA's performance targets for retirement and EPA's performance targets for safe disposal of PCB-containing capacitors and transformers are reduced to zero. While EPA's long-term goal for this PCB performance measure will not be achieved, the program will continue its role in permitting and monitoring the safe disposal of PCBs at disposal facilities.

- (-1.1 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

TSCA; ASHAA; AHERA; AIA.

**Toxic Substances: Chemical Risk Review and Reduction**

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$45,781.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$46,542.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$44,637.0</i></b>	<b><i>(\$1,905.0)</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$45,781.1	\$46,542.0	\$44,637.0	(\$1,905.0)
Total Workyears	246.7	245.0	244.1	-0.9

**Program Project Description:**

This program spans the full range of EPA activities dealing with review of new and existing chemicals, including the High Production Volume Challenge (HPV) and Voluntary Children’s Chemical Evaluation (VCCEP) Programs. These activities focus on reviewing and, as necessary, reducing the health and environmental risks of new chemicals introduced into the United States marketplace as well as chemicals already in commerce. The program works to prevent unreasonable risks from new chemicals, reduce chronic human health risks from industrial releases, and increase the efficiency of risk reduction efforts.

**2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

*New Chemicals Program*

In FY 2007, EPA will continue its successful record of preventing the entry of chemicals that pose unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment into the U.S. market. Each year EPA’s New Chemicals Program reviews and manages the potential risks from approximately 1,700 new chemicals and 40 products of biotechnology that enter the marketplace. To measure performance under this program, EPA adopted a long-term GPRA/PART measure in its 2008 Strategic Plan establishing a “zero tolerance” performance standard for the number of new chemicals or microorganisms introduced to commerce that pose an unreasonable risk to workers, consumers or the environment. In response to a PART recommendation, EPA is introducing in FY 2007 a corresponding annual performance GPRA/PART measure that more specifically quantifies the goal of allowing no chemicals into commerce that pose unreasonable risk.

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> EPA’s Existing Chemicals and New Chemicals Programs underwent PART review in FY 2002 and again in FY 2003. The Existing Chemicals Program received an “adequate” rating. EPA’s New Chemicals Program received a “Moderately Effective” rating. The PART reviews recommended that EPA develop efficiency measures for both programs. The Agency is fulfilling these recommendations by introducing two new efficiency measures and accompanying targets in the FY 2007 Budget Justification and Request: Cost of Post-Focus Meeting Action on Pre-Manufacture Notices; Cost of Developing Proposed Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGs).</p>
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### *Nanoscale Materials*

EPA is developing a stewardship program for new and existing nanoscale materials that are subject to TSCA requirements. Information from this program will enable the public to gain a better understanding of risk-related issues and will allow EPA to obtain further experience in the evaluation of such substances. Please see “Existing Chemicals Program,” below, for more information on EPA’s approach to evaluating and managing chemicals already in commerce at TSCA’s enactment.

### *Existing Chemicals Program*

The Agency anticipates a significant amount of activity in 2007 centered on the receipt of data pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Update Rule (IUR) during the latter part of 2006. A large number of 2006 IUR reports will be submitted in electronic format, but there will be a significant number of paper reports that will need to be entered into the IUR database manually. Additionally, the Agency will improve connectivity with other databases using IUR identifiers such as the Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) number. The CAS appears in most chemical-specific databases and is the internationally-recognized standard method for identifying chemicals.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue its efforts to assess and, if indicated, manage risks associated with brominated flame retardants (BFRs) which are used to enhance fire safety in furniture, fabrics, plastics, consumer electronics and wire insulation. EPA is engaged with stakeholders to evaluate the efficacy and potential risks of new alternative flame retardants, in order to assure that lower risk products are available to meet the important public safety need for flame retardant products. EPA will evaluate and implement perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) risk management actions, as indicated by the results of ongoing risk assessment and testing under enforceable consent agreements. In 2007, final reports are due on results from the fluoropolymer and fluorotelomer incineration testing Enforceable Consent Agreements (ECAs), and EPA’s Research and Development program will continue telomer biodegradation testing. Additionally, the final Perfluoralkyl Sulfonates (PFAS) Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) will be promulgated. Also, the Agency recently began discussions with a cadre of U.S. companies involved in the fluorochemical manufacturing, processing and user industries to commit to:

- Reduce the releases of PFOA and its precursors to the environment; and
- Continue to improve global understanding of the toxicity, fate, and current and historic exposure of humans and the environment to these chemicals.

The GPRA/PART long-term and annual performance measures for the Existing Chemicals program target an annual percent reduction in a relative risk index for chronic human health associated with environmental releases of industrial chemicals in commerce, as calculated by EPA’s Risk Screening Environmental Indicators (RSEI) model. All of EPA’s activities in the Existing Chemicals Program contribute to achievement of these annual and long-term goals, which were first introduced in EPA’s 2008 Strategic Plan in response to the 2004 Existing Chemicals PART.

### *High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program*

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to focus its efforts on making basic screening level hazard data on high production volume chemicals available to the public. The data will be available and searchable through EPA's High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS). EPA will be in the process of screening data submitted under the HPV Challenge Program and identifying chemicals of potential concern that may require additional work, currently anticipated to involve 5 to 10 percent of screened chemicals. Additionally, EPA will be working to accommodate the submission of health and safety data on chemicals identified through the recently announced industry-led Expanded High Production Volume Challenge Program (EHPV).

EPA will continue its participation in the international Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) program along with other OECD member countries. EPA plans to complete the review of 50 chemicals and initiate review on at least 15 more.

### *Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP)*

In FY 2007, EPA will continue its review of chemicals that may pose risks to children. Using the information gathered from the interim evaluation of VCCEP, EPA will work with stakeholders to adjust the program to most efficiently target VCCEP to meet its goals.

### *Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs)*

AEGL values are used by first responders in dealing with chemical emergencies. In FY 2007, EPA's Acute Exposure Guideline Level (AEGLs) program plans to develop Proposed AEGL values at the rate of 24 additional chemicals per year. Following September 11, 2001, investment in AEGL extramural funds in the Homeland Security: Preparedness, Response and Recovery Program/Project have supported acceleration of AEGLs development, with annual performance targets increasing from 15 to 24 additional chemicals per year.

EPA has developed a new GPRA/PART efficiency measure for the AEGL program that will enable the Agency to track changes from year to year in the cost it incurs per chemical for which a proposed AEGL data set is developed. EPA costs are adjusted to reflect the estimated percentage of resources spent on *proposed* AEGLs. The measure is tied to proposed, rather than final, AEGL data sets for these reasons:

- Proposed values are suitable for many purposes;
- Actions through the proposal stage of the AEGL development process are largely under EPA's control, whereas actions to finalize AEGLs are controlled more by the National Academies of Science; and
- The program's annual and long-term outcome measures are based on development of proposed AEGL values.

For more information, please visit [www.epa.gov/oppt](http://www.epa.gov/oppt).



**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Output	Cumulative number of chemicals with proposed, interim, and/or final values for Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL).	70%	52%	145	163	Total Chemicals

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Reduction in the current year production-adjusted risk-based score of releases and transfers of toxic chemicals.	0%	2%	3%	3%	% RSEI rel risk

The Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) measure demonstrates EPA’s ability to deal with threats of chemical terrorism and assist with Homeland Security. EPA’s efficiency measure target for FY 2007 calls for a two percent cost savings to be achieved. The target is measured as a two percent reduction in EPA’s cost per chemical for which a proposed AEGL data set is developed. This reduction goal assumes a FY 2006 baseline value of \$34,857, using projected cost data for that fiscal year.

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

- (+\$611.5) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$222.9) This increase will support EPA’s implementation of a new voluntary stewardship program for new and existing substances that are nanoscale materials. Information from this program will enable the public to gain a better understanding of risk-related issues and will allow EPA to obtain further experience in the evaluation of such substances.
- (-\$500.0) This reflects disinvestment in EPA’s Sustainable Futures Program, which promotes voluntary pre-screening of new chemicals by companies before they are submitted to the Agency under the Pre-Manufacture Review (PMN) Program. Performance is expected to be maintained, however, by transferring to industry responsibility for providing necessary training in the use of EPA’s chemical risk screening tools. Resources are redirected to the lead risk reduction program.
- (-\$2,239.4) This decrease will return the HPV program to its previous planned pace for making basic screening level hazard data obtained through the HPV Challenge Program

on new emerging high production volume chemicals available to the public and in screening those data to identify chemicals of potential concern that may require additional work. The pace for those two activities was accelerated in FY 2006 in response to increased Congressional appropriation beyond the level requested in the FY 2006 President's Budget.

- (-0.9 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

TSCA.

**Endocrine Disruptors**

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

Objective(s): Enhance Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$8,696.4</b>	<b>\$8,767.0</b>	<b>\$7,985.4</b>	<b>(\$781.6)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$8,696.4	\$8,767.0	\$7,985.4	(\$781.6)
Total Workyears	18.6	15.5	14.0	-1.5

**Program Project Description:**

The Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) establishes policies, procedures and rules for implementing the endocrine effects screening authorities of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) and Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The program evaluates and validates approximately a dozen scientific test methods for routine, ongoing use in evaluating pesticides and other chemicals to determine their potential for adverse health or environmental effects by interfering with normal endocrine system function.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, the EDSP will complete the validation of three assays that will identify the ability of chemicals to interact with the endocrine system, and submit the results for scientific peer review. The Agency will generate and release a list of the first chemicals to be tested in the program. EPA will continue to move forward on the validation of in-depth, longer-term assays that can confirm the ability of chemicals to interact with the endocrine system and which will provide information that can be used in risk assessment. This effort will leverage international interest in validation of endocrine disruptor assays where possible to minimize costs incurred by the U.S. and to maximize international harmonization of test guidelines while maintaining scientific integrity.

<p><b>Performance Assessment:</b> The Endocrine Disruptor program underwent PART evaluation in calendar year 2004 and received a rating of “Adequate.” The assessment found that the program is free of major design flaws, has a clear purpose, and is reasonably well-managed. The Agency is working to improve program performance measures, and to better articulate research and development priorities.</p>
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The EDSP also expects to release the Regulatory Framework of the Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program in FY 2007. All of these activities further the goal of protecting communities from the harmful effects of substances in the environment which may adversely affect health through specific hormonal effects.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cumulative number of screening assays that have been validated.			11	14	Assays

This program's performance measures are outputs that represent the progress toward completing the validation of endocrine test methods. The measures track progress through each stage of the process rather than reporting only the end product.

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

- (-\$56.1\1.5 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$42.9) This increase will support activities including contracts, grants, and expenses for endocrine disruptor activities.
- (-\$768.4) This reduction reflects a shift to other Agency priorities and will delay validation of two assays while evaluation efforts continue to move forward.

**Statutory Authority:**

RCRA; CERCLA; SARA; OPA; SDWA; CAA; CWA; TSCA; FIFRA; FQPA; EPCRA; ODA; PPA.

**Toxic Substances: Lead Risk Reduction Program**

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,280.9</i></b>	<b><i>\$10,162.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$11,367.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$1,205.6</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,280.9	\$10,162.0	\$11,367.6	\$1,205.6
Total Workyears	79.7	83.6	82.9	-0.7

**Program Project Description:**

EPA’s Lead Risk Reduction Program alleviates the threat to human health – particularly to young children – posed by exposure to lead-based paint and other sources of lead in the environment. The Agency is working to maintain a national infrastructure of trained and certified lead remediation professionals; establish hazard control methods and standards to ensure that homeowners and others have access to safe, reliable and effective methods to reduce lead exposure; and provide information to housing occupants so they can make informed decisions about lead hazards in their homes.

EPA’s *Strategic Plan* includes a strategic target for reducing the number of childhood lead poisoning cases to 90,000 by 2008, from approximately 400,000 cases in 1999/2000. This target was set at a level designed to support achievement of the interagency goal calling for elimination of childhood lead poisoning by 2010 set by the President’s Task Force on Environmental Health and Safety Threats to Children.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

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

EPA is developing a comprehensive program, which will be ongoing through FY 2007, to address lead hazards created by renovation, repair and painting activities in homes with lead-based paint. The program will be focused on promulgating a final regulation to address lead-safe work practices for renovation, remodeling and painting activities.

The Agency will continue to conduct limited education and outreach to the public on the hazards of lead-contaminated paint, dust and soil; implement existing lead hazard reduction regulations; and provide technical and policy assistance to states, Tribes, and other Federal agencies. In addition, EPA will continue to provide support for the National Lead Information Center to disseminate information primarily in electronic form. The Lead Risk Reduction Program has a companion STAG program, “Lead Categorical Grant.” See the *Categorical Grant: Lead* program project fact sheet for more information. Taken together, these programs contribute to common strategic targets and annual performance goals. For more information, visit [www.epa.gov/oppt](http://www.epa.gov/oppt).

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Efficiency	Annual percentage of lead-based paint certification and refund applications that require less than 40 days of EPA effort to process.	69%	60%	71%	72%	% Certif/Refund

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent difference in the geometric mean blood level in low-income children 1-5 years old as compared to the geometric mean for non-low income children 1-5 years old.			29%	29%	Percent

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Number of cases of children (aged 1-5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10ug/dl).			216,000	199,000	children

Remaining number of cases of children (aged 1 to 5 years) with elevated blood lead levels (>10 ug/dL)

This annual performance measure tracks the number of children aged 1 to 5 years with elevated blood lead levels (> or = 10 ug/dL). Data is collected from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). NHANES is recognized as the primary database in the United States for national blood lead statistics. Data

is collected on a calendar year basis, and released to the public in two-year data sets. In 2005, the CDC updated 1999/2000 estimates released in 2003 using a four-year data set (1999-2002), to provide a larger sample size.

1999-2000 NHANES data released in January of 2003 estimated 434,000 children with elevated blood lead levels, a steep reduction of the estimate of more than 900,000 cases in the early 1990s. The Center for Disease Control (CDC) updated the 2003 estimate in May of 2005 using a four-year data set, 1999 to 2002, to provide a larger sample size to increase the reliability of the estimate given the declining number of children with lead poisoning<sup>33</sup>. The revised estimate for the 1999 to 2002 period is 310,000 cases of children with elevated blood lead levels, demonstrating continued progress towards EPA's 2008 Strategic Target to reduce such incidence to 90,000 cases and the national goal to virtually eliminate childhood lead poisoning by 2010. However, the revised CDC estimate also showed a slower rate of progress, reflecting increased challenges associated with reaching the remaining vulnerable populations.

Budget reductions enacted in FY 2005 and FY 2006 required decreases to annual performance targets to 9,000 cases of elevated blood levels per year. EPA's budget request for FY 2007 includes a \$1.2 million increase for the Lead Program, with a corresponding increase in the annual performance target from 9,000 to 17,000 cases reduced per year.

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

- (+\$635.6) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (+\$570.0) This increase will support implementation of the anticipated final Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting rule. This also reflects a redirection of resources from the chemical risk review and reduction program. Resources will support lead risk reduction education and outreach.
- (-0.7 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

TSCA.

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<sup>33</sup> Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, May 27, 2005.

**Pollution Prevention Program**

Program Area: Toxics Risk Review and Prevention

Goal: Healthy Communities and Ecosystems

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

Goal: Compliance and Environmental Stewardship

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$15,889.3</i></b>	<b><i>\$16,621.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$21,292.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$4,671.4</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$15,889.3	\$16,621.0	\$21,292.4	\$4,671.4
Total Workyears	87.3	87.5	86.8	-0.7

**Program Project Description:**

The Pollution Prevention Program is one of EPA’s primary tools for encouraging environmental stewardship by the Federal government, industry, communities, and individuals, both domestically and globally. The program employs a combination of collaborative efforts, innovative programs, and technical assistance and education to support stakeholder efforts to minimize and prevent adverse environmental impacts. For more information, please visit <http://www.epa.gov/p2/>.

EPA’s *2003-2008 Strategic Plan* established a number of long-term strategic targets for EPA’s pollution prevention program:

- Promoting “green” Federal government operations in purchases of more environmentally friendly products and services from a baseline year of 2002;
- Ensuring that all Federal agencies have defined EPP programs, have policies in place, and expand their purchases of available “green” products and services; and
- Reducing pollution by 76 billion pounds, conserving 360 billion BTUs of energy and 2.7 billion gallons of water, and achieving environmentally-related business cost savings of \$400 million from 2003 levels (targets expanded from original Green Chemistry Program PART measures to reflect results to be achieved by all P2 programs in this Program/Project).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Following the 2003 New Chemicals PART, the program embarked on an ambitious evaluation of performance measures resulting in considerable improvement to the existing suite of measures.



### *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP) Program:*

The goal of this program is to have the Federal government serve as a model to others for environmental stewardship. In FY 2007, EPA will continue to provide leadership to implement EPP efforts in partnership with other Federal agencies, notably to continue to implement and measure benefits of the Federal Electronics Challenge, promote the use of the Electronics Products Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT), a procurement tool designed to help institutional purchasers compare and select desktop computers, laptops and monitors based on environmental attributes; enhance guidance to the Federal building community on model green construction specifications; provide tools and guidance to Federal purchasers on green janitorial products and services; and continue partnership with the National Park Service to “green” operations at national parks. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/epp/about/about.htm>.

### *Green Suppliers Network:*

Through this program, EPA partners with large manufacturers to help small suppliers identify opportunities to “lean and green” their operations, thus saving money and preventing pollution. The Green Suppliers Network will continue to partner with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, expanding the service offerings for the participating suppliers to include health and safety and energy efficiency assistance. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/p2/programs/gsn.htm>.

### *Green Chemistry:*

This program emphasizes the development of new chemistries that reduce cost, eliminate the need for potentially dangerous processes, and eliminate or reduce hazardous waste and end-of-pipe controls. The Green Chemistry Program (GCP) will continue to administer the Presidential Green Chemistry Challenge and will focus on the development of environmentally preferable substitutes for chemicals of concern such as brominated flame retardants used in flexible foam, perfluorinated acids, and other chemicals which are persistent in the environment and capable of accumulating in animal, fish, and human tissue. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/greenchemistry/>.

### *Design for the Environment/Green Engineering:*

This program promotes opportunities for pollution prevention and stewardship in the design and use of chemical products and formulations. The Design for the Environment (DfE) Program will continue collaborating with industry and non-governmental organizations to reduce risk from chemicals. The program will encourage the use of voluntary best practices to reduce risks to workers and communities now exposed to significant levels of diisocyanates (the leading cause of occupational asthma). DfE will work with EPA’s Air Program to integrate best practices into local source regulations.

DfE will leverage partnerships with the electronics, wire and cable, polyurethane foam, chemical product formulation, and furniture industries to help move these industries toward the

manufacture, processing and use of safer chemicals, to reduce the potential product liabilities that these industries face, and to reduce the potential for risk to human health and the environment. DfE partnerships will help these industries move away from substances that are considered health and environmental hazards, including lead, chromium, diisocyanates, and certain flame retardants, and to ensure the transition to alternative chemical substances that are toxicologically safer. DfE partnerships also promote the adoption of work place practices that reduce or eliminate the use of and/or exposure to hazardous substances.

EPA expects these new partnership targets to produce measurable results, such as the replacement of approximately 18.7 million pounds of flame retardants and as much as 176 million pounds of lead per year with safer alternatives. In FY 2007, the related Green Engineering Program will continue partnerships with industries, states, regions and other interested parties to apply green engineering approaches on specific industrial projects and continue to identify and leverage resources with other interested organizations. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dfe/> and <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/greenengineering/index.html>.

The related Green Engineering Program will continue partnerships with industries, states, regions and other interested parties to apply green engineering approaches on specific industrial projects and continue to identify and leverage resources with other interested organizations. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/dfe/> and <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/greenengineering/index.html>.

EPA is requesting an additional \$1.5 million in FY 2007 for contract support to address key environmental impacts in the electronics lifecycle by:

- Convening a cross-Agency, cross-media effort to explore alternative flame retardants for printed wiring boards, with a goal of reducing use of chemicals of concern by over 330 million pounds per year.
- Developing a new industry-requested Green Chemistry Program that would focus the creativity of industry on finding solutions to priority emerging chemical issues in electronics.
- Making EPEAT the recognized standard internationally and expanding its reach to leverage the purchasing power beyond government to other institutional purchasers.
- Engaging electronic manufacturers to green their supply chain through the Green Suppliers Network Program.

EPA is requesting an additional \$500,000 in FY 2007 for contract support to expand efforts to apply pollution prevention techniques in protecting sensitive populations from chemical risks, specifically the serious issue of children's environmental health in schools. EPA will provide comprehensive, easily accessible information and guidance to schools on how to reduce potentially harmful exposures to pollutants in schools.

EPA is also requesting an additional \$2.8 million in FY 2007 for contract support for expanded work by the Green Suppliers Network, Environmentally Preferable Products, Design for the Environment, and Green Chemistry Challenge Programs to promote source reduction as the

preferred approach for reducing pollution, accelerating progress towards these program's long-term strategic targets.

**Performance Targets:**

The only PART-approved performance measures associated with the Pollution Prevention Program are those associated with EPA's Presidential Green Chemistry Awards Program, which was included in the 2002 and 2003 New Chemicals Program PART. This program promotes the research, development, and implementation of innovative chemical technologies that accomplish pollution prevention in a scientifically sound and cost-effective manner. To accomplish these goals, the Green Chemistry Program recognizes and supports chemical technologies that reduce or eliminate the use or generation of hazardous substances during the design, manufacture, and use of chemical products and processes.

The Pollution Prevention Program is planning to expand upon this set of PART-approved performance measures in future PART assessments to target and document a broader range of the program's environmental benefits and to increase the ambitiousness of future targets by integrating results contributions from additional program components included in the Pollution Prevention Program/Project, including the Green Supplier Network, Design for the Environment, Environmentally Preferable Purchasing, Hospitals for a Healthy Environment, and Regional Technical Assistance programs. Work under this program supports pollution prevention and innovation. Currently, there are no PART performance measures specific to this program project.

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

- (-\$150.8) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (+\$1,500.0) This increase will support a new EPA initiative to address key environmental impacts in the electronics life cycle by exploring alternative flame retardants for printed wiring boards, reducing use of chemicals of concern by over 330 million pounds per year; finding solutions to priority emerging chemical issues in electronics, such as mercury in flat panel backlights and perfluorinated chemistries in wire and cable; expanding the reach of the Electronics Products Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) to leverage the purchasing power beyond government to other institutional purchasers and making EPEAT the recognized standard internationally; and engaging electronic manufacturers to green their supply chains.
- (+\$500.0) This reflects additional support for the Schools Initiative under the Sensitive Populations Initiative. Resources will apply environmental management system (EMS) approaches to a broad range of environmental issues in schools, including cleanout efforts to remove toxic chemicals.

- (+\$2,822.2) This increase will support expanded work by the Green Suppliers Network, Environmentally Preferable Products, Design for Environment and Green Chemistry Challenge Programs to promote source reduction as the preferred approach for reducing pollution, accelerating progress towards these program's long-term strategic targets.
- (-0.7 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce as part of a management strategy that will help us better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

PPA; TSCA.

**Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST /  
UST)**

**LUST / UST**

Program Area: Underground Storage Tanks (LUST / UST)

Goal: Land Preservation and Restoration

Objective(s): Preserve Land; Restore Land

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$6,459.2</b>	<b>\$7,763.0</b>	<b>\$11,713.7</b>	<b>\$3,950.7</b>
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	\$10,146.4	\$10,514.0	\$10,590.1	\$76.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$16,605.6	\$18,277.0	\$22,303.8	\$4,026.8
Total Workyears	112.5	114.1	131.3	17.2

**Program Project Description:**

EPA works with states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to prevent, detect, and correct leaks into the environment from Federally-regulated underground storage tanks (USTs) containing petroleum and hazardous substances. Achieving significant improvements in release prevention and detection requires a sustained emphasis by both EPA and its partners. Potential adverse effects from the use of contaminants of concern (e.g., methyl-tertiary-butyl-ether, or MTBE) in gasoline further underscores EPA's and the states' emphasis on promoting compliance with all UST requirements. EPA provides technical information, forums for information exchanges and training opportunities to states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to encourage program development and/or implementation of the UST program (see <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/20comply.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/20tnkprf.htm>).

The states are the primary enforcers of the UST program requirements. EPA has adopted a decentralized approach to UST program implementation by building and supporting strong state and local programs. Although EPA is responsible for implementing the UST program in Indian country, the Agency is working with Tribes to strengthen their own UST programs. EPA uses its EPM funding in the UST program primarily to improve compliance. EPA will use EPM funds to carry out EPA's responsibilities under the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005 (USTCA), which was enacted as Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. For statutory reasons, in FY 2007, appropriations from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund will not be available to EPA to implement the release prevention and detection provisions in the USTCA.

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will begin implementation of the release prevention activities required by the USTCA. These activities include conducting inspections and implementing grant guidelines for implementing fuel deliveries at noncompliant UST facilities. As specified in the USTCA, EPA is required to conduct on-site inspections in Indian country and in Idaho (where EPA is the lead agency) of all tanks not inspected since 1998. EPA will also implement the UST Tribal strategy developed in FY 2006 in Indian Country.

EPA will continue to work with states and industry to improve UST systems performance based on the results of the UST systems evaluation work, e.g., causes of leaks to dispensers. The Agency will also continue to monitor UST systems performance and assess certain aspects of the performance of UST systems in more detail.

To help states and Tribes implement the UST prevention program, EPA will provide web-based training modules that address topics such as cathodic protection, leak detection, spill containment, and overfill protection components of the UST system. The training modules at <http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/virtual.htm> will provide UST inspectors with core and advanced knowledge on how to inspect an UST system.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to promote cross-media opportunities, e.g., targeted public health protection through the UST and Source Water Protection Programs, support for core development and implementation of state and Tribal UST programs; strengthening partnerships among stakeholders; and providing technical assistance, compliance assistance, and training to promote and enforce UST facilities' compliance. The Agency and states will continue to use innovative compliance approaches, along with outreach and education tools, to bring more tanks into compliance and to prevent releases, saving over \$100,000 in cleanup costs for each release prevented. EPA also will provide guidance to encourage the use of new technology to enhance compliance. For example, the presence of MTBE in gasoline increases the importance of preventing and rapidly detecting releases, since MTBE contamination can increase cleanup costs by 25% to more than 100%.

EPA has the primary responsibility for implementation of the UST Program in Indian Country. Grants under P.L. 105-276 will continue to help Tribes develop the capacity to administer UST programs. For example, funding is used to support training for Tribal staff, educate owners and operators in Indian Country about UST requirements, and maintain information on USTs located in Indian Country.

EPA provides technical information, forums for information exchanges and training opportunities to states, Tribes and Intertribal Consortia to encourage program development and/or implementation of the UST program. See <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/20comply.htm> and <http://www.epa.gov/OUST/20tnkprf.htm>

**Performance Targets:**

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

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

At the end of FY 2005, EPA exceeded its goal of a one percent increase of UST facilities in operational compliance with both release detection and release prevention (spill, overfill, and corrosion protection) requirements by achieving a two percent increase (from 64 percent at the end of FY 2004 to 66 percent at the end of FY 2005) of the estimated universe of approximately 246,650 UST facilities. <sup>34</sup> In FY 2007, through its compliance activities, the program will strive to maintain the number of confirmed releases at UST facilities to 10,000 or fewer. The actual number of confirmed releases in FY 2005 was 7,421.

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

- (-0.4 FTE) This reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+18.1 FTE) This increase is to implement Energy Policy Act activities including regulatory and guidance activities.
- (+\$2,364.4) Increase for payroll for additional FTE to implement the Energy Policy Act.
- (+\$1,586.3) This increase is to implement Energy Policy Act activities including regulatory and guidance activities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) of 1976, as amended by the Superfund Reauthorization Amendments of 1986 (Subtitle I); Section 8001(a); Tribal Grants: PL 105-276.

<sup>34</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Memorandum, *FY 2005 Semi-Annual End-of-Year Activity Report, from Cliff Rothenstein, Director, Office of Underground Storage Tanks to UST/LUST Regional Division Directors, Regions 1-10, dated December 15, 2005.* [http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/cat/ca\\_05\\_34.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/swrust1/cat/ca_05_34.pdf)



## **Program Area: Water: Ecosystems**

**Great Lakes Legacy Act**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,946.6</i></b>	<b><i>\$28,989.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$49,600.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$20,611.0</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,946.6	\$28,989.0	\$49,600.0	\$20,611.0
Total Workyears	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

The Great Lakes Legacy Act Program cleans up contaminated sediments in the 31 U.S. or bi-national Great Lakes Areas of Concern (AOCs). The Great Lakes Legacy Act targets resources to clean up contaminated sediments, a significant source of Great Lakes toxic pollutants that can impact human health via the bio-accumulation of toxic substances through the food chain. Contaminated sediments are the cause of or significantly contribute to as many as 11 of the 14 impairments to beneficial uses (including restrictions on fish consumption due to high contaminant levels in fish tissue) in AOCs.<sup>35</sup> A quantitative estimate of the impact on fish tissue contamination is not available, however sediment remediation activities will contribute to the reduction of PCBs and other contaminants by removing significant quantities of contaminants (or by capping to reduce biological availability to contaminants).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, the fourth year of the program, EPA expects to support four to six projects for remediation. These projects will result in cleaning up of some half million cubic yards of contaminated sediments over the expected 6 month to 2 year project lifetime. As part of each Legacy Act sediment remediation project, a long-term monitoring program will be instituted, partly to monitor ecological recovery. In FY 2006 EPA will issue Great Lakes Legacy Act program regulations, which will outline how resources will be used and projects prioritized to remediate contaminated sediments in the Great Lakes AOCs.

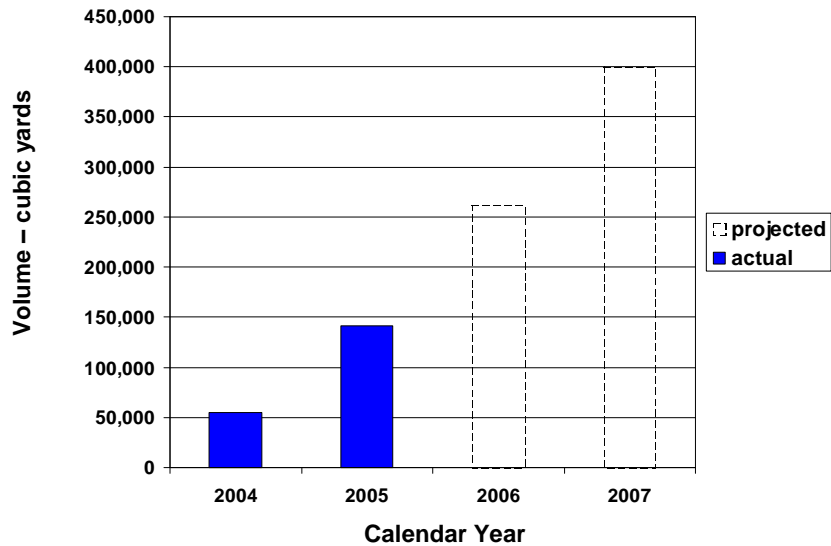
Legacy Act information is posted to <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/sediment/legacy/index.html>.

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<sup>35</sup> International Joint Commission – Sediment Priority Action Committee, Great Lakes Water Quality Board. 1997. *OVERCOMING OBSTACLES TO SEDIMENT REMEDIATION in the Great Lakes Basin*. <http://www.ijc.org/php/publications/html/sedrem.html>.

### Volume of Sediment Remediated via Great Lakes Legacy Act Program

(as of 12-05)



<sup>36</sup> Source: USEPA – Great Lakes National Program Office, December 2005

Reporting in 2007 is expected to show that EPA and its partners will have remediated a cumulative total of 4.2 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments since tracking began in 1997. Remediation from Legacy Act projects will contribute to this growing total. 200,000 cubic yards were remediated through the Legacy Act in 2004 and 2005, and EPA estimates that in 2006 and 2007, Legacy Act projects will remediate over 650,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediments.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Restore and delist Areas of Concern (AOCs) within the Great Lakes basin	0	3	3	4	AOC

<sup>36</sup>*Volume of Sediment Remediated in the Great Lakes Legacy Act Program, January 2007.* Available from Great Lakes National Program Office Sediment Files.

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Cubic yards (in millions) of contaminated sediment remediated in the Great Lakes. (cumulative from 1997)	3.7 M	2.9 M	4.0 M	4.5 M	Cubic yards

Sediment remediation in the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes in recent years has varied from 134,000 cubic yards in 1997 to 975,000 cubic yards in 2003, with year-to-year variances of 3,000 cubic yards to 800,000 cubic yards.<sup>37</sup> The amount of remediation in a given year has been largely dependent on the possibility of enforcement actions in various EPA programs. With the Great Lakes Legacy Act, EPA now has a program in place that can make steadier progress toward addressing the 75 million cubic yards of contaminated sediments at 31 sites in Areas of Concern.

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

- (+\$20,610.2) The increase will support additional sediment remediation projects under the Legacy Act, allowing for four to six projects and remediation of some 200,000 cubic yards of contaminated sediments.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

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<sup>37</sup> USEPA-Great Lakes National Program Office. *Sediment Remediation*. Available from <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/glindicators/sediments/remediateb.html>.

**National Estuary Program / Coastal Waterways**

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b>Environmental Program &amp; Management</b>	<b>\$25,902.3</b>	<b>\$23,773.0</b>	<b>\$18,417.2</b>	<b>(\$5,355.8)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$25,902.3	\$23,773.0	\$18,417.2	(\$5,355.8)
Total Workyears	49.6	57.5	57.1	-0.4

**Program Project Description:**

The goal of this program is to restore the physical, chemical, and biological integrity of the Nation’s estuaries and coastal watersheds by protecting and enhancing water quality and living resources. Major areas of effort include: supporting coastal watersheds to address threats to the health of estuaries and coastal waters; supporting continued implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs) for the 28 National Estuary Programs (NEPs); encouraging cooperative efforts between Nonpoint Source Programs (e.g., under CWA Section 319) and other programs to develop and implement coastal ecosystem protection/enhancement strategies; and supporting monitoring of estuarine, coastal and marine waters. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries/>

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

The resources in FY 2007 will support EPA’s goal of improving aquatic ecosystem health of our national estuaries and protecting additional acres of habitat. EPA will undertake the following activities in support of coastal watershed protection and restoration:

EPA, working with state and local partners, will continue to develop the third National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR), which is due in FY 2007. The NCCR is the first statistically significant measurement of U.S. water quality on a nationwide scale.

In addition, EPA will support monitoring of estuarine waters using such tools as the *OSV BOLD*. This ocean survey vessel supports monitoring and assessment needs in NEPs, and coastal states along the Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic coasts.

EPA will develop and disseminate tools and resources for local land use decision-makers that will provide the information on potential water quality impacts necessary to plan for growth, minimize the adverse impacts of development, and anticipate the cumulative environmental

**Performance Assessment:** The National Estuary Program was included in the Oceans and Coastal Program PART review in FY 2005 and received a rating of adequate. The purpose of the program is to integrate the control of water pollution from land-based sources and vessels to improve the overall health of ocean and coastal ecosystems. The program provided performance measures, including one long-term, three annual, and one efficiency measures.

impacts of growth. EPA will continue partnership with National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to specifically address coastal communities.

EPA will also continue to work with coastal environmental managers, Federal partners, and other decision-makers to evaluate and address the impacts to water quality from atmospheric deposition of contaminants and assist these stakeholders and the general public. Air deposition is a significant source of nutrients in the Mississippi River basin, contributing to hypoxic conditions in the Gulf of Mexico. EPA has a lead role in the five-year reassessment of the Action Plan for Reducing, Mitigating, and Controlling Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico, which will continue in FY 2007.<sup>38</sup>

EPA will produce on-line finance planning modules, traditional workshops, and on-site assistance to help coastal watersheds managers find the best way to finance estuary and coastal protection projects. Within the NEP, EPA plans to implement key activities<sup>39</sup> under its flagship watershed protection effort to help address the growing threats to the Nation's estuarine resources. These activities include:

- Supporting continuing efforts of all 28 NEP estuaries to implement their CCMPs to protect and restore estuarine resources;
- Providing more focused support for several priority needs, including problems of invasive species, coastal population growth, air deposition of pollutants such as mercury and nitrogen, and nutrient over-enrichment;
- Supporting estuary efforts to achieve NEP habitat restoration and protection goal of 250,000 additional acres by 2008. In FY 2007, EPA and its partners will protect or restore an additional 75,000 acres of habitat; and
- Providing targeted support to special ecosystems, including those with statutorily-authorized protection programs such as the Long Island Sound.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Efficiency	Program dollars per acre of habitat protected or restored	533	515	510	505	Dollars

<sup>38</sup>United States., Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force. Action Plan of Reducing, Mitigating, and Controlling Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico. Washington, D.C., 2001.

<sup>39</sup>The means and strategies outlined here for achieving Sub-objective 4.3.1 must be viewed in tandem with the means and strategies outlined under Goal 2, Objective 2, Sub-objective 2.2.2, Improve Ocean and Coastal Waters. Sub-objective 2.2.2 contains strategic measures for EPA's vessel discharge, dredged material management, ocean disposal, and other ocean and coastal programs, which are integral to the Agency's efforts to facilitating the ecosystem scale protection and restoration of natural areas.

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Acres protected or restored in NEP study areas. (incremental)	103,959	25,000	25,000	75,000	Acres

EPA exceeded its FY 2005 target for habitat acres protected or restored by the NEPs and their partners, for several reasons. They include increased community interest and involvement in protection and restoration, and the enhanced capacity of EPA and its partners to collect and report on data depicting protection and restoration achievements. NEP habitat activities often depend on program partners and the extent to which these partners can and will participate in these habitat efforts can vary year-to-year.

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

- (-\$5,774.7) This reduction reflects elimination of congressionally directed funding in 2006 (\$4,926.4), along with a reduction to base program resources.
- (+\$418.9) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-0.4 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

## Wetlands

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

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$20,126.7</b>	<b>\$19,416.0</b>	<b>\$20,992.2</b>	<b>\$1,576.2</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$20,126.7	\$19,416.0	\$20,992.2	\$1,576.2
Total Workyears	149.2	147.7	147.6	-0.1

### **Program Project Description:**

Wetlands improve water quality, recharge water supplies, reduce flood risks, provide fish and wildlife habitat, offer sites for research and education, and support valuable fishing and shellfish industries. EPA's Wetlands Protection Program relies on partnerships with other programs within EPA, other Federal agencies, state, Tribal, and, local governments, private landowners, and the general public to improve protection of our nation's valuable wetland resources. Working with other Federal agencies and directly with states, Tribes, and local programs, EPA ensures a sound and consistent approach to wetlands protection.

Major activities of the Wetlands Protection Program include Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 wetlands regulatory program; development and dissemination of guidance, informational materials, and scientific tools to improve management and public understanding of wetland programs and legal requirements; and managing financial assistance to states and Tribes to support development of strong wetland protection programs. EPA works with other Federal agencies to implement the provisions of Section 404 of the CWA to protect wetlands, free-flowing streams, and shallow waters. EPA also works in partnership with state, Tribal, and local agencies and non-governmental organizations to conserve and restore wetlands and associated river corridors through watershed planning approaches, voluntary and incentive-based programs, improved scientific methods, information and education, and helping to build the capacity of state, tribal and local programs. (For more information, visit [http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/.](http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/))

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Since 1989, the national goal under the Clean Water Act Section 404 program administered by the Army Corps of Engineers and EPA has been no net loss of wetlands. In December 2003, the Administrator of EPA and the Assistant Secretary of the Army reaffirmed this Administration's commitment to the goal of "no net loss". Then in 2004 in his Earth Day address, the President announced a renewed effort to move beyond a policy of no-net loss to achieve an overall increase in the Nation's wetland resources over the next five years. To achieve this goal, the Administration is working through six Federal agencies to restore, improve, and protect at least three million acres of wetlands by 2009. A range of approaches including public, private,



regulatory, and non-regulatory initiatives and partnerships are necessary to restore, improve, and protect the Nation's wetlands

In FY 2007, EPA will work with its state and Tribal partners to develop and implement broad-based and integrated monitoring and assessment programs that improve data for decision-making on wetlands within watersheds, address significant stressors, and report on condition and geolocate wetlands on the landscape. EPA will work to achieve national gains in wetland acreage by implementing an innovative partner-based wetland and stream corridor restoration program. The Agency, working with the Army Corps of Engineers and other partners, will continue to implement the Administration's Mitigation Action Plan and the joint Corps-EPA Mitigation Rule and to build our capacity to measure wetland condition, in addition to measuring wetland acreage.<sup>40</sup> EPA's support will help avoid or minimize wetland losses and provide for full compensation for unavoidable losses of wetland functions, through wetlands restoration and enhancement using tools such as mitigation banking. Wetland and stream corridor restoration will remain a focus for regaining lost aquatic resources. EPA will continue to administer Wetlands Program Development grants, with a continued focus in FY 2007 on state/Tribal wetlands environmental outcomes, as well as the strengthening of state and Tribal wetland programs to protect vulnerable wetland resources.

EPA is working closely with the Army Corps of Engineers to develop and implement wetlands and barrier island restoration projects along the Gulf Coast to help ensure an improved level of protection from hurricanes.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 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 lag	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	No Net Loss	Acres

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

<sup>40</sup> United States. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). National Wetlands Mitigation Action Plan. Washington, D.C., 2002. [www.MitigationActionPlan.gov](http://www.MitigationActionPlan.gov)

New data on the status and trends of the nation's wetlands from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory will be available in the Service's Status and Trends report due out in spring 2006. Meanwhile, information describing progress toward the broader wetland goals, identified by the President is available. A report titled "Preserving America's Wetlands, Implementing the President's Goal" (CEQ, April (2005)<sup>41</sup>, indicates that since April 2004, federal agencies and their partners took actions to restore, create, protect or improve 832,000 acres of wetlands in the U.S. This reflects total acres of restoration improvement and protection efforts and not the actual net change in total national wetlands acres.

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

- (+\$38.0) This increase reflects additional support for wetlands protection activities, including efforts to better assess the condition of wetlands and to improve the effectiveness of mitigation activities.
- (+\$50.0) This increase will be used by EPA's Region 10 to support local environmental activities in Alaska, such as technical assistance to industry in developing applications for wetland permits.
- (+\$1,388.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-1.1 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.
- (+\$100.0) This increase provides payroll for EPA's Region 10 support for local environmental activities in Alaska, such as technical assistance to industry in developing applications for wetlands permits.
- (+1 FTE) This increase provides FTE for EPA's Region 10 to support local environmental activities in Alaska, such as technical compliance assistance to industry in developing applications for wetlands permits.

**Statutory Authority:**

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

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<sup>41</sup> United States. Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ). Conserving America's Wetlands, Implementing the President's Goal. Washington, D.C., Coastal America, 2005. [www.coastalamerica.gov](http://www.coastalamerica.gov)

**Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection**

**Beach / Fish Programs**

Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b>\$3,723.7</b>	<b>\$3,156.0</b>	<b>\$2,653.9</b>	<b>(\$502.1)</b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$3,723.7	\$3,156.0	\$2,653.9	(\$502.1)
Total Workyears	9.0	7.7	7.7	0.0

**Program Project Description:**

This program supports the Agency's efforts to protect people from contaminated recreational waters and contaminated fish and shellfish. Recreational waters, especially beaches in coastal areas and the Great Lakes, provide recreational opportunities for millions of Americans. However, swimming in some recreational waters, or eating locally caught fish or shellfish, can pose a risk of illness as a result of exposure to microbial pathogens or other pollutants.

*Fish & Shellfish Programs*

The Fish and Shellfish Programs provide sound science, guidance, technical assistance, and nationwide information to state, Tribal, and Federal agencies on the human health risks associated with eating locally caught fish/shellfish with excessive levels of contaminants. The Agency pursues the following activities to support this program: 1) publishing criteria guidance that states and tribes can use to adopt health-based water quality standards, assess their waters, and establish permit limits; 2) developing and disseminating sound scientific risk assessment methodologies and guidance that states and tribes can use to sample, analyze, and assess fish tissue in support of waterbody-specific or regional consumption advisories, or a determination that no consumption advice is necessary; 3) developing and disseminating guidance that states and tribes can use to communicate the risks of consuming chemically contaminated fish; and 4) gathering, analyzing, and disseminating information to the public and health professionals that enable informed decisions on when and where to fish, and how to prepare fish caught for recreation and subsistence.

Mercury contamination in fish and shellfish is a special concern and the EPA and the FDA have issued a joint advisory concerning eating fish and shellfish. Mercury contamination of fish and shellfish occurs locally as well as in ocean-caught fish and at higher levels causes adverse health effects, especially in children and infants.

*Beaches Program*

The Beaches Program protects human health by reducing exposure to contaminated recreation waters. Agency activities include: 1) issuing guidance to improve beach monitoring and public

notification programs, including effective strategies to communicate public health risks to the public; 2) developing and disseminating sound scientific risk assessment methods and criteria for use in evaluating recreational water quality, prioritizing beach waters for monitoring, and warning beach users of health risks or closure of beaches; 3) promulgating Federal water quality standards where a state or tribe fails to adopt appropriate standards to protect coastal and Great Lakes recreation waters; and 4) providing publicly accessible Internet-based information about local beach conditions and closures. (See <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/> for more information.)

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

In FY 2007, EPA will:

#### *Fish/Shellfish Programs:*

- Continue to work with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and public health agencies to develop and distribute outreach materials related to the joint guidance issued by the EPA and the FDA for mercury in fish and shellfish and assess the public's understanding of the guidance;
- Continue to work with the FDA to investigate the extent and risks of contaminants in fish, including the potential need for advisories for other pollutants, and to distribute outreach materials;
- Continue to strengthen its support to states in their monitoring of mercury in fish;
- Continue to release the summary of information on locally issued fish advisories and safe-eating guidelines. This information is provided to EPA annually by states and tribes; and
- Initiate a study to develop improved monitoring techniques for shellfish waters. The study will be conducted in concert with the FDA and NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) with the goal of developing unified methodologies across agencies.

#### *Beaches Program:*

- Work with states and tribes to implement the latest, scientifically defensible pathogen criteria for freshwaters; and
- Continue to work with coastal and Great Lakes states, territories, and tribes to adopt water quality standards that are as protective of human health as EPA's most current water quality criteria for pathogens.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent of the shellfish growing acres monitored by states that are approved or conditionally approved for use	Data unavailable	80	91	91	% Areas

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	Percent of water miles/acres, identified by states or tribes as having fish consumption advisories in 2002, where increased consumption of fish is allowed.	0	1	1	2	% Miles/Acres

EPA’s objective of improving the percentage of water miles/acres where increased consumption of safe fish is allowed has been difficult to achieve. Most fish consumption advisories are attributable to mercury and/or PCBs, both of which are bioaccumulative toxins. This means that even after the source of the mercury or PCBs has been lessened or eliminated, the fish continue to retain the contaminants in their systems for years afterward. Consequently, even though EPA has taken actions to reduce mercury air emissions, the primary cause of mercury in fish, it will take several more years before we can reasonably expect to see the results of these actions, such as lowered mercury levels in fish. On the other hand, we are tracking changes in recommended meal frequency advisories to account for instances where advisories are modified to allow greater consumption. This improved data source may be able to demonstrate incremental progress in reducing advisories in instances where water quality has improved.

Other measures also demonstrate progress. The percentage of shellfish growing acres monitored by states that are approved or conditionally approved for use is not expected to change from the current rate of 91%, which exceeds the 2008 goal of 85%. EPA expects to see a continued increase in the percentage of beach season days that coastal and Great Lakes beaches are open and safe for swimming as states continue their implementation of the BEACH Act program.

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

- (-\$455.6) This reflects a reduction for the fish tissue study, which will be completed in 2006.

- (-\$46.5) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA; BEACH Act of 2000.

## **Drinking Water Programs**

Program Area: Water: Human Health Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$94,559.1</i></b>	<b><i>\$95,656.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$99,121.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$3,465.0</i></b>
Science & Technology	\$3,326.0	\$3,092.0	\$3,243.1	\$151.1
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$97,885.1	\$98,748.0	\$102,364.1	\$3,616.1
Total Workyears	582.1	588.6	583.9	-4.7

### **Program Project Description:**

This program is based on the multiple-barrier approach to protecting public health from unsafe drinking water. Under this approach, EPA protects public health through: source water assessment and protection programs; promulgation of new or revised, scientifically sound and risk-based National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs); training, technical assistance, and financial assistance programs to enhance systems' capacity to comply with existing and new regulations; and the national implementation of NPDWRs by state and tribal drinking water programs through regulatory, non-regulatory, and voluntary programs and policies to ensure safe drinking water. (See <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/> for more information.)

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Safe drinking water and clean surface waters are critical to protecting human health. Over 260 million Americans rely on the safety of tap water provided by water systems that are subject to national drinking water standards.<sup>42</sup> In support of the 2008 goal that 95 percent of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water that meets all of the health-based standards, EPA will continue in FY 2007 to protect sources of drinking water from contamination; develop new and revise existing drinking water standards; support states, tribes, and water systems in implementing standards; and promote sustainable management of drinking water infrastructure. Due to these efforts, by the end of FY 2007, the Agency will have ensured that 94 percent of the population served by community water systems, and 93 percent of the population served by community water systems in Indian country, receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based standards.

#### *Drinking Water Standards:*

In FY 2007, EPA will:

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<sup>42</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED), <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/getdata.html>



- Continue to support efforts related to the drinking water regulatory framework including: the development of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Contaminant Candidate List (CCL); completion of regulatory determinations for the 2<sup>nd</sup> CCL; and on-going review of existing National Primary Drinking Water Rules (NPDWRs);
- Promulgate short term changes to the Lead and Copper Rule, based on the comprehensive review conducted in 2004-2005;
- Begin to develop revisions to the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) in coordination with stakeholders and in consideration of the upcoming National Academy of Science's recommendations;
- Collect data and develop methodologies to inform future risk management strategies including the collection of occurrence data under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule and the development of analytical methods for evaluating emerging contaminants;
- Continue to collaborate with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other EPA programs to determine public health protection effects of risk management strategies for drinking water contamination, including waterborne diseases; and
- Develop a final rule on drinking water provided by interstate carriers (airplanes).

*Drinking Water Implementation:*

In FY 2007, the Agency will implement requirements for the newly promulgated Cryptosporidium (Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule or "LT2"), Disinfection (Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule or "Stage 2"), and Ground Water Rules. EPA will also assist states in implementing public health requirements for high-priority drinking water contaminants including the arsenic standard. In order to facilitate compliance with these new rules, as well as existing rules, EPA will:

- Continue to provide guidance, training, and technical assistance on the implementation of drinking water regulations to states, tribes, and utilities. EPA plans face to face and webcast training sessions on LT2/Stage 2 in 2007, plus training on the Ground Water Rule. EPA will also continue its monthly webcast training on existing rules and activities;
- Work directly with systems to ensure that they submit Initial Distribution System Evaluation (IDSE) plans for Stage 2 in states that are not doing early LT2/Stage 2 implementation (subset of a universe of over 4,000 systems);
- Develop new, easily accessible tools to assist states and water systems, including an interactive learning CD for Total Coliform Rule (the rule with the most violations);

- Ensure on-site reviews of the operation, condition, and management of public water systems as required by regulations;
- Provide technical, managerial, and financial assistance to small systems to improve their capacity to consistently meet regulatory requirements, enhance performance, and reduce costs;
- Promote consumer awareness of the safety of drinking water supplies through training for states and systems on the Consumer Confidence Report Rule and work with the National Drinking Water Advisory Council to improve the readability and content of the public education language required under the Lead and Copper Rule;
- Develop risk communication guidance to support states and water systems;
- Focus on training and assistance on the use of cost-effective treatment technologies, proper waste disposal, and compliance with high priority contaminant requirements, including monitoring under the arsenic rule and rules controlling microbial pathogens and disinfection byproducts;
- Continue to work with states to improve data completeness, accuracy, timeliness, and consistency through: training on data entry, error correction, and regulatory reporting; conducting data verifications and analyses; and implementing quality assurance and quality control procedures to identify missing, incomplete, or conflicting data under the data reliability action plan. In addition, the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) will support the new national repository for data on the underground injection control program as well as drinking water data related to interstate carriers (airplanes).

*Sustainable Infrastructure:*

EPA provides affordable, flexible financial assistance through the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. To help states and municipalities address their drinking water infrastructure needs, the Agency will:

- Continue to implement its sustainable infrastructure initiative in partnership with drinking water utilities. EPA and its partners will identify leaders in the utility industry who have established best practices in asset management, innovations, efficiency, and who are interested in employing watershed-based approaches to managing water resources; and
- Work closely with states, utilities, and other stakeholders to develop a strategy to facilitate the voluntary adoption of these best practices.

The Partnership for Safe Water – a voluntary activity by which primarily large systems implement effective practices aimed at mitigating microbes and pathogens in drinking water – will serve as a model for this initiative.

*Source Water Protection:*

EPA will continue to support state and local efforts to protect source waters by identifying and addressing significant sources of contamination. These efforts could be an integral part of the utility efforts in the sustainable infrastructure leadership initiative. With assistance from many Federal programs, states will be working with community water systems to identify and implement voluntary measures to prevent, reduce, or eliminate threats of contamination to sources of drinking water. In FY 2007, the Agency will:

- Work with national, state, and local stakeholder organizations and other Federal agencies to manage significant sources of contamination identified in the source water assessments through broad-based efforts and establish a sustainable infrastructure for prevention activities at the state and local levels;
- Continue to support source water protection efforts by: providing training, technical assistance, and technology transfer capabilities to states and localities; and facilitating the adoption of Geographic Information System (GIS) databases to support local decision-making;
- Work with states and tribes to educate and assist operators of all classes of underground injection control wells; collaborate with industry and stakeholders to collect and evaluate data on high priority endangering shallow injection wells; and explore the best approach to managing these shallow wells and for otherwise protecting underground sources of drinking water; and
- Focus on how to manage potential new waste streams that will use underground injection, including residual waste from desalination and other drinking water treatment processes and carbon capture and storage.

**Performance Targets:**

Measure Type	Measure	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2005 Target	FY 2006 Target	FY 2007 Target	Units
Outcome	Percent population served by community water systems in compliance with health-based drinking water standards.*  *This measure is a long-term PART measure for the Drinking Water programs under the STAG appropriation. This program is scheduled for an initial PART review in FY 2006.	88.5	93	93	94	% population

The vast majority of the nation's community water systems will provide drinking water that meets all health-based standards, progress in line with EPA's 2008 target of 95%.

EPA continues to work to achieve this target and to accurately reflect the many public health benefits, such as reducing acute illnesses linked to microbiological contaminants or longer-term health problems related to exposure from contaminants, that are achieved through safe drinking water.

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

- (+\$2,044.6) To advance implementation of drinking water standards to protect human health by increasing implementation support for new rules (Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule, Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule, and Ground Water Rule) and for increased scientific and technical analyses to support development of the Total Coliform Rule revisions.
- (+\$15.0) This increase will be used in EPA's Region 10 to support local environmental activities in Alaska, such as permitting and compliance monitoring of Underground Injection wells.
- (+\$1,405.4) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-4.7 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

SDWA; CWA.

## **Program Area: Water Quality Protection**

## **Marine Pollution**

Program Area: Water Quality Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Water Quality

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$13,114.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,212.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$12,462.4</i></b>	<b><i>\$250.4</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$13,114.0	\$12,212.0	\$12,462.4	\$250.4
Total Workyears	47.5	43.9	43.7	-0.2

### **Program Project Description:**

The goals of the marine pollution programs are to ensure marine ecosystem protection through adequate controls on point-source and vessel discharges, and management of ocean dumping and other sources of pollution, such as marine debris and invasive species/harmful algal blooms. Major areas of effort include:

- Establishing water quality controls for point source dischargers;
- Developing and implementing regulations and technical guidance to control pollutants from vessels and issuing permits for materials to be dumped in ocean waters;
- Designating, monitoring, and managing ocean dumping sites and implementing provisions of the National Dredging Policy and the Plan for Dredging NY/NJ Harbor;
- Establishing and conducting beach monitoring for marine debris and promoting public awareness of causes, effects, and controls for marine debris through public education programs;
- Monitoring and assessment of coastal and ocean waters including assessment of potential impacts on water quality at ocean dumping sites and wastewater outfalls, and monitoring other areas such as the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico; and
- Working with a wide variety of stakeholders to develop, provide, and implement watershed management tools, strategies and plans for coastal ecosystems, including dredged material management plans for coastal ports, in order to restore and maintain the health of coastal aquatic communities on a priority basis. For more information, visit <http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/index.html>.

### **FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

Coastal and ocean waters are environmentally and economically valuable to the Nation. To protect and improve water quality on a watershed basis, EPA will focus its work with states, Tribes, interstate agencies, and others on improving the quality of our valuable ocean resources. The health of ocean and coastal waters and progress in meeting the strategic targets will be tracked through periodic issuance of a National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR), a cooperative project with other Federal agencies. The next NCCR will be issued in 2007.

In 2007, the OSV *Bold*, EPA's ocean research vessel, will support monitoring and assessment needs in EPA coastal Regions and coastal states, and will service the Atlantic Coast and Gulf of Mexico. It will work on the Pacific Coast over the next several years. The OSV *Bold* is also expected to support the following types of activities: collection of environmental data from several offshore areas for use in their designation of dredged material disposal sites (such as in Long Island Sound); periodic environmental monitoring of 10-20 of the 79 existing ocean disposal sites; the monitoring of 5 to 10 offshore waste disposal sites or wastewater outfalls; and monitoring of significantly impacted or important coastal waters such as the Gulf of Mexico hypoxic zone and Florida coral reefs.

**Performance Assessment:** The Oceans and Coastal Program underwent the PART for the first time in FY 2005 and received a rating of adequate. The purpose of the program is to integrate the control of water pollution from land-based sources and vessels to improve the overall health of ocean and coastal ecosystems. The program provided performance measures, including one long-term, three annual, and one efficiency measures.

Key marine pollution program efforts in 2007 focus on ocean and coastal waters and are critical to improving these waters. EPA's efforts will focus on enhancing regulation of pollutant discharges from vessels. If appropriate, EPA will propose wastewater discharge standards for cruise ships operating in Alaskan waters; and cooperate with the Department of Defense (DOD) to develop discharge standards for all Armed Forces (i.e., DoD and U.S. Coast Guard (USCG)) vessels. EPA will manage the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act (MPRSA) Ocean Dumping Program (including dredged material).

As co-chair of the National Dredging Team (NDT), EPA will continue to implement the recently issued NDT Action Agenda for the Next Decade. Efforts will continue to target invasive species in coastal areas, including: prevention, education and outreach, early detection and rapid response, monitoring, applied research, and leadership and coordination. Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the USCG, the Agency will assist in its efforts to develop ballast water discharge standards, specifically developing the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). EPA will also work with the USCG regarding the International Ballast Water Standards Convention under International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).

EPA will implement the Best Management Practices Guidance for Clean-up of Vessels Proposed for Use as Artificial Reefs. The Navy/Maritime Administration (MARAD) anticipates many more vessels are needed to become artificial reefs and will need to follow the Guidance. EPA's role will be to participate in the clean-up plans for each vessel and inspection. EPA also contributes to the health of coral reefs by participating on the U.S. Coral Reef Task Force, and assisting in the development of biological assessment methods and biological criteria for use in evaluating coral reef health and associated water quality. Additionally, the OSV *Bold* will continue to support water quality monitoring efforts in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and support monitoring efforts in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

EPA will continue to support international marine pollution control. The Agency will ensure that U.S. policy and procedures are consistent with the London Convention of 1972 (i.e., ocean dumping treaty) and its 1996 protocol; and chair the Scientific Group of the London Convention. One current issue being addressed is sequestration of CO<sub>2</sub> in the sub-seabed. EPA will also

actively participate in meetings of the Marine Environment Protection Committee of MARPOL to develop US-friendly, international standards and guidance within the MARPOL Convention.

**Performance Targets:**

<b>Measure Type</b>	<b>Measure</b>	<b>FY 2005 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2005 Target</b>	<b>FY 2006 Target</b>	<b>FY 2007 Target</b>	<b>Units</b>
Outcome	National Coastal Condition Report (NCCR) score for overall aquatic ecosystem health of coastal waters nationally (1-5 scale).	2.70	2.7	2.7	2.8	Scale score

The NCCR is the first statistically-significant measure of U.S. water quality on a national scale and it provides a “snapshot” of the ecological health of coastal ecosystems at a national and regional scale. The NCCR is based on data gathered by various Federal, state, and local sources using a probability design that allows extrapolation to represent all coastal waters of a state, region, and the entire US. The NCCR ratings or scores are based on an evaluation of a number of indicators of coastal condition in each region of the country, including water quality, coastal habitat loss, and fish tissue contaminants. The information on coastal ecological condition generated by the NCCR can be used by resource managers to target water quality actions wisely, and effectively manage those actions to maximize benefits.

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

- (\$328.1) Increase will support monitoring and assessment of ocean and coastal waters, including determining ecosystem impacts on water quality at ocean dumping sites, and monitoring other areas such as the hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico.
- (-\$77.7) This decrease is the net effect of increases for payroll and cost of living increases for existing FTE, combined with a reduction based on the recalculation of base workforce costs.
- (-0.2 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA’s workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

Certain Alaskan Cruise Ship Operations Act (PL 106-554); Clean Vessel Act; CWA; CZARA of 1990; FIFRA; MPPRCA of 1987; MPRSA; National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004, Section 3516; NEPA, Section 102; NISA of 1996; NAFTA; Ocean Dumping Ban Act of 1988; OAPCA; PPA; RCRA; SDWA; Shore Protection Act of 1988; TSCA; WRDA; and WWWQA of 2000.



**Surface Water Protection**

Program Area: Water Quality Protection

Goal: Clean and Safe Water

Objective(s): Protect Human Health; Protect Water Quality; Enhance Science and Research

(Dollars in Thousands)

	<b>FY 2005 Obligations</b>	<b>FY 2006 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud</b>	<b>FY 2007 Pres Bud v. FY 2006 Enacted</b>
<b><i>Environmental Program &amp; Management</i></b>	<b><i>\$186,745.5</i></b>	<b><i>\$189,212.0</i></b>	<b><i>\$191,587.2</i></b>	<b><i>\$2,375.2</i></b>
Total Budget Authority / Obligations	\$186,745.5	\$189,212.0	\$191,587.2	\$2,375.2
Total Workyears	1,110.8	1,115.4	1,103.1	-12.3

**Program Project Description:**

The EPA Surface Water Protection Program, under the Clean Water Act (CWA), directly supports efforts to protect, improve and restore the quality of rivers, lakes, and streams. EPA works with states to make continued progress toward the clean water goals identified in the Strategic Plan by implementing core clean water programs, including innovations that apply programs on a watershed basis, and accelerating efforts to improve water quality on a watershed basis.

EPA works with states, interstate agencies, tribes and others in key areas, including: water quality criteria and standards, effluent guidelines, cooling water intake regulations, analytical methods, water quality assessment and monitoring, national water quality data systems, watershed management planning, Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), nonpoint pollutant sources, and effectively managing infrastructure assistance programs. EPA is also responsible for producing the Clean Water Needs Survey, and management and oversight of the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

**FY 2007 Activities and Performance Plan:**

This program enables states to implement key CWA programs that will restore and improve the quality of rivers, lakes and streams which will allow the Agency to achieve the long-term national goal of restoring the quality of 25 percent of impaired waters by 2012. Water Quality criteria and standards provide the scientific and regulatory foundation for water quality protection programs under the CWA. The standards are used to define what waters are clean and what waters are impaired, thereby, serving as benchmarks for decisions about allowable pollutant loadings into waterways. (For more information see <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/>)

**Performance Assessment:** In FY 2005, the Surface Water Protection Program underwent the PART for the first time and received a rating of adequate. This program is the primary tool for restoring and maintaining water quality. The program tracks progress and results through one long-term, outcome performance measure, five annual measures, and one efficiency measure in the PART spreadsheet measure tab.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to implement the *Strategy for Water Quality Standards and Criteria*, developed in cooperation with states. The water quality criteria and standards program will focus on directly supporting regional offices, states and tribes to: continue to develop and adopt ambient water quality criteria for chemical pollutants, pathogens, and nutrients; continue to act on water quality standards submissions in a timely fashion; establish the highest attainable uses in water quality standards; and strengthen the scientific foundation on which to manage the water quality standards program. EPA will work with our state and local partners to implement a standardized approach to help identify sources of contamination at Great Lakes beaches. EPA will work with our state and Tribal partners to help them develop standards that are “approvable” under the Act, including providing advance guidance and technical assistance where appropriate before the standards are formally submitted to EPA. EPA expects that 85% of state and Tribal submissions will be approved in 2007.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue the water quality monitoring initiative that began in 2005, and will provide \$7,120,700 for probability-based, statistically-valid assessments. EPA will provide technical support to states and other partners participating in a national statistically-valid survey of lakes. EPA will support states in the implementation of their comprehensive monitoring strategies, including development of efficient scientifically-valid tools to assist states and tribes in monitoring and assessment of their waters. EPA will also partner with states to implement the water quality exchange (WQX) data management system that will leverage Federal enterprise architecture tools to facilitate sharing and use of monitoring data collected by states, tribes, EPA and other Federal agencies and the public. Together these efforts will provide the data and information needed to help ensure CWA program effectiveness and sound management of the nation’s waters.

In 2007, EPA will continue working with states, interstate agencies, and tribes to foster a watershed approach as the guiding principle of clean water programs. In watersheds where water quality standards are not attained, states will be developing TMDLs, a critical tool for meeting water restoration goals. Watershed plans and TMDLs will focus pollution control and restoration efforts for impaired waters on a range of pollutant sources, including point sources and nonpoint sources. The states and EPA have made significant progress in the development and approval of TMDLs (cumulatively over 18,000 completed through FY 2005) and expect to maintain the current pace of more than 3,000 TMDLs per year.

Protection and restoration of water quality on a watershed basis through state watershed plans require a careful assessment of the sources of pollution, their location and setting within the watershed, their relative influence on water quality, and their amenability to preventive or control methods. The national nonpoint source program is also a key program for addressing the nation’s remaining water quality problems. In FY 2007 EPA will provide program leadership and technical support in the following key areas:

- Creating, supporting, and promoting technical tools that are needed by states to accurately assess water quality problems, sources, and causes; analyzing potential solutions; and implementing those solutions;
- Implementing a new web-based tool to support watershed planning;

- Conducting sanitary surveys to better protect Great Lakes Beaches;
- Enhancing accountability for results in improving water quality by beginning implementation of a new (to be completed in FY 2006) Oracle-based Grants Reporting and Tracking System (GRTS) tracking system for the Nonpoint Source (Section 319) grants program. The tracking system will track all 319-funded watershed projects and pollutant load reductions achieved by each project, as well as enhance EPA's ability to track successful remediation of impaired waters and relate this information to other data management systems;
- Focusing on the development and dissemination of tools to promote Low Impact Development (LID), thereby preventing new nonpoint sources of pollution; and
- Continuing coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to ensure that Federal resources, including grants under Section 319 and Farm Bill funds, are managed in a coordinated way to maximize water quality improvement in impaired waters and protection in all others.

In FY 2007, EPA will continue to implement and support the core water quality programs that control point source discharges. The NPDES program requires point source dischargers to be permitted and requires pretreatment programs to control discharges from industrial and other facilities to the Nation's wastewater treatment plants. This program provides a management framework for the protection of the Nation's waters through the prevention of discharges of billions of pounds of pollutants. In 2007 EPA will focus on several key strategic objectives for the NPDES and effluent guideline programs:

- Use the results of the "*Permitting for Environmental Results Strategy*" to ensure the quality of the NPDES program and focus limited resources on priority permits that have the greatest benefit for water quality;
- Implement wet weather point source control programs, including the storm water program;
- Implement the permit program for Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFO);
- Advance program innovations, such as watershed permitting and trading;
- Implement strategies to improve management of pretreatment programs;
- Issue a preliminary plan that describes the CWA-mandated biannual review of industrial categories without effluent guidelines to determine if changes are warranted; and
- Take final action on effluent regulations for discharges from Drinking Water Treatment and Supply facilities from Airport Deicing Operations and from Vinyl Chloride manufacturing.

New CAFO rules were developed in 2003, and revisions will be finalized in 2006 in response to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit Court ruling. EPA will work with states and tribes to implement the final rule to assure that CAFOs that discharge are covered by NPDES permits, and that smaller animal

feeding operations have the tools and information needed to prevent discharges. In addition, EPA expects that 100% of NPDES programs will have current Phase I and II storm water permits including industrial general permits, construction general permits, and municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) general and individual permits. EPA will work with NPDES authorities to ensure that 90% of all permits and 95% of priority permits are current.

The Agency will continue to work with its partners to facilitate the voluntary adoption of best management practices in wastewater asset management, innovations, and efficiency with the long-term goal of sustainable wastewater utilities that are able to maximize the value of clean water by improving system performance at the lowest possible cost. Water use efforts include the water-efficiency market enhancement program, which will give consumers a reference tool to identify and select water-efficient products. The market enhancement program was launched in 2006 with the recognition of irrigation training programs that can improve water-efficiency in landscape irrigation, and pilot programs focusing on residential bathroom retrofits in two cities. Specifications are currently in development for water-efficient toilets, faucets, and irrigation controllers. Concurrently, criteria for water-efficient new homes are being developed to serve as a benchmark and spur water-efficiency in construction of new homes. The intent of the program is to reduce national water and wastewater infrastructure needs by reducing projected water demand and wastewater flows allowing deferral or downsizing of capital projects.

The CWSRFs (see the CWSRF program/project description) provide low interest loans to help finance wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality projects. Policy and oversight of the fund is supported by this program. In managing this program, EPA continues to work with states to meet several key objectives:

- Funding projects designed as part of an integrated watershed approach;
- Link projects to environmental results through the use of water quality and public health data;
- Maintaining the excellent fiduciary condition of the funds; and
- Continuing to support states efforts in developing integrated priority lists to address nonpoint source pollution and estuary protection and wastewater projects.

The Agency will continue the work needed for completion of the 2008 Clean Watersheds Needs Survey. In FY 2007, this work will include final testing and deployment of an upgraded web data entry system, and integration of clean watershed needs survey database elements with other agency databases. The Agency also will provide oversight and support for the nearly 3100 congressionally mandated projects related to water and wastewater infrastructure as well as management and oversight of grant programs, such as the Section 106 grants, the U.S-Mexico Border, and Alaska Native Village programs.

**Performance Targets:**

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

A key performance measure for the Surface Water Protection program is the percentage of water body segments, identified by States in 2000 as not attaining standards, where water quality standards are now attained. EPA will work with state partners to develop and implement plans to meet our goal of 9% of these waters attaining standards. Reaching this outcome is dependent on coordinated efforts to monitor and assess the status and trends of water quality and on continuing EPA and state work to implement core Clean Water Act programs. EPA will continue to work with states to reach our goals for development of TMDLs on a pace consistent with national guidance, timely reissuance of high-priority NPDES permits, approval of new or revised water quality standards, and increasing the percentage of waters assessed using statistically valid surveys.

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

- (-\$2,060.0) This reduces EPA and state CWA activities to restore and improve the quality of the Nation's rivers, lakes, and streams on a watershed basis to fund other higher priority activities.
- (+\$105.0) This increase will be used by EPA's Region 10 to support local environmental activities in Alaska, such as reviewing state water quality standards, NPDES permitting activities, and acting as a consultant on Endangered Species assessments.
- (+\$200.0) This increase provides payroll for EPA's Region 10 to support local environmental activities in Alaska, such as providing technical assistance to states on developing water quality standards, NPDES permitting activities and Endangered Species activities.
- (+2.0 FTE) This increase FTE for EPA's Region 10 to support local environmental activities in Alaska, such as providing technical assistance to states in developing water quality standards, NPDES permitting activities and Endangered Species activities.
- (+\$4,130.2) This reflects an increase for payroll and cost of living for existing FTE.
- (-14.3 FTE) This decrease reflects a change in EPA's workforce management strategy that will help the Agency better align resources, skills, and Agency priorities.

**Statutory Authority:**

CWA.

## Environmental Protection Agency

### FY 2007 Annual Performance Plan and Congressional Justification

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